



Artisanal & Small Scale Mining Children, Forced Labor and Mining in Southern Africa

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Overview

1 Purpose

2 Methodology

3 Child Labor & ASM Connections

4 Gap Analysis

5 Conclusions

6 Q & A



Map courtesy of University of Texas Libraries



Purpose

- Linkages between artisanal small-scale mining (ASM), supply chains and child labor
- The recruitment of children for forced labor and security forces
- Linkages with environmental impacts and public health



Methodology

- Desk Research
 - Literature Review
 - Individual case reports
- Interviews
 - Four week period, 10 questions
 - Variety of backgrounds



Child Labor & Artisanal Mining Connections



Child Labor in ASM Overview

- Family connections
- Economic incentives
- Formalization process & policy shortcomings



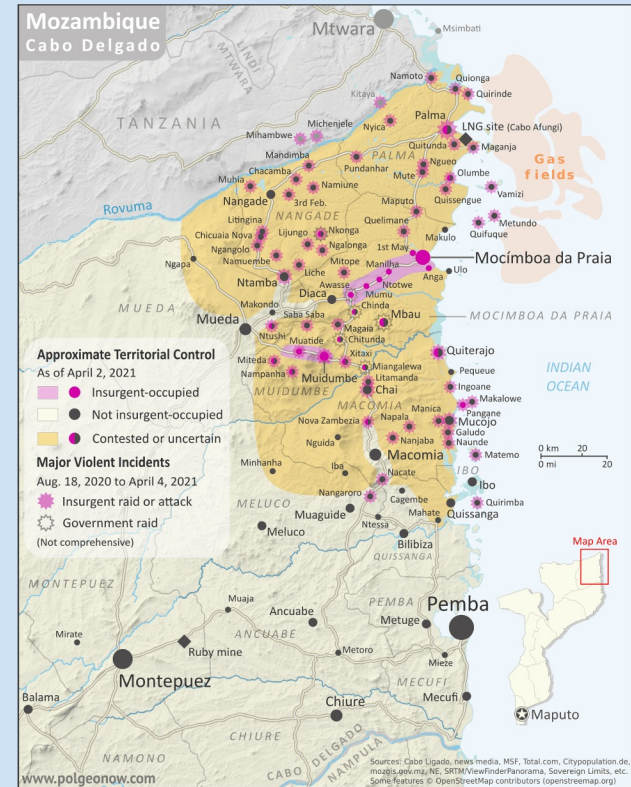
Mozambique - Child Labor

- Domestic Laws
 - 2018 Law - Minmimage age for child labor at 15
- Educational Role
 - Primary school completion rate at 46.4%
 - School participation decreased to due COVID-19
- Women and Children account for $\frac{1}{3}$ of the ASM labor force



Mozambique - Child Security Forces & Public Health

- Al-Shabbab and Ahlu-Sunna Wa-Jama'a (ASWJ)
 - Recruitment of young boys
 - Use ASM as a finance channel
- Mercury Poisoning
 - Mercury- Gold Amalgamation Process
 - Danger to health & the environment



Mozambique ASM- Gold

- Accounts for 90% of ASM gold production
- Family affair
 - Off season from subsistence agriculture
- Climate change
 - Droughts
- Mining activities and effects



Malawi Mining and Trade News
By Brown Mdalla and Wahard Betha



Mozambique ASM - Foreign Influence & Minerals

- Funded by foreign actors
 - Connections to Malawi & Zimbabwe
- Montepuez Ruby Mine (MRM)
 - Forced labor by syndicates and connections to Tanzania



Ruby Trade Routes, Northern Mozambique, Global Initiative Against Transnational Crime, 2021.

Zambia - Child Labor

- Poverty contributing factor
- Societal/family norm
- Impacts school attendance
- Vulnerable to recruitment into mining sector



