

**A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF THE CHALLENGES OF DOMESTIC -CHILD
LABOURERS IN UGANDA**

**A Case Study of Selected Children of Kamwokya Parish Kampala Central Division-
Uganda**

**A Dissertation Submitted to the Institute of Ethics and Development Studies in Partial
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BY

NAMBOOZE FLAVIA

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DEDICATION

This research is dedicated to my beloved parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kayongo; and my sisters and brothers who have contributed immeasurably to my studies; morally, spiritually and financially. I would like to thank you for all the unconditional and unquestionable love, care, and support you have always given me.

May God bless you!

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ANPPCAN	African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse
CDW	Child Domestic Workers
CEDOVIP	Center for Domestic Violence Prevention
CFPU	Child and Family Protection Unit
CRC	Child Rights Convention
CSO	Civil Society Organization
FIDA	Federacion Internacional de Abogadas
GoU	Government of Uganda
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPEC	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
NCC	National Council for Children
NGO's	Non-Governmental Organizations
PTIP	Prevention of Trafficking in Persons
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UPE	Universal Primary Education
UPPC	Uganda Printing and Publishing Corporation
WFCL	Worst Forms of Child Labour

ABSTRACT

The study is about the challenges faced by domestic child labourers in Kamwokya parish – Kampala Central Division. The objectives of the study are to examine the average workload of domestic child labourers in Kamwokya parish; to examine the nature of the relationship between employers and domestic child labourers in Kamwokya parish and to establish the remuneration status of the domestic child labourers in Kamwokya parish.

The methodology used by the researcher includes a research design which involves the use of qualitative methods of data collection. The data collection methods adopted were used to explore and obtain viable data as regards the challenges faced by domestic child labourers. Data collection sources included primary data which was based on the data collected from respondents through questionnaires and interviews which availed first-hand information. Furthermore, secondary data for this research was generated from the internet and other articles like books. Lastly, the data was presented using tables and narratives.

The major findings of the research revealed that majority of the domestic child labourers are involved in average workload activities which included sweeping large compounds, mopping large households, removal of cobwebs, handling sharp objects when cooking, caring for babies and infant children, cattle keeping and gardening. Most employers do not relate well with the domestic child labourers and in cases of mistakes, they instead increase the workload of the domestic child labourers and at times punish them harder physically and verbally. Furthermore, domestic child labourers face a problem of poor remuneration especially inappropriate salaries, denial of medical care and other fringe benefits. It was then recommended that ministries should spearhead to eliminate domestic child labour through raising awareness about child labour matters among the children, proper prompt and stronger implementation of laws governing domestic child labour.

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction to the Study

With due consideration of the many dangers associated with child labour and particularly domestic child labourers, the phenomenon of domestic child labourers has received the attention of the global world especially researchers and policy makers in a move to address this daunting global problem (World Bank, 2007). This chapter presents the background to the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, scope of the study, justification of the study, significance of the study and conceptual framework.

1.1 Background of the Study

The ILO child labour statistics for the year 2004 indicate that 246 million children are child labourers the world over. Of these, 73 million working children are less than 10 years old (ILO, 2004). According to the Uganda Bureau of Statistics, domestic child labour is very high in Kampala city for instance; the central division in Kampala district has the highest percentage of domestic child labourers at 29.2%. It is closely followed by Kawempe division at 27.7%, Nakawa at 17.9%, Rubaga at 16% and Makindye division at 15.1% (UBOS, 2000).

According to Nabukhonzo et.al., (2007), domestic child labour is a serious problem in Uganda for instance it was found out that 90% of Domestic child Labourers in Uganda were girls aged between 12-17 years and their working conditions were demeaning; some working for more than 14 hours a day most of them had never been to school. They were involved in cooking for the family, babysitting, cleaning houses, shopping, taking and collecting children from school. Their terms and conditions of service were not clearly defined. More often payment was in kind; in form of food, shelter and sometimes old clothes. Often, a number of abuses including sexual and verbal abuse, beatings, isolation and detachment from friends and families have been reported (Nabukhonzo, et. al., 2007).

Uganda, since the 1995 constitution has made significant progress in putting in place an enabling legal and policy framework to eliminate all forms of child labour including domestic child labour. The 1995 Constitution of Uganda provides that girls and boys under the age of 16 years are to be protected from social and economic exploitation and shall not be employed in or required to perform work that is likely to be harmful to their health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development (Article 34, 4-5). In addition to this protection, the GoU has also developed a number of policies which in varying degrees, respond to the needs and rights of children susceptible to exploitative forms of labour (GoU., 1995). These include; The Children's Act 2000 which defines a child as any person below the age of 18 years. Article 5 (3) establishes the rights of children such as: the right to live with parents, have custody, be protected from discrimination, violence, abuse and neglect Article 5 (6). In addition, Article 5 (9) prohibits the employment of children or their engagement in any activity that may be harmful to their lives, health, education, mental, physical or moral development.

The Local Government Act 1997 provides for a secretary responsible for children's affairs at all local levels and gives them mandate to plan and implement programmes at local government level. The Universal primary education (UPE) policy which was introduced in 1997 provides children with the opportunity to continue their education and attain better opportunities and life skills development (MoE, 2007).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The Domestic Child labour phenomenon is a big challenge for the Ugandan governments and it is predominantly common in towns and cities. Although both boys and girls are engaged in this time of activity, majority of them are often girls probably because employers prefer them as safer and more secure option than the boys. Besides, a girl can also be effectively controlled by the mistress of the house than the boy (ILO, 2004).

According to the National Labour Force and Child Activities Survey of 2011/12 conducted in Uganda, domestic child labourers especially in cities were faced with physically heavy tasks at home with less hours of sleep or resting. 72% of the interviewed domestic child labourers indicated that they got up every morning before 7.00 am and 65% went to bed after 11.00pm. A

significant proportion of these also indicated that they never have day offs for relaxation and often work for more than 19 hours per week (UBOS & ILO., 2013).

On top of very heavy loads every day, Domestic child labourers often find themselves at loggerheads with their employers especially when they limit their social networks with other colleagues or even their parents and relatives. Most of the domestic child labourers are not well paid in that they receive a challenge of poor remuneration especially inappropriate salaries, denial of medical care or even other fringe benefits.

The Government of Uganda together with the International Labour Organization (ILO) in 1998 came up with a program for the elimination of the challenge of child labour in the country, that is, the ILO-IPEC (ILO, 2004). The earlier efforts of the government included the Universal Primary Education programme launched in 1997 where the Government of Uganda waived school fees for four children per family (MoFPED, 2010; MoE, 2007; MGLSD, 2006). These policies and programmes have been coupled with a legal and institutional framework.

However, despite great efforts against domestic child labourers and the establishment of various institutions in this regard, the problem of domestic child labourers has persisted in the urban informal sector in Kampala city (ILO, 2004).

To this end therefore, the researcher sought to conduct a critical examination of the challenges of domestic child labourers in Kampala Central division taking a case study of Kamwokya parish so that different strategies could be proposed to eliminate this problem in Uganda.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 General Objective

To examine the challenges of domestic child labourers in Kamwokya parish – Kampala central division

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

i) To examine the average workload of domestic child labourers in Kamwokya Parish - Kampala central division

ii) To examine the nature of the relationship between employers and domestic child labourers in Kamwokya parish

iii) To establish the remuneration status of the domestic child labourers in Kamwokya parish

1.4 Research Questions

i) What is the average workload of domestic child labourers in Kamwokya parish?

ii) What is the nature of the relationship between employers and domestic child labourers in Kamwokya parish?

iii) What is the remuneration status of the domestic child labourers in Kamwokya parish?

1.5 Scope of the Study

1.5.1 Subject Scope

This study focused on the challenges of domestic child labourers in Uganda. The study examined the different challenges including the average workload, remuneration as well as the nature of the relationship between employers and domestic child labourers in Kampala central division. The study neither included solutions to curb domestic child labour nor effects of domestic child labour

1.5.2 Geographical Scope

The inquiry was limited to Kifumbira zone in Kamwokya parish located in Kampala central division. Kamwokya is bordered by Kyebando to the north, Bukoto to the northeast, Naguru to the east, Kololo to the southeast, Nakasero to the south and Mulago to the west (Google, 2014). Kifumbira zone was chosen because it is a residential place for many of the middle and lower class families who often employ young children especially girls to do their domestic work.

1.5.3 Time Scope

The study covered a time scope of a period between 1996 and 2015, a period between which we saw the implementation of the UPE Program in 1997, ILO-IPEC Project in 1998, enactment and ratification of legislative instruments to include the Children's Act of 1996, the Education Act of

2008 to mention but a few efforts that are intended to address the challenge of domestic child labourers in Uganda. Data collection was done in a period of two months following the review of the research tools by the researcher.

1.6 Significance of the Study

- i. Results from this study highlight the challenges of domestic child labourers in Kamwokya parish, Kampala central division hence it is very instrumental in devising strategies of eliminating this vice in Uganda especially under Ministry of Gender, Labour and social Development.
- ii. The study acted as a reference for future researchers and scholars who may want to use it as a secondary source thereby adding on the existing literature.
- iii. The study enabled the researcher to fulfill one of the partial requirements for an award of a Bachelor's Degree in Ethics and Development Studies of Uganda Martyrs University.

