



International  
Labour  
Organization

# **Rapid assessment of the child labour situation in artisanal mines and quarries in Ogun and Oyo states of Nigeria**



International  
Programme on  
the Elimination  
of Child Labour  
(IPEC)

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## Acronyms

<b>ASM</b>	Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining
<b>ASMs</b>	Artisanal and Small-Scale Miners
<b>ASSOGRASH</b>	Association of Granite Suppliers and Haulers
<b>CLU</b>	Child Labour Unit
<b>CPAA</b>	Child Protection and Advocacy Agency
<b>CRC</b>	Convention on the Rights of the Child
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organisation
<b>ECOWAS</b>	Economic Community of West African States
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FGD</b>	Focus Group Discussion
<b>FMLP</b>	Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity
<b>FMWA</b>	Federal Ministry of Women Affairs
<b>FMYD</b>	Federal Ministry of Youth Development
<b>FOS</b>	Federal Office of Statistics
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>IPEC</b>	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
<b>MICS</b>	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
<b>MMSD</b>	Ministry of Mines and Steel Development
<b>MOU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>NAC</b>	National Assembly Committee
<b>NAPEP</b>	National Poverty Eradication Programme
<b>NAPTIP</b>	National Agency for Prohibition of Traffic in Persons and Other Related Matters
<b>NBS</b>	National Bureau of Statistics
<b>NDE</b>	National Directorate of Employment
<b>NEXIM</b>	Nigerian Export and Import Bank
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>NIS</b>	Nigeria Immigration Service
<b>NLC</b>	Nigeria Labour Congress
<b>NMMR</b>	Nigerian Minerals and Mining Regulations
<b>NPF</b>	Nigeria Police Force
<b>NSC</b>	National Steering Committee

<b>SAP-CLN</b>	Society Against Prostitution and Child Labour in Nigeria
<b>SIMPOC</b>	Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour
<b>SMMRP</b>	Sustainable Management of Mineral Resources Project
<b>SPSS</b>	Statistical Package for Scientific Survey
<b>UBE</b>	Universal Basic Education
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations International Children Education Fund
<b>UPE</b>	Universal Primary Education
<b>WFCL</b>	Worst Forms of Child Labour
<b>WOCON</b>	Women Consortium of Nigeria
<b>WOTCLEF</b>	Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation
<b>YAC</b>	Youth Arise for Change
<b>YM&amp;WCA</b>	Young Men & Women Christian Association



## Executive summary

Child labour has emerged as one of the serious problems that have engaged the attention of scholars, professionals, social workers, and law enforcement officials. The ILO approximates that there are more than 246 million children engaged in labour in the world (ILO, US Dept. of Labour, 2005), and about one million children work in small-scale mining and quarrying around the world (e-Journal USA, May 2005). Children mine diamonds, gold, and precious metals in Africa; gems and rock in Asia; and gold, coal, emeralds, and tin in South America (ILO, US Dept. of Labour, 2005).

In Nigeria, small-scale mines and quarries, where virtually all child labourers in this sector are found, are typically artisanal, family-based operations that lack proper regulations, tools, and safety measures to protect workers. Worse still, the remote nature of these mining sites, makes the practice of child labour extremely difficult to regulate. This sector includes the mining of valuable minerals, such as gold, silver and gemstones, the quarrying of construction raw materials and industrial minerals. In spite of the poor recognition of Artisanal Quarries and Small-Scale Mining in Nigeria, over 90 per cent of the nation's mineral production is currently carried out by Artisanal and Small-Scale Miners (ASMs), although not developed to its full capacity (MMSD, Press Briefing, 2009).

The global efforts to combat child labour gained momentum in 1999 with the adoption of ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour, which include bonded labour, drug trafficking, prostitution and work that pose serious threat to children's health, safety and wellbeing. In the light of this, the ILO-IPEC is currently implementing a project, "Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labour in West Africa and Strengthening Sub-Regional Cooperation through ECOWAS". The ECOWAS project aims to support on-going efforts by national governments, employers and workers' organizations, civil society and community based organizations as well as the Executive Secretariat and other institutions of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to eradicate the worst forms of child labour in West Africa. In order to understand the extent of intervention required in the project area, a rapid assessment of the present child labour situation in the mining and small scale quarries areas of Ogun and Oyo states of Nigeria was carried out.

### ***Main findings***

#### **Perceptions and views of the children working in the mines/quarries in Ogun State**

- Three children were found in the 15 mining/quarrying site visited in Abeokuta and its surrounding. They were two boys and a girl. All the working children are attending primary school and their parents are responsible for their school fees.
- The working children had knowledge of the site from their parents, who decided they should work with them in the mines/quarries. Their parents' economic conditions compelled them to work in the quarries. Their reason for the children working in the mines is to help their parents.

- The children's work is packing stones and they do so with pans or their hands. The working children are not paid for the work they do in helping their parents.
- All the children face threats from dangerous animals; work in isolated and unprotected mines/quarries. The working children are prone to accidents and injuries and have no access to healthcare around the mining and quarry sites, neither do they have first aid box to help them whenever they had accidents or sustain injuries at work. According to 33.3 per cent of the working children, carrying heavy loads, which they do when their parents are not watching, has been the cause of injuries and illness. All the children (100 per cent) say their working tools do cause them injuries, and they suffer from back pain and stress.

#### **Perceptions and views of the adults working in the mines/quarries in Ogun State**

- In Ogun State, 87.7 per cent of adults working in Abeokuta mines/quarries are males and Nigerians (59.6 per cent) constitute the majority while workers of Republic of Benin origin account for 40.4 per cent. On the incidence of children in mines/quarries, 22.8 per cent of the adult miners acknowledged that children have worked in the mine before and that 46.1 per cent came from Republic of Benin and 38.5 per cent were from within the mining locality while 15.4 per cent were from outside the mining locality, that is, from other communities within Nigeria. However, only 17.5 per cent attested that children are presently working in the mines/quarries.

#### **Perceptions and views of the parents in the mining communities in Ogun State**

- In Ogun State, 53.8 per cent of the parents in the mining communities are Nigerians while 46.2 per cent are from Republic of Benin. All the parents interviewed do not have their children under the age of 18 years working in the mines and 92.3 per cent of the parents resented the idea of their children working in the mines as 100 per cent of them acknowledged the importance of education and desire tertiary level of education for their children.

### ***Main findings in Oyo State***

#### **Perceptions and views of the children working in the mines/quarries in Oyo State**

- In the 10 mining/quarrying locations visited in Oyo State, there were a total of 14 working children and most of them were male children (71.4 per cent). All the children are Yoruba speaking Nigerians with a Muslim population of 92.9 per cent and Christian population of 7.1 per cent. The incidence of child labour in the mine/quarries seems higher in Oyo State than in Ogun State. The major sources of income for most parents of children working in the mines are mining and quarrying which carry 42.9 per cent. A greater part of the parents (71.4 per cent) of the children are indebted.

- All the children are attending school and the school expenses paid mostly by their parents (78.6 per cent) and relations (21.4 per cent). Over 64 per cent of the children are stigmatized by their teachers and 71.4 per cent by their classmates. Majority of the students (85.7 per cent) are too tired to study after a day's work.
- While 71.4 per cent of children working in the mines are as a result of their parents' decision, 14.3 per cent of the children decided to work at their own discretion and the remaining 14.3 per cent was the decision of their relations. The children work mainly because of poverty (64.3 per cent) of their parents, followed by the need to help parents/guardians (28.6 per cent) and raise money for school bills (7.1 per cent).
- Packing stones with pans and their hands is the common work that children do at the mines/quarries, however, few children break stones with hammer. The type of work done in the quarries by the children is not segregated by sex as acknowledged by 85.7 per cent of the children as against 14.3 per cent. The percentage of children paid for the work they do (57.1 per cent) is greater than those not paid (42.9 per cent). Actually, this is not salary but a sort of reward from their parents.
- The perception of over 70.0 per cent of the children is that their work place is isolated, unprotected and the tools/equipment used in mining and quarrying sites are dangerous. All the children sustain injuries from working in the mines and are treated outside the mining/quarrying sites. The predominant ailments the children have are back pain and physical stress; however, 42.9 per cent have musculo-skeletal problems.

#### **Perceptions and views of the adults working in the mines/quarries in Oyo State**

- The profile of adult miners in Oyo State is similar to those of Ogun State. Majority of the workers, 93 per cent, are men. The population of Nigerians in Oyo mines/quarries is overwhelming (97.7 per cent) and that of Republic of Benin are few (2.3 per cent). As for religion, Muslim miners (53.5 per cent) are more in number compared to Christians (41.9 per cent).
- As regards incidence of children in the mines in Oyo State, 34.9 per cent claimed that children have worked before in the various mines/quarries and 27.9 per cent claimed that children are still working in the mines.

#### **Perceptions and views of the parents in the mining communities in Oyo State**

- In Oyo State, all the parents in the mining communities are from different western states in Nigeria. Few parents (20 per cent) confirmed that their children are working in the mines. While a majority (80 per cent) said they dislike their children working in the mines, others (20 per cent) said they do not object to having their kids work in the mines. The reasons children work in the mines are poverty (86.7 per cent) and quest for cheap labour (13.3 per

cent) by the owners of mines and granite stones suppliers. Most parents believe strongly that it is important for children to have education but a lesser number of them (6.7 per cent) do not think so.

### **Challenges of organisations in combating child labour in the mining sector**

Although, the incidence of child labour in mines/quarries of the two States is not high, governmental and non-governmental organisations face serious challenges in eliminating child labour in the mining sector and in other activities where children are being used as domestic servants, hawkers, head-loaders in market places, bus conductors, cash washers and plate washers in restaurants. Some of the challenges are high level of poverty in the mining communities; parents' reluctance to disallow their wards from being used for child labour; inadequate funding to implement the laws by relevant law enforcement agencies and for the NGOs to champion the crusade against all worst forms of child labour; no rehabilitation centre for children rescued in Abeokuta; hostility and threat to life from the child traffickers; evasion and deception by the victims; inadequate logistic support e.g. all-terrain vehicles; and porous borders.

### ***Recommendations (the way forward)***

- Provide technical support, financial assistance and capacity building to relevant MDAs, NGOs/CSOs, labour inspectors and law enforcement personnel in combating child labour at the national, state and local government levels.
- Support and strengthen State Working Group on Anti-Child Labour Trafficking in Ogun State and encourage creation of similar working group in Oyo State to regularly monitor WFCL in the mining sector.
- Post reports of rapid assessments and surveys on the situation of child labour in the mining and quarrying sites on ILO-IPEC website for wide dissemination to the public.
- In collaboration with the FMLP and FMWA, organize annual child labour Stakeholders' Forum to review progress made in addressing WFCL in the mining sector and for public sensitization and awareness creation.
- Provision of funds for baseline surveys, rapid assessment and project studies to collect current data on child labour situation in general so as to fight the menace in the critical areas that need attention.
- Support the government on effective implementation of the Rights of a Child
- Support government to facilitate passage and implementation of social protection measures, and its effective implementation.
- Assist the FMLP and FMWA to develop M & E indicators to assess the impact of project interventions and employ independent consultants for monitoring.

- Empower the parents in the mining communities through income generating activities and mobilization of village heads and religious leaders to support ILO-IPEC interventions.
- Work with the Ministry of Education to include issues of child labour in the curricular for primary and secondary schools.
- Fund the establishment of well-equipped rehabilitation centres with support services for rescued children and assist in repatriation of victim children.

In conclusion, since the incidence of child labour in the mines/quarries in Ogun and Oyo States is not very high again, the ILO needs to consider other forms of child labour such as street hawkers, domestic servants, head-load carriers in the markets, bus conductors and agricultural plantation workers.



### 1.1 Background of the study

Child labour has emerged as one of the serious problems that have engaged the attention of scholars, professionals, social workers, and law enforcement officials. Many people are concerned about child labour because they see it as impediment to the proper welfare of children generally. It is essentially exploitative and injurious to the physical, social, cognitive and moral development of the child.

The ILO approximates that there are more than 246 million children engaged in labour in the world (ILO, 2005). According to the US Department of Labour, about one million children work in small-scale mining and quarrying around the world. These children work in some of the most horrible conditions conceivable, where they face serious risk of injury, chronic illness, or death. In rock quarries located in many parts of the world, children face safety and health hazards from breaking, pulling and carrying heavy loads, inhaling harmful dust and particles, and using dangerous tools and crushing equipment (e-Journal USA, May 2005). Children mine diamonds, gold, and precious metals in Africa; gems and rock in Asia; and gold, coal, emeralds, and tin in South America (ILO, US Dept. of Labour, 2005).

The global efforts to combat child labour gained momentum in 1999 with the adoption of ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour, which include bonded labour, drug trafficking, prostitution and work that pose serious threat to children's health, safety and wellbeing. In the light of this, the ILO-IPEC is currently implementing a Project, "Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labour in West Africa and Strengthening Sub-Regional Cooperation through ECOWAS. The ECOWAS project aims to support on-going efforts by national governments, employers and workers' organizations, civil society and community based organizations as well as the Executive Secretariat and other institutions of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to eradicate the worst forms of child labour in West Africa.

In this project, WA ECOWAS II, ILO-IPEC will initiate direct action programmes to combat the worst forms of child labour in the artisanal mining sector in Benin and Nigeria. In the artisanal quarries that dot south and central Benin, children commonly help their families collect, break, sort and transport granite blocks, stones and loads of sand. The work is hard, injurious to the health and safety of the children and often prevents them from attending school. In some communities to be targeted by the project, children as young as ten years old leave Benin unaccompanied by their families to work in stone quarries in southwest Nigeria.

In Nigeria, data availability on present child labour situation in the mining and small scale quarries areas of Ogun and Oyo states of Nigeria is a major constraint to policy formulation and action-based interventions. Although, FOS/ILO/SIMPOC produced a Report on National Modular Child Labour Survey, 2000/2001, the focus was on child labour in general and not specific to the mining and artisanal small-scale quarries and this is almost a decade now (see Annex Table 1.2. There are also other surveys carried out by researchers and NGOs available in bits and pieces on how to combat child labour in general.

This report is therefore significant because the challenges emerging from the prevalence of child labour in Nigeria, especially in south west Nigeria has great implications for the wellbeing and future expectations of these vulnerable and less privileged children. It is therefore very useful to monitor the extent to which children work and the type of work in which they participate for several reasons. The ILO-IPEC supported activities planned in this project will strengthen the capacity of ILO tripartite constituents and other relevant partners in Nigeria to enhance and implement national policies, plans and bi-lateral agreements to combat the worst forms of child labour focusing on the mining sector with particular attention to cases that are a consequence of internal and cross border trafficking and the unaccompanied economic migration of minors.

To do this effectively, the knowledge gap on WFCL in the mining sector urgently needs to be filled. Hence, the need to carry out a rapid assessment of the present child labour situation in the mining and small scale quarries areas of Ogun and Oyo states of Nigeria in order to combat the worst forms of child labour in the artisanal mining sector in Nigeria.

## **1.2 Study objectives**

The main aim of the rapid assessment is elimination of the incidence of child labour in the artisanal small-scale mining areas in Ogun and Oyo States. Therefore, the specific objectives of the rapid assessment are as follows:

- 1) To estimate the incidence of child workers in the areas.
- 2) To describe the situation of child workers in selected areas, their places of origin, and how they came to the mines.
- 3) To describe the working conditions at the mines and the hazards that face the child labourers.
- 4) To document existing programmes addressing child labour among governmental and non-governmental agencies, and what has been done so far to address child labour in the mining areas.
- 5) To identify possible areas for programme interventions.
- 6) To make recommendations on areas where ILO support would make the greatest impact.



### 2.1 Artisanal and small-scale mining

In Nigeria, artisanal mining refers to informal activities undertaken by individuals or groups, which rely heavily on manual labour, using simple implements and methods without prior exploration activities. Globally, many attempts have been made to define ASM, a common definition of the term has still not been found. Previous definitions made use of the limited investment volume of the operations, the small workforce or the limited mineral production. The local definitions vary from country to country conditions. Nevertheless, ASM is characterized by a number of conditions:

- lack of or limited use of mechanization, and a lot of physically demanding work;
- low level of occupational safety and health care;
- poor qualification of personnel at all levels of the operation;
- inefficiency in exploitation and processing of mineral production (low recovery value);
- exploitation of marginal and/or very small deposits, which are not economically exploitable by mechanized mining;
- low level of productivity;
- low level of salaries and income;
- periodic operation by local peasants by season or according to the market price development;
- lack of social security;
- insufficient consideration of environmental issues;
- chronic lack of working and investment capital (ILO, World Day, 2005; ILO-IPEC and ILO/SECTOR).

The international development community has been concerned with the artisanal and small-scale mining sector for the past 30 years. As understanding of ASM has grown, the support approaches have changed. Table 1 summarizes the evolution.

**Table 2.1: Evolution of the development community's approach to ASM**

Period	Approaches for dealing with ASM
1970s	Definitional issues
1980s	Technical issues
Early 1990s	Toward integration of technical, environment, legal, social and economic issues
1990s	Special attention
Mid to late 1990s	Relations between large mining companies and ASM gender and child labour issues
2000s	Community-related issues and sustainable livelihoods

The involvement of underage and most vulnerable persons in Artisanal and Small-scale Mining (ASM) has become worrying due largely to its harmful effects on socio-

economic and educational development of the working children and the society at large. Many millions of children work under abusive and exploitative conditions that are clearly dangerous to them. They are found in the following situations among others:

- 1) in agriculture, performing heavy work and exposed to many hazards associated with the introduction of modern machinery and chemicals;
- 2) in industries and occupation such as glassmaking, constructions, mining and carpet weaving;
- 3) in domestic services, carrying out arduous tasks under conditions of isolation, excessive long hours and physical and sexual abuse;
- 4) in the streets, working as refuse collectors, vendors and child prostitute often under threat of violence from street gangs, police, and exposure to life threatening diseases;
- 5) in outright slavery or in labour arrangements that are tantamount to it;
- 6) at home, lending younger children of helping hands in family farms and businesses, working long hours that it is virtually impossible to play or attend school, all these constitute child labour (Bequele and Myers, 1995).