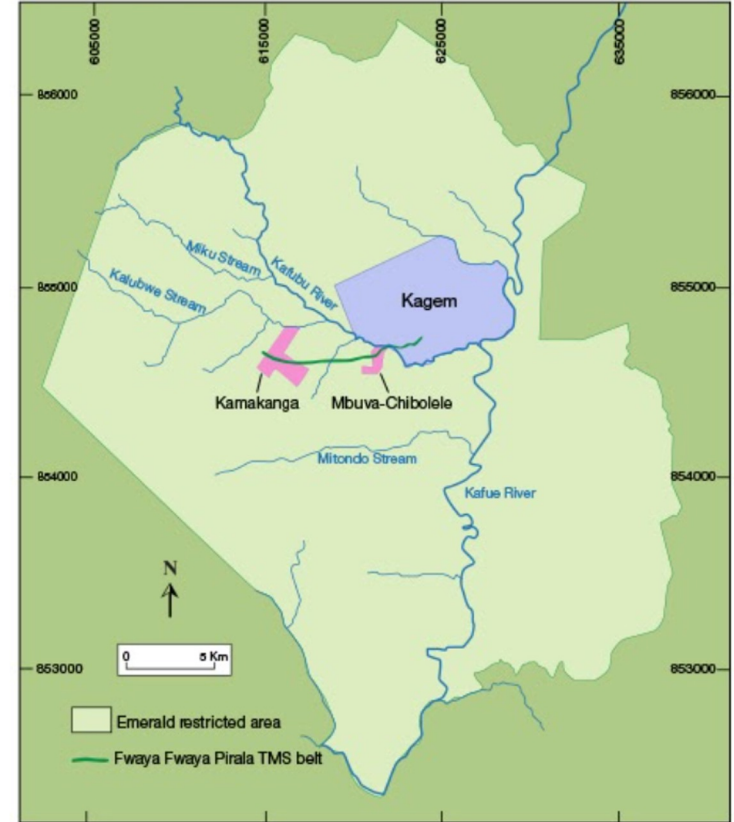
Jeffrey Barbee for The New York Times



Zambia ASM - Emeralds

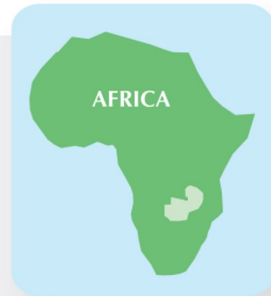
- Second largest emerald producer
- Ndola Rural Restricted Area (Kafubu)
- Majority of active mining licenses
- Competition with LSM
 - State favoritism

Emerald Restricted Area



A map indicating the location of the Kagem emerald mine in Zambia. Photo credit: gia.edu





Emeralds from the Kafubu Area, Gems & Gemology, Gemological Institute of America Inc.



Zambia - Child Labor

- Emerald sector
 - Artisanal
 - Scavenger



Source: Kondwani Zimba, Zambia Geological Survey Department

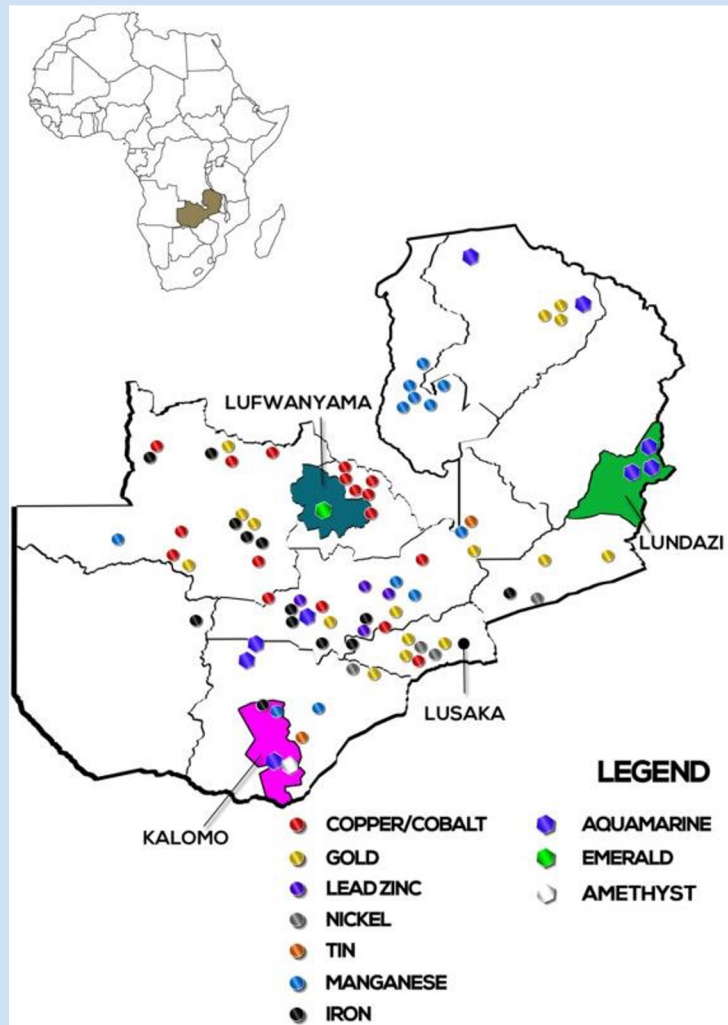
Zambia ASM - Emeralds

- Smuggling
- Export destinations
 - India
 - Israel
 - Informal markets



Gemological Institute of America Inc





Zambia ASM - Copper

- Legal, main source of income in provinces
 - Central
 - Copperbelt
- Child Labor illegal practice within ASM