1.7 Justification of the study

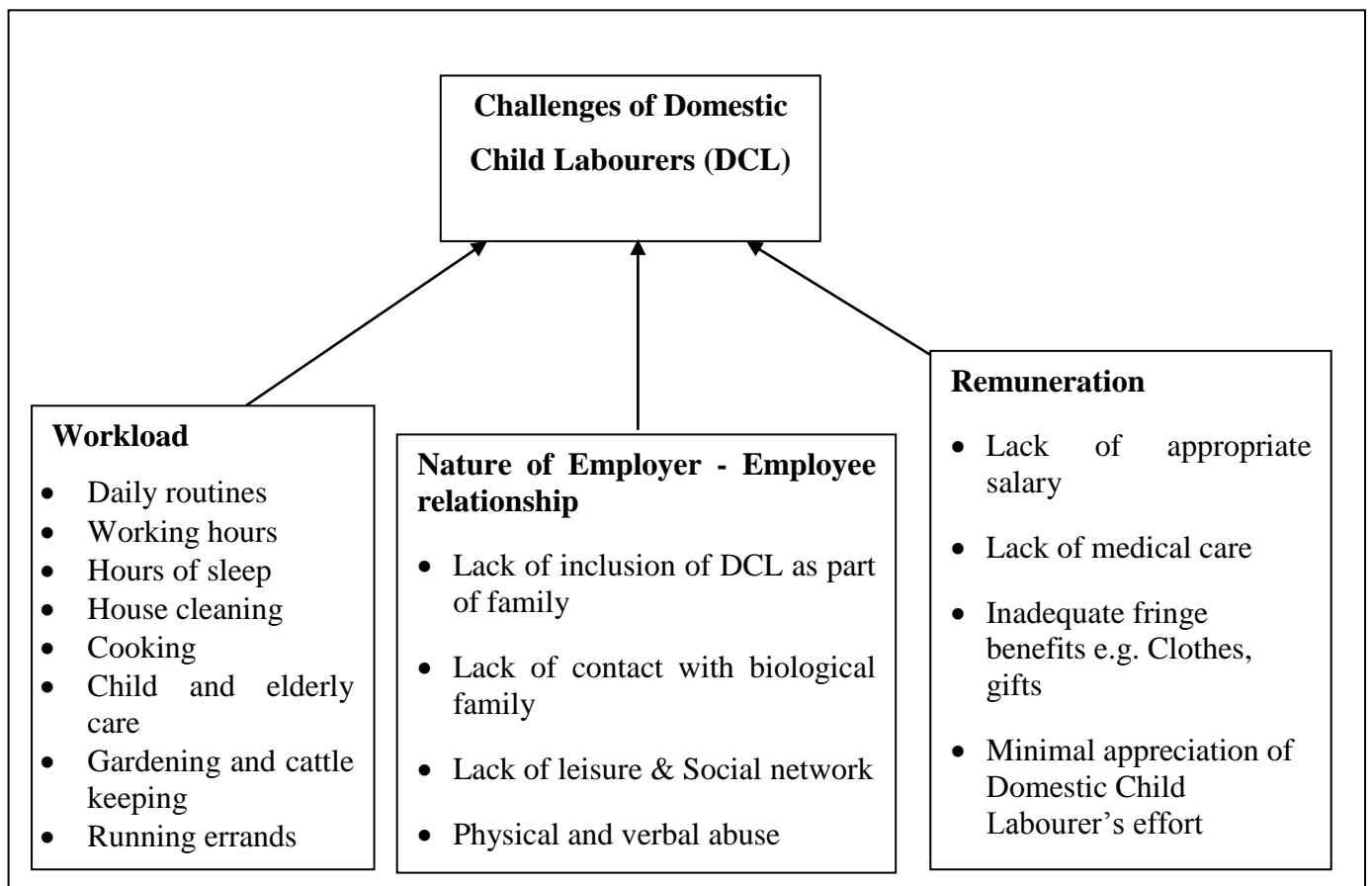
According to the joint study of Uganda Bureau of Statistics and the International Labour Organization, Kampala city has 65% domestic child labourers engaged in house chores and this forms the integral part of their lives. Overall, girls are more likely to be domestic child labourers than the boys and they work for more than 19 hours per week (UBOS & ILO., 2013). This is very detrimental to the livelihood of children in Uganda who are the future leaders.

Despite government and other stakeholders' efforts to eliminate domestic child labour in Uganda, this challenge is still very common especially in Kamwokya parish of Kampala central division. An understanding of this challenge is very important in the designing of strategies to eliminate domestic child labourers in Uganda. This then justifies a critical examination of the challenges of domestic child labourers in Uganda, particularly those in Kamwokya parish in Kampala Central Division.

1.8 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework above shows the relationship between the different variables pertaining to the challenges faced by domestic child labourers particularly workload of the domestic child labourers such as the working hours, hours of sleep and rest, house cleaning and cooking; the nature of the relationship which the employer has with the domestic child labourer in form of how the domestic child labourer feels and relates when he/ she is around the employer; and the remuneration which the domestic child labourers receive.

Figure 1.0: Conceptual framework on the challenges of Domestic Child Labourers



Source: Adopted and modified from UNICEF (1999)

1.9 Definition of Key Terms

Child

A child is a person below the age of 18 years (The Children's Act, 2000).

Child Labour

Child labour refers to (i) work that is mentally, physically, socially and/or morally dangerous and harmful to children. It also includes work or activities that interfere with children's school attendance (ii) hazardous work which by its nature or the circumstances under which it is performed, jeopardizes the health, safety and morals of a child (MGLSD, 2006).

Household

A household is a domestic unit consisting of members of a family who live together along with non-relatives such as servants (American Heritage®, 2011).

Poverty

The inability of an individual, family or community to attain a minimum standard of living. This is evidenced by the lack of basic needs and services such as food, clothing, bedding, shelter, paraffin, basic health care, roads, markets, education, information and communication. Poverty dimensions of social exclusion, powerlessness, ignorance and lack of knowledge are also, understood as drawn to as key aspects of poverty in Uganda (MGLSD, 2006).

1.10 Conclusion

This chapter has introduced the many dangers associated with child labour, particularly domestic child labour with statistical data from organizations such as ILO, Uganda Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development and other books which have provided the background to the study. The statement of the problem was considered showing the ideal situation, the reality and the consequences of the study. This was followed by the objectives of the study, research questions, the scope of the study which will guide the researcher by giving the boundaries for the study and significance, justification and conceptual framework of the study. In order to carry out the research systematically, the objectives to the study in line with the conceptual framework were considered as shown in the subsequent chapters.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

Different attempts have been advanced to review the relevant literature on the “challenges of domestic child labourers.” This chapter presents literature from other sources. This chapter is organized from the constitution of Uganda in relation to child labour, the average workload of domestic child labourers, the nature of the relationship between the domestic child labourers and their employers; and the remuneration of the domestic child labourers.

2.1 The Constitution of Uganda and Child Labour

Looking at the 1995 Constitution of Uganda (Amendment, 2005), Article 34 (4) on children’s rights states that “children are entitled to be protected from social or economic exploitation and shall not be employed in or required to perform work that is likely to be hazardous or interfere with their education or to be harmful to their health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. Regarding the National Labour and Child Activities Survey (2011/2012), the Employment Act¹ sets the minimum age for work in Uganda at 14. The Act further permits children ages 12 to 14 to perform light work under adult supervision if it does not interfere with the child’s education². Finally, the Act stipulates that no child younger than age 18 may be employed in hazardous work or between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.³

The Employment (Employment of Children) Regulations (2012) contain restrictions on the employment of children, penalties for violations, a list of hazardous activities prohibited to children under 18, and a list of activities considered light work. The list of hazardous activities includes prohibitions by different age groups of tasks in a variety of areas including several agricultural sectors, construction, mining, and urban informal work. The regulations also prohibit

¹ The Employment Act (2006); Article 32; Section (1).

² The Employment Act (2006); Article 32; Section (1, 2 and 4).

³ The Employment Act (2006); Article 232; Section (5)

the use, procurement, or offering of a child for illicit activities, including the production and trafficking of drugs (MGLSD, 2012).

The Government also provides guidelines to serve as a tool for labour inspectors to identify incidences of hazardous child labour⁴. The guidelines define hazardous work as exposure to dangerous machinery, carrying heavy loads, exposure to harassment, including physical, psychological, and sexual abuse, and work under strenuous conditions for long hours⁵. Domestic service by children younger than age 14 is included in the list of hazardous occupations (MGLSD, 2012).

The Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act of 2009 (PTIP) prohibits child trafficking and outlines penalties for violators. In Article 12 and Article 14, the Act provides for protection, assistance, and support for trafficking victims and reparation to victims of trafficking to and from Uganda. Additionally, the use of children to commit crimes is prohibited under the Children Act (1997)⁶ as well as the prohibition and protection from slavery, servitude and forced labour under Article 25 of the Ugandan Constitution (1995) and Article 5 of the Employment Act (2006).

The National Labour and Child Activities Survey (2011/2012) asserts that Procuring or attempting to procure a girl under the age of 21 is prohibited under the Penal Code Act 120 (2007)⁷. Prostitution, procurement, and pimping of a prostitute are illegal in Uganda. However, these laws only address female victims, leaving boys unprotected from prostitution (Penal Code Act, 1950).

The Penal Code Act (1950)⁸ penalizes intermediaries but does not appear to penalize clients. In addition, the Penal Code penalizes those who engage in prostitution, which leaves room for children who are procured or offered for prostitution to be treated as offenders rather than

⁴ The Employment (Employment of Children) Regulations (2012); Article 2.

⁵ The Employment (Employment of Children) Regulations (2012); Article 2; Section (g).

⁶ The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda CAP 59; Children Act; Article 88; Section (1 and 2).

⁷ Penal Code (Amendment Act) 2007.

⁸ Penal Code Act CAP 120 (1950).

victims. The production of pornography, regardless of the age of the subject, with the intent to distribute is illegal under the Penal Code and the Computer Misuse Act of 2011⁹.

The researcher agrees that indeed there are laws put in place to reduce and fight against domestic child labour as stipulated by the parliament of Uganda. The biggest problem is that implementation of these laws is still weak and therefore, there arose the need for the researcher to carry out an investigation on the challenges of domestic child labour since this problem still exists especially in the country's urban areas.

