



IPEC



International
Labour
Organization

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OVERVIEW OF SELECTED INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES

CHILD LABOUR IN ARTISANAL AND SMALL SCALE MINING

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Key points

- 1. International Labour Standards**
- 2. Status and issues**
- 3. ILO/IPEC Strategy for 2015**
- 4. ILO/IPEC Country and Regional experiences**
- 5. Case of the ILO/IPEC West Africa Regional Mining Project**



A view of an ASM site in Niger (Kongo Moussa)



1- International Labour Standards : WFCL and ASM

- The ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) defines the worst forms of child labour as all types of work, which by their nature or by the circumstances in which they are carried out, are likely to harm the health, safety and morals of children.



An ASM site in Niger (Kongo Moussa) : the rush



1- International Labour Standards : WFCL and ASM

- As of 2007, 165 of the ILO's 181 member States had ratified this Convention, committing themselves to take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour for children under 18 years of age as a matter of urgency.
- The issue of child labour in mining has a long tradition within international labour standards and was already a matter of discussion at the first International Labour Conference, which included a reference to mining in the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 5).



1- International Labour Standards : WFCL and ASM

- Recognizing that mining was an occupation that would normally not be suitable for underage employment, the ILO specifically addressed this issue in the 1960s through the adoption of the Minimum Age (Underground Work) Convention, 1965 (No. 123).
- It is thus not surprising that mining and quarrying were included in the catalogue of sectors that are excluded from the discretion given to member States under Article V of the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138).



1- International Labour Standards : WFCL and ASM

- Almost all work performed by boys and girls in mining could be considered a worst form of child labour.
- Other tasks not directly performed in the mine but related to mining, might fall into this category too.
- It therefore seems particularly important that the necessary steps to withdraw children from mines and their immediate surroundings be taken, as advocated in the 2005 ILO call to action against child labour in small-scale mining aiming at the elimination of child labour in this sector by 2015.



Girl child at work in Burkina Faso (Ziniguima AM Site)



Call to Action - 2005

- Approximately one million children are employed in the global informal mining sector. Long ago, employment of children disappeared from the formal mining sector and it is now time to extend this to all forms of mining activity.
- Leaders in the industry believe that this practice can and should be stopped. They join the ILO in its call to action addressed to those principally responsible: national governments and ASM organizations, requesting that they take all steps necessary to stop child labour in mining.



Call to Action – 2005

- For their part the signatories will continue to ensure that no children are employed in their member organizations and will undertake activities to provide better employment or educational activities for those people who might be affected.
- We, the International Council on mining and metals (ICMM) representing employers and the International federation of Chemical, Energy, Mine and General workers, representing trade unions support the ILO in its initiative to eliminate child labour from any mining or quarrying activity.



2 - Status and issues

- Children (girls and boys) are involved in various ASM activities in Africa, Asia and South America. Ex.: gold, diamond, stones, iron, coal, phosphates, gypsum, copper, cobalt, salt, etc.
- They work long hours, sometimes underground and they carry heavy loads, under hazardous environmental and production conditions.
- They use inappropriate tools and machines, are exposed to mercury and other toxic substances, have no social protection, are continuously at risk of extortion, and receive a pittance in compensation for their product.
- Furthermore, they have no educational and future perspectives.



Child at risk in Burkina Faso (Zinguima AM site)



2 - Status and issues

- Countries legal and institutional frameworks are weak
- Public awareness on child labour issues is still low in many countries
- Families face difficulties to ensure children's rights
- Capacity of key stakeholders not developed
- Miners are still not organized in many cases
- No or inadequate infrastructure for service provision to children
- No educational for younger children nor vocational training opportunities for older children...



