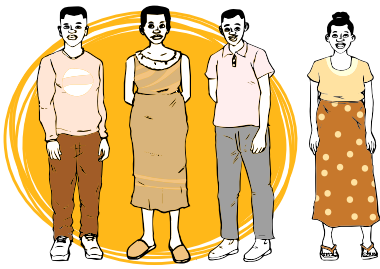


Promoting inclusion in decent work for Ugandan young people: will reducing violence help?

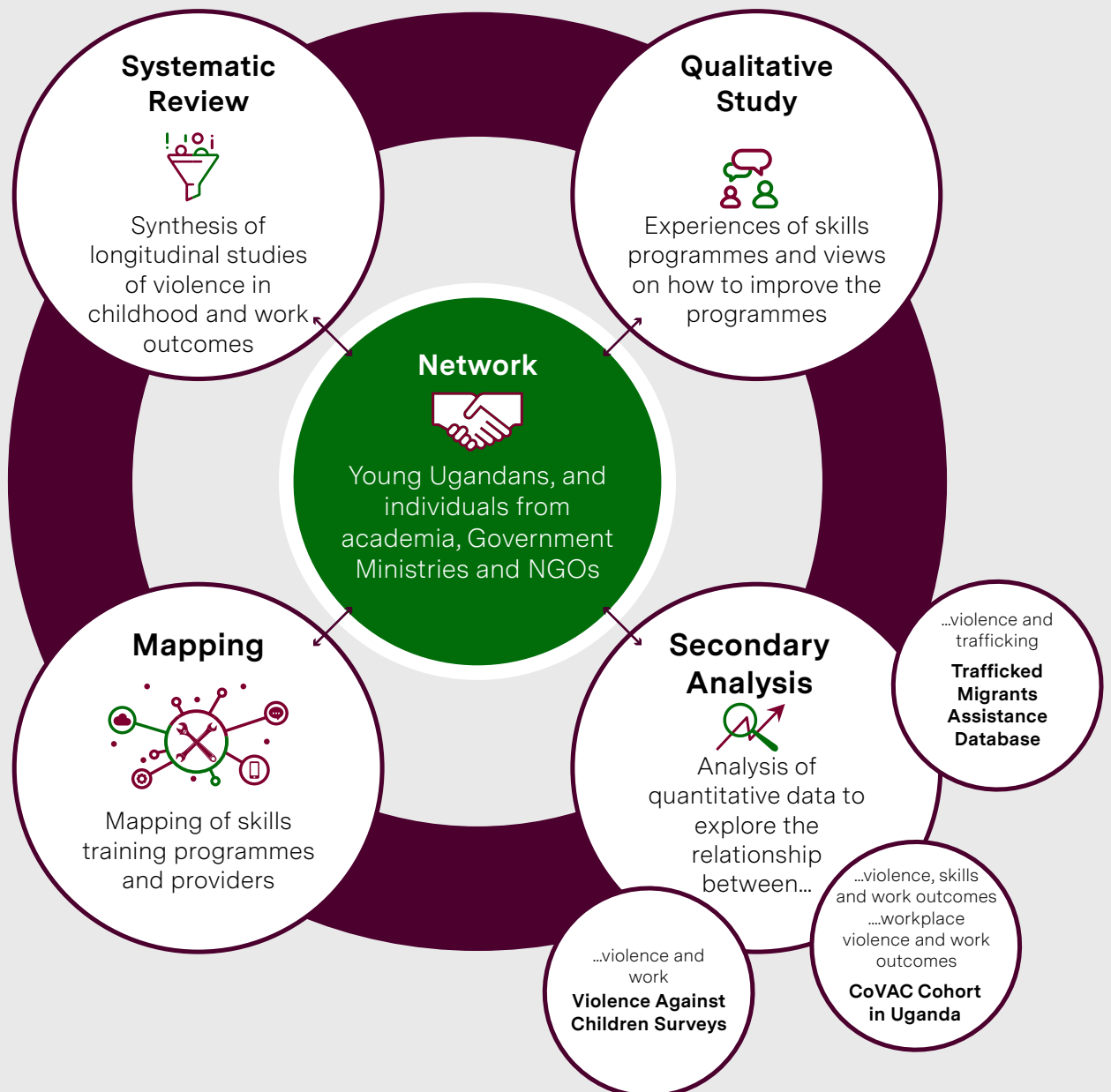
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3 in 4 Ugandans aged 18-24 experienced physical, sexual or emotional violence during their childhood (VACS, 2015)

A study was conducted to understand the relationship between childhood and adolescent violence and child labour, participation in skills programmes and employment outcomes

The study incorporated a number of different activities as shown below, and assembled a network of individuals who helped to ensure that the study makes a long-term contribution to policy and positively impacts programming



Promoting inclusion in decent work for Ugandan young people: will reducing violence help?

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In 2019, the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, UK, Makerere University, Uganda, and University College London, UK, began a study funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) to better understand the relationship between violence in childhood and adolescence and **child labour, participation in skills programmes** and **employment outcomes** in Uganda. The project consisted mainly of analysis of existing quantitative data, with some additional qualitative data collection.

The project includes the following activities:

- **Network:** Includes representatives from different sectors including young people, government, academia, development partners, NGOs and civil society organisations. The network has met with the research team several times during the project, shaping the research questions and helping to interpret the findings.
- **Mapping** of existing skills training programmes in Uganda to understand the distribution and inclusivity of the programmes and skills provided
- **International systematic review** of published longitudinal studies from any country exploring the relationship between the experience of childhood violence and work outcomes.
- Secondary analyses of:
 - **Violence Against Children Surveys (VACS)** across nine countries and specifically in Uganda (2015 quantitative household survey which included 2,645 boys and 3,159 girls aged 13-24 years¹). We explored whether those experiencing violence in childhood are more likely to be working in childhood and in hazardous sectors.
 - Quantitative and qualitative data from the **International Organization for Migration Trafficked Migrants Assistant Database** for Uganda (TMAD) to understand experiences of young girls who are trafficked in Uganda.
 - **Contexts of Violence in Adolescence Cohort (CoVAC)** study in Uganda² to explore the relationship between violence in childhood and transitions into work, and later experience of workplace violence.
- **Qualitative data** from adolescents participating in the CoVAC study (those in training, education, employment and those out of education and not working) and key stakeholders (policy makers, community leaders, district-level leaders) to explore young people's pathways into work and experiences of skills training.

We have drawn together our findings in three policy briefs on child labour, participation in skills programmes and employment outcomes. Each policy brief draws on several activities as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Project activities that each policy brief draws on

	Network	Mapping of skills programmes	Systematic review	Analysis of VACS	Analysis of TMAD	Analysis of CoVAC study	Qualitative study
<i>Child labour</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Employment outcomes</i>	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
<i>Skills training</i>	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓

References

1. Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. Violence against Children in Uganda: Findings from a National Survey, 2015. Kampala, Uganda: UNICEF, 2015
2. Devries, K., Parkes, J., Knight, L. et al. Context of Violence in Adolescence Cohort (CoVAC) study: protocol for a mixed methods longitudinal study in Uganda. BMC Public Health 20, 43 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-019-7654-8>