Globally, the UN convention on the Rights of the Child was adopted by General Assembly on November 20, 1989. In order to improve the quality of life of children worldwide, respect their dignity, protect the inalienable rights, and ultimately mobilize and focus global attention on their physical, mental, moral and spiritual development, UNICEF organized a World Summit for Children in September 1990 in New York. As a follow-up to the Convention, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in Addis Ababa in 1990 adopted a Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the African Child with the following objectives:

- 1) to make child right principles more easily understood by the general public;
- 2) to increase public awareness on the observance of such rights;
- 3) to improve public attitude to child survival and development.

## **2.2 International conventions and standards on child labour**

Over the years, the international community has been on the fore front in the fight against child labour. The following are milestones in the protection of working children:

- 1979: International Year of the Child. The United Nations began drafting a convention on the rights of the child. International Labour Conference adopted resolution on the progressive elimination of child labour and transitional measures.
- 1989: United Nations adopted convention on the rights of the child.

- 1990: The World Conference on Education for All set a target of Universal Basic Education for all by the year 2000. The World Summit for Children set the goal of Universal Primary Education.
- 1991: ILO created the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC).
- Harare 1993, United Nations, with important guidelines on small- and medium-scale mining.
- 1993: The Commission on Human Rights adopted the United Nations Programme of Action for the Elimination of Child Labour.
- 1994: European Union members signed a directive protecting young Europeans at work. ICFTU: Child Labour campaign launched at the International Labour Organisation 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary International Labour Conference.
- Washington 1995, World Bank with a comprehensive strategy towards artisanal mining.
- Calcutta 1996, National Institute for Small Mines.
- Vienna 1997, UNIDO, Global Mercury Pollution Deriving from Artisanal Gold Mining.
- Geneva 1999, Tripartite Meeting on Social and Labour Issues in Small-Scale Mines.

Artisanal and small-scale mining takes place throughout the world, but is particularly widespread in developing countries in Africa, Asia, Oceanic, and Central and South America. Many research studies on ASM have been carried out in a number of the most important ASM countries. These are Burkina Faso, Ghana, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, China, India, Indonesia, Papua, New Guinea, Philippines, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador and Peru. Other countries where ASM is carried out include Central African Republic, Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Namibia, Nigeria, Niger, Sierra Leone, and Uganda in Africa; Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam in Asia; and Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, French Guyana, Mexico, Nicaragua, Surinam and Venezuela in Latin America and the Caribbean (Hentschel et al., 2003).

### **2.3 Artisanal quarries and small-scale mining in Nigeria**

Organised mining started in Nigeria in 1903 through private owned foreign companies. The first legislation on mining was enacted in 1964 and was only reviewed in 1999. Both laws (1964 and 1999) have no provision for artisanal mining. The collapse of the big mining companies in 1970's led to massive unemployment of mine workers without any other means of livelihood. Many of them went into illegal mining activities to survive, which later led to development of artisanal and small-scale mining in Nigeria.

The small-scale mines and quarries, where virtually all child labourers in the mining sector are found, are typically artisanal, family-based operations that lack proper regulations, tools, and safety measures to protect workers. They are often characterized by lack of or very limited use of mechanisation. Worse still, the remote nature of these mining sites, makes the practice of child labour extremely difficult to regulate. This sector includes the mining of valuable minerals, such as gold, silver and gemstones, the quarrying of construction raw materials and industrial minerals. Despite the low productivity of small-scale mines, the relative output can make a significant contribution to the families, the local communities, and even to some national economies.

In spite of the poor recognition of Artisanal Quarries and Small-Scale Mining in Nigeria, over 90 per cent of the nation's mineral production is currently carried out by Artisanal and Small-Scale Miners (ASMs). Although not developed to its full capacity, it is estimated that ASM sub-sector provides livelihood to over half a million miners in the country. If properly integrated into the mainstream of Nigerian economy, indications are that it could employ as much as 13 to 20 million Nigerians, especially in the mining of gold, barite, gypsum, copper, limestone, kaolin and tantalite, among others (MMSD, Press Briefing, 2009).

Artisanal and small-scale mining plays a vital role in the Government's strategy for poverty alleviation, employment generation and general improvement of rural livelihoods which include the children.



Agbeloba Quarry Site.

A number of projects have been put up for execution by the Ministry of Mines and Steel Development (MMSD) and are designed to reposition the artisanal and small-scale mining operations into a formalised, vibrant and robust sub sector that can create the much needed employment opportunities and wealth for the nation. The projects include the continuation of the formalisation of artisanal and small-scale mining operations and establishment of extension services to the registered and performing mining cooperatives. At present the Department of ASM of the MMSD is formalising the artisanal and small-scale mining sub sector by way of forming cooperatives for ease of administration and regulation. Over 800 applications have been received for the registration of mining cooperatives, quarry associations and small-scale miners and out of which 234 have been registered while others

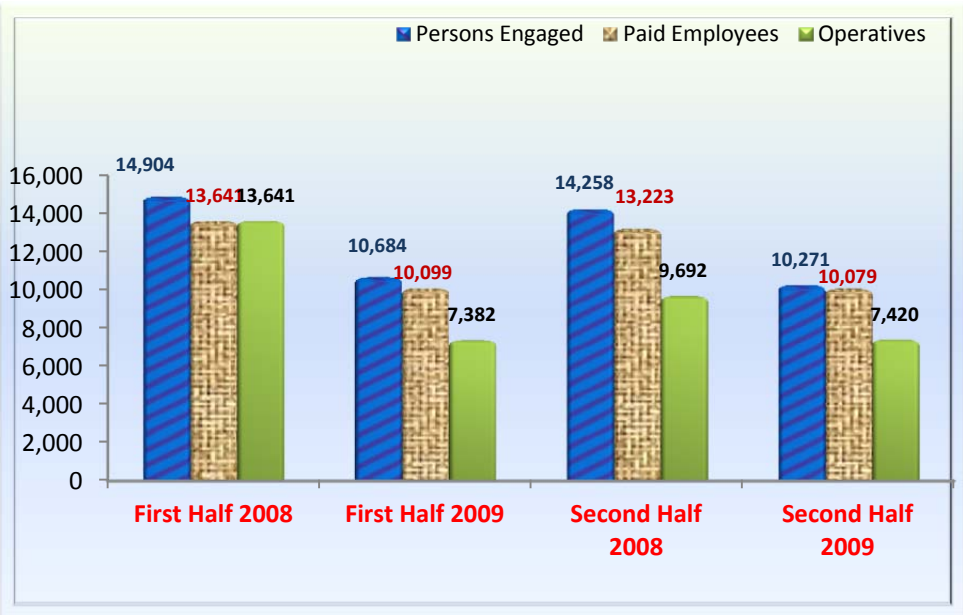
are being processed. The formalization of artisanal and small-scale mining through cooperatives has greatly assisted the disbursement of the micro grant of the Sustainable Management of Mineral Resources (World Bank assisted) Project (MMSD, Press Briefing, 2010).

As at August 2010, a total of eighty six (86) beneficiaries have been approved comprising fifty six (56) ASM projects and thirty (30) community projects. A total sum of N489, 945, 193.50 has been committed out of the \$10 million grant earmarked for disbursement to ASM operators and mining host communities. Today, a total of Two Hundred and Eighteen Million, Six Hundred Thousand, and Three Hundred and Sixty Five (N218, 600, 365.00) naira has been disbursed to mining cooperatives, quarry associations and mining communities as follows: ASM Projects (30 nos) and Mining Community Projects (10 nos) (MMSD, Press Briefing, 2010).

The major problems associated with informal mining activities in Nigeria include: wastage of minerals; mining operations are carried out on an informal basis without adhering to the laid down laws and regulations; operators migrate from one site to another; their activities are not organized; low productivity with attendant low returns and revenue; selling of unprocessed minerals at a very low value; lack of access to financial assistance; lack of technical knowledge of geology and mining; inability to meet health and safety standards; high level of environmental degradation; inability to invest in appropriate equipment and tools; social problems including child labour with poor working and living conditions at mine sites; high level of smuggling; and loss of revenue due to government (MMSD, 2002).

Generally in Nigeria, the number of persons engaged in the mining and quarrying sector is few. As at the first and second half of 2009, there were 10,684 and 10,271 persons respectively showing a decrease of 3.86 per cent when compared with 2008 figures (see Figure 2.1).

**Figure 2.1: Employment in mining and quarrying**



Source: CBN, 2009.

## 2.4 Mining cooperatives in Nigeria

In Nigeria, a mining cooperative is a group of Nigerian artisanal miners of not less than 20 in number who have mutually agreed to work together to pool and harness their resources for the purpose of mining. The need for mining co-operatives are as follows: ensure ease of control and monitoring by relevant government agencies; enable government collect due to its revenue; control environmental degradation; easy access to the required financial facilities; easy access to improved technology; make the provision of extension services by the government practicable; and easy provision of infrastructure support by the government (see Annex Tables 2.1 - 2.4). Table 2.2 presents the minerals targeted for mining cooperatives.

**Table 2.2: Minerals targeted for mining cooperatives**

Minerals	Locations (States)
Alluvial gold	Kaduna, Katsina, Kebbi, Kogi, Kwara, Niger, Osun, Sokoto, Zamfara and Ogun States
Barytes	Adamawa, Benue, Cross River, Nassarawa, Plateau, Zamfara and Taraba State
Columbite/tin	Bauchi, Kaduna, Kano, Nassarawa, Jigawa and Plateau States
Gemstones	Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Ekiti, Kaduna, Katsina, Kogi, Kwara, Nassarawa, Niger, Oyo, Zamfara, Ogun and Plateau State
Gypsum	Adamawa, Borno, Gombe, Sokoto, Edo and Yobe States
Tantalite	Ekiti, FCT, Kaduna, Kogi, Kwara, Nassarawa, Niger, Osun, Oyo and Zamfara States

Source: MMSD, 2002.

Some of the funding schemes for the mining cooperatives include the following: banks and donor agencies, buying center operators also give soft loans as working capital to the miners by mutual agreements; the 1999 Minerals and Mining Act provides for a Small Scale Credit Guarantee Scheme, NEXIM, Venture Capital Funds, SME Funds and Bank of Industry.

## 2.5 Child labour and worst form of child labour

The perception of what should be definition of a child varies across countries or the communities. In Nigeria, generally, a child is any human being below the age of 18. The United Nation Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) article 32, and ILO Conventions 138 and 182 are major instruments recognized by ILO to be priority Conventions that deal with child labour in specific ways. Both instruments are complementary to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) which stipulates that children should be protected from economic exploitation and any work that is hazardous or interferes with schooling or harmful to their health and development.

Child Labour therefore refers to paid and unpaid work that occurs in any sector, including domestic, informal and agricultural sectors, that is harmful to children's mental, physical, social or moral development in the modern society; any work that deprives children the opportunity to attend school, obliges them to leave school permanently or requires them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work is categorized as child labour (FOS/ILO/SIMPOC, 2000/2001). Where child labour is prevalent, children are exposed to long hours work, in a dangerous or unhealthy environment, with too much responsibility for the age and at the expense of their schooling. Child labour in mining is a problem specific to artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM)

operations where there is no easy access, basic technology, and little regulation (ILO 2004). This is not the situation in large scale mining which requires advanced technology and skilled workforce.

Child work on the other hand, involves work in which the primary emphasis is on learning, training or socialization. As such, the work schedule is flexible, tends to be responsive to the developing capacity of the child and encourages his or her participation in appropriate aspects of the decision-making process (Ejeabukwa, 2002). Child work includes children's participation in any work sector that does not involve risk and danger, which does not affect their health and personal development or interfere with schooling. It covers such activities as helping parents care for the home and the family or assisting in a family business. This contributes to the children's development, self-esteem, welfare and their ability to be integrated within their families. It provides them with skills, attitude and experience, and helps to prepare them to be useful and productive members of the society.

Article 32 of the 1999 ILO Convention 182 which calls for immediate elimination of the worst forms of child labour, defines the worst form of child labour as, "all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances; the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties; work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

The ILO Convention 182 and Recommendation (190) further implicitly recognise such a distinction among various forms of child labour, by calling for priority in the elimination of worst forms of child labour (including slavery, bonded labour, child soldiers, commercial sex trade or pornography, drug trafficking and work which could harm children's wellbeing). The Convention is explicit in listing particular forms of child labour which are considered the worst forms. Recommendation (190): (Article 3) "in determining the types of work referred to under Article 3(d) of the Convention, and identifying where they exist, consideration shall be given, inter alia, to:"

- a) work which exposes children to physical, psychological abuse;
- b) work underground, under water, at dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads.

## **2.6 Incidence of child labour in Nigeria**

It is estimated that about 352 million children are engaged in some form of economic activity in the world (ILO-IPEC, 2002). Estimates of the ILO put the number of children fully at work in developing countries at 120 million and those working and schooling at 250 million (ILO, 1997). In most parts of Africa the prevalence of child labour ranges from 20 per cent to 54 per cent. The prevalence in Nigeria, Cote d'Ivoire and Zambia ranges from 20 per cent to 30 per cent (UNICEF, 1997).

The FOS/ILO/SIMPOC (2000/2001) survey indicated a national population estimate of 119,309,616, out of which 38,061,333 were children aged 5-17 years, that is 31.9 per cent of the total Nigerian population. In the report, the number of working children was 15,027,612, out of which 6,102,406 children were not attending school. The children exposed to very long hours of work (15 hours or more) were 2,366,449, thereby constituting child labour; out of which 1,334,605 (56.4 per cent) were attending school, whilst 1,021,764 (43.2 per cent) and 10,080 (0.4 per cent) found in housekeeping activity were not attending school. Surprisingly, over 70 per cent of working children (either schooling or non-schooling), started work at ages 5 to 9 nationwide. Table 2.3 shows the percentage distribution of children 5-17 years old by activity status.

**Table 2.3: Percentage distribution of children 5-17 years old by activity status**

Activity status	Percentage
Economic activity	13.1
Housekeeping	26.3
School only	57.5
Idleness	3.1
Total	100.0

Source: FOS/ILO/SIMPOC (2000/2001).

In addition, Table 2.4 presents percentage distribution of working children 5-17 years old by major economic activity/industry and status in Nigeria for those attending schools (8,925,206 children) and those not attending schools (6,102,406 children). Agriculture, hunting and forestry sector seems to have the highest percentage of working children.

**Table 2.4: Percentage distribution of working children 5-17 years old by major economic activity/industry and status (national)**

Economic activity	Attending school (%) (8,925,206 children)	Not attending school (%) (6,102,406 children)
Agric, hunting or forestry	0.8	42.1
Fishing	0.1	0.3
Construction	0.0	0.6
Wholesale/retail trade and repairs	0.6	5.9
Manufacturing	-	0.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	0.1
Restaurants and hotels	-	0.2
Transport, storage/communication	-	0.4
Real estate/business services	-	0.2
Public administration	-	1.3
Education	-	0.2
Community/personal services	-	2.3
Private households with employed Persons	-	0.1
Not known	89.5	45.3
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: FOS/ILO/SIMPOC (2000/2001).

In Table 2.5, percentage distribution of working children 5-17 years old by major occupational group and schooling status in Nigeria is presented. Similarly as in Table 2.4,



skilled agriculture and forestry working children are the majority for both those attending and not attending schools.

**Table 2.5: Percentage distribution of working children 5-17 years old by major occupational group and schooling status (national)**

Occupational group	Attending school (%) (8,925,206 children)	Not attending school (%) (6,102,406 children)
Professional	-	0.9
Technical and associate professionals	-	0.9
Service, shops and market sales	0.4	7.2
Skilled agric. and forestry workers	0.9	42.0
Craft and related trade workers	0.1	0.6
Elementary occupations	-	0.9
Legislators/senior managers	-	0.2
Clerks	-	0.2
Not known	98.5	47.1
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: FOS/ILO/SIMPOC (2000/2001).

Most of the working children are not attending schools not because schools are not available in their communities, but their family level of poverty, illiteracy and lack of income-generating opportunities. During the rapid assessment survey, it was discovered that at least one primary school exists in the mining communities. According to the Federal Ministry of Education/Universal Basic Education Commission (UBEC) in 2005, the number of primary schools and secondary schools in Nigeria is 60,188 and 6,398,343 respectively while the number of primary schools and secondary schools in Ogun State is 1,873 and 239,797 respectively and the number of primary schools and secondary schools in Oyo State is 2,618 and 391,303 respectively (NBS, 2009).

In Table 2.6, the percentage distribution of working children in Ogun and Oyo States is 6.6 per cent and 5.9 per cent of the total employed persons respectively. The number of working children in Oyo State is higher than that of Ogun State.

**Table 2.6: Percentage distribution of employed population by state, age group and gender**

States of the Federation	All employed persons (12-70)	12-14		15-19	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Ogun	1,569,330	0.8	0.7	2.4	2.7
Oyo	2,065,318	0.3	0.6	2.7	2.3

Source: FOS/ILO/SIMPOC (2000/2001).

Furthermore, there are a number of working street children in Ogun and Oyo States. Some of these children involved in economic activities are attending schools while others are not schooling. Among the working street children attending schools in Ogun and Oyo States, 100 per cent of them earn less than N500 daily. In Ogun State, 80.09 per cent of the working street children not attending schools earn less than N500, 11.85 per cent between N500 – N999 and 8.06 per cent earn above N1,000. In Oyo State, 98.21 per cent of the working street children not attending schools earn less than N500 while 1.79 per cent earn above N1,000.