2.2 Average workload of domestic child labourers

In Uganda, the precise data on the nature, magnitude, dynamics and trends of child labour is difficult to ascertain. Mostly, domestic child labour is characterized by the child labourers often being far from their families, controlled by their employer, invisible to public authorities, frequently deprived of basic rights and related social services, decent lodging and working conditions, deprived of protection from sexual harassment and mental and physical abuse. As some evidence shows, they are often victims of child trafficking between and within countries. (MGLSD, 2012)

Sector studies and situational analyses on child domestic work carried out by several organizations including the National Council of Children (NCC), FIDA (1995), Women and Youth Services (2001) and Platform for Labour Action, have illustrated that child domestic labour is a serious problem. It was found that 90% of Child Domestic Workers (CDWs) in Uganda were girls aged between 12-17 years, their working conditions were demeaning, they are involved in heavy activities and working for more than 14 hours a day. (ILO, 2004).

2.2.1 House Cleaning

This activity involves mopping of the house, sweeping the compound, washing clothes and cleaning the utensils. Many of the domestic child labourers work in big houses where mopping the whole house is hard and tiresome and yet there is still a lot more work to do for the day.

⁹ The Computer Misuse Act (2011); Article 23.

(Katini, 2004). A case was reported where a girl would wake up early by 5:00 a.m. and she had to start mopping the whole house. If the house was not mopped to the satisfaction of the employer, she would pour the dirty water on this girl. (Human Rights Watch Report, 2012). Furthermore, domestic child labourers, especially girls, have to wash many clothes from the employer which cloths also consist of baby cloths and other family members' cloths. They also have to wash many utensils and yet the employers want all these activities completed on time (Masten & Wright 1998, p. 10).

For these children, learning the skills of house cleaning can be a better way for survival as long they are under supervision. The problem comes in when these children are harassed and over tasked beyond their effort.

2.2.2 Cooking

The mental ability and development of a child to prepare food is low compared to the mental ability of a mature person. Therefore, it is hard for many domestic child labourers to prepare food to the expectation of their employers. (Katini, 2004)

Many domestic child labourers face a challenge of cooking different types of food and yet at their young age, some types of foods are hard to cook for example mingling posho, making luwombo. More so, the number of people whom the child labourer is cooking for also matters because some domestic child labourers cannot cook food for a very big number of people. Activities such as cooking on open flames, handling hot saucepans with bare hands, cooking with manual frying pans, boilers or surface or use of oil more than 100 degrees are detrimental to the health of domestic child labourers as they are a source of burns and scalds on their body parts (Mwebaze, 2007).

The researcher concurs that most of these domestic child labourers are told to prepare most of these different cuisines and dishes without the guidance of the supervisors because most of the supervisors are busy with their daily office work and therefore absent from the home.

2.2.3 Child and Elderly Care

Domestic child labourers especially girls below the age of 10 years have a limited scope of baby care, that is, they lack enough knowledge about comprehensive care of babies and baby nursing. More so, their employers do not teach them the conditions in which a baby can be so as to know that that baby is sick. This becomes a threat when instead of being taught by the employers, they are instead beaten and abused when something happens to the baby even when they do not know what it is (Mwebaze, 2007).

Psychological torture is the biggest challenge domestic child labourers face when providing care for elderly people. Most elderly people who are left under the care of the domestic child workers are abusive, ungrateful and unappreciative for the services rendered to them by the domestic child workers. This is evidenced from people in the age bracket of 60 years and above (ILO - IPEC, 2013)

Domestic child labourers fear their bosses and yet they do not know how to care for young babies and the elderly people, their bosses abuse them verbally and physically thereby creating fear in the mind of the children. This fear traumatizes the child and in the end, even the correct thing which he would have done is not done as a result of the fear and yet they cannot ask for any help from their bosses.

2.2.4 Gardening and Cattle Keeping

In order to reduce on the cost of digging like hiring workers and machinery, big chunks of land are dug by domestic child labourers. Additionally, some of these chunks of land have thorny bushes, hard and stony grounds which make it hard for the digging process of the domestic child labourers. Also boy labourers on the other hand are responsible for tending goats and cattle and keeping birds and monkeys from their employers' garden plots and fields (Epstein, 2008).

Furthermore, when the domestic child labourer victims are in the garden, they are exposed to stinging insects, toxic pesticides and fertilizers. They are also exposed to hot weather conditions. They are then most likely to face injuries and potential health consequences such as back and other muscle pains because of working for long hours, rashes and other forms of dermatitis, allergies and ergonomic injuries (ILO-IPEC, 2011).

The researcher notes that involving children in digging and taking care of animals is not bad and actually helps them for their future survival ways, however it becomes dangerous when these activities replace their education and free time. More so, this violates their rights as stressed in the Children Act, CAP 59 (8) P. 953.

2.2.5 Fetching Firewood

Domestic Child workers especially girls often walk far from home to collect firewood and water for their families and return to cook family meals and clean the house. While this can be a positive role for children, if the girls are placed at risk of gender- based violence or sexual exploitation because of having to venture far from a protective environment, or if the work is too heavy for the young girl, it can also pose a serious threat to the girls' well-being (Epstein, 2008).

Reinikka & Collier (2001) state that the use of firewood is hypothesized to increase the demand for child labour. The use of firewood does not materially alter the probability of children attending school but it raises the probability of not attending school which in turn delays school enrollment and therefore, these domestic child labourers are deprived of education rights (Reinikka & Collier, 2001)

In line with Kamwokya - Kampala central, most families and households use gas cookers, charcoal stoves, ovens and other gadgets for cooking instead of firewood. This can be attributed to the fact that there are no forests in Kamwokya where firewood can be fetched and therefore, the use of firewood would not contribute to domestic child abuse in Kampala central division - Uganda.

2.2.6 Running Errands for Employers

Because these children are hidden from public view, they are prone to doing anything their employers tell them even if it's outside the home especially carrying out other businesses for the employer. This is common especially with orphans because they do not have anyone or anywhere they can report and most of them are ignorant about where to report. Most of the victims are scared to report because of fear of what their bosses will do to them. Others on the other hand think that doing anything the bosses tell them is the way of life and thus they cannot

do anything about it and they only think about what they will receive from their bosses as payment (Spittler & Bourdillon, 2012).

Mwebaze (2007) states that errands in which these children are involved range from carrying (off-loading and on-loading) heavy goods from the employers' vehicles, to selling the employer's goods in the market and also loading and offloading heavy goods and material onto different vehicles as instructed by the employers (Mwebaze 2007).

The researcher agrees that heavy work should be left for the mature people. When heavy work such as carrying heavy material is given to the children, they easily get hurt from severe backaches and other health problems.

2.3 The nature of the relationship between employers and the domestic child labourers.

The employment relationship is the legal link between employers and employees. It exists when a person performs work or services under certain conditions in return for remuneration. (ILO, 2004). Despite the fact that most employers' target is to see that their work is completed by the domestic child labourer in return for their remuneration, this section seeks to address the relationship between the employer and the domestic child labourers in line with how they are treated by the employers.

2.3.1 Payment

It was found out that most domestic child labourers in both rural and urban areas are paid less than 15 US Dollars per month (that is, 45,000UGX) and they definitely lack bargaining power because usually they are pushed into employment because of poverty. The fact that many of these children are involved in domestic child labour and without clear terms and conditions for their work creates a negative impressions when other children earn more than them and thus resulting into hatred for the employer, theft from the employer and other vices (Agrippinah & Machera, 2001).

However, in another study, it was found out that a large proportion of victims of domestic child labour resided at the workplace, with the employer acting as a guardian and providing them with

basic shelter, food, clothing and protection which for most of the children was payment provided to them by their employers (ILO, 2011).

The researcher agrees with the statements above concerning the employment of these children because there are no clear terms and conditions of work and payment stipulated for them.

2.3.2 Bonuses

A report by Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (2007) showed that most of the children in Kampala do not receive any bonuses from the heavy work they do at their employers' homes. Most of these domestic child workers instead opt for stealing from their employers especially those who are involved in running errands such as selling goods for their employers. As a result, most of them are used to the punishments that are established to them by their employers.

It is rare for most employers to recognize the effort of work done by domestic child labourers and thus the researcher concurs with the statement above.

2.3.3 Working Environment

Castro (2007) records that a well analyzed review of injury data was estimated at 23.8 percent of all economically active children suffering an injury during a year as a result of poor working environment in which the victims are working. Additionally, the survey showed that night work, heavy work and exposure to physical hazards each increased the odds of workplace injury by 40 percent.

Because most of the domestic child labourers are victims of isolation from their families, most employers do not care about the work environment in which they are performing their duties and thus they are shown little or no compassion in case of any injury arising from the unfavourable working environment (MGLSD, 2006). Domestic working environment hazards in this case include objects such as sharp knives and hot saucepans (ILO, 2011).

Child labourers are susceptible to all the dangers arising from poor working environments. The work hazards and risks that affect domestic child labourers are strong in that way the results of

lack of safety and health protection can often be more devastating and lasting for them. They can result in more fatal and non-fatal accidents, permanent disabilities/ill health, and psychological/behavioural/emotional damage such as deep cuts arising from handling sharp objects.

2.3.4 Dispute Settling

A 2006 study in Bangladesh showed that almost 70 percent of child domestic workers experienced physical abuse and systematic beatings, either to ensure compliance or as punishment when perceived to be slow or uncooperative. Nearly half of the physical abuse resulted in bodily injury and very few of the children received medical attention (ILO - IPEC, 2011).

Another cross-sectional study of 2,400 children aged 8-15 found that child domestic workers suffered a higher proportion of psychosocial disorders such as phobia, bedwetting and separation anxiety than non-working children. These were attributed to lack of personal freedom, long working hours and abusive situations (Alem, et al., 2006).

In addition to the above statements, it is worth noting that not only are beatings administered, but also verbal abuse of the domestic child labourers by the employers whether in case of minor mistakes. The form of verbal abuse involves use of abusive language. Additionally, other domestic child labourers are instead denied privileges especially food as treatment for any minor mistake they have made.