3 - IPEC Strategy for 2015

- One million mining children are educated: they have completed basic education or vocational training
- One million children have been removed from underground work, from work in stone quarries, from hauling rocks from mines, are not processing with mercury and are not involved in sexual services



Why Mining is targeted
(negative) *(positive)*

- Physical danger/hazards
 - Moral risk
 - Few schools
- Partnership
 - Model of intervention
 - Materials

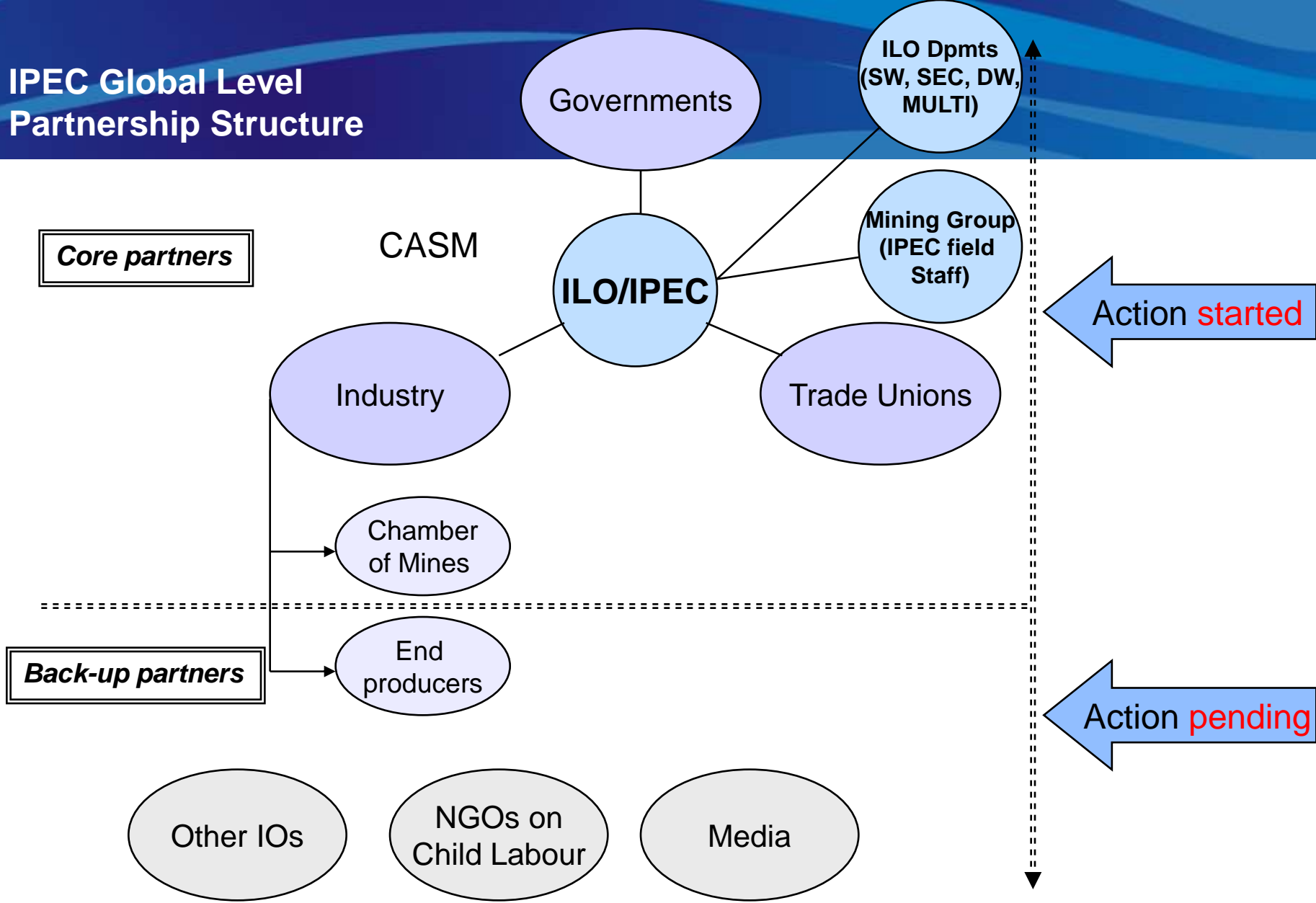


IPEC's Model of Intervention in Mining

Local Level	Country Level
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Miners' associations•Youth and community groups•Schools and VT/Apprenticeship•Extra curricular activities/Youth Clubs•Mining & marketing techniques•Child Labour Monitoring/Direct Beneficiary Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Laws