## 2.7 Migration and child labour in Nigeria

Nigeria serves as a transit hub for trafficking in West Africa and to a lesser extent, a destination point for young children from nearby West African countries. There is also evidence of trafficking of children and women within Nigeria ([US Dept. of State, 2001](#)). Trafficking in children, which is always a problem, continues to be the subject of considerable media coverage in Benin. Most victims are abducted or leave home with traffickers who promise educational opportunities or other incentives. They are taken to places in foreign countries (according to the press, principally to Nigeria, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, and Gabon) and sold into servitude in agriculture, as domestics, or as prostitutes ([US Dept. of State, 2000](#)).

Local NGOs estimate that more than 700 children of both sexes were recaptured on the Benin - Togo borders and the Benin-Nigeria borders during 1997 and returned afterwards to their families (CATW Fact Book, 1998). In July 1997, the police intercepted a group of 90 children in Porto Novo and another group of 42 in Cotonou on their way to Nigeria (UNICEF, 1998). From May to July 2010, NAPTIP reported that it had rescued 92 children age 1 to 17 (NAPTIP Update, 2010). In the same report NAPTIP reported that 21 persons were rescued from trafficking into Nigeria for labour exploitation, 43 persons were rescued from internal trafficking for labour exploitation, and 46 persons were rescued from child abuse.

Trafficked children are made to work as domestics, hawkers and petty traders, beggars, car washers, bus conductors, farm hands or cattle rearers (UNICEF, 1998; [WAO-Afrique, 1999](#)). The ILO reported that, based on a nation-wide survey of child trafficking in Nigeria, approximately 19 per cent of school children and 40 per cent of street children have been trafficked for forced labour ([US Dept. of State, 2000](#)). As part of Nigeria's efforts to work with Benin, Nigeria takes part in a joint committee to combat child trafficking, which is implementing a 2009-2010 Joint Action Plan to combat the trafficking of children from Zakpota, Benin to Abeokuta, Nigeria, for labour in stone quarries (Country Profiles for Nigeria, 2009).

Migrant children are forced to work under perilous and unhygienic labour conditions with extremely low wages. Most of these children work around 12 hours a day, with only small breaks for meals. The children are often ill-nourished and live in shelters that lack basic facilities like clean toilet, sleeping place, lighting, clothes, health care facilities, food etc. They face exploitation and forced to work in sand, gravel and granite pits. In most cases, they are exposed to heat, cold, snakes and insects bites. They work without boots, hard hat, ear plugs, gloves and eyes shields/glasses. The older ones maltreat the younger ones and force them to work harder. Majority of the migrant children come from poor families as poverty is the main cause of child labour.

## 2.8 Causes and effects of child labour

The phenomenon of child labour is often blamed on lack of social security, poverty, illiteracy, unemployment and overpopulation. We may have to appreciate why children go to work. If parents don't send their children to work in the mines, the miners will not be able to ill-use them. Children work for a variety of reasons: poverty of parents/guardians,

inaccessibility of schools, illiteracy of parents, ignorance on the consequences of child labour, lack of employment, brutality and harassment by parents or guardians, high cost of food stuffs, family problems and broken homes, loss of parents, extended family problems and polygamy. Also, looseness in our borders and no proper follow up on the law against child labour passed by the government.

The ILO report on the “World of work” No. 16 (1996), reveals that many working children face significant threats to their health and safety. They are exposed to harsh weather conditions, dangerous tools, heavy loads, toxic chemicals and physical assaults that often result to body harm, from their employers. Some of these child-workers acquire anti-social behaviours (Fagbohunbe, 2001). The consequences of child labour on the individual child, the family, the community and overall socio-economic life of nation cannot be underestimated. They may include: lack of proper education, exemption from opportunities for good life, exposure to social vices early in life, recruitment and involvement of children in armed conflicts, early child marriage, premature death, exposure to dangers, moral decadence, character assassination, prostitution, theft, armed robbery, and at times some children get kidnapped etc.

Other negative manifestations of child labour on children’s health include: delayed or retarded growth, respiratory diseases and chemical poisoning, sexual abuse and contracting of sexually transmitted diseases, life-time physical deformities arising from injuries in risk-prone businesses like mining, drug addiction and inappropriate risky behaviours, bone malfunctioning, loss of sight and hearing, skin infections and allergies, malnutrition and eating disorders, abortion and teenage pregnancy.

## **2.9 National legal instruments on child labour in Nigeria**

Nigeria has several legal instruments that protects the child from unlawful labour and reveals the child’s right to life, survival and development and free universal basic education among others. The legal instruments include:

- 1) The Rights of a Child under the Nigerian Labour Acts of 1990;
- 2) The Nigerian Constitution on Child’s Rights, 1990;
- 3) Child Rights Act, 2001;
- 4) Child Rights Act, 2003;
- 5) The Child Rights Law of Ogun State, 2004;
- 6) The Child Rights Law of Oyo State, 2006;
- 7) Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Law Enforcement and Administration Act, 2003;
- 8) NAPTIP Acts Amendment, 2005.

## **2.10 Legal framework for mining in Nigeria**

The mining sector in Nigeria is not without a legal framework that spells out the way and manner things should be done in the sector. The legal framework for mining in Nigeria includes:

- 1) Nigerian Minerals and Mining Act, 2007 and;
- 2) Nigerian Minerals and Mining Regulations, 2011.

### **2.11 Past effort to combat child labour in artisanal and small-scale mining areas of Abeokuta**

The evil of child labour and trafficking activities in the rocky city of Abeokuta (about a hundred kilometres from the Beninese border) and parts of western Nigeria was exposed in September 2003 when mistrust amongst Beninese traffickers, Beninese communities in Abeokuta and their Nigerian counterparts led to the awareness of the problem by authorities in the two neighbouring states. It was discovered that there are three types of pits - sandpits, gravel pits and granite pits - in and around Abeokuta where both mechanized and manual labour were being used to extract quarry stones by adults and juveniles. The granites from huge rocks or blocks on the surface are broken by heating them up or by blasting through mechanical device.

As reported by FMLP (2006) and Terre des homes Foundation (a Non - Governmental Organisation) (2005), the frequent raid by law enforcement agencies on the brainwashed children made the cartel to regard any stranger or intruder as enemy. The traffickers, their middle men and the business owners of the land are fully armed to ward off any intruder and prevent arrest. The underage artisans work for 10 hours from Monday to Saturday for their employers. Their living and working conditions are inhuman and gruesome. The kids are exposed to harsh weather conditions, stings from insects and snake bites. They wear tattered clothes without rain boots, and hand gloves to protect themselves from severe climate.



Ojoo Quarry Site.

The crisis unravelled the embarrassing situation in which hundreds or thousands of Beninese children between 10 to 15 years old were being exploited and subjected to harsh working conditions in stone quarries around Abeokuta. It was reported that the youngsters were compelled against their will to work for months, and even years, extracting and packaging stones and gravels for local building and construction industry. The development attracted the indignation of the media, civil societies and the international community who condemned the crime being perpetrated against the children and pressured Nigerian and Beninese authorities to intervene and put an end to the evil. It took the cooperation and quick interventions of the Nigerian Immigration Services, Police, Terre des homes, NAPTIP, UNICEF, European Union, Beninese community in Nigeria and the Beninese authorities to rescue 261 children and repatriated them to the homeland for re-integration and reunion

with their parents (FMLP, 2006; UNICEF Nigeria, 2006 and Terre des hommes Foundation, 2005).

The 2003 crisis created an awareness of what is happening at the gravel pits in the ancient city of Abeokuta and the grievous risks and dangers posed to innocent young children. It was generally believed that harsh socio-economic conditions and the desperate quest for survival were the root causes of the involvement of very tender children in this in human enterprise. Although, the 2003 intervention had led to a decline in the number of children working at the gravel pits in Abeokuta and its environs, there is still an urgent need for the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed by the Nigerian and Beninese authorities. The MOU spelt out strategies to mobilize all the measures and logistics to ensure a long term solution to the appalling human trafficking and child labour in both Nigeria and Republic of Benin.

## **2.12 Current efforts to combat child labour in mines and quarries of Abeokuta**

Since the October 2003 intervention by the combined efforts of Nigerian authorities, Beninese authorities, UNICEF, EU and some NGOs, many agencies/authorities have been strategizing to eradicate child trafficking and exploitation, also to ensure proper follow-up to prevent the return of child labour in the mining areas of Abeokuta. One of such bodies is the “State Working Group on Anti Child Trafficking” which representatives from Ogun State include Ministry of Women Affairs, Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity (FMLP), NIS, NPF, Media Houses, Ministry of Education, Market Women Association, leaders from the three (3) Senatorial groups, three (3) traditional rulers, CAN, Chief Imam of Egbaland, NGOs (WOTCLEF, WOCON), and the Governor’s wife. The group still meets quarterly at the Ministry of Women Affairs Youth Centre, Abeokuta to review the progress made on elimination of child labour in Ogun State.

## **2.13 Existing programmes addressing child labour by governmental agencies**

### **i) Ministry of Mines and Steel Development (MMSD)**

In order to maximize the potentials of ASMs, the Federal Ministry of Mines and Steel Development through all its agencies has embarked on the following measures:

- 1) encourage the formation of mining cooperatives and associations;
- 2) registration of 17 private mineral buying centres to serve as interface between cooperatives, miners, local and export markets;
- 3) provide micro credits to small scale miners through micro finance institutions;
- 4) build and enhance capacities of ASM operators through World Bank assisted programmes that organize courses in geographic information system, mining finance and accounting, cutting and polishing gemstones and development of dimension stones;
- 5) provide extension services through technical assistance and support services;
- 6) ensure adherence to global best practices in the development of Nigeria’s mineral resources;

- 7) enforcement of environmental regulations as a tool for the promotion of sustainable growth;
- 8) sustain transparent environmental monitoring and evaluation;
- 9) ensure compliance with social, health and safety standards;
- 10) attract domestic and international investors by initiating reforms and creating enabling environment;
- 11) generate reliable geological data through mapping, appraisal, drilling, surveying sampling, testing and analysis of data;
- 12) establish laboratories in Abuja and the six geo-political zones in order to ensure effective monitoring of compliance with the results of laboratory analyses.

## **ii) The Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity (FMLP) Underage Workers and Labour Laws in Nigeria**

The Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity had long recognized the problems of using children as active factors in the production of goods and services. In addressing the problems arising from this social aberration, the ministry had enacted and is now enforcing a series of labour legislations aimed at protecting children, young persons and minors at work (FMLP, 2003).

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### **Box 2.1: Labour laws on the protection of children in employment**

- The Labour Act, L1, 2004.
- The Factors Act, F1, 2004.
- The Trade Unions Act, T8, 2004.
- The Employee Compensation Act, 2010.

The FMLP also developed other codes of conduct and regulations guiding occupational health, safety and welfare for the production of working children.

Nigeria has also ratified ILO Conventions that have direct provisions for the protection of working children as follows:

- ILO Convention No. 5 (1919) on minimum age.
  - ILO Convention No 15 (1921) on minimum age.
  - ILO Convention No. 16 (1921).
  - ILO Convention No.124 (1965) on medical examination of young persons (underground work).
  - ILO Convention No. 58 (1938) on minimum age (sea convention, revised).
  - ILO Convention No. 59 (1937) on minimum age (industry).
  - ILO Labour inspection Convention No. 18 (1947).
  - ILO Convention No. 138 (1973) on minimum age.
  - ILO Convention No. 182 (1999) on the elimination of worst forms of child labour.
- 

In 1998, FMLP and the Federal Ministry of Youth Development (FMYD) in collaboration with ILO and UNICEF organised a national policy and sensitization workshop on Child Labour in Nigeria. One of the recommendations of that workshop was that Nigeria should become ILO-IPEC member country. This recommendation was accepted. Based on the recommendations of that workshop, the FMLP responded positively and made further contributions to the fight against the scourge of child labour in Nigeria, such as:

- Signing of a MOU with the ILO-IPEC for the implementation of a National Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour in Nigeria.
- The inauguration of a National Steering Committee (NSC) to approve and oversee the implementation of Action Programmes (AP) for the elimination of child labour.
- The establishment of a functional and result-oriented Child Labour Unit (CLU).
- The development of a National Plan of Action (NPA), which identified the roles and capacities of the various stakeholders in implementing the plan of action.
- The mainstreaming of the elimination of child labour into the National Rolling Plan for budgetary allocation.
- The monitoring of direct action programmes implemented by various IPEC Social Partners for the elimination of child labour in Nigeria, especially the withdrawal of 3,000 child workers from bus conducting, street working and child prostitution.
- The training of sixty professional labour and factory officers to effectively inspect and conduct child labour inspections nationwide.
- The sensitization of members of the National Assembly Committees on Labour and the National Labour Advisory Council, including other organized groups which saw the ratification by Nigeria of ILO Convention Nos. 138 and 182 on minimum Age for Employment and Elimination of the worst forms of child labour respectively.
- The submission to the committee of the NAC on the review of labour laws to take into consideration the provisions of these two considerations, ratified conventions in their assignment.
- The setting up and promotion of an institutional network for increased coordination and networking among the relevant government ministries and agencies dealing with child labour related activities.
- The development of a Resource Centre on Child Labour where information and related news on child labour can be easily accessed.
- Collecting and disseminating of information, statistical data and other IPEC materials, locally and internationally for preventive and awareness creation purposes.
- The publication and dissemination of the Newsletter on child labour Nigeria, where the various efforts and contributions of the stakeholders are highlighted.

- The continuous activity of the CLU as the Secretariat of the NSC, which oversees the other ILO–IPEC programmes in Nigeria notably the projects on combating child trafficking for exploitative labour and child labour in commercial agriculture.

### **iii) National Agency for Prohibition of Traffic in Persons and Other Related Matters (NAPTIP)**

National Agency for Prohibition of Traffic in Persons and Other Related Matters (NAPTIP) came into being on the 8<sup>th</sup> August, 2003. The Agency, which is the creation of Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Law Enforcement and Administration Act, 2003, is the Federal Government of Nigeria’s institutional response to addressing the scourge of trafficking in persons in Nigeria and its attendant human abuses in its entire ramification. It is also a fulfilment of her international obligation under the Trafficking in Persons Protocol supplementing the United Nation’s Transnational Organized Crime Convention (TOC). The agency retained its Tier 1 position at the recently released US Department of State Annual Global Report on TIP.

NAPTIP is fully committed to the prevention of all forms of human degradation and exploitation through the coordinated use of the nation’s crime prevention and law enforcement resources; to stamp out human trafficking and to liberate and uplift the vulnerable, especially women and children from dehumanizing and exploitative employment and usage; to ensure their rehabilitation and effective reintegration into society. The Agency has established networks against Trafficking in Persons at the States, National and International levels. The methods of operation involve 4Ps, that is, prevention, protection, prosecution and partnership.

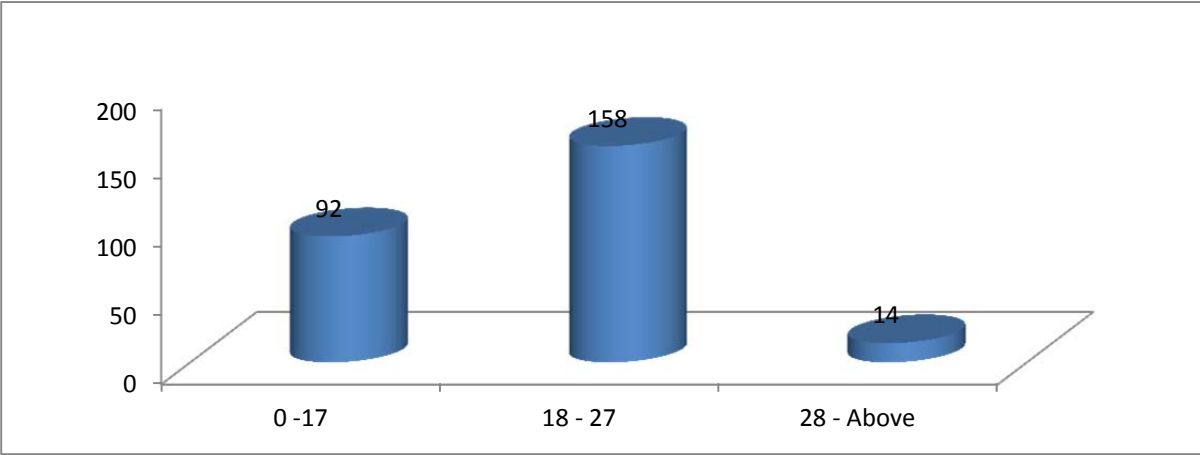
Some of the activities/achievements of NAPTIP between 2007 and 2010 include:

- 1) enlightenment programme;
- 2) capacity building;
- 3) training, especially training of trainers on child protection policy;
- 4) sensitization programme;
- 5) advocacy, press and publicity;
- 6) counselling and rehabilitation;
- 7) investigation and monitoring;
- 8) run a library and literature development which was achieved with assistance from UNICEF (see details in NAPTIP UPDATE, 2007 - 2010).

While carrying out her mandate, NAPTIP has made a lot of rescues of children trafficked internally and externally for the purpose of labour exploitation. For example, between May and July, 2010, there were 92 children rescued from traffickers as shown in Figure 2.2.