2.3.5 Work Schedules and Working Hours

According to Nabukhonzo et. al., (2007), domestic child labourers in Uganda especially girls aged between 12-17 years whose working conditions are demeaning; some of whom work for more than 14 hours a day had never been to school. Additionally, these victims also work at night and thus they are deprived of enough rest.

Likewise, the dangers associated with psychosocial hazards are known least of all. Stress, long hours of work, fast-paced work, isolation, intimidation – to name a few – can all cause interior wounds, wounds that are not quick to heal (ILO, 2011). Still, even for those who attend school,

the fact that they overwork at home, they do not get enough rest and thereby arriving late to school, poor performance arising from lack of enough rest and an overworked body (ILO, 2011) for example, studies show that lack of sleep causes numerous developmental problems, ranging from depression and behavior disorders to chronic diseases, many child domestic workers in many countries report working more than 12 hours per day, and even up to 16 hours per day in some cases, 7 days a week for children living in the homes of their employers are often on call for work duty day and night, with little or no separation between work and private time (Stein, 2001).

The researcher consents that domestic child labourers work for long hours with little or no resting time. Furthermore, they also work at night since they stay with their employers in the same household and yet they need to wake up early to perform the day's duties. This deprives them of enough rest thus causing developmental problems to the domestic child labourers. Children should be granted resting hours to avoid these developmental problems.

2.3.6 Sexual Relations

A survey of female child domestic workers found that, on average, more than 66 percent were physically or psychologically abused and that the threat of sexual advances from their employers was a constant presence. (ILO, 2002). Another survey of children involved in commercial sexual exploitation also showed that 25 percent of the children were former domestic workers who had either run away because of abuse or had been thrown out by the employing family after becoming pregnant with the employer's child. This also led to abortions by the domestic workers (Benvegnu 2005).

Because most of these victims are hidden from the public, they are taken advantage of sexually by their bosses especially male employers in times when their wives are away from home. These victims live far from their families and they lack contact with their family members which exposes them to sexual abuse by their bosses.

2.4 The remuneration status of the domestic child labourers in Kampala Central

For most of the victims of domestic child labour in Kampala do not have well defined terms and conditions of services they provide and their work and because of this, the employers usually take advantage of this situation to define their remuneration status to which the victims accept the provided terms and conditions as stated by their employers. (Mwebaze, 2007). This section seeks to point out the different forms of payment as stipulated by most of the employers and in which way these forms are a challenge to the victims of domestic child labour.

2.4.1 Little or no payment in cash

Sharma & Herath (2012) report that in Nepal - South Asia, the population is young and 39.3% of the population is under the age of 15. According to the 2001 Census, 40.1% consisted of the male child population and 38.5% were female children in the age bracket of 5 – 14 years. Of these 3.87% participate as domestic workers and cleaners. Most of these children are involved in bonded labour – a traditional system under which children are forced to work without any remuneration, that is to say, they merely work in order to pay the debt of their parents or grandparents (Sharma & Herath, 2012).

Additionally, Shukla & Ali (2006) asserted that in the United Kingdom, domestic child labour has been accepted because it is believed to have an economic basis that fits into a demand supply framework. On the demand side, children are employed because it is a cheaper and more stable proposition and hence more profitable since they can be employed at more lower wages and work for long hours. The piece rate system of remuneration only benefits the employer. Furthermore, children do not form unions, they are less likely to change jobs quickly, at the same time, they can easily be laid off should the need arise without any form of compensation (Shukla & Ali, 2006).

Some studies conducted by the National Labour Institute – India have shown that the average weekly earnings of a domestic child labourer in Sivakasi (Tamil Nadu – a state in India) ranges from 12 Rupees (605.16 Uganda Shillings) and 60 Rupees (3025.82 Uganda Shillings) per week (Shukla & Ali, 2006).

Furthermore, a survey carried out in 1986 by the Government of West Bengal regarding the prevailing conditions of domestic child labour revealed that 4.5% of the domestic child labourers were engaged without cash wages, 13.93% received cash wages below 50 Rupees (2521.51 Uganda Shillings) per month, 54-74% earned between 50 Rupees (2521.51 Uganda Shillings) and 100 Rupees (5043.03 Uganda Shillings) per month and 17.89% received wages which ranged between 100 Rupees (5043.03 Uganda Shillings) and 115 Rupees (5799.48 Uganda Shillings) per month (Shukla & Ali, 2006).

The phenomenon of domestic child labourers not receiving enough payment from their work or even not being paid at all is a worldwide phenomenon (ILO, 1996). Children aged 10-14 years are by far the largest group of working children and they are the unpaid domestic workers who work for long hours.

2.4.2 Payment in Kind

Peter Kirby (2003) observed that for many employed domestic child labourers, payment in kind could constitute the whole of their income. The payment in kind comprised of housing, farm produce and other consumables. The masters maintain the domestic child labourers within their households until they were old enough to receive payment in cash (Kirby, 2003).

This form of remuneration involves payment in form of provision of food, shelter and sometimes old and used clothes (MGLSD, 2006). A study showed that in most cases, in Kampala, most of the victims of domestic child labour are paid in kind as a result of compensation by the employer if the employer fails to pay up in cash. Furthermore, these victims are paid less income by their employers because the employers provide shelter and food to the victims (MGLSD, 2006).

Many employers, provide shelter to the victims of domestic child workers the main houses, and in those isolated rooms where the domestic child workers are, is where they stay and eat from.

2.4.3 Sponsorships

For some employers especially those with older and mature children, barren employers and the rich and able employers, they provide sponsorships to some of the children who are victims of

domestic child labour. In most cases, the employers arrive at this decision if the child labourer is well disciplined, knowledgeable and wise and has interest in education (Mwebaze, 2007). A study by MGLSD and ILO-IPEC (2004) shows that 23.4 percent of all children in Kampala who are victims of domestic child labour are attending school, although most of them have to first do a lot of hard labour at home before they arrive at school.

For the victims of domestic child labour working in rich families, they are given a chance to go to school whereas for others to be considered, the employer's children are first considered and up to a certain level when the children are in school, these children are then considered to go to school. Employers that give these victims such benefits encourage them to do even much better than they would because most of these victims yearn to have them but are unprivileged. It's a good heart and increase love for the work by these victims.

2.5 Conclusion

This chapter has highlighted literature which was used by other authors in line with the subject of the challenges face by domestic child labourers all over the world. Information from other sources such as books, journals, articles and newspapers was arranged in line with the objectives of the study as the researcher was seeking to find out the average workload done by the domestic child labourers which include hard house cleaning, cooking, child and elderly care, fetching firewood and running errands for their employees; the nature of the relationship between employers and the domestic child labourers such as the form of payment, bonuses, their working environment, dispute settling in addition to the work schedules and working hours and sexual relations; finally, the remuneration status of the domestic child labourers such as the amount of payment in cash and payment in kind and sponsorships. This chapter has also included the constitution of the Republic of Uganda where domestic child labour is addressed.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the methodology that was used by the researcher while conducting the study by adopting the following structure: research design, sampling technique, sampling population and size, data collection sources, data collection instruments, data collection procedure, data analysis and presentation.

3.1 Research Design

The research adopted the case study research design. Case study research was adopted because it brings out an understanding of a complex issue through detailed contextual analysis of a limited number of events or conditions and their relationships. Furthermore, a case study research design provides an in-depth study of a particular research problem by narrowing down a very broad field of research into one or a few easily researchable examples. Therefore, using this research design, the topic of child labour as a whole was narrowed down to the challenges faced by domestic child labourers and thus easing the research process.

3.2 Area of Study

Kamwokya is bordered by Kyebando to the north, Bukoto to the northeast, Naguru to the east, Kololo to the southeast, Nakasero to the south and Mulago to the west. This location is approximately 5 kilometers by road northeast of the Kampala central business district (Google, 2014). Furthermore, Kamwokya is a residential place for many of the middle and lower class families who often employ young children to do domestic work and therefore it was chosen for the conducting of the research

3.3 Population of the study

There are 1,276 households in Kamwokya II (Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, 2014) with a population of more than 40,000 people (KCCC, 2008). The population density of Kamwokya is estimated at 7.1, with about 5,000 per square kilometer. An

average family in Kamwokya has 4 to 10 members living in small one or two roomed mud or brick/ wattle shacks of 6 meters by 6 meters in size (Orobator, 2005). More than 983 children in Kamwokya take part in domestic child labour in more than 500 households (O'Connor, 2008).

3.4 Sample Size

A total of 51 respondents was interviewed and these included; 40 domestic child labourers who are the victims of circumstance, and 11 key informants representing the institutions of the state, civil society and NGO's. The children who were interviewed were identified from Kamwokya parish and especially in residential homes which make use of the services of domestic workers.

Key informants on this issue of child labour were purposively chosen and these included; officials from the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, Uganda Police Force (CFPU) and representatives from lead international organizations, NGO's and CSO's including; ILO, UNICEF, Save the Children, Invisible Children, ANPPCAN and Raising Voices (CEDOVIP). These representative institutions were deemed appropriate and they provided substantial information that was used in the study.

3.5 Sampling Techniques.

Simple random sampling which is a purposeful sampling technique was used. This method was used because the researcher was able to focus on particular characteristics of the population that are of interest which helped to achieve the research objectives.

Additionally, expert sampling was used with the government officials and other bodies which fight domestic child labour. This method involved the assembling of the respondents with known or demonstrable experience and expertise in the area of domestic child labour. The reason for using this sampling method was that it was deemed best to elicit the views of the respondents who had specific expertise in the field of domestic child labour. Secondly, this method was used since it was deemed as a better purposive sampling technic used to provide evidence for the validity of the challenges faced by domestic child labourers.

3.6 Data collection Methods and Procedures

The researcher collected primary and secondary data from various categories of respondents and documentation respectively. For secondary data; the researcher made reference from dissertations, print media (News Papers and Magazines), reports and books with relevant literature, policy statements, legislation and the internet. Other methods of data collection that were used include; questionnaire surveys which were used for key sample categories like; domestic child labourers, interview guides for key informants like representatives of various NGO's, CSO's and government officials, and the observation method.