recognize ASM rights•Interministerial committees•Compulsory school policy•Policy supports & regulates <i>ASM</i> - <i>PRSP, Decent Work Country Programmes, UNDAF...</i>•Codes of Conduct



IPEC Global Level Partnership Structure



Strategic Goals

All member states provide legal foundation for elimination of child labour in ASM and quarrying & country-wide education

All member states include mining in the C182 list

Sound monitoring and surveillance system established and operating by the governments in the ASM areas

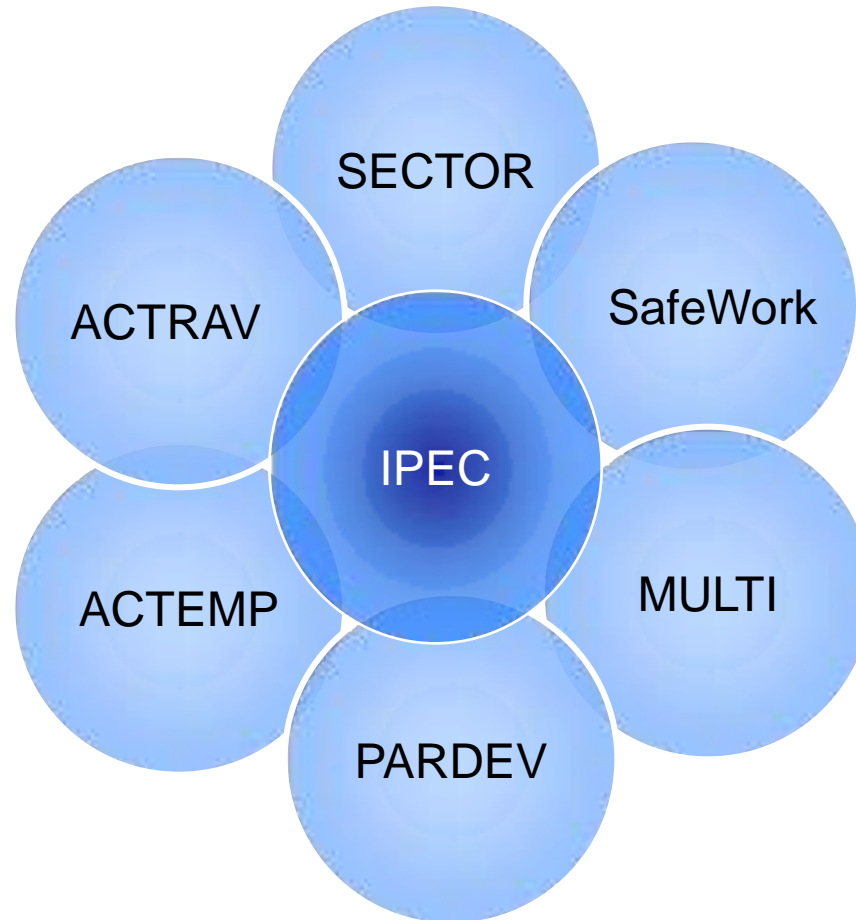
The social infrastructure and environment that enable children out of mines are established

Social partners recognize that informal economy workers are their responsibility too

General public made aware that child miners produce parts of many products they commonly use