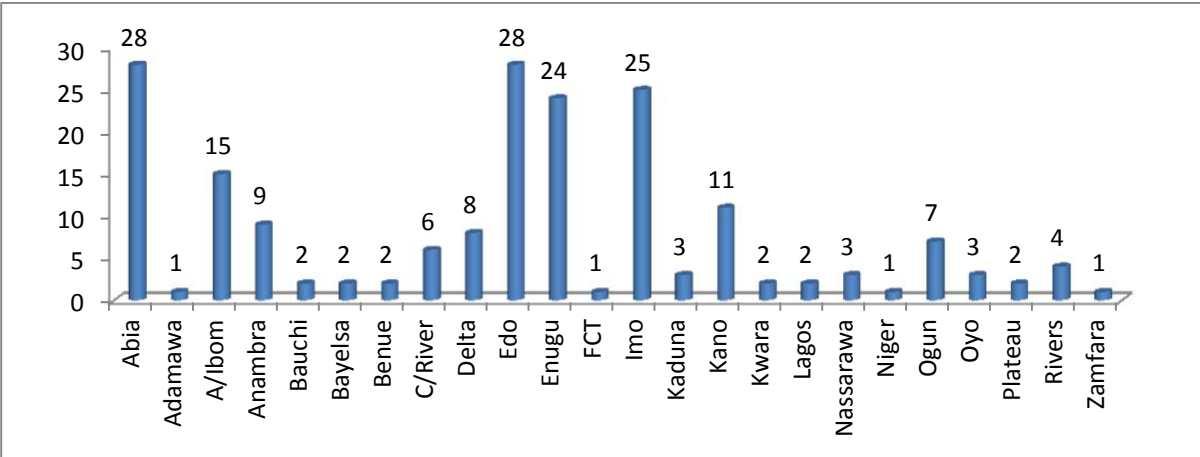
**Figure 2.2: Victims distribution by age**



Source: NAPTIP Update, May - June, 2010, NAPTIP Annual Report (2010).

Figure 2.3 is the distribution by states of origin of the victims of human trafficking, which shows that 7 people were from Ogun State and 3 people from Oyo State.

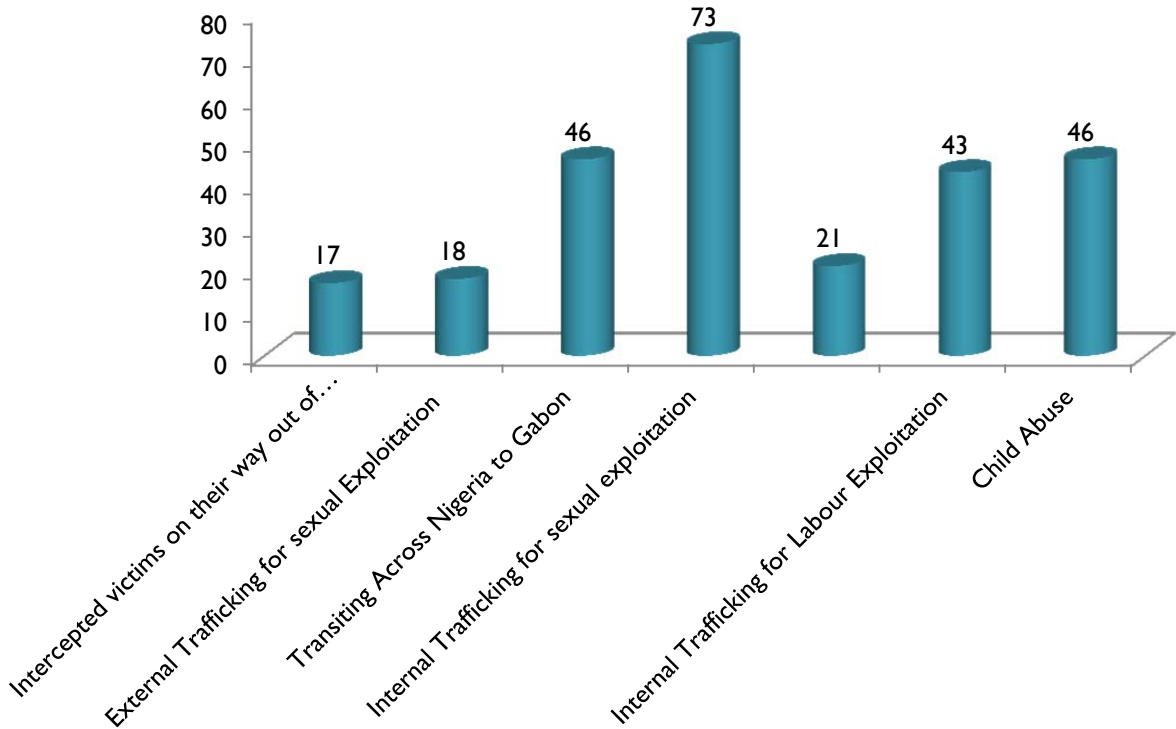
**Figure 2.3: Distribution by States of origin**



Source: NAPTIP Update, May - June, 2010, NAPTIP Annual Report (2010).

As indicated in Fig. 2.4, 21 persons were rescued from trafficking into Nigeria for labour exploitation, 43 persons were rescued from internal trafficking for labour exploitation, and 46 persons were rescued from child abuse.

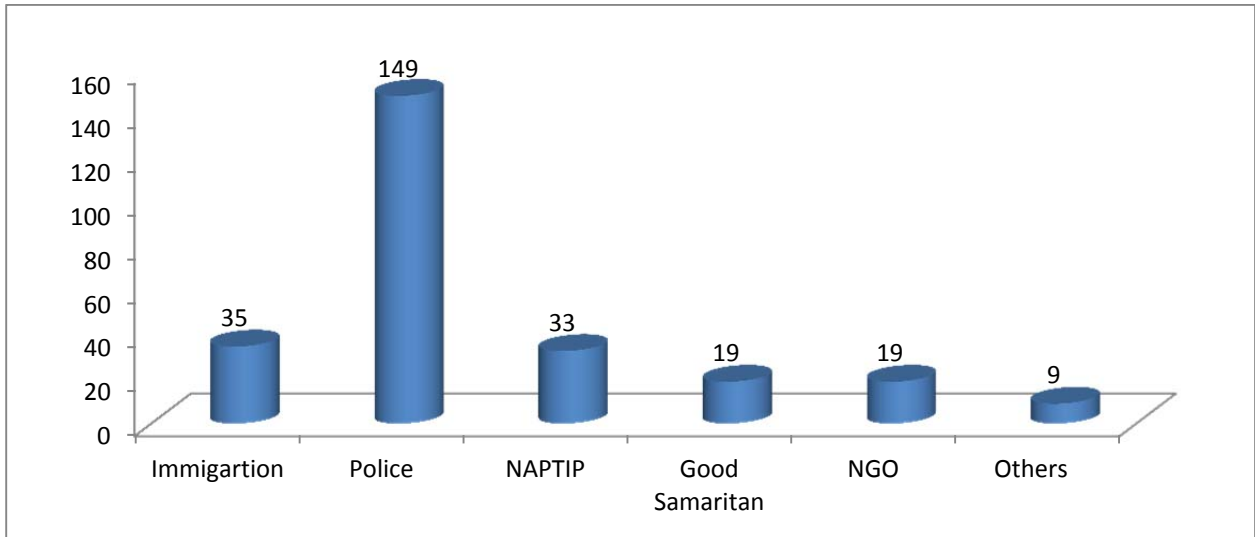
**Figure 2.4: Victims' categorization by cases**



Source: NAPTIP Update, May - June, 2010, NAPTIP Annual Report (2010).

From Fig. 2.5, the number of persons rescued by the various agencies includes: Immigration (35), Police (149), NAPTIP (33), Good Samaritan (19), NGOs (19) and others (9).

**Figure 2.5: Victims by rescuing agencies**



Source: NAPTIP Update, May - June, 2010, NAPTIP Annual Report (2010).

### 3.1 Ogun State study area

Ogun State is located in the South Western Zone of Nigeria. It is bounded on the West by Republic of Benin; in the South by Lagos State and the Atlantic Ocean; in the East by Ondo State and in the North by Oyo and Osun States. For thousands of people coming into Nigeria by land from Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ghana, Togo, and Benin Republic among others, an historic point of contact with Nigeria is Idiroko the famous Nigeria-Benin Republic border town in Ogun State.

As at 2006, the total population of Ogun State is 3,728,098 out of which the population of children aged 0-9 is 23.9 per cent while children aged 10-19 is 17.9 per cent of the total population of Ogun State (NBS, 2009).

Ogun State has a total land area of 16,409.26 square kilometers. Politically, the State is divided into twenty Local Government Areas: Abeokuta North, Abeokuta South, Ado-Odo/Ota, Ewekoro, Ifo, Ijebu-North, Ijebu-East, Ijebu North East, Ijebu Ode, Ikenne, Imeko/Afon, Ipokia, Obafemi/Owode, Odeda, Odogbolu, Ogun Water Side, Remo North, Sagamu, Yewa North, Yewa South (see Annex Fig. 3.1 for map of Ogun State).

Abeokuta is the capital of Ogun State. Abeokuta, the largest urban centre in Ogun State is situated about 100 kilometers from Lagos, Nigeria's foremost commercial and industrial centre, and 740 kilometers from Abuja, Nigeria's Federal Capital Territory. With its location in the tropics, Ogun State has a tropical climate with two major seasons - the wet and dry seasons. Ogun State is blessed with rich soil that is dominated by swamp forest in the South and Forest Savannah in the North. Ogun State is endowed with rich and varied natural resources ranging from extensive fertile soil and savannah land suitable for agriculture/timber wood and cattle rearing to mineral resources. Some of the natural resources are Clay, Glass, Sand, Limestone, Phosphate, Tar sand and Kaolin as revealed by the various geological surveys conducted throughout the State.

Agriculture remains the main stay of the economy of the State. There are commercial and industrial undertakings in Ogun State. Ogun is a homogeneous State, peopled predominately by the Egbas, Yewas, Aworis, Eguns, Ijebus and Remos. The people mainly belong to the Yoruba ethnic group. Ogun State is blessed with abundant human resources and the level of literacy is comparatively high.

### 3.2 Oyo State study area

Oyo State is an inland state in south-western Nigeria, with Ibadan as its capital. It is bounded in the North by Kwara State, in the East by Osun State, in the South by Ogun State and in the West partly by Ogun State and partly by the Republic of Benin. As at 2006, the total population of Oyo State is 5,591,589, out of which the population of children aged 0-9 is 22.9 per cent while children aged 10-19 is 23.1 per cent of the total population of Oyo State (NBS, 2009).

Oyo State has approximately an area of 28,454 square kilometres. The state consists of thirty three Local Government Areas: Afijio, Akinyele, Atiba, Atigbo, Egbeda, Ibadan Central, Ibadan North, Ibadan North West, Ibadan South East, Ibadan South West, Ibarapa Central, Ibarapa East, Ibarapa North, Ido, Irepo, Iseyin, Itesiwaju, Iwajowa, Kajola, Lagelu, Ogbomosho North, Ogbomosho South, Ogo Oluwa, Olorunsogo, Oluyole, Ona-Ara, Orelope, Ori Ire, Oyo East, Oyo West, Saki East, Saki West and Surulere (see Annex Fig. 3.2 for map of Oyo State).

The landscape comprises of old hard rocks and dome shaped hills, which rise gently from about 500 meters in the southern part and reaching a height of about 1,219 meters above sea level in the northern part. Some principal rivers such as Ogun River, Oba, Oyan, Otin, Ofiki, Sasa, Oni, Erinle and Osun River take their sources from this highland. The Climate is equatorial, notably with dry and wet seasons with relatively high humidity.

Oyo State is homogenous, mainly inhabited by the Yoruba ethnic group who are primarily agrarian but have a predilection for living in high density urban centres. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of Oyo State. The climate in the state favours the cultivation of crops like plantains, cocoa, palm produce, cashew, maize, yam, cassava, millet, rice, etc. There are a number of government farm settlements in Ipapo, Ilora, Eruwa, Ogbomosho, Iresaadu, Ijaiye, Akufo and Lalupon.

There is abundance of minerals such as gold, clay, kaolin and aquamarine. There are also vast cattle ranches at Saki, Fasola and Ibadan, a dairy farm at Monatan in Ibadan and the state-wide Oyo State Agricultural Development Programme with headquarters at Saki. A number of international and federal agricultural establishments are located in the state.

### **3.3 Sources and methods of data collection**

Both primary and secondary sources of data were used for this rapid assessment; a combination of the following methods was used for the study of Child Labour in Abeokuta and Oyo areas: review of documents on child labour, key informant interviews, focus group discussion, questionnaire administration, observation and pictorial.

#### **3.3.1 Primary data**

##### ***Field survey (questionnaire administration)***

Questionnaires were administered to the adult miners, working children, parents living in the mining communities and relevant organisations (see Table 3.1). To ensure effectiveness and to ensure success of the rapid assessment, survey guides from Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity in Ogun State and Ministry of Mines and Steel Development in Oyo State were made use of.

**Table 3.1: Questionnaire distribution by respondents**

Category of Respondents	Study Areas	
	Ogun State	Oyo State
Adult Miners	57	43
Working Children	3	14
Parents in the Mining Communities	13	15
Governmental Organisations	8	3
Non-Governmental Organisations	5	3
		<b>Abuja</b>
Governmental Organisations	5	
Non-Governmental Organisations	2	
Development Partners	4	

***Key informant interview (KII)***

Interviews were held with key informants such as village heads, an executive of Association of Granite Suppliers & Haulers (ASSOGRASH), owners of mines/quarries, heads of mining/quarrying associations, Child Desk Officers of Ministries of Labour and Productivity and Women Affairs, the Child Labour and Trafficking Unit of Nigeria Police Force (NPF) as well as staff of Ministry of Mines and Steel Development (MMSD).

***Focus group discussion (FGD)***

A total of eighteen (18) Focus Group Discussions were conducted with village members, groups of parents, school teachers and owners of quarry sites. This method gave significant insight into the nature and extent of child labour in artisanal and small-scale quarries in Ogun and Oyo States.

***Observation***

The consultant and her team took time to observe the work environment, the working conditions of the children, basic social amenities around the sites, use of protective gadgets and working tools/equipment. Also, photographs were taken with the miners, working children and parents during interviews and focus group discussions.

**3.3.2 Secondary data**

A review of documents on child labour was done using library materials, publications of relevant organisations, textbooks and Internet resource materials (see references for various sources of secondary information).

**3.4 Data analysis**

The data collected were analysed using Statistical Package for Scientific Survey (SPSS) software. Efforts were made to maintain the richness of the information collected from the field.

### **3.5 Training of survey team**

Research Assistants recruited for the survey were trained on interview skills, techniques and practical observation to enable them interact effectively with the working children, adult miners, key informants, village head and parents in the mining communities. Selected Research Assistants are very fluent in the local dialect of the respondents.

### **3.6 Limitations of study and data constraints**

Some of the limitations encountered during the course of gathering data for this study were as follows: some of the mine owners and artisans were afraid to disclose information because they have been misquoted in the past, and also for the fear of being betrayed. The time allotted by ILO was not sufficient to cover all mining sites in the two states; transportation was difficult because of bad roads and theft; some organizations claiming to be working on child labour have no documentation/publications on worst form of child labour in artisanal mining and quarries. Some tour guides were reluctant to assist because of fear of attack from armed robbers especially for Komu mining site.

More importantly, all the governmental and non-governmental organisations covered in the survey including the mining cooperatives did not have data on child labour in the mining and quarrying sector with exception of Terre des hommes Foundation which has one publication. In fact, during the stakeholders' workshop on the draft report, none of the participants could provide statistics/publication on child labour in the mining sector in the two survey areas. The Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity only offered an advice for ILO to sponsor a survey on statistics/information on the number of artisanal mines and quarries in Ogun State.

The strike action embarked upon by Ogun State public servants during the survey team visit to Abeokuta also made it impossible for some key informants to be reached. Four hundred questionnaires for the children were taken to the field, unfortunately over three hundred and eighty were destroyed as there were few respondents on the sites. Finally, the timing of the survey was not appropriate because of the raining season which has reduced the mining and quarrying activities, some of the mining pits were flooded with water.

## Chapter 4. Presentation of results for Ogun State

Before going for the field work, a key informant advised the survey team to pretend as stone buyers to gain penetration into the granite quarries because without that, it would be difficult to get any information from the people working in the mines. From her previous experience, before the government intervention in 2003, children in mines and quarries, worked very hard and were malnourished with no good welfare package. In the quarries, the Nigerian children in the quarries were always there during the holidays and usually worked to help their parents while the children from the Republic of Benin were full time workers. As regards the types of work miners do, she said that the adult men break the hard rocks; in some cases the women sell the finished products in the town, while the children help in parking the stones in the quarries. The abandoned quarries are used by the artisans and they sell their products locally.

### 4.1 Perceptions and views of the children working in the mines/quarries

Three children below 18 years were found in fifteen (15) mining/quarrying sites visited in Abeokuta and its surrounding. All three children accompanied their parents to the site; however, they were interviewed by the Survey Team.

The children found in the mining/quarrying site in Abeokuta are few because of the obviously successful interventions of Nigerian and Beninese governments; Terre des hommes Foundation, a non-governmental organisation; the Nigerian Police Force; the Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS), Ministry of Labour and Productivity (FMLP), Ministry of Women Affairs and the international community among others, which since 2003 have been monitoring closely child trafficking and exploitation at the mining and artisanal small scale quarries with the aim of eliminating these social and economic evil. As at October 2003, about 261 children victims of exploitation and trafficking were recuperated during the rescue operations, taken out of the gravel pits and were kept in transit areas before they were repatriated to the Republic of Benin by the authorities. This effort has resulted in a tremendous reduction of the incidence of child labour in Ogun State (FMLP, 2006; UNICEF Nigeria, 2006 and Terre des hommes Foundation, 2005).

#### *Personal characteristics of the children in mines/quarries in Ogun State*

The characteristics of the children working in the mine/quarries in Ogun State reveal that 66.7 per cent of the children are boys and 33.3 per cent is girl. As in most tasks that require physical energy, the male children always dominate. The age distribution is 66.7 per cent for 5-10 years and 33.3 per cent for 11-17 years (Table 4.1). All the children hail from Ogun State in Nigeria. They are Yoruba Christians. All the children said their parents are alive and they all live with their parents. The major source of income for the parents of the children working in the mines is mining and quarrying.