3.6.1 Questionnaire Surveys

This method of data collection was used on the domestic child labourers. A number of semi structured questionnaires were distributed among the domestic child labourers. These questionnaires included both closed and open-ended questions that were simple for the domestic child labourers to understand.

3.6.2 Interview

Unstructured interviews were used with the key informants from Kamwokya Christian Caring Community which is an NGO in Kamwokya, representatives from Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development; and the Child and Family Protection Unit in the Uganda Police Force. These interviews consisted of open-ended questions which enabled the interviewees to provide more in-depth information pertaining to the challenges which the domestic child labourers face in Kamwokya Parish.

3.7 Data Analysis Techniques

Data that was collected from the 51 respondents was examined and arranged basing on the research objective and results from the field.

In order to make meaningful presentation of the data that was analysed using SPSS, the data was subjected to various steps including; editing in order to identify missing gaps, spelling mistakes, incomplete answers and to eliminate unwanted data; coding, classification of data with common characteristics.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

The researcher gave the respondents an introductory letter from her university seeking for informed consent; after which she took into consideration the ethical rules that were likely to limit the effectiveness of data gathering. These include; informed consent, access and acceptance, privacy and confidentiality. Beauchamp and Childress (2001) refer to informed consent as a procedure for ensuring that research participants understand what is being done to them, the limits to their participation and awareness of any potential risks they incur.

After putting across all the elements as brought in the introduction of the chapter. The researcher took the questionnaires to the field for data collection then continued with data analysis in chapter four and then chapter five. After chapter five the researcher then designed the abstract for the whole research paper.

3.9 Limitations to the study

The researcher faced a problem of respondents who were not willing to answer all questions when it came to the questionnaires, inability to get all the access to all information due to the organizations' strict rules and policies, little time to meet face to face with the respondents since most of the time, they were busy with their daily work. Furthermore, there was unavailability of some staff members especially key department heads and respondents who were resting from work in terms of work leaves. Finally, the researcher found a problem of high costs on transport to the different offices and homes while looking for respondents.

3.10 Conclusion

This chapter has presented the methodology which will be used to collect information relating to challenges faced by domestic child labourers from the field. It has presented the research design which will be used for the qualitative forms of data, the study area and the population of the study and the sampling techniques which were used. Data collection methods which include questionnaires and an interview guide were used. Finally, ethical considerations were considered by the researcher together with the anticipated limitations to the study.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION AND PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter shows the analysis, interpretation and presentation of findings of the study carried out. The purpose of the study was to examine the challenges of domestic child labourers in Kamwokya parish. This included examining the average workload of domestic child labourers in Kamwokya – Kampala Central, Uganda; examining the nature of the relationship between employers and domestic child labourers in Kamwokya - Kampala Central, Uganda and establishing the remuneration status of the domestic child labourers in Kamwokya - Kampala Central, Uganda. The respondents were both the key respondents and domestic child labourers as discussed below.

4.1. Demographic characteristics of the respondents

To collect demographic data about the respondents, questions in section A were used as indices asking the respondents to indicate their gender and age. The findings gathered were presented as below

4.1.1 Gender

Table 1: gender of the respondents

Gender	Domestic child labourers		Key Informants		
	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Frequency	Percentage (%)	
Male	16	31.4	5	9.8	
Female	24	47.1	6	11.7	
Total	40	78.5	11	21.5	51

Referring to table 1, it was observed that 31.4% of the respondents were male respondents who were directly involved in domestic child labour as well as 47.1% female respondents who were also involved in domestic child labour. Furthermore, 9.8% of the respondent were male key

informants as well as 11.7% who were the female key informants. From the table above, it was the female domestic child labourers who were so much involved in the practice of domestic child labour compared to the male domestic child labourers.

4.1.2 Age of the respondents

Table 2: age bracket of the respondents

Age bracket (Years)	Domestic child labourers		Key Informants		
	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Frequency	Percentage (%)	
Less than 9 years	14	27.5			
10 - 14	16	31.4			
15 - 18	10	19.6	1	2	
19-39			8	15.5	
40 and above			2	4	
Total	40	78.5	11	21.5	51

Source: Primary data

The table above shows that 27.5% of the domestic child respondent were under the age of 9 years, 31.4% lay in the age bracket of 10 to 14 years and 19.6% fell in the age bracket of 15 to 18 years. Additionally, it was realized that 2% of the key informants fell in the age bracket of 15 to 18 years, 15.5% fell in the age bracket of 19 to 39 years whereas the remaining 4% were respondents who were above the age of 40 years. The findings show that most domestic child labourers who were employed as domestic child labourers were in the age bracket of 10 to 14 years of age.

In one of the interviews with the domestic child labourers about the time they were initiated into domestic child labour, 92.8% of them replied that they began when they were below the age of 9 years. 26.3% of them were related to the family in which they worked in that they were working for their uncles and aunties and 5 of the domestic child labourers said that they were connected to the families where they were working by their relatives.

4.2 Average Workload of domestic child labourers

Respondents were given statements pertaining to the average workload of domestic child labourers to which statements they had to choose whether they agreed or disagreed and to what extent. For each statement, the respondents were requested to use strongly agree, agree, not sure, disagree and strongly disagree as presented below.

4.2.1 Average workload on house cleaning

Table 3: average workload of the respondents

Average Workload	Domestic Child Labourers		Key informants	
	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
House mopping	37	92.8	11	100
Toilet cleaning	40	100	11	100
Sweeping the compound	19	47.5	5	45.5
Laundry	24	60	6	54.5
Cleaning utensils	40	100	11	100
Cobweb removal	1	2.5	0	0
Arranging and cleaning the store/ garage	3	7.5	0	0
Cleaning windows	5	12.5	1	9.1

Note: Under this table, the percentages were calculated against the number of domestic child labourers who were forty in total and those on Key Informants were calculated against the number of key informants which is 11.

From the table above, it was noted that all the domestic child labourers were involved in activities such as toilet cleaning and utensil cleaning. 92.8% of the domestic child labourer respondents were also involved in house mopping on a daily basis. 47.5% of the domestic child labourer respondents were involved in sweeping and cleaning of the compound on a daily basis. This was backed up by the size of the compound which the researcher saw and on top of that, they added that they had to clean the house premises and large compounds; 60% of the domestic child labourer respondents who were involved in laundry on a daily basis. Additionally, 2.5% of

the domestic child labourer respondents remove cobwebs from the house walls, 12.5% clean windows as well as the 7.5% domestic child labourer respondents who arrange and clean the store house and garage. In addition to the statements by the domestic child labourer respondents, all the key informants replied that the domestic child labourers were involved in house mopping, toilet cleaning and cleaning of utensils on a daily basis. Furthermore, 45.5% key informants added that the domestic child labourers are also involved in sweeping and cleaning the compound as well as laundry as evidenced by the 54.5% key informants. 9.1% of the key informants replied that the domestic child labourers are also involved in cleaning of the windows as well.

In one household, the researcher observed how one domestic child labourer respondent had to sweep the compound of her employer's house after cleaning the veranda of the large house. she lamented that she had to mop the house and sweep the compound every day because of the dust arising from the nearby road and at the time of the research, it was a dry season and yet she added that she does all the work alone without any help.

This implied that, according to the information gathered in the table above, most domestic child labourers were involved in toilet cleaning, utensil cleaning as well as house mopping which were the average workload for the domestic child labourers.

4.2.2 Cooking

Table 4: cooking

Average Workload	Respondents	
	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Handling sharp objects	24	60
Cooking different types of foods	36	90
Cooking under heavy fires	31	77.5
Electric shocks	24	60

Note: Under this table, the percentages were calculated against the number of domestic child labourers who were forty in total.

From the table above, it was observed that 60% of the domestic child labourer respondents handle sharp objects when cooking; 90% of the domestic child labourer respondents also replied that they cooked different types of foods for their employers as well as getting electric shocks from the gadgets they used while cooking as evidenced from the 60% domestic child labourer respondents.

In order to understand how much work is involved in the cooking process done by the domestic child labourers, an interview was also carried out with the domestic child labourer respondents. The 60% domestic child labourer respondents agreed that they handle sharp objects such as knives when peeling matooke, sweet potatoes and cassava. An observation was made by the researcher on one of the hands of a young male respondent who had skin peelings in his palm arising from peeling matooke. Furthermore, asking them about the types of foods they cook and the conditions in which they cook in, the domestic child labourer respondents revealed that at certain times, they had to cook under heavy fires especially when they used charcoal stoves and they had to lift hot sauces pans with their bare hands especially if the food was about to be over burned and they were attending to other activities at that same time. Electric shocks from the electronic gadgets used for cooking was a challenge they received especially when it was their first time using the gadgets such as ovens, electric stoves among others.

For example, on 12th September, Sandra (not real names), a domestic child labourer in one of the households in Kamwokya narrated that the first time she removed food stuffs from a micro wave with her bare hands unaware that the tray on which the food stuffs were was hot as well as two other domestic child labourer respondents, Nalule and Bukenya (not real names), also narrated that the first time they were shocked by electricity was when they were still young and working in their employers' houses. They said that the food was almost getting burned and on touching the saucepan, in a bid to remove the food, they received electricity shocks however, they had water on their hands and were not wearing slippers/ sandals which means that they risked their lives from the electric shocks which would have killed them.

From the information above, it was noted that most domestic child labourers were involved in cooking different types of foods for the different families where they were employed.

Furthermore, most of them cooked under heavy fires which burnt their hands while removing saucepans.

4.2.3 Child care

Table 5: child and elderly care

Average Workload	Respondents	
Child care	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Caring for babies and infants	23	57.5
Preparing food for the children	21	52.5
Baby's laundry	18	45

Note: Under this table, the percentages were calculated against the number of domestic child labourers who were forty in total.

