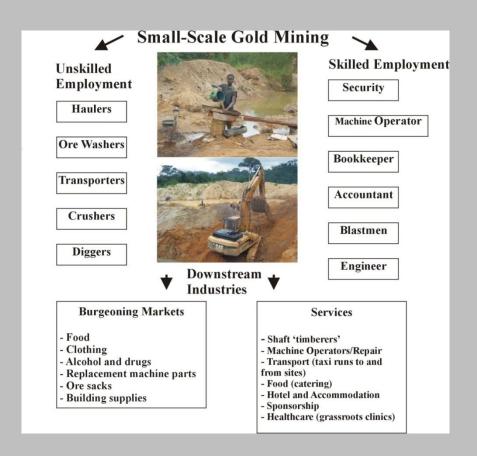


Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining



- Low-tech, labour intensive mineral extraction and processing
- Poverty-driven
- City workers/industry
- Farmers/rural families

Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining



'Actions focusing on miners alone have been shown to have limited success in reducing the use of illegal inputs, breaking circles of indebtedness, reducing the monopoly power of buyers, or limiting parallel trade...'



Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining

GOOD

EMPLOYMENT



BAD

ENVIRONMENTA

LOCAL ECONOMIES

SOCIAL

CHILD LABOUR

Child Labour and ASM

• 1973, ILO Convention No. 138

• Early-1990s, IPEC

• 1999, ILO Convention No. 182

• 2005, 'Year of the Child', A Load Too Heavy



Child Labour and ASM

Why are they there?
Poverty → ASM







Child Labour and ASM

Why are they there?
Poverty → ASM





'Efforts to formalize the artisanal mining sector and integrate it into the formal economy should be based on lessons learned during the past decades'.

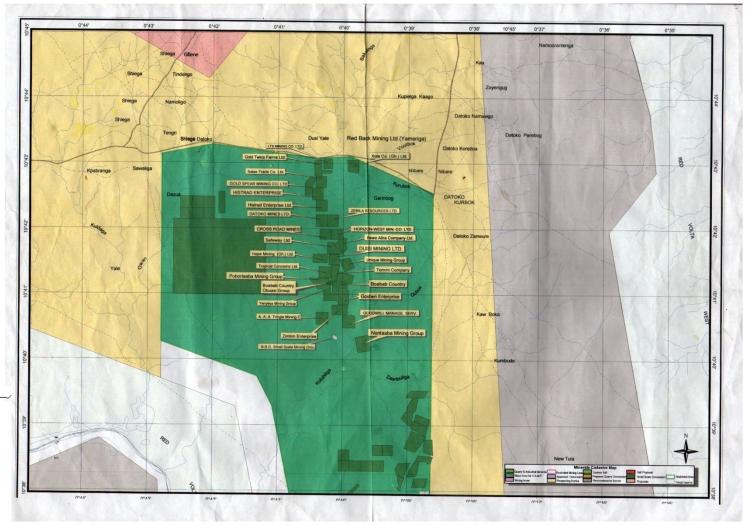
- 5) How can the international community support countries to support the livelihoods of communities engaged in small-scale mining?
- 6) What are priority areas for international training and capacity-building support to developing countries in this sector?

Solution (Two-Part):

Prevent People From Engaging in Illegal ASM

Facilitate a Supported Legalized ASM Sector

- 1) Demarcate Areas for Licensed Small-Scale Mining (priority from the beginning)
- DRC (recent)
- Mozambique (began in 1998)
- Ghana (ongoing)





Area demarcated for ASM in Northern Ghana (green)

- 2) Microcredit Family Empowerment
- Reluctance?
 - Collateral?
 - Perception?
- Ghana (facilitated equipment acquisition)





- 4) Enhance Education
- Key to Eradicating Child Labour
- Ghana/Mali resilience
- Paradoxical
- Supported (link to microcredit)
- Better educational facilities