**Table 4.1: Personal characteristics of the children in mines/quarries**

Personal characteristics		Number	Percentage (%)
Sex	Male	2	66.7
	Female	1	33.3
Age in years	5-10	2	66.7
	11-17	1	33.3

Personal characteristics		Number	Percentage (%)
Village/LGA	Agbeloba/Abeokuta South	3	100.0
Tribe	Yoruba	3	100.0
Religion	Christianity	3	100.0
	Islam	0	0.0
Place of birth	Ogun	3	100.0
Nationality	Nigerian	3	100.0

Interview with a key informant gave insight to why there are not many children found in the mines/quarries around Abeokuta. She said in the past there were many children working in the mines/quarries around Abeokuta, especially children from the Republic of Benin. The child traffickers negotiate with the children's parents on the amount of money to pay them before bringing them to Ogun state. This is due to the poverty level in Republic Benin, particularly communities at the borders. The porosity of Ogun State borders encourages human trafficking, but the State Government is making efforts to tighten the borders. She said the reason child labour in the mines/quarries is now very low is because of the Memorandum of Understanding between Nigeria and Republic of Benin, which concern is to help rescue children that are used for child labour in quarries in Nigeria. This was achieved through Non-Governmental Organisations such as Terre des homes Foundation and National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking Persons and Other Related Matters (NAPTIP).



Children at Agbeloba Quarry Site.

### ***Items owned by parents and living conditions of the children***

Survey of the living conditions of the working children shows that the parents of the child labourers can afford the basic household items such as radio, mattress, table chairs and television (100 per cent). But they said the parents cannot afford bicycle and livestock as shown in Table 4.2. The source of income of parents comes from quarrying activities.



**Table 4.2: Items owned by parents and living conditions of the children**

Basic items owned by parents of children	Number	Percentage (%)
Radio	3	100.0
Bicycle	0	0.0
Mattress	3	100.0
Table/chairs	3	100.0
Television	3	100.0
Livestock	0	0.0

***Ability of parents/guardians meeting their children's basic needs***

The lesser a parent can provide for the children's basic needs, the more the possibility of the children being forced or lured into child labour. Table 4.3 presents parents' ability to meet the basic needs of their children. All the children believe that their parents can provide them with shelter, food, school fees, and clothes and pay their medical bills. The parents of the working children can afford their children three square meals.

**Table 4.3: Ability of parents/guardians meeting their children's basic needs**

Basic needs	Number	Percentage (%)
Shelter	3	100.0
Food	3	100.0
School	3	100.0
Clothes	3	100.0
Medical bills	3	100.0
Meals per day (3 meals per day)	3	100.0

***Educational background of the children***

As Table 4.4 indicates, all the working children have attended school and are still in school. Their present educational level is primary school and their parents are responsible for their school fees. All the minors said they would like to further their education.

**Table 4.4: Educational background of the children**

Educational background	Number	Percentage (%)
Attended school	3	100.0
Attending school	3	100.0
Present education level (Primary)	3	100.0
Payment of school fees (Parents)	3	100.0

It is often believed that victims of child labour are often victimized and stigmatized because of their disadvantaged position. But all respondents claimed they are not stigmatized by their teachers in school. Thirty three per cent of them acknowledged they are too tired to study after work in the quarries but the majority (67 per cent) are not. Contrary to the general belief, all the working children claimed that they are regular in school and their work does not prevent them from going to school.

### **Work and work schedule of the children**

The working children had knowledge of the site from their parents, who decided they should work with them in the mines/quarries. Their parents' economic conditions compelled them to work in the quarries. All of them started following their parents to the quarry site at less than five years of age. However, they do not engage in other economic activities like farming and selling things.

**Table 4.5: Work and work schedule of the children**

Work	Number	Percentage (%)
How did you know of this site	Parents	3 100.0
	Relations	0.0 0.0
	Self	0.0 0.0
Whose decision was it to work	Parents	3 100.0
	Relations	0.0 0.0
	Self	0.0 0.0
Age started current work	Less than 5	3 100.0
	5-12	0.0 0.0
	13-17	0.0 0.0
Length of years in current work	Less than 5	3 100.0
	5-10	0.0 0.0
Other works done	Selling things	0.0 0.0
	Farming	0.0 0.0

The distance of the mines/quarries from the house of the working children is more than one kilometre but less than two kilometres. They all trek to the mines. They possibly could not afford transportation fare or the roads are too bad for vehicles to ply during the rainy season.

### **Type of work and tools of work**

The children's work is packing stones and they do so with pans or carrying with their hands from where the stones are broken to form heaps in an open space (Table 4.6).

**Table 4.6: Type of work and tools of work**

Work	Number	Percentage (%)
Type of work	Breaking stones	0 0.0
	Packing stones	3 100.0
Type of tools	Hammer and shovel	0 0.0
	Pan	3 100.0
Type of work segregated by gender	Yes	0.0 0.0
	No	3 100.0

In FGD with stone sellers on Quarry road in Agbeloba, Ibara, Abeokuta, the women said that *"artisanal mining is not lucrative enough to attract children or the youth."* These women collect about N150 per day for breaking stones on the same location where they sell. The stones they sell include white stones, black granite stones, marble stones of different sizes. The white stones are used for dressing burial ground, for making plates or for filling wells, while the black granites are used as domestic grinding stones in houses and for building and road construction. The grinding stone is sold for N1, 400 for the big one and N600 for the small one, most of their customers are from Lagos.



Women stone sellers and the ILO consultant at Quarry road, Agbeloba.

### **Work arrangement**

The children do not work daily, but on weekend from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m., although they do observe a break. It is obvious, however, that their work does not give them any reasonable time for recreation but they do have break time. They never work in the night though both boys and girl do the same type of work. The work is on part time basis. The working children are not paid for the work they do because they are just helping their parents and are free to stop working whenever they like.

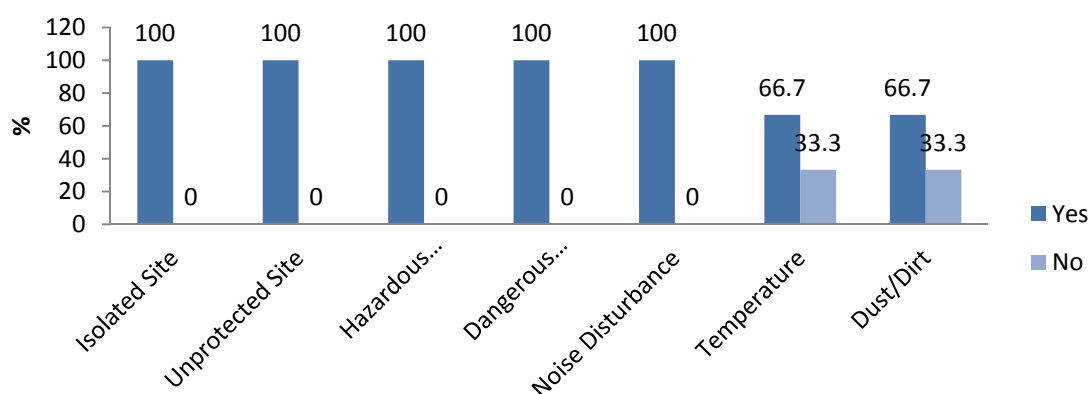
**Table 4.7: Work arrangement**

Work Arrangement		Number	Percentage (%)
Number of working days	Daily	0	0.0
	Weekends	3	100.0
Hours working	Less than 2 hrs. daily	0	0.0
	2-4 hrs. daily	0	0.0
	Weekends 8 am-7 pm	3	100.0
Having time for break	Yes	3	100.0
	No	0	0.0
Working at night	Yes	0	0.0
	No	3	100.0
Mode of employment	Full time	0	0.0
	Part time	3	100.0

### **Characteristics of work environment in the mines/quarries**

All the children face threats from dangerous animals; work in isolated and unprotected mines/quarries. They are disturbed by noise in the mines. Some of the children say the temperature is moderate (66.7 per cent), similar to that found anywhere in Abeokuta but face threat from the smoke and dust (Figure 4.1).

**Figure 4.1: Characteristics of work environment in the mines/quarries**



### ***Health-related issues in the work environment***

As indicated on Table 4.8, 66.7 per cent of the working children are prone to accidents and injuries. The working children have no access to healthcare and treatments within the mining and quarry sites, neither do they have first aid box to help them whenever they had accidents or sustain injuries at work. They have to go to any close clinic. They do not have access at all to portable water and toilets facilities. All the children were not using protective eye shields or glasses, hand gloves, boots and hard hats, when indeed they always need them for protection from harsh climatic conditions.

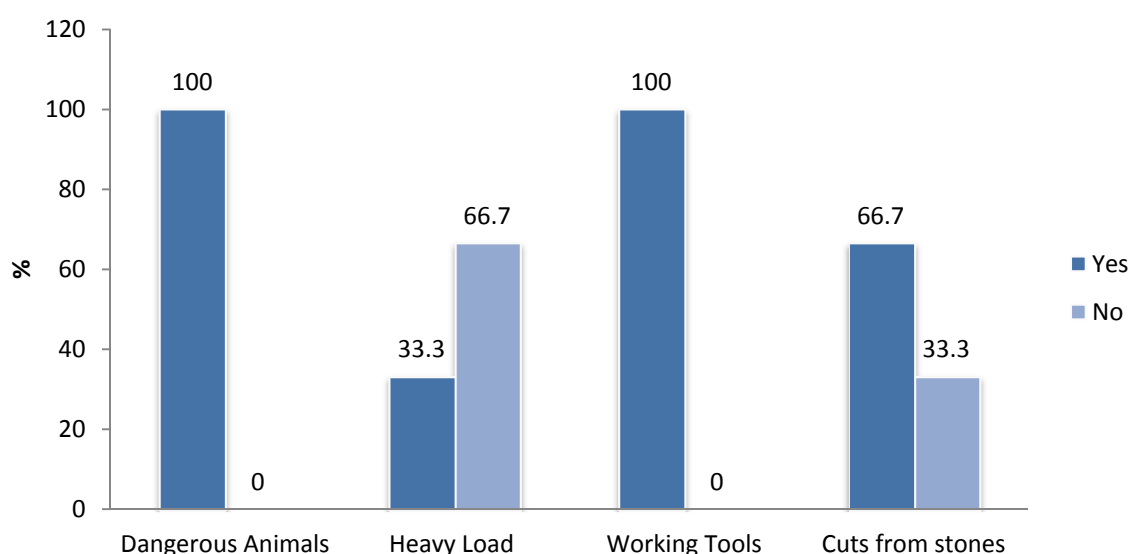
**Table 4.8: Health-related issues in the work environment**

Health	Responses	Number	Percentage (%)
Injuries/accidents	Yes	2	66.7
	No	1	33.3
Where do you go for treatment?	Close clinic	3	100.0
	Distant hospital	0	0.0
Who paid for your treatment?	Parent	3	100.0
	Self	0	0.0

### ***Causes of injuries/sickness***

All of the children believe that they are completely defenceless against dangerous animals, reptiles and insects that can cause them bodily harm and infirmity. According to 33.3 per cent of the working children, carrying heavy loads, which they do when their parents are not watching, has been causing injuries and illness. All the children (100 per cent) say their working tool (pan) do cause them injuries. Also, they children suffer from musculo-skeletal problems, back pain and stress.

**Figure 4.2: Causes of injuries/sickness**



## 4.2 Perceptions and views of the adults working in the mines/quarries

### *Profile of the adults working in the mines/quarries in Abeokuta in Ogun State*

As shown on Table 4.9, 87.7 per cent of adults working in Abeokuta mines and quarries are males while 12.3 per cent are females. This is understandable because work in the quarries demands physical strength. The structure of the nationality shows that Nigerians (59.6 per cent) constitute the majority while workers of Republic of Benin origin account for 40.4 per cent. Of the total number of adults in the workforce, 42.1 per cent are between the age bracket 18 to 26 while 57.9 per cent are between age bracket 27 to 60. The unmarried constitutes just over 21.1 per cent while the married are predominant with 78.9 per cent. The population of the Christian community is 47.4 per cent and that of the Muslims 49.1 per cent, roughly balanced.

**Table 4.9: Profile of the adults working in the mines/quarries**

Personal profile	Reponses	Number	Percentage (%)
Sex	Male	50	87.7
	Female	7	12.3
Age	18-26	24	42.1
	27-60	33	57.9
Marital	Single	12	21.1
	Married	45	78.9
Nationality	Nigerian	34	59.6
	Republic of Benin	23	40.4
Religion	Christianity	27	47.4
	Muslim	28	49.1
	Other	2	3.5

### *States and LGAs of the adults working in the mines/quarries in Ogun State*

When considered on State by State basis, Ogun has the largest respondents of 51 per cent, while Abeokuta North LGA has more respondents (19.3 per cent) than any other

LGA in Ogun State. Kebbi, Ondo and Cotonou have the lowest percentage of 1.8 per cent each. Next to Ogun are people from the Sokoto, North West Nigeria (3.5 per cent). There are also miners from Kebbi State, also from the North West (1.8 per cent). Amongst the people from the Republic of Benin—Bohicon, Abomey, and Cotonou—the Bohicon are dominant with 7 per cent.

**Table 4.10: States and LGAs of the adults working in the mines/quarries**

State/country	LGAs	Number	Percentage (%)
Ogun	Odeda	6	10.5
	Abeokuta South	4	7.0
	Abeokuta North	11	19.3
	Ilaro	1	1.8
	Orolu	1	1.8
	Obafemi Owode	5	8.8
	Does not know	1	1.8
Ondo	Ondo	1	1.8
Sokoto	Shagari	2	3.5
Kebbi	Kan Giwa	1	1.8
Republic of Benin	Bohicon	4	7.0
	Abomey	2	3.5
	Cotonou	1	1.8
	Does not know	17	29.8

During the FGD, it was discovered that the Beninese came to Abeokuta to make ends meet and in search of greener pasture. Some of them abandoned schooling while some of them did not go to school at all. Those who abandoned school did so because they have either lost their parents or there is nobody to take care of them. They were all above 18 years. They work for a boss called Iya Cogi. They manually mine the gravel and are paid N4,000 for every tipper sold out of which N2,000 is remitted to the boss that brought them from Cotonou. Annually, they earn at least N160,000 out of which they send money to assist their poor parents and siblings in the Republic of Benin. If given options, they desire to learn other works like driving and mechanics. Majority of the miners (70.2 per cent) claimed to have attended school while 29.8 said they did not attend any formal school. Among the adult miners, only 19.3 per cent said they would like to further their education.



FGD with a Benin Republic family at Ariatan Village.

### ***Location of the mines/quarries and residence of the respondents***

As shown in Table 4.21, more of the mining sites (50.9 per cent) were visited in Abeokuta North LGA while 49.1 per cent of the visited mines/quarries are found in Odeda LGA. In Abeokuta North, most of the sites are found in Saje Village (38.6 per cent). Majority of the miners (64.9 per cent) live within the mining locality, 35.1 per cent reside outside of the mining sites. Other mining sites were visited in Mologede, Ijade and Igboora. Transportation to mining location is a major challenge for quarry miners in Abeokuta. Majority of the miners use motorcycles and trek to quarry sites which are located in remote areas, far into the bush.

**Table 4.11: Location of the mines/quarries visited and residence of the respondents**

	LGA	Village	Number	Percentage (%)
Location of the mines (village/LGA)	Odeda	Ariatan	2	3.5
		Iyana Abibu	11	19.3
		Alagbon	13	22.8
		Igbole	2	3.5
	Abeokuta North	Saje	22	38.6
		Idiya Via Ibara Orile	7	12.3
Residence of the miners		Mining locality	37	64.9
		Outside mining locality	20	35.1

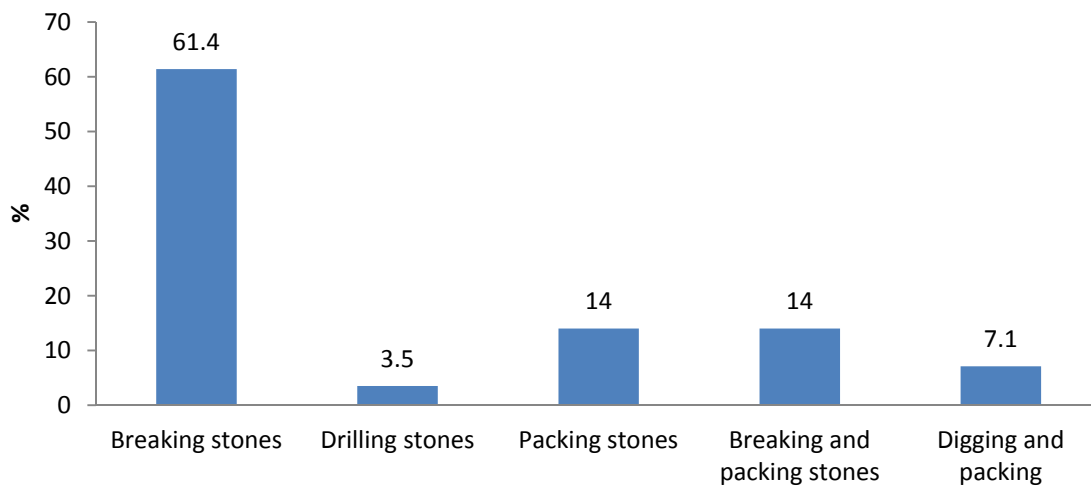


A gravel pit at Ariatan and granite pits at Alagbon.