It was observed that 57.5% of the domestic child labourer respondents both male and female respondents replied that they had been taking care of young children especially babies as well as both nursery and primary school going children, 5 male and 16 females domestic child labourer respondents stated that they had to prepare for them breakfast and take them to their respective schools in the morning and pick them up in the evening when they had finished their lessons. Additionally, 18 female domestic child labourer respondents stated that they had to clean the children's clothes on a daily basis which clothes were many. The biggest challenge was washing a huge pile of cloths which also included the employers' cloths along with the baby clothes which were dirtied with the babies' waste. The fact that they had to wash many clothes together with carrying out other responsibilities such as cleaning the house, they became fatigued with the much work they did especially in the homes where there was one domestic child labourer who had to perform all domestic work without any help. Additionally, they also had to prepare the

babies' food. Another challenge was when the baby cried. An observation was made when a baby cried during the interview with one of the domestic child labourer respondents and she would not figure out the problem since she had given the baby lunch and she thought that the baby was asleep.

In conclusion, the fact that the domestic child labourers do not understand the language used by the babies when they cry, it becomes hard for them to provide the necessary care and affection needed by the baby.

4.2.4 Gardening

Table 6: workload on gardening

Average Workload	Respondents	
	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Digging in large gardens	10	25
Spend much time digging	11	27.5

From table 6 it was noted that 25% of the domestic child labourer respondents replied that they were involved in digging of large gardens as well as the 27.5% respondents who replied that they spent much time digging in these gardens.

Despite the fact that the statistics show that there is limited involvement in gardening, an observation was made whereby there were gardens seen in 12 households. In an effort to know whether the 12 domestic child labourers in these households worked in these gardens, the researcher asked them whether they were involved in digging in these gardens. They all replied that they majorly grew beans, maize and bananas. But there was not much work left to do in the gardens since they had already harvested the maize and beans. The only activity they did in line with gardening was putting the maize out in the sun. Likewise, the male child labourers were involved in fence shaping (trimming) and cutting for the wall fences which had plants and flowers growing around them. These fences were trimmed and shaped by the male respondents as observed from 1 male respondent.

4.2.5 Cattle keeping

Table 7: workload in cattle keeping

Average Workload	Respondents	
	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Cattle keeping		
Moving long distances to graze animals	3	7.5
Looking for water and food stuffs for the animals	2	5

Table 7 shows that 12.5% of the domestic child labourer respondents were involved in cattle keeping. Of these, 7.5% move from place to place with the cattle while looking for grass to graze the animals. On the other hand, the remaining 5% move from place to place looking for water and food stuffs for the animals while the animals are at home in the kraals.

Much as the majority of the respondents were not involved in cattle keeping, an observation was made by the researcher where a cow was seen in one household whereas other cattle, goats and sheep were seen grazing in a nearby field located near Ebony Suites. The researcher was then driven to inquire about these animals from the male respondent who was keeping them. From the interview, it was noted that the animals belonged to his employer. In an effort to understand for how long he kept these animals, he replied that he looked after them on a daily basis. The respondents revealed that they had to take the animals out every data and looked for pasture for the animals as well as peelings from food stuffs such as matooke, potatoes and cassava peelings which acted as animal food. The respondent who was looking after 3 cows inside the household premises stated that he had to look for the animals preferably elephant grass (bisagazi) for the animals.

In addition to the above, some key respondents pointed out that there are also poultry farms where these children worked; where they took care of many birds. The challenge in these activities is that all these animals required water and food and thus the need for maximum attention given to them for example removal of waste material from chickens' food and water as a means of reducing sickness in the poultry birds.

4.2.6 Firewood fetching

Table 8: responses on fetching firewood

Average Workload	Key informants	
Fetching firewood	Frequency out of 51	Percentage (%)
Moving long distances to collect firewood	10	19.6
Carrying heavy piles of firewood	10	19.6

Note: Under this table, the percentages were calculated against the number of domestic child labourers who were forty in total and Key Informants who were eleven in total.

Table 9: alternatives for electronic cooking gadgets

Average Workload	Domestic child labourer respondents	
Alternatives to electronic cooking gadgets	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Charcoal stoves	21	52.5
Gas cooker	15	37.5
Paraffin stoves	1	2.5
Firewood	3	7.5

Note: Under this table, the percentages were calculated against the number of domestic child labourers who were forty in total and those on Key Informants were calculated against the number of key informants which is 11.

From table 8 above, it was noted that 19.6% of the respondents replied that these domestic child labourers usually moved to Kamwokya market where they had to buy the firewood, Kyebando and Naguru next to the police barracks where they had to pick firewood. Furthermore 19.6% of the respondents also replied that it was the domestic child labourers who carried the heavy piles of firewood to the employers' homes. This happened especially when there was no electricity in the homes.

To further understand what the domestic child labourers do in case there is no electricity, it was found out that 52.5% of the domestic child labourer respondents opted for charcoal stoves.

37.5% used gas cookers as well as 2.5% who used paraffin stoves whereas the remaining 7.5% used firewood.

The 3 respondents who used firewood were interviewed in relation to the challenges they faced while using firewood and they replied that at times, they carried heavy piles of firewood from Kamwokya market and at times carrying the heavy firewood from the employers' vehicles.

According to the information above, the average workload done by the domestic child labourers included carrying of heavy piles of firewood and moving long distances to look for firewood. However, most of the domestic child labourers used charcoal stoves as an alternative for cooking in case there was no electricity.

4.2.7 Other activities in which domestic child labourers are involved

Suggestions about other activities in which the domestic child labourers were presented by the key informants and the domestic child labourers and they include.

- Running errands for the employers. This activity included selling of farm products such as tomatoes, vegetables, fruits among others. This activity involved movement from place to place while selling these products. The 11 key informants commented that if the domestic child labourers did not raise the required amount of money from the sales, they would not receive lunch and if they did eat without reaching the required amount of money, their commission would be deducted from the day's salary. Furthermore, they carried out these activities during daytime as other children were gone to school and therefore, they ended up missing out on education.
- Fetching water from far places in cases where tap water was not available at the taps. In this scenario, most of the domestic child labourers were required to lift heavy jerry cans of water from a well in Nkomamboga and at times in Kungu parishes near Kisasi.

According to the information gathered above, the average workload for the domestic child labourers was running errands for the employers compared to fetching water because it is not at all times that water is lost from the taps.

4.3 The nature of the relationship between employers and domestic child labourers

In a bid to examine the nature of the relationship between employers and the domestic child labourers, respondents were given statements to which they had to choose whether they agreed or they did not. These statements were aligned with agreement level statements for respondents from which they had to choose to agree or disagree from. The results are presented below.

4.3.1 Bonuses to domestic child labourers

Table 10: bonuses given to domestic child labourers

Bonuses	Domestic child labourer respondents	
	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Cloths	1	2.5
Salary increments	0	0
Gifts	0	0

The table above shows that 2.5% of the domestic child labourers received bonuses in form of cloths from their employers for the work well done. From the findings, it was noted that most domestic child labourer respondents do not receive bonuses for their work especially the children who run errands for their bosses. This was evidenced by 5 respondents who said that even if they worked hard and raised a lot of money from their sales, they did not receive any bonuses for the day's work apart from the agreed upon salary for that particular day.

4.3.2 Physical and verbal abuse of domestic child labourers

Table 11: physical and verbal abuse of domestic child labourers

Physical and Verbal abuse to the domestic child labourers	Domestic child labourer respondents	
	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Use of vulgar language	23	57.5
Physical beating of the domestic child labourers	12	30
Burning body parts of the domestic child labourers	5	12.5

Making reference to the forms of physical and verbal abuses used by employers to the domestic child labourers, table 11 indicates that 57.5% of the domestic child labourer respondents were verbally abused by use of vulgar language. 30% of the domestic child labourer respondents were physically beaten by the employers whereas 12.5% of the domestic child labourer respondents had received burns on body parts such as fingers.

The researcher observed a female respondent, Nankabirwa (not real names) who had scars arising from the severe beatings which she received from her employers due to preparation of burnt food which actually came about as a result taking care of other responsibilities at the same time. The employers did not listen to her arguments but rather administered severe beatings to her.

Most of these domestic child labourers are verbally abused by their employers because the employers want to show that they are superior to them. The domestic child labourers are abused for their ignorance and lack of proper education among other factors. Additionally, the fact that these domestic child labourers are young and that there is nothing that they can do to their employers, some employers reached an extent of beating them up in case of any mistake especially when it came to careless handling of the employers' children.

4.3.4 Working for reasonable hours

Table 12: working for reasonable hours

Nature of relationship	Domestic child labourer
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Working for reasonable hours	respondents	
	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Less than 12 hours	19	47.5
More than 12 hours	21	52.5
Working in the night also	35	87.5

Note: Under this table, the percentages were calculated against the number of domestic child labourers who were forty in total.

The researcher asked the domestic child labourer respondents how much time they worked for as a way of establishing the amount of time they rested and whether they had enough rest after the days' work. The statistics from table 12 show that 47.5% of the domestic child labourer respondents worked for less than 12 hours whereas 52.5% of the domestic child labourer respondents worked for more than 12 hours. In addition to that, 87.5% of the domestic child labourer respondents also worked during the night time although they had worked during day time.

From the findings in section 4.2, it was found out that 92.5% of the domestic child labourer respondents stayed at their employers' homes and of these, 88.2% female domestic child labourers lived in the main house with their employers. This information helped the researcher to understand whether they receive enough time to rest after work and at what time they finish working.

The respondents were then asked how much time they spent working on a daily basis. The 87.5% respondents replied that they also worked at night even when they had worked during the whole day. Among the reasons as to why they worked at night was the fact that they had to clean up the utensils after dinner, which utensils were many because of the large number of the family. 23 of the domestic child labourer respondents said that they worked at night because they had to take care of their employers' babies who cried at night. The parents instead would leave the babies to be taken care of by the domestic child labourers even at that time claiming that they (the parents) were tired.