ILO Internal Partnership



ILO – Internal Partnership

	IPEC	SECTOR	MULTI	SAFework
Mandate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Prevent & eliminate all forms of child labour. •WFCL is priority. 	Bring ILO constituencies together to jointly address various aspects of sectors.	Promote MNE Declaration CSR arm of ILO	OSH in informal sector – mining Mining is its strategic priority
CL/ mining agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •CL in mining is WFCL. •Priority sector •Relatively small number of children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mining is one of the sectors • 11 mln people LSM and 11.5-13 mln in SSM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CL is in the MNE Declaration • Work with mining MNEs and MNEs that use minerals 	OSH in mining and informal sector is priority. Child exposure to hazard and exploitation is a focus.
Existing activities (to tie-in)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •2005 Call to Action •Country projects •C.182 and 138/legal environment •CL Monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C.176 • OSH in Mining 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guide CL monitoring in the supply chain of the manufacturers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Projects on OSH
Areas of collaboration /contribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Facilitate the CL mining activities of the other departments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put ASM in the agenda of social partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSR – Supply chain monitoring • Raise global awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Make CL in Mining as part of the Decent Work •Implement joint projects
Target on CL in Mining	<p>Eliminate by 2016</p> <p>Long term result: Future generation of children will not work in mining</p>	<p>ASM is regulated, organized and economically viable</p>	<p>Mineral supply chain actors (MNEs) adopt CL free policy</p>	<p>Young children do not work in mines.</p> <p>OSH standards are ensured for young miners.</p>

ILO Internal Partnership

- Sectoral approach on ASM sector
- Link child labour with Decent Work
 - educate adults on hazards on children
 - training on OSH (Occupational Safety and Health)
 - improve national labour standards on ASM
 - joint country programs and projects
- Youth employment projects
- Different departments facilitate external partners



Global Partnership Strategy

Partnership theme

Tripartism – Sectoral Approach

Social dialogue with the *mining* workers and employers organizations.

Mineral by mineral / Product by product

Target players in few strategic minerals (*diamond, gold, stones and cobalt*):

- Sold on the international market
- Have already active players
- Easier to attract global attention
- Easier to raise fund

Add-on approach

Put a child labour element into projects of other organizations e.g. WB, EU, USAID DFID that work on ASM sector.

Expected result

- ASM workers are organized and their rights are represented and protected.
- CL is recognized as unacceptable practice.
- Govts recognize ASM and provide appropriate regulatory environment

- CL is included in the supply-chain monitoring of manufacturers and middle players
- Global consumer awareness is raised regarding the products that use minerals
- Different players in a given mineral all work to eliminate child labour.
- CL is eliminated in a given mineral mining

- CL in mining is mainstreamed in donor decisions and projects
- Social and economic infrastructures (school, health, alternative income) that enable children to be removed from mining are addressed.



Global Partnership – Main Actions

CSR

- Advocate ‘child labour standards’ in supply-chain monitoring and mineral certification schemes
- Government ban on import of CL minerals (e.g. Netherlands and Germany)
- Global media campaign – responsible consumerism

Joint action/projects with donors

- ASM projects with child labour component
- Donor awareness raising global programme on CL mining

CASM

- ASM statistics and mapping
- Joint webpage on child labour
- Information sharing – donor, NGO and project database on ASM
- Fund and project matching



Implementation/IPEC and partners' support

- Combination of mineral-by-mineral, tripartite and internal partnership approaches.
- IPEC field projects will be supplemented (by IPEC Global programme and others) with specific of actions:
 - media campaign;
 - SCREAM consumer awareness raising;
 - final manufacturers' supply chain monitoring
 - partnership with other donors on ASM (implement joint projects with other development agencies on ASM, advocate for child labour elimination and provide support to community actions



4 - ILO/PEC country or regional experience with Child Labour in ASM

- Burkina Faso – 2009
- Colombia - 2003
- Cote d'Ivoire - 2008
- Dominican Republic -
- Ecuador - 2008
- Ghana – 2005, 2007
- Haiti - 2007