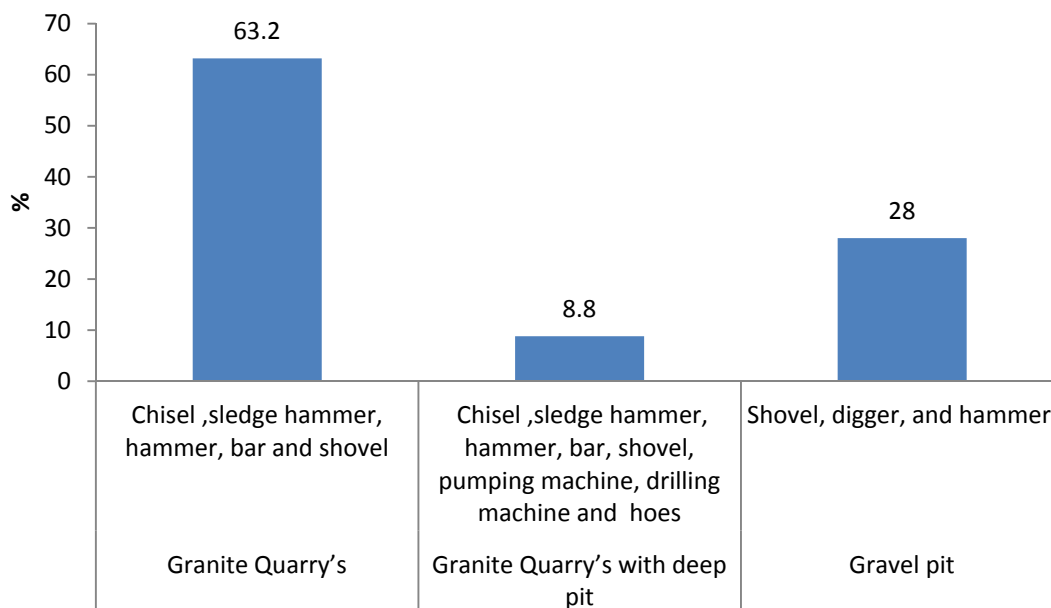
### Types of work and tools used

There are three types of work that the miners engage in, in Abeokuta quarries and mines. They include granite quarry, granite quarry with deep pit and gravel pit. The activities are breaking of stones (61.4 per cent), drilling stones (3.5), packing stones (14 per cent), breaking and packing stones (14), and digging and packing (7.1 per cent). The tools used in granite quarry include: chisel, sledge hammer, bar and shovel (63.2 per cent). For granite quarry with deep pit, chisel, sledge hammer, hammer, bar, shovel, pumping machine, drilling machine and hoes are most commonly used (8.8 per cent). In the gravel pit work, shovel, digger, and hammer are used (28 per cent).

**Figure 4.3a: Types of work**



**Figure 4.5b: Types of tools**





### ***Incidence of child labour in the mines/quarries***

Based on the information gathered, 22.8 per cent of the adult miners acknowledged that children have worked in the mine before and that 46.1 per cent came from Republic of Benin and 38.5 per cent were from within the mining locality while 15.4 per cent were from outside the mining locality, that is, from other communities within Nigeria. However, only 17.5 per cent attested that children are presently working in the mines/quarries. Although the researcher did not spot working children in the site save for the three seen in Agbeloba, Abeokuta South, LGA. On why many children are not working again, 40.4 per cent claimed the work is difficult and stressful; 10.6 per cent said they believe the work is not meant for children; 6.4 per cent said there is fear of being repatriated; 27.7 per cent claim schooling as the reason; and 14.9 said they don't know.

The children are engaged in packing small or big stones. From Table 4.12, 90 per cent pack small stones while 10 per cent pack big stones. With regards to how often the children work in the mine, 60 per cent work on part-time while 40 per cent work on weekends. The children work in return for money as 70 per cent of the children receive between N500 and 700 per day; and 20 per cent receive between N200 and N400 per day. Only 10 per cent, who are not paid in cash, are working for their parents or guardians.

According to a key informant, most of the unstructured quarries where artisanal mining is done are illegal and far into the interior. The location of these places great limitations to monitoring of the mines/quarries by the FMLP Labour Inspectors due to lack of vehicles and access roads. However, the Ministry of Women Affairs has taken it up to monitor these interior quarries against child labour practices. Thus, child labour in these quarries has gradually reduced overtime. Concerted efforts by stakeholders have been successful in recent times in combating this problem.

**Table 4.12: Incidence of child labour in the mines/quarries**

	Responses	Number	Percentage (%)
Have children worked in this mine before?	Yes	13	22.8
	No	33	57.9
	I don't know	11	19.3
If yes, where were the children from?	Locality	5	38.5
	Outside the locality but within Nigeria	2	15.4
	Abroad (Rep. of Benin)	6	46.1
Are children presently working in this mine?	Yes	10	17.5
	No	47	82.5
If No, what are the reasons why many children are not working in the mines again?	Difficult/stressful	19	40.4
	Not meant for children	5	10.6
	Schooling	13	27.7
	Fear of repatriation	3	6.4
	I don't know	7	14.9
If yes, what types of work children do?	Packing small stones	9	90.0
	Packing big stones	1	10.0
How often do children work?	Part time (after school)	6	60.0
	Weekends	4	40.0
How much are the children paid?	(200-400)/day	2	20.0
	(500-700)/day	7	70.0
	Not paid (working for their parents)	1	10.0

---

#### Box 4.1: Artisanal mining hazard

A member of the Association of Miners in Saje, in Abeokuta revealed to the consultant and her team how dangerous mining occupation is with serious work-related health problems. Five or more of their Association Members have become blind as a result of mining and quarrying activities. They can no longer work, they are now beggars and their children now take them around to beg for their daily living.

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### 4.3 Perceptions and views of the parents in the mining/quarrying communities

#### *Profile of the parents in the mining/quarrying communities in Ogun State*

Among the parent respondents in Ogun State, there are more women (53.8 per cent) than men (46.2 per cent). The possible reason for more women is that most men were at work and work outside their homes. The percentage of Christian parents is 53.8 per cent, while that of Muslim parents is 46.2 per cent. The least level of education of the parents is primary education (46.2 per cent), though a greater percentage (53.8 per cent) has secondary education and none with tertiary education. The nationality of the parents is 53.8 per cent Nigerian which is more compared to the 46.2 per cent Beninese. The parents from Nigeria are from Odeda and Abeokuta North of Ogun State, while those from Republic of Benin are from Zakpota, Zangnanado and Cotonou.

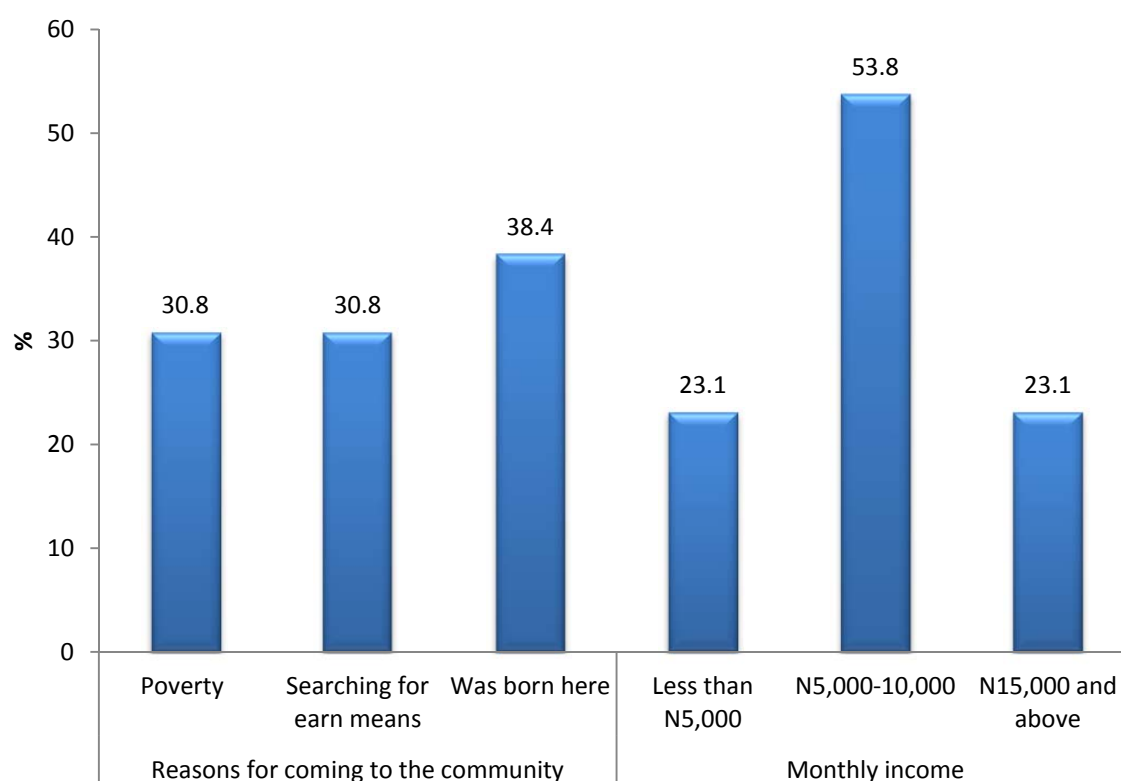
**Table 4.13: Profile of the parents in the mining communities in Ogun State**

	Responses	Number	Percentage (%)
Sex	Male	6	46.2
	Female	7	53.8
Religion	Christianity	7	53.8
	Islam	6	46.2
	Other	-	-
Level of Education	Primary	6	46.2
	Secondary	7	53.8
	Tertiary	-	-
Nationality	Nigeria	7	53.8
	Republic of Benin	6	46.2

#### *Reasons for residing in the community and monthly income in Naira*

The highest percentage (38.4 per cent) of parents living in the mining community were born in the community, however, poverty in home country and searching for ends meet (30.8 per cent each) were the other reasons for coming to the community. Specifically, men show preference for mining, farming and trading in that order of preference. On the other hand, the women show significantly different pattern of preference for trading, farming and mining in that order of preference. The monthly income of 53.8 per cent of the parents is between N5,000 to N10,000, while 23.1 per cent get N15,000 and above monthly.

**Figure 4.4: Reasons for residing in the community and monthly income in Naira**



### ***Perceptions of child labour in the mining/quarrying sites***

None of the parents interviewed have their children working in the mines/quarries. It is not surprising that 92.3 per cent of the parents resented the idea of their children working in the mines, as 100 per cent of them acknowledged the importance of education and desire tertiary level of education for their children.

**Table 4.14: Perception of child labour in the mining/quarrying sites**

	Responses	Number	Percentage (%)
Is any of your children working in the mines/quarries	Yes	0	0.0
	No	13	100.0
Would you like your children to work in the mines?	Yes	1	7.7
	No	12	92.3
Does working in the mines stop your children from schooling?	Yes	7	53.8
	No	6	46.2
What are the reasons for child labour?	Poverty	9	69.2
	Quest for cheap labour	4	30.8
Is it important for your children to have education?	Yes	13	100.0
	No	-	-
What level of education should a child have?	Secondary	-	-
	Tertiary	13	100.0

#### 4.4 The estimated number of working children in the mines/quarries of Ogun State

The artisanal mines/quarries in Ogun State are characterized by the mining of sand, laterite, gravel, white stones and granite. The locations of the mining/quarrying sites include: Agbeloba, Ariatan, Iyana Abibu, Alagbon/Mologede, Igbole, Saje/AGI, Idiya via Ibara Orile, Obete Akanbi, Akole/Idiya, Adigbe, Obantoko/Osiele, Elegu, Mawuko, Randa, Onoganagan (New Sokoto Badagry Exp. Way, Abeokuta), Ibara-Orile, Soyoye, Gbonagun, Obafemi Owode, Ijade Village, Opeyi Road Via Akomoje, Igboora Road, Ilupeju Alamuta, Labayiwa, Mologede, Abule Titun Opeji, Alabata, Ninioca, Ibara etc.

In the 20 Local Government Areas of Ogun State, there is an average of 20 artisanal and small-scale mines and quarries, with some LGAs having as much as 25 ASMs as widely consulted with the Artisanal miners. Out of the 15 sites visited, three (3) children were found working on the sites. Based on this, in over 400 artisanal and small-scale mines/quarries, that is (20 LGAs x 20 ASMs = 400), the estimated number of regular working children is 80, that is  $400/15 \times 3 = 80$ . This is a small number compared to the children population in Ogun State. As at 2006, the total population of Ogun State is 3,728,098 out of which the population of children aged 0-9 is 23.9 per cent while children aged 10-19 is 17.9 per cent of the total population of Ogun State (NBS, 2009).

Generally, the children found in the mining/quarrying sites in Ogun State are few because of the October 2003 intervention of Nigerian and Beninese governments; Terre des hommes Foundation, NAPTIP, the Nigerian Police Force; the Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS), Ministry of Labour and Productivity (FMLP), Ministry of Women Affairs, UNICEF and the international community among others. Also, they have been monitoring closely child trafficking and exploitation at the mining and artisanal small scale quarries with the aim of eliminating this social and economic evil.

Notwithstanding, some of the working children have moved into other forms of child labour to serve as domestic servants, street hawkers, bus conductors, agricultural plantation workers and head-load carriers in the market places (see Table 4.15). This revelation was corroborated in a study by Fetuga *et. al*, (2005) on the prevalence of child labour among school children in Ogun State, Nigeria. It was found out that the major economic activities school children were involved in included: street trading (43.6 per cent), selling in kiosks and shops (25.4 per cent) and farming (23.6 per cent). Street trading was the dominant economic activity of working children in the study. This substantiates the findings of Ayua *et. al*, 1996 on child labour in urban and semi-urban settings in Nigeria.

**Table 4.15: Types of work children do in Ogun and Oyo State**

State	Brick laying	Scavenging	Water fetching	Domestic sweeping	Bus conductor	Load carrying	Hawking	Others
Ogun	1.42	0.47	0.95	0.47	56.87	11.85	9.48	18.48
Oyo	0.00	0.60	2.98	1.19	44.05	20.83	6.55	23.81

Source: FOS/ILO/SIMPOC (2000/2001).

### 5.1 Perceptions and views of the children working in the mines/quarries in Oyo state

In the ten (10) mining/quarrying locations visited in Oyo State, fourteen (14) children were found working, which were below the age of 18 years. Among the mines/quarries visited in Oyo State, Ojoo area mine is the only temporary mining site as described by the Director of the Ojoo mining/quarrying site. Some prominent mining sites are at Igbeti, (Olorunsogo LGA) where Marble is mined and Komu (Itesiwaju LGA) where gemstones are mined. Another mining place is Adekola, Ona Ara Local Government. The activities at this site had reduced grossly due to a damaged bridge along the road to the site. When the survey team visited the Adekola site, only an old woman was found breaking stones with her daughter at the site.

#### *Personal characteristics of the children in mines/quarries in Oyo State*

As presented on Figure 5.1, there are more male children (71.4 per cent) than female (28.6 per cent). Those in age bracket 11-17 are more in number (85.7 per cent) than those than those in bracket 5-10 (14.3 per cent). All the respondents are Yoruba with a Muslim population of 92.9 per cent and Christian population of 7.1 per cent. All the children are Nigerians. Majority of the children (57.1 per cent) were born in Oyo state, while others (42.9) come from Kwara state. Children from Oyo State come from Egbeda LGA (21.4 per cent), Ogbomoso North (7.1 per cent), Akinyele (28.6 per cent) while all the children from Kwara state come from Ilorin North LGA (42.9 per cent). All the children are living with their parents except one who lives with a relation and their major source of income is mining.



Consultant with working children at Ojoo quarrying site, Ibadan.

**Table 5.1: Personal characteristics, place of birth and village/LGAs of working children**

Personal characteristics		Number	Percentage (%)
Sex	Male	10	71.4
	Female	4	28.6
Age in years	5-10	2	14.3
	11-17	12	85.7
Tribe	Yoruba	14	100.0
Religion	Christianity	1	7.1
	Islam	13	92.9
Place of birth	Oyo	8	57.1
	Kwara	6	42.9
Village/LGA	Egbeda (Oyo)	3	21.4
	Ogbomosho North (Oyo)	1	7.1
	Akinyele (Oyo)	4	28.6
	IlorinNorth (Kwara)	6	42.9
Nationality	Nigeria	14	100.0

***Items owned by parents and living conditions of the children***

More than 50 per cent of the parents of the children have radio, mattress, chairs, tables and television except for bicycle and livestock which is only owned by 21.4 per cent of the parents (Table 5.2).

**Table 5.2: Items owned by parents and living conditions of the children**

Basic items owned by parents of children	Number	Percentage (%)
Radio	7	50.0
Bicycle	3	21.4
Mattress	8	57.1
Chairs	7	50.0
Tables	7	50.0
Television	9	64.3
Live stock	3	21.4

***Ability of parents/guardians meeting their children's basic needs***

More than 70 per cent of the children claimed that their parents meet their need of shelter, food, school, clothes and medical bills (Table 5.3). Exactly 78.6 per cent of the children eat three meals per day and 21.4 per cent eat two meals per day. Borrowing seems to be the way the parents are able to meet the basic needs of their children as most of the children confessed that their parents are indebted to tune of N10,000 and above.

**Table 5.3: Ability of parents/guardians meeting their children’s basic needs**

Basic needs		Number	Percentage (%)
Shelter		11	78.6
Food		10	71.4
School		10	71.4
Clothes		10	71.4
Medical bills		11	78.6
Meals per day	2 meals per day	3	21.4
	3 meals per day	11	78.6

***Educational background of the children***

All the children are attending school (Table 5.4). More children are at the primary level (71.4 per cent) than at the secondary level of education (28.6 per cent). None of the children are at the tertiary level of education. The school expenses of the children are mostly covered by their parents with a greater percentage of 78.6 per cent and the few others by their relations (21.4 per cent). The children complained of stigmatization from teachers and classmates, and tiredness to study after work.