These domestic child labourer respondents said that they get little time to rest because they sleep past midnight and yet they have to be awake by 5:00 a.m. At times these domestic child labourer respondents overwork during the day as well as during night time. Because they are tired, they end up making mistakes while working because they still carry the fatigue and sleep to the next day. This implies that most domestic child labourers work for longer hours even working at night as required by their employers.

4.3.5 Forceful involvement in sexual relations

Table 13: forceful involvement in sexual relations

Acceptance level	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Agree	26	51
Not sure	10	19.6
Disagree	15	29.4
Total	51	100

Note: Under this table, the percentages were calculated against the number of domestic child labourers who were 40 in total and those on Key Informants were calculated against the number of key informants which is 11.

From the table above, it was noted that 51% of the respondents agreed that domestic child labourers are forcefully involved in sexual relations with their employers by the employers. 19.6% were not sure while 29.4% disagreed.

As a means of collecting information from the domestic child labourer respondents and key informants, they were asked about the means which domestic child labourer domestic child labourers are lured into sexual relation with their employers. All the respondents first agreed that there are employers who forcefully asked for sexual relations with the domestic labourers. The methods which are used by the employers to engage in sexual relations with their employees were promises of education, more money, extra care and affection. A domestic child labourer pointed out that her boss divorced with the wife because he used to engage in sexual relations with the previous domestic child labourer who was in that place. The biggest challenge in this case was that the previous domestic child labourer was asked to keep quiet and not tell anyone about their relationship but rather she began to despise the wife to the husband which resulted

into a divorce. Additionally, it was reported that there were employers who forced their domestic workers into sexual relations with their friends as a means to get money from them by the employers.

4.4 The remuneration status of domestic child labourers

4.4.1 Little or no cash payment

Table 14: payment of domestic child labourers

Nature of relationship	Respondents	
	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Less than 5000	0	0
5001 – 20,000	7	13.7
20,001 – 30,000	16	31.4
Above 30,000	28	54.9

Note: Under this table, the percentages were calculated against the number of domestic child labourers who were forty in total and those on Key Informants were calculated against the number of key informants which is 11.

In order to back up the statistics above, the researcher asked the domestic child labourer respondents and key informants about how much money these domestic child labourers are paid, it was noted that 13.7% of the respondents received a salary range of 5,001 and 20,000 shillings. 31.4% of the respondents also replied that they received a salary range of 20,001 to 30,000 shillings. Finally, 54.9% of the respondents also replied that they received more than 30,000 shillings as salary.

Furthermore, it was found out that the payment varied from household to household as well as the nature of the work which the domestic child labourers did. 54.9% of the domestic child labourer respondents who appeared to be have less than 30 years received a pay ranging between 40,000/= to 50,000/= whereas those who usually received 30,000 and less were those who appeared to be youths. About the amount of work as a determinant for the amount of money paid, cattle keepers and poultry farmers earned most if they sold a lot. In such scenarios, the amount paid ranged between 5,000/= and 50,001/=. Most young domestic child labourers were

not paid in cash. In order to back up the above statement, 1 male domestic labourer narrated that he would get money from the change he received after buying something from shops. He continued to say that that money would be used to meet his own needs. These minority percentage of respondents was believed to be the relatives of the employers and thus they were not sure whether they were paid since they were living with their employers.

4.4.2 Enough payment in Kind

Table 15: forms of payment in kind

Nature of relationship	Domestic child labourer respondents	
	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Forms of payment in Kind		
Outings	25	49
Old cloths	34	87.3
Medical attention	25	48.7
Food stuff sent to their homes	14	27.5

From table 15, it was observed that 49% of the domestic child labourer respondents got outings together with the family members. 87.3% of them received old cloths from their employers. 48.7% of the domestic child labourer respondents replied that they received medical attention in case they were injured and 27.5% of the domestic child labourer respondents replied that food stuffs were sent to their homes in the village as a form of payment to them.

From the statistics above, it was observed that few respondents received payments in form of kind. The 87.3% domestic child labourer respondents answered that the commonest items they were given were old cloths from their employers. For the domestic child labourers who were younger than some of the children at home, they were given the children's cloths as well as food stuffs which would be sent to their homes in the villages as evidenced from the 27.5% domestic child labourer respondents. Therefore, the payment received was indirect for them.

Suggestions were also pointed out from key informants that other forms of payment in kind included gifts and outings from the parents. The outings included picnics, celebrations on holidays among others. This was possible depending on the relationship the domestic child worker had with the children of the home. If the children loved the domestic worker, he/ she would then be treated as a member and child in the family. Therefore, in cases of outings, the domestic child worker would also go with the family and enjoy with them.

Medical attention from the employer in case of injuries from work. In an effort to understand whether the domestic child labourer respondents received medical attention, 1 young domestic worker pointed out that her mother (the employer) would treat her wounds in case of injuries especially arising from peeling food stuffs especially cassava and matooke. On the other hand, on asking 4 respondents who were not family members and whose bosses were Indians, they said that they received no medical attention and rather their bosses would shout at them about the injuries that the domestic child labourers were careless. Therefore, they had to care for their own medical bills. If their bosses offered the medical attention, their salaries would be deducted from the medical bills at the end of the month.

4.4.3 Sponsorships

Table 16: sponsorship of domestic child labourers

Acceptance level	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Agree	6	11.8
Not sure	6	11.8
Disagree	39	76.4
Total	51	100

Source: Primary data

From table 16, 11.8% of the domestic child labourer respondents agreed that domestic child labourers get sponsorships as a form of payment from their employers. Additionally, other 11.8% respondents were not sure. Contrary to that, the majority 76.4% disagreed.

The 11.8% of the domestic child labourer respondents pointed out that it was the good relationship they had with their employers' children which made them acquire education paid for by the employer. Suggestions were outlined by some key informants that sponsorships from

the employers were also given depending on the amount of time the domestic child worker had lived and worked with the employer. Additionally, if a domestic child worker had begun working in a family where all the children had already gone to school or where the employers had not children; and he/ she had the zeal to go to school, the employers would then grant them a sponsorship to school.

4.5 Conclusion

This chapter has presented and discussed the findings arising from the information which was collected in Kamwokya parish. The average workload which the domestic child labourers were involved in included mopping of large houses, toilet cleaning, cleaning of many utensils, cooking under heavy fires, electric shocks arising from the electronic cooking gadgets, taking care of babies and infants during school time, moving for long distances while looking for pasture and water to graze the animals and carrying heavy firewood among others. Considering the nature of the relationship between the employers and the domestic child labourers, the domestic child labourers did not receive any bonuses and yet some of them were abused by use of vulgar language whereas others were physically beaten by their employers and some were burnt as a form of punishment. Most of the domestic child labourer respondents worked for more than 12 hours as well as working in the night time as well. Under the remuneration status of the domestic child labourers, most of the domestic child labourers received more than 30,000 Uganda shillings per month, others got old cloths as a form of payment in kind.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of findings observed and inferred from the data presented in chapter four. The summary of major findings is based on the literature available in chapter two. This chapter also provides the conclusion and recommendations.

The findings are discussed in terms of the research objectives in relation to literature in chapter two about the challenges faced by domestic child labourer and the objectives are:

- a) To examine the average workload of domestic child labourers in Kamwokya Parish - Kampala central division
- b) To examine the nature of the relationship between employers and domestic child labourers in Kamwokya parish.
- c) To establish the remuneration status of the domestic child labourers in Kamwokya parish

5.1 Summary of major findings

5.1.1 Average workload of the domestic child labourer respondents

Through an interview with the domestic child labourer respondents, the findings revealed that 92.5% of the domestic child labourers lived with their employers. Of these, the average workload of 92.8% of the domestic child labourers included mopping their employers' houses, cleaning the toilets on a daily basis and cleaning of utensil. Furthermore, an observation was made where one domestic child labourer respondent had to clean around a house surrounded by a large compound which she had to sweep on a daily basis since it was a dry season and there was a lot of dust from the nearby road. The biggest challenge was that at the domestic child labourers young age, they had to do all this work without the help of any other person.

Under the cooking activity, the average workload of the domestic child labourers was cooking different cuisines for the families in which they were employed. Additionally, they had to cook

under heavy fires, handle sauce pans with bare hands which burned them because they were attending to different activities and electric shocks from the electronic gadgets used for cooking. It was also noted that 60% of the domestic child labourer respondents were involved in the cooking activity and they had to handle sharp objects such as knives when peeling food stuffs. For instance, the researcher observed that one male respondent's palm had wounds arising from peeling matooke.

Additionally, 23 domestic child labourer respondents stated that the average workload for them included taking intensive care of their employers' babies and infant children. They had to clean up the babies, wash the babies' cloths on a daily basis in addition to washing the employers' cloths also on a daily basis. Furthermore, they had to prepare the children for school every morning, take them to school and pick them up in the evening. While the children were in school, they had to remain home and carryout all the responsibilities which they were required of such as preparing lunch for the children and washing utensils and the house in general thereby missing out on education

Few gardens were observed in 12 household compounds where 12 domestic child workers participated in planting beans, maize and banana plantations which were also viewed by the researcher. The major activity which was carried out by the domestic child labourer respondents in like with gardening was putting out the maize to dry. The average workload in this case was carrying the heavy amount of maize back into the stores after drying as well as bringing the maize out in the morning to dry up.

In addition to the above workload activities, kraals were observed where animal husbandry was carried out for cattle as well as sheep and goats. The domestic workers in such households had to look for pasture and peelings of food stuffs from various neighbourhoods in the area and they had to carry them to the kraals in the households. The respondents said that they had to look for pasture for the animals as well as food stuffs like banana peelings from distant places which would make them tired. Additionally, suggestions were made about workers in poultry farms who had to work with birds as they needed the utmost attention from the domestic workers

which included removing waste from the drinking troughs to reduce sickness among the chickens.