ILO/PEC country or regional experience with Child Labour in ASM

- Indonesia - 2004
- Madagascar - 2009
- Mongolia (Phase I and II) -2009
- Niger -2009
- Panama -2007
- Philippines – 2008
- Senegal - 2007



ILO/PEC country or regional experience with Child Labour in ASM

- South America gold mining project (Phase I and II) – 2004, 2006
- Bolivia
- Ecuador
- Peru
- Tanzania (Phase I and II) - 2009
- Vietnam - 2005
- Zambia - 2002



5 - Experience of the ILO/IPEC West Africa Regional Mining Project

- 2005/06 – 2009
- 3M US \$ from USDOL
- Niger, Burkina Faso and Mali (Non core country)
- 2 pilot sites in Niger and 2 in Burkina Faso
- Additional intervention in satellite villages
- Multi stakeholders and implementing agencies (Gov., employers and workers' organizations, NGOs and other civil society organizations, CBOs, development partners)
- Downstream and upstream interventions (awareness raising/capacity, building and direct action)
- Community based/national and regional approaches



5.1 Project focus

- Reduction of children's vulnerability
- Family economic security and stability
- Support to community cohesion
- Policy support and coordination
- Models of intervention/experience sharing/improved knowledge base on CL in ASM



5.2 Main achievements

- A direct beneficiaries monitoring and reporting system designed
- About 4000 children prevented or withdrawn from working in ASM
- About 3000 children enrolled in basic education and some in apprenticeship training (carpentry, sewing, hair dressing, cosmetics)
- 1500 families involved in IGR (petit trade, animal feeding, restauration, agriculture)
- Mental changes at community level
- Capacity building and institutional development



5.3 Main achievements

- Improvement of some community schools and provision of mobile classrooms and services (water, health care...)
- Creation of new schools on remote sites and appointment of teachers (jobs creation)
- A community-based child labour monitoring system designed and under implementation
- Improved knowledge base
 - baseline studies in Niger and BKF 2008; - documentation of best practices
 - Working papers on: artisanal gold production and marketing; and on cooperative organization for miners at Komabangou and M'Banga mining sites (Niger) 2009
 - specific surveys 2009: Gender and CL in ASM in BKF, triborder study on CL in gold ASM in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger (draft reports)
 - support to the national survey on CL in Niger(2009)



5.4 Lessons learnt (1)

- Data collection on child labour on artisanal mining sites in the sahelian region needs specific methodologies which are not usually implemented through household surveys (particularities of mining areas, extreme mobility of artisanal gold miners)
- Regular community mobilization campaigns have induced mental changes and attitudes on the vision of education as the best alternative to child labour, versus gold fever.
- Well informed and trained youth clubs members have played major role in the promotion of school enrolment of younger children, child labour monitoring and support to community income generating activities.



5.4 Lessons learnt (2)

- Collaboration of employers' and workers' organizations has revealed a very positive attitude of these social partners against child labour.
- Well trained and equipped government institutions in charge of child labour and other private agencies are critical for sustainability of interventions against CL
- Resource mobilization against child labour in artisanal gold mining at national level through PSRP and UNDAF implementation should be promoted in order to sustain projects and programmes developed in the sahelian region



5.4 Lessons learnt (3)

- Collaboration of employers and workers' organizations has revealed a very positive attitude of these social partners against child labour.
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5.5 Challenges and *Opportunities*

- Educating children in remote areas of Sahel (classrooms and other school and VT/apprenticeship infrastructure, children's retention, teachers' incentives and high turnover, mentalities...)
- Organizing miners' associations, groups and cooperatives (conflicts and group management, linkages to microfinance institutions)
- Community empowerment (condition for sustainability)
- Enhancing effective partnership against CL in ASM
- *BUT many opportunities to capture (political commitment, progressive social transformation, community mobilization, partners interventions...)*



THANK YOU