**Table 5.4: Educational background of the children**

Educational background		Number	Percentage (%)
Attended school		14	100.0
Attending school		14	100.0
Present education level	Primary	10	71.4
	Secondary	4	28.6
	Tertiary	0.0	0.0
Payment of school bills	Parents	11	78.6
	Relations	3	21.4

***Work and work schedule of the children***

Knowledge of the mining site by the children largely came from their parents (71.4 per cent). A few others got to know about the mining site from relations (14.3 per cent) and themselves (14.3 per cent). While 71.4 per cent of children working in the mines is as a result of parents decision, 14.3 per cent of the children decided to work at their discretion and the remaining 14.3 per cent was the decision of their relations. The entire children trek to the sites as majority of them has houses less than half a kilometre from the sites. It is puzzling that a greater percentage (42.9 per cent) of the children started working at an age less than five years, and ages between 5-12 and 13-17 had 21.4 per cent and 35.7 per cent respectively. Over 70.0 per cent of the children engage in selling things for their parents and 28.6 per cent do farming.

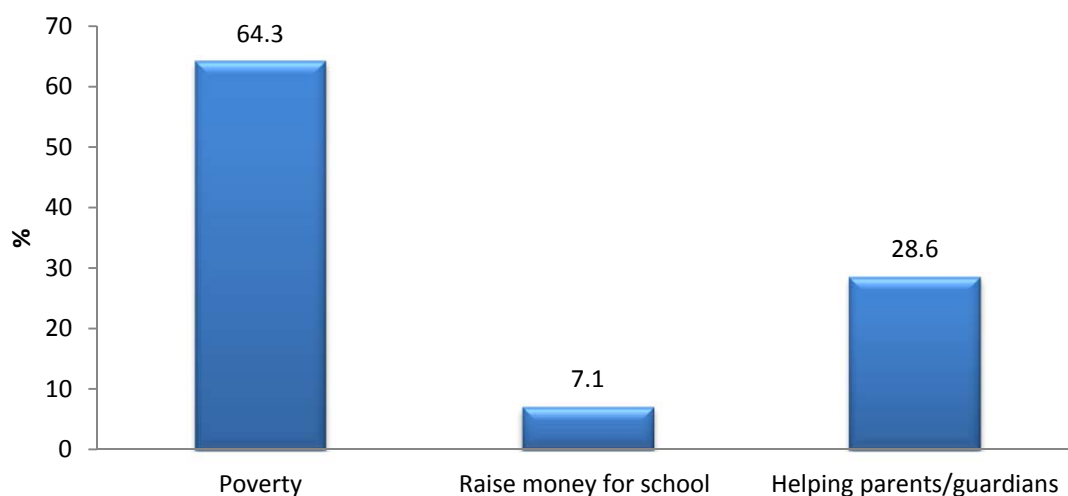
**Table 5.5: Work and work schedule of the children**

Work	Number	Percentage (%)
How did you know of this site?	Parents	10 71.4
	Relations	2 14.3
	Self	2 14.3
Whose decision was it to work?	Parents	10 71.4
	Relations	2 14.3
	Self	2 14.3
Age started current work (in years)	Less than 5	6 42.9
	5-12	3 21.4
	13-17	5 35.7
How long have you been working for the current work (in years)?	Less than 5	13 92.9
	5-10	1 7.1
Do you do any other work?	Selling things	10 71.4
	Farming	4 28.6

**Children’s reasons for working**

The reasons for children working fell under three major categories; poverty, the need to raise money for school and helping parents/guardians. Figure 5.1 shows that poverty with 64.3 per cent was the main reason the children are working, which is followed by helping parents/guardians (28.6 per cent) and then raising money for school (7.1 per cent).

**Figure 5.1: Children's reasons for working**



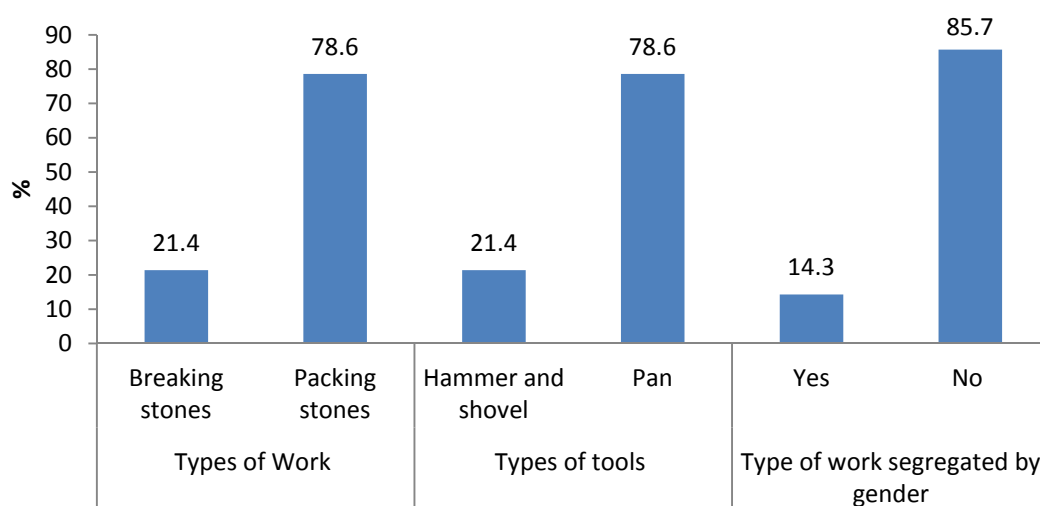
At a quarry site called Adisa in Ojoo, a key informant said that the major activity is breaking of granite stones that is, the abandoned rocks which were used for road construction along the site. This operation can stop at any point in time when fully explored. In this site, the workers are mainly adults above 19 years of age. Nevertheless, some children attend school during week days and do come for work after school hours and at weekends. The children that work in the site are brought by their parents to assist their parents and they are not being paid salaries for the work done.



### Types of work and work tools

Packing stones is the common work that children do at the mines, however, few children break stones (Figure 5.2). As a result, more children (78.6 per cent) use pan and their hands than the children (21.4 per cent) who use hammer and shovel. The type of work done in the mines by the children is not segregated by sex as acknowledged by 85.7 per cent of the children as against 14.3 per cent who are on the contrary.

**Figure 5.2: Types of work and work tools**



### Work arrangement

Children who work daily constitute 85.7 per cent while 14.3 per cent do not work daily, however, all of them work on weekends. On working days, 66.7 per cent of the children work less than 2 hours as against 33.3 per cent that work between 2-4 hours. It is common for children to have break time on site. All the children work part time and do not work at night. Most children are paid between N200-N500 for the work they do, but those not paid were simply helping their parents. The children claimed they have freedom to stop working whenever they like.

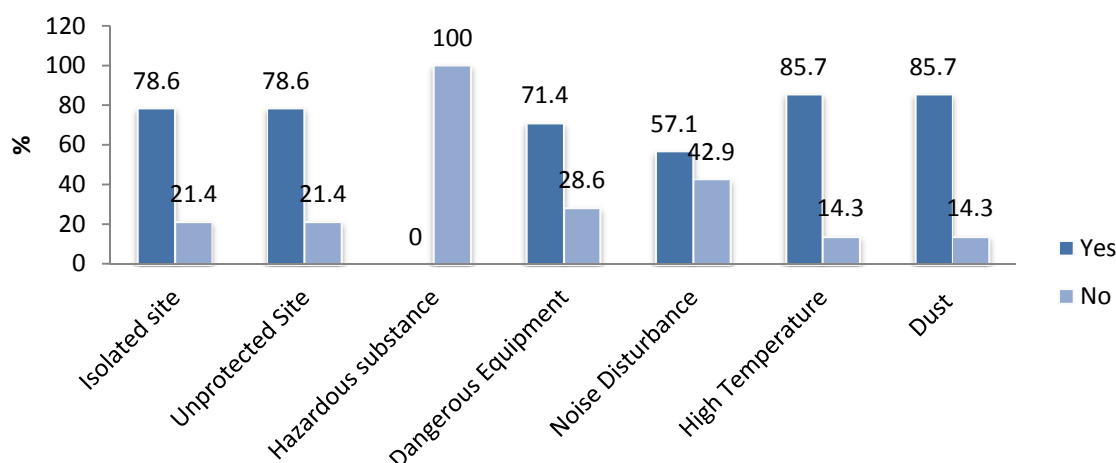
**Table 5.6: Work arrangement**

Work Arrangement		Number	Percentage (%)
How many days do you work?	Daily	12	85.7
	Weekends	14	100.0
Hours working	Less than 2 hrs. daily	8	66.7
	2-4 hrs. daily	4	33.3
	Weekends, 8 am-7 pm	14	100.0
Is there break time?	Yes	13	92.9
	No	1	7.1
Do you work at night?	Yes	0	0.0
	No	14	100.0
Mode of employment	Full time	0	0.0
	Part time	14	100.0

### Characteristics of work environment in the mines/quarries

The perception of over 70.0 per cent of the children is that their work place is isolated, unprotected and their tools/equipment used in mining and quarrying sites are dangerous (Figure 5.3). Only few children (28.6 per cent) use dangerous tools and none of them use hazardous substances while working in the mines. The temperature is high (85.7 per cent) and the work environment is dusty (85.7 per cent).

Figure 5.3: Characteristics of work environment in the mines/quarries



### Health-related issues in the work environment

All the children have injuries from working in the mines (Table 5.7). Majority of the children (92.9 per cent) go for treatment at a close by clinic as there is no First Aid box on the site. This is not surprising as Ojoo Area mine/quarry where the children were found is within Ibadan, the capital of Oyo State. The medical bill for the treatment of the children is covered mostly by the parents (92.9 per cent), although few children (7.1 per cent) pay for their treatment. They do not have access at all to portable water and toilets facilities. All the children were not using protective eye shields or glasses, hand gloves, boots and hard hats, when indeed they always need them for protection from harsh climatic conditions.

Table 5.7: Health-related issues in the work environment

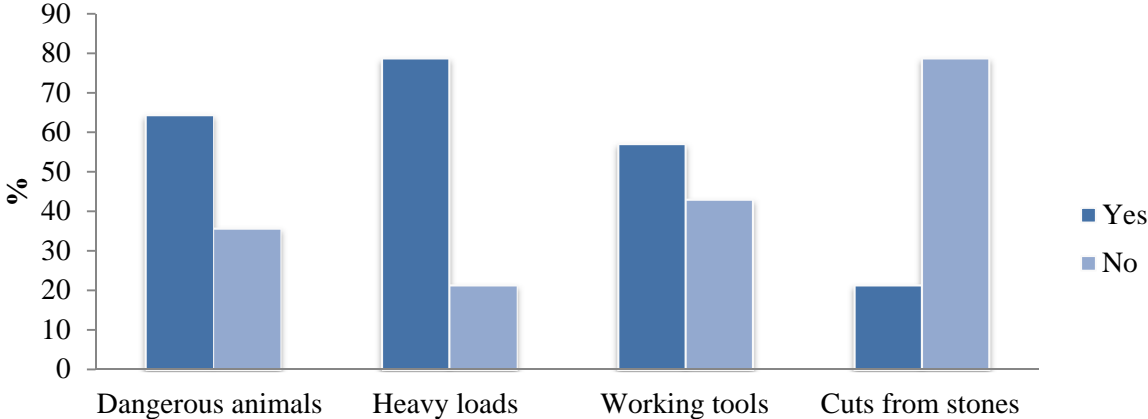
Health		Number	Percentage (%)
Injuries/accidents	Yes	14	100.0
	No	0	0.0
Where do you go for treatment?	Close clinic	10	71.4
	Distant hospital	4	28.6
Who paid for your treatment?	Parent	13	92.9
	Self	1	7.1

### Causes of injuries/sickness

From Figure 5.4, most of the children are affected by dangerous animals, heavy loads and working tools. However, only 21.4 per cent of the children have cuts from stones

as against 78.6 per cent who do not have. This is proof that most children pack stones rather than break stones. The predominant ailment the children have is back pain, physical stress; and musculo-skeletal problems.

**Figure 5.4: Causes of injuries/sickness**



**5.2 Perceptions and views of the adults working in the mines/quarries**

**Profile of the adults working in the mines/quarries in Oyo State**

The profile of adult miners in Oyo State is similar to those of Ogun State. Majority of the workers, 93 per cent, are men. Again, the mines are men’s world. In contrast to Ogun, those in age bracket 18-26 (51.2 per cent) are more than those in age bracket 27-60 (48.8 per cent) in Oyo State. The married miners are more in number (53.5) in Oyo. The population of Nigerians in Oyo minefields are overwhelming (97.7 per cent). Miners from Republic of Benin are few (2.3 per cent). As for religion, Muslim miners (53.5) are more in number compared to Christians (41.9 per cent).

**Table 5.8: Profile of the adults working in the mines/quarries in Oyo State**

Personal profile	Responses	Number	Percentage (%)
Sex	Male	40	93.0
	Female	3	7.0
Age	18-26	22	51.2
	27-60	21	48.8
Marital status	Single	20	46.5
	Married	23	53.5
Nationality	Nigerian	42	97.7
	Republic of Benin	1	2.3
Religion	Christianity	18	41.9
	Islam	23	53.5
	Other	2	4.6

**States and LGAs of the adults working in the mines/quarries in Oyo State**

Again, the majority of miners (81.4 per cent) are from Oyo State. Others are from Ogun (2.3 per cent), Plateau (4.7 per cent), and Niger State (2.3 per cent). Of those from

Oyo, miners from Akinyele LGA are more (25.5 per cent). A large number of miners did not disclose their LGAs (9.3 per cent) or they did not actually know the names of their LGAs (Table 5.9).

**Table 5.9: States and LGAs of the adults working in the mines/quarries**

States	LGAs	Number	Percentage (%)
Oyo	Olorunsogo	3	7.0
	Ibadan North	2	4.7
	Egbeda	6	14.0
	Lagelu	1	2.4
	Akinyele	11	25.5
	Ibadan South West	1	2.3
	Ibadan North	11	25.5
Ogun	Oshogbo	1	2.3
Plateau	Bakus	2	4.7
Niger State	Tashidami	1	2.3
Does not know		4	9.3

### ***Location of the mines/quarries and residence of the respondents***

More of the Oyo artisanal mining sites (79.4 per cent) are located in Akinyele and Egbeda LGAs while others are found in Olorunsogo (14 per cent), and Ona Ara (11.6 per cent). Majority of the miners (60.5 per cent) live within the mining locality, 39.5 per cent reside outside of the sites. Majority of the miners use trekking as their means of transportation to get to the mining site. In Komu, the project supervisors of the companies did not encourage the survey team to administer questionnaires for fear of mixed reactions from the artisans, distractions from work and misinterpretation of themselves and the companies. Although the project supervisors granted the survey team an interview.

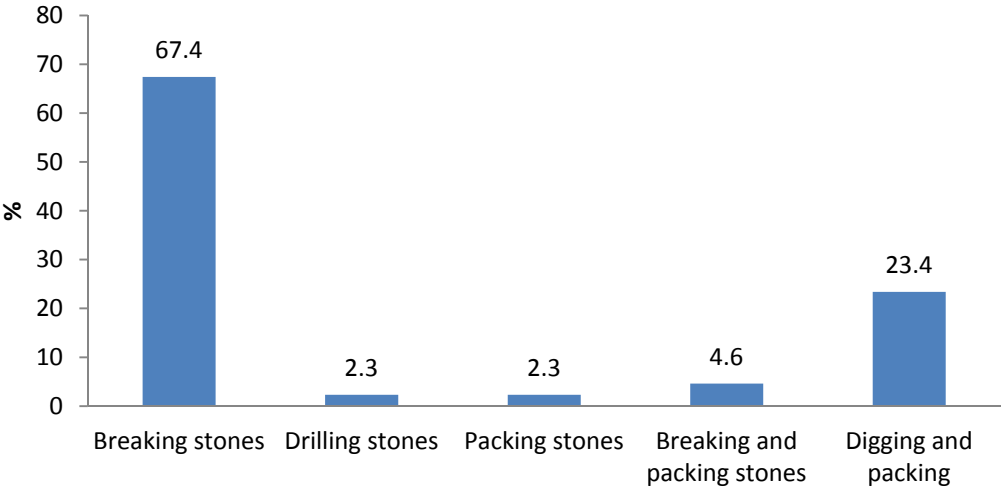
**Table 5.10: Location of the mines/quarries and residence of the respondents**

	LGAs	Village/District	Number	Percentage
Location of the mines (village/LGA)	Olorunsogo	Alaguntan (Igbeti)	6	14.0
	Akinyele LGA	Ojoo Area	17	39.5
	Egbeda	Apoku Egbeda	15	39.9
	Ona Ara	Adekola	5	11.6
	Itesiwaju	Komu	-	-
Residence		Mining Locality	26	60.5
		Outside Mining Locality	17	39.5

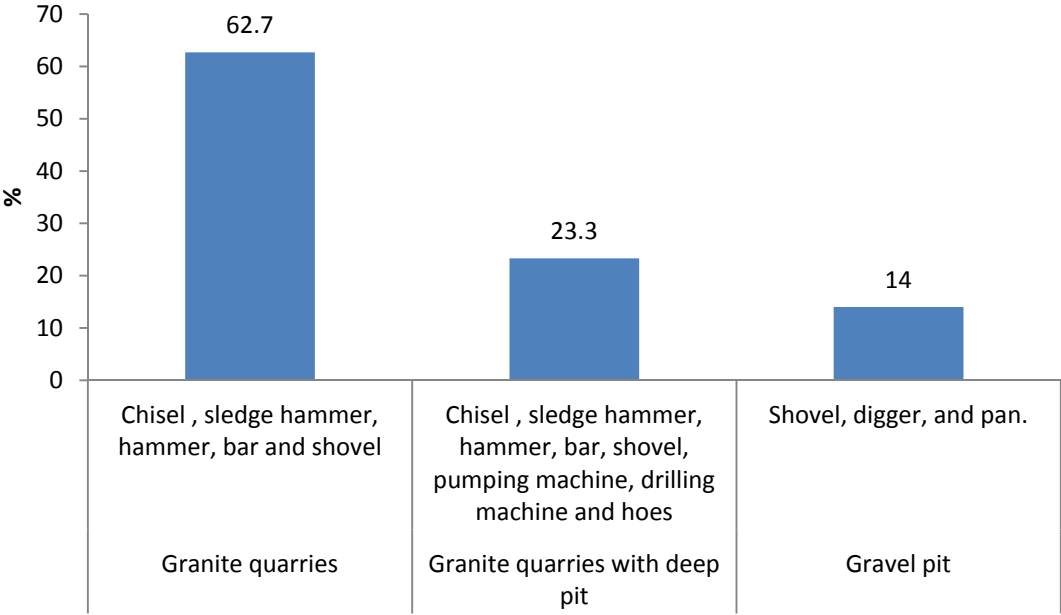
### ***Types of work and tools used***

The quarries in Oyo State can best be classified into three granite quarries, granite quarry with deep pits and gravel pits. The types of activities engaged in include: breaking of stones (67.4 per cent), drilling stones (2.3 per cent), packing stones (2.3 per cent), breaking and packing stones (4.6 per cent), digging and packing (23.4 per cent). The tools used in granite quarry include: chisel, sledge hammer, bar and shovel. For granite quarry with deep pit, chisel, sledge hammer, hammer, bar, shovel, pumping machine, drilling machine and hoes are most commonly used. In the gravel pit work, shovel, digger, and hammer are used.