In cases where there was no power/ electricity, it was found out that the domestic workers would then use charcoal stoves, paraffin stoves, gas cookers and firewood to do their cooking activities. The 7.5% domestic child labourers who used firewood to cook complained that they would carry heavy firewood from the market as well carrying it from their employers' vehicles. Other domestic child labourers complained that they carried out the cooking under heavy fires which would burn their fingers.

Additionally, suggestions about other activities in which the domestic child workers were involved included running errands for their employers, fetching water from distant places in cases where there was a water shortage in the area and carrying/ lifting heavy goods for the employers.

5.1.2 The nature of the relationship between the employers and domestic child labourers

It was discovered that all the domestic child labourer respondents were paid on a monthly basis. The biggest challenge especially with the younger domestic child labourers was that their terms of payments were not specific and clear. In addition to payments, it was also noted that most domestic child labourer respondents did not receive bonuses for their work especially the children who would run errands for their bosses. Likewise, it was discovered that young domestic child workers were mostly the victims of physical and verbal abuse by their employers. This was especially in the homes of non-Ugandan employers who beat up their workers and shouted at them in case of any mistakes

5.1.3 The remuneration status of domestic child labourers

It was also noted that the cash payments also varied with the age of the domestic child labourers, and the work that the child labourers also did. Domestic child labourers below the age of 10 years were not paid in cash but rather in kind. They would be paid in form of old cloths from the employers, old shoes, outings, gifts, food stuffs sent to their families in the villages as well as

sponsorships which also depended upon the relationship they had with the employers' children and the family status quo.

5.2 Conclusions

The study revealed that 92.5% of the domestic child labourers were involved in house cleaning for large houses as well as sweeping the large compounds, washing utensils and toilet cleaning. They also had to cook under heavy fires as well as handling sharp objects. They also had to take part in other activities such as taking care of children especially babies and infants. To a minimum extent, they were involved in gardening as was evidenced from 12 households; cattle keeping as shown by one kraal in one household and firewood fetching as revealed by the 19.6% domestic child labourer respondents. All domestic child labourers are paid by their employers but none of them receive bonuses. They are abused both physically and verbally and yet they work for longer hours and yet some even work at night especially those who worked for non-Ugandan employers. Others were involved in sexual relations with their employers and employers' friends to earn the employer money. The findings also revealed that 87.2% domestic child labourers receive little payment in form of cash and neither do they receive enough payment in kind as revealed by the 12.8% domestic child labourer respondents. 76.4% of the domestic child labourer respondents reported that they had never received sponsorships.

5.3 Recommendations

- The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development should specifically be charged to take the lead in co-ordination, mobilizing support and capacity building for victims and psycho-social support for those recently involved in child labour. The child labour unit and the department of youth and children should be the central at co-ordinating level, while the District Labour and Probation and Welfare officers take the lead in co-ordination at the district level.

- Proper and clear terms of payment should be specified to the domestic child labourers before they are involved in delivering services for their employers. This should be done by the employers
- Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development should spearhead to mainstream social protection in the poverty eradication action programmes, development plans as well as increasing budget allocations for programmes which reduce vulnerability of children to domestic labour.
- There is need to raise awareness about child labour matters among the children. Most of these children do not know that their rights are being violated. Schools should be visited regularly so that they are sensitised. Use of the mass media to highlight these grave misfortunes, educational materials, music, dance & drama are among the activities that should be adopted if we are to address this global problem.
- There is need to train law enforcement personnel, teachers, local and community leaders, civil society and other stakeholders on how to deal with the problem of domestic child labour in general. The study revealed that domestic child labour exists and the population is quiet about it thus putting the lives of many innocent children in danger.
- Parents and guardians should urgently intervene and get involved in programmes that are aimed at mapping out their children's future. They need to collectively come out and speak against domestic child labour and all its worst forms.

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Appendix I: Questionnaire to key informants.

SECTION A

Dear respondent.

My name is **NAMBOOZE FLAVIA 2012-BO31- 10036** a student of Uganda Martyrs University. This questionnaire is intended to facilitate the study on” *a critical examination of the challenges of domestic child labourers in Uganda a case study of Kamyokya Kampala central division* . The study is *for academic purposes* and is carried out in partial requirements of the award of a bachelor’s degree in Ethics and development studies of Uganda Martyrs University. Your response will also be treated with utmost confidentiality. In order to accomplish the study, you are kindly requested to complete this questionnaire. Thank you very much for your valuable time

1. Gender

Male Female

2. Age

20 -25 years

26-30 years

31- 40 years

41 years and above

3. In your observation, what age bracket of domestic child labourers is usually employed?

4. What do you think are the factors considered by the employers when employing the above mentioned age of domestic child labourers?

5. When are these children initiated into domestic child labour?

SECTION B

Average workload of domestic child labourers.

For the following statements, the researcher would like to know to what extent you agree or disagree with the statements about the average workload that a domestic child labourer performs. For each statement, please indicate if you Strongly Agree, Agree, Disagree, Strongly disagree and whether you are not sure.

1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Not sure 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree

Statements about the average work load of a domestic child labourer	1	2	3	4	5
1. Heavy work on House cleaning					
2. Cooking					
3. Child and elderly care					
4. Gardening					
5. Cattle keeping					
6. Firewood fetching.					

Please list any other activities which the domestic child labourers are involved in

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.....

.....

.....

SECTION C

The nature of the relationship between employers and the domestic child labourers.

For the following statements, the researcher would like to know to what extent you agree or disagree with the statements about the nature of the relationship between employers and the domestic child labourers. For each statement, please indicate if you Strongly Agree, Agree, Disagree, Strongly disagree and whether you are not sure as shown below.

1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Not sure 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree

Statements about the nature of the relationship between employers and domestic child labourers	1	2	3	4	5
1. The domestic child labourers are paid					
2. Domestic child labourers are given bonuses					
3. Domestic child labourers have a good working environment					
4. Domestic child labourers are physically and verbally abused by the employers so as to ensure compliance					
5. Domestic child labourers work for reasonable hours and they do not work at night					
6. Forceful involvement in sexual relations by the employers					

SECTION D

The remuneration status of domestic child labourers in Kampala central division.

For the following statements, the researcher would like to know to what extent you agree or disagree with the statements about the nature of payment the domestic child labourers receive for their work done. For each statement, please indicate if you Strongly Agree, Agree, Disagree, Strongly disagree and whether you are not sure as shown below.

1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Not sure 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree

Statements about the remuneration status of domestic child labourers	1	2	3	4	5
1. Little or no cash payment at all					
2. Enough payment in kind					
3. Sponsorships					

Please list any other form of payment domestic child labourers may receive

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Thank you for your participation!!!

Appendix II: Questionnaire for the domestic child labourers

Dear respondent.

My name is **NAMBOOZE FLAVIA 2012-BO31- 10036** a student of Uganda Martyrs University. This questionnaire is intended to facilitate the study on” *a critical examination of the challenges of domestic child labourers in Uganda a case study of Kamyokya Kampala central division* . The study is *for academic purposes* and is carried out in partial requirements of the award of a bachelor’s degree in Ethics and development studies of Uganda Martyrs University. Your response will also be treated with utmost confidentiality. In order to accomplish the study, you are kindly requested to complete this questionnaire. Thank you very much for your valuable time

SECTION A

BIO DATA

1. Your gender

Male Female

2. Your age

Below 9 years 10-14 years

15 - 18 years

SECTION B:

AVERAGE WORKLOAD

3. Listed below are some of the activities done by domestic child labourers. Tick activities which you perform.

Mopping the house	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cleaning the utensils	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cleaning the toilet	<input type="checkbox"/>	Removing cobwebs	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sweeping the compound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cleaning the garage	<input type="checkbox"/>
Performing Laundry	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cleaning the windows	<input type="checkbox"/>

a. What other activities (not listed above) do you do for your employers?

4. Do you also cook for your employers? Yes No
- a. Do you handle sharp objects such as knives? Yes No
- b. Are you good at using these sharp objects? Yes No
- c. How many types of foods can you cook? (list them below)
- d. Do you ever cook under heavy fires? (Using charcoal stoves, firewood)?
- e. Do you experience electric shocks arising from cooking gadgets?
- f. Why did the electric shock happen to you?
5. Do you take care of babies, nursery and primary going children? Yes No
- a. How many of these children do you take care of?
- b. Do you also take care of the elderly? Yes No
- c. What other activities do you do for the babies and children you take care of?
6. Do you also have gardens which you take care of? Yes No
- a. To whom do those gardens belong?
- b. What activities do you currently do in the gardens?
- c. How much time do you spend in the gardens?
7. Do you rear cattle and any other animals? Yes No
- a. Whose animals are they?
- b. Where do you graze those animals?
- c. Where do you get the pasture and animal feeds for the animals?
8. Do you use firewood to cook? Yes No
- a. Where do you get your firewood from?
- b. Who carries the firewood?
- c. How heavy is the firewood?
- d. What alternative cooking gadgets do you use in case there is no electricity?

SECTION C

THE NATURE OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE EMPLOYER AND THE DOMESTIC CHILD LABOURER.

9. Do you receive bonuses from your employers for the work well done?
a. What benefits do you get from your employers for the work well done?
10. Do your employers physically and verbally abuse you? Yes No
a. Why do they abuse you?
b. What forms of physical and verbal abuses do your employers use or administer?
11. Do you stay with your employer in the main house? Yes No
a. For how much time do you work on a daily basis?
b. Do you also work at night after your daily work?
12. Is there any history of sexual harassment in your employer's house? Yes No

SECTION D

THE REMUNERATION STATUS OF DOMESTIC CHILD LABOURERS

13. How much salary do you receive at the end of the month?
a. Are you paid in cash?
b. If you are not paid in cash, what are you given to show that you have been paid?
14. Do you hope to receive a sponsorship from your employers to enable you get education?
Yes No