International Mining



Zambia ASM - Copper

- Positive and Negative Impacts
 - Income towards other investments
 - Water pollution, health issues for children
- Illegal mining remains unregulated, collusion with police
- Formalization of Industry
 - Improve conditions of ASM mining
 - Decrease child labor



Zambia - Child labor and jerabos

- Illegal mining syndicates that operate in the Copperbelt Province
- Black Mountain control
- 'Gangster aesthetic'



Lusaka Times



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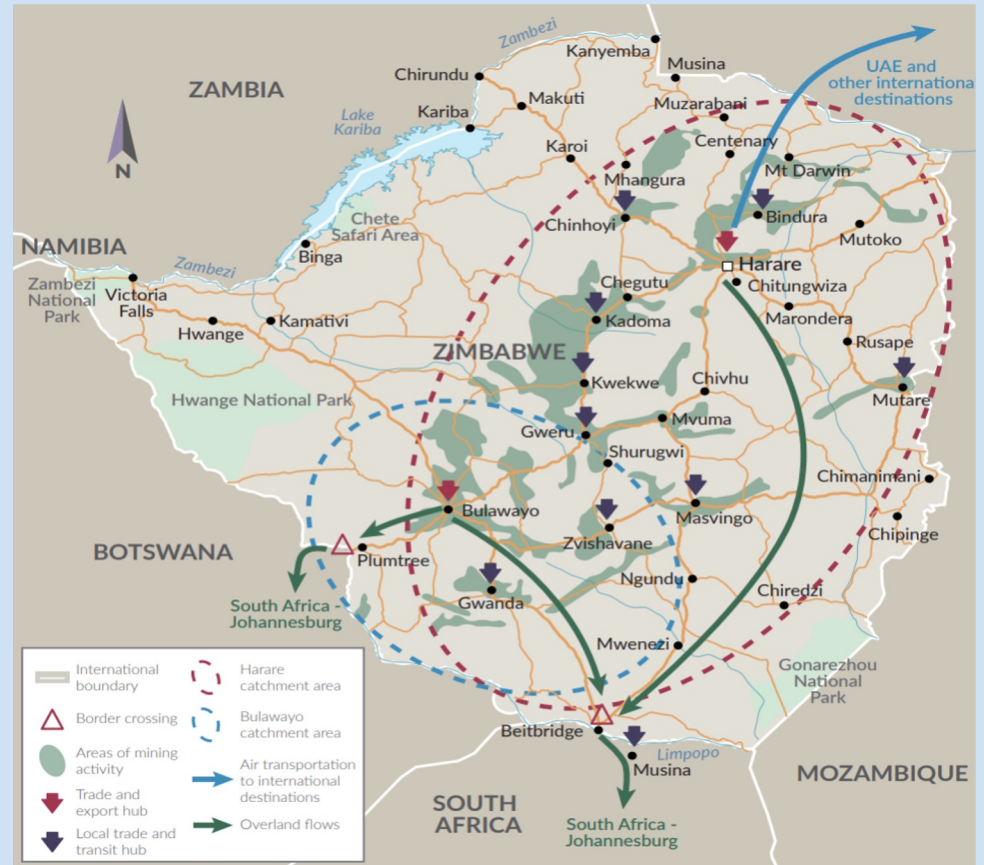
Zimbabwe - Child Labor

- 3% of children (ages 5-14) engage in child labor
- Causal Factors:
 - School & informal market closure
 - 100,000 orphans head of household
- Impact:
 - Drug and alcohol addiction
 - Teenage pregnancy and early marriage



Zimbabwe ASM - Gold

- Gold - largest currency earner
 - Over 4,000 gold deposits
- Impacts:
 - Preferred employees
 - Absolute poverty
 - Cases of child trafficking
 - Declining agricultural returns



Zimbabwe Supply Routes,
Global Initiative Against Transnational Crime, 2021.



Zimbabwe - Machete Gangs

- Mashurugwis
 - Rob unlicensed ASM miners
 - Killed children
 - Recruit as young as 14

MACHETE GANGS 'MASHURUGWI' RESURFACE IN GURUVE...



“Mashurugwi Gang.” ZimDaily.



Gap Analysis

- Lack of results-based evidence
- Information depending on availability of resources and responsiveness
- Supply chain traceability and records



Conclusions

- Poverty is a root cause
- State can do more to protect & incentivize ASM miners
- Need enforcement of current child labor policies
 - Corruption creates challenges



UniZambeze & Mining
Development Fund, 2012.



Thank You

Questions?



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