**Figure 5.5a: Types of work**



**Figure 5.5b: Types of tools**





Adult male miner and female miner, breaking granite stones at Ojoo quarrying site, Ibadan, an adult miner drilling marble stones at Alaguntan-Igbeti quarrying site, Oyo State and adult workers at Ojoo quarry site.

### ***Incidence of child labour in the mines/quarries***

In Oyo, those who said children have worked in the mines before total 34.9 per cent and those who said that they have not are 37.2 per cent. On where the children come from, 80 per cent are from within the locality and 20 per cent are from outside locality but within Nigeria. To the question: “are children presently working in this mine?” 27.9 per cent said “yes”, 72.1 per cent said “no”. On why many children are not working again, 16.1 per cent claimed the work is difficult and stressful; and 61.3 per cent claim schooling as the reason. The children either engage in packing small or big stones. From the survey, 50 per cent pack small stones while 50 per cent pack big stones. How often do the children work in the mine? 66.7 per cent of the children engage in part-time and work after school while 33.3 per cent work on weekends only. Generally, the children work in return for money. Fifty per cent of the children receive between N500 and 700 naira per day; 41.7 per cent receive between N200 and N400 per day. About 8.3 per cent, who claim that they are not paid in cash, are working for their parents or guardians. Generally, most of the discussants are not aware of National Mining Act and Child Labour Act.

**Table 5.11: Incidence of child labour in the mines/quarries**

	Responses	Number	Percentage (%)
Have children worked in this mine/quarry before?	Yes	15	34.9
	No	16	37.2
	I don't know	12	27.9
Where were the children from?	Locality	12	80.0
	Outside the locality but within Nigeria	3	20.0
Are children presently working in this mine?	Yes	12	27.9
	No	31	72.1
Why are many children not working in the mines/quarries again?	Difficult/stressful	5	16.1
	Not meant for children	7	22.6
	Schooling	19	61.3
Type of work children do	Packing small stones	6	50.0
	Packing big Stones	6	50.0
How often do children work?	Part time (after school)	8	66.7
	Weekends	4	33.3
How much are the children paid?	N200-N400	5	41.7
	N500-N700	6	50.0
	Not paid (working for their parents)	1	8.3

### 5.3 Perceptions and views of the parents in the mining/quarrying communities in Oyo State

#### *Profile of the parents in the mining communities in Oyo State*

The majority of the parents (73.3 per cent) are male as against the number of females (26.7 per cent). This is understandable because most of the time men speak to outsiders on behalf of their families. In some cases, women speak to strangers when their spouses are not around. The religious outlook of the survey shows that Muslim respondents (53.3 per cent) are more than the Christians (46.7 per cent). The parents' level of education shows that they have primary (53.3 per cent) and secondary education (46.7 per cent). All the parents who responded are Nigerians.

**Table 5.12: Profile of the parents in the mining communities in Oyo State**

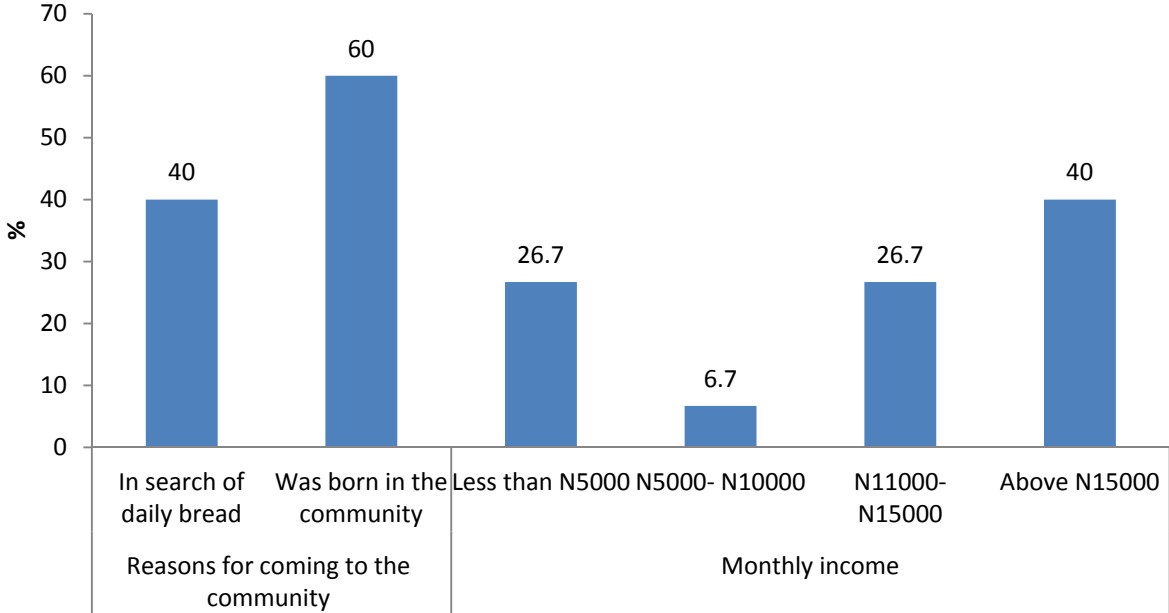
	Responses	Number	Percentage (%)
Sex	Male	11	73.3
	Female	4	26.7
Religion	Christianity	7	46.7
	Islam	8	53.3
	Other	-	-
Level of education	Primary	8	53.3
	Secondary	7	46.7
	Tertiary	-	-
Nationality	Nigerian	15	100.0

#### *Reasons for residing in the community and monthly income in Naira*

Some parents (40 per cent) reside in the mining community because they were in search of greener pastures and better livelihood. Other parents (60 per cent) were born in the community. A good number of men and women show preference for mining compared

to other economic activities like handiwork, farming and trading. The monthly income earned by parents are as follows: less than N5,000 (26.7 per cent), N5,000-N10,000 (6.7 per cent), N11,000 – N15,000 (26.7 per cent) and above N15,000 (40 per cent).

**Figure 5.6: Reasons for residing in the community and monthly income in Naira**



**Perceptions of parents on child labour in the mining/quarrying communities**

While a majority (80 per cent) said they dislike their children working in the mines, others (20 per cent) say they do not object to having their kids work in the mines. Most of the parents (66.7 per cent) who responded said working in the mines prevent their children from schooling while a smaller number (33.3 per cent) disagreed. The reasons children work in the mines are poverty (86.7 per cent) and quest for cheap labour (13.3 per cent) by the owners of mines and granite stones suppliers. Most parents believe strongly that it is important for children to have education but a lesser number of them (6.7 per cent) do not think so. A greater number of the parents believe the higher level of education their children should have is tertiary education (73.3) and a fewer number are contented with secondary education (26.7). This actually indicates parental support for the elimination of WFCL, and they want their children to be well educated and to have vocational skills.

**Table 5.13: Perceptions of parents on child labour in the mining/quarrying sites**

	Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Would you like your children to work in the mines?	Yes	3	20.0
	No	12	80.0
Does working in the mines stop your children from schooling?	Yes	10	66.7
	No	5	33.3
What are the reasons for child labour in the mining/quarries?	Poverty	13	86.7
	Quest for cheap labour	2	13.3
Is it important for your children to have education?	Yes	14	93.3
	No	1	6.7
What level of education should your children have?	Secondary	4	26.7
	Tertiary	11	73.3



#### **5.4 The estimated number of working children in the mines/quarries of Oyo State**

In Oyo State, the artisanal mines/quarries are characterized by the mining of sand, laterite, gravel, granite and marble. Some locations of the mining/quarrying sites include: Alaguntan/Igbeti, Ojoo, Apoku Egbeda, Adekola, Komu/Itsewaju, Kusa, Ofiki, Igbojaye, Oke-Iho, Igana etc.

In the 33 Local Government Areas of Oyo State, there is an average of 12 artisanal and small-scale mines and quarries, with some LGAs having as much as 20 ASMs as widely consulted with the Artisanal miners. In the 10 sites visited, 14 children were found working on the sites. Based on this, in over 396 artisanal and small-scale mines/quarries, that is (33 LGAs x 12 ASMs = 396), the estimated number of regular working children is 554, that is  $396/10 \times 14 = 554$ . There is barely any work done to remove children from the mines and quarries in Oyo State like in Ogun State. That may be the reason for the higher number of working children in Oyo State compared to that of Ogun State. As at 2006, the total population of Oyo State is 5,591,589, out of which the population of children aged 0-9 is 22.9 per cent while children aged 10-19 is 23.1 per cent of the total population of Oyo State (NBS, 2009).

There are also other forms of child labour prevalent in Oyo State (see Table 4.15). According to the Deputy Director, Ministry for women Affairs and Galilee Foundation in Oyo State, there are over 300 children within the Ibadan markets living in the markets and working during the day as load carriers, wanderers and beggars. Key informants in the Ministry for Women Affairs, Galilee Foundation, Child and Youth Protection Foundation, all in Oyo State stated that domestic helps serving in households in Ibadan were predominantly from a particular community called Sarki, some kilometres away from Ibadan. It happens that the community does not value education as most of their children leave their community and work as domestic helps.



## Chapter 6. Relevant governmental and non-governmental organisations, their programmes on child labour and challenges

### 6.1 Consultations with organisations

In the process of this rapid assessment, consultations were made with relevant governmental and non-governmental organizations, including development partners who are fighting against child labour in Nigeria (see Annex Table 6.1 for list of organizations visited). Few organizations have worked on child labour in the artisanal and small-scale mining/quarrying sector of Ogun and Oyo States, and some of them do not have materials or publications to show for it. Notable among the work done on child labour in the ASM sector are:

- 1) The Ministry of Mines and Steel Development educates mining cooperatives on the dangers of involving children in mining operations. The Ministry has publications on mining that could be accessed from the Sustainable Management of Mineral Resources Project (SMMRP), a World Bank assisted project, in the MMSD. The Ministry has conducted a baseline study on child labour which covered Oyo State.
- 2) The Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (FMWASD) in 2005 entered into agreement with ILO-IPEC to establish two pilot shelters in Kano and Akwa-Ibom States to rehabilitate/empower and reintegrate trafficked children who are victims of cheap labour. The FMWASD had been holding consultative meetings with the US Embassy's Department of Labour, at which forum the incessant/massive child labour exploitation at Zakpota/Abeokuta stone quarry was identified for possible intervention.
- 3) NAPTIP addresses street begging, street hawking, forced labour and domestic servitude among others. The agency organizes public enlightenment and prosecutes offenders of the child's right law. From reports and consultations with partners, there have been efforts by the Nigerian government through NAPTIP and other relevant stakeholders in the past to rescue children from the Republic of Benin who were trafficked to work in some mining quarries in Abeokuta, Nigeria. Their return was facilitated with support from NAPTIP and their Embassy in Nigeria.
- 4) UNICEF has given support to State Child Labour Protection Network (CLPN) to set up a system for monitoring, reporting and response to Child Rights violation including economic exploitation of children. The CLPN members have various NGOs who provide human right monitoring support, medical assistance, legal support, physical support (shelter), etc.
- 5) Terre des hommes Foundation produced the publication on "Little hands of the stone quarries: investigation of child trafficking between Benin and Nigeria" after the events that occurred between September and December, 2003, the crisis, that is, child trafficking occurring from the Zou province to the quarries and agricultural plantations of Nigeria and the exploitation of the Beninese children in the quarries of Abeokuta. The Foundation helps in the repatriation of the trafficked children back to

the Republic of Benin and protects children from returning to the quarries through collaboration with the communities.

## **6.2 Challenges of organisations in combating child labour in the mining sector**

The following are some of the challenges facing the governmental and non-governmental organisations in Abeokuta and Oyo State in combating child labour in the mining sector and in general:

- 1) high level of poverty in the mining communities;
- 2) parents' reluctance to disallow their wards from being used for child labour;
- 3) inadequate funding to implement the laws by relevant law enforcement agencies, for MDAs to effectively perform their statutory functions, and for the NGOs to champion the crusade against all worst forms of child labour;
- 4) no rehabilitation centre for children rescued in Abeokuta;
- 5) hostility and threat to life from the child traffickers;
- 6) evasion and deception by the victims;
- 7) inadequate logistic support e.g. all-terrain vehicles;
- 8) loose border points and porous borders;
- 9) problem of getting the mine owners to form associations for effective monitoring because of lack of trust in their leaders.

### 7.1 Summary of findings

In all the mines/quarries visited in Ogun State, only three children below 18 years were found working. Some of the reasons children were not many in the mines/quarries are as a result of the Nigeria-Benin Republic Governments intervention of 2003 and a follow up by the State Working Group on Anti Child Trafficking, actions of law enforcement agencies and NGOs like Terre des homes Foundation. In addition, as indicated in the report, 100 per cent of the parents in the mining communities acknowledged the importance of education and 92.3 per cent of the parents resented the idea of their children working in the mines.

Similarly, in all the mining/quarries locations visited in Oyo State, fourteen children below 18 years were found working. The major reason why many children were not found in the mines/quarries in Oyo State is because the parents in the mining communities have an excellent attitude towards education (93.3 per cent). Also, the inspection and monitoring of child labour by the Oyo State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Welfare; Federal Ministry of Mines and Steel Development, Oyo State and NGOs have contributed to reducing the incidence of child labour in the artisanal and small-scale mines/quarries.

### 7.2 Recommendations (the way forward)

The elimination of child labour in the mining sector should be the responsibility of all stakeholders — government, owners of mines/quarries, parents/guardians, NGOs/CSOs, Media, development partners and the children themselves. The roles to be performed by various stakeholders in order to combat WFCL are as follows:

#### **Government**

The Government has a big role to play to reduce the incidence of child labour in the mining and artisanal small scale quarries. The government should combat child labour in the mining areas in the following ways:

- 1) Need for effective implementation of Universal Basic Education (UBE) ; the Rights of a Child under the Nigerian Labour Act; the Nigerian Constitution on Child's Rights, Child Rights Act; the Child Rights Law of Ogun State, Nigerian Minerals and Mining Act; Nigerian Minerals and Mining Regulations, all ILO Conventions on child rights ratified by Nigeria especially the ILO Convention 138 Minimum Age Convention 1973 and ILO Convention 182 Elimination of worst forms of child labour convention (1999).
- 2) Mainstreaming child labour issues into national policies, such as those dealing with poverty reduction, education and disaster reliefs.
- 3) Rapid awareness creation and sensitization on the evils of child labour.
- 4) Constant monitoring and inspection of the mining sites by the FMLP Labour Inspectors especially the ASM sites, to ensure consistent compliance to labour laws.

- 5) Effective implementation of poverty alleviation policies and programmes of NAPEP and NDE. Specifically, proper implementation of the Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme of the MDGs and NAPEP in the mining communities. Cash grants should be given to families of children that demonstrate willingness to eliminate child labour in the mining communities and development programmes executed in communities with concentration of child labourers.
- 6) Empowerment of the relevant law enforcement and regulatory agencies such as NPF, NIS and NAPTIP, with victim rehabilitation centres, vehicles, and adequate funding.
- 7) Mounting strict security and surveillance in all the border areas.
- 8) Provision of more schools, health centres, access roads to the mining sites, potable water to boost the activities of artisanal small-scale miners (ASMs).
- 9) Work with the Ministry of Education to include issues of child labour in the curricular for primary and secondary schools.

#### ***Parents/guardians and children***

- 1) Parents should adopt family planning to bear the number of children they can cater for, send their children to school and avoid trafficking children for cheap labour in the mining sites.
- 2) Children should resist and report child labour to appropriate government agencies like the Police; NGOs, responsible individuals, and genuine religious groups.

#### ***Owners of mines/quarries***

Owners of Mines/Quarries must join the crusade against worst form of child labour and exploitation through the following:

- 1) avoid underage children working in their mining sites;
- 2) create mining associations/cooperatives to avail themselves of interventions from the government and development partners;
- 3) update themselves of modern mining technologies, skills, mining laws and regulations guiding their operations;
- 4) live up to their social responsibilities by establishing development programmes that address the specific needs of their host communities.

#### ***Non-governmental and civil society organizations***

The civil society must sustain the crusade against child labour through:

- 1) creating of awareness on the dangers of child labour via advocacy to government, heads of mining communities, and public enlightenment campaigns;

- 2) providing counselling for victims of child labour;
- 3) carry out research, monitoring, reporting and awareness creation as well as collaboration with the governmental organizations;
- 4) mobilizing children to go to schools by supplying of educational materials and giving of scholarship.

### ***Miners association of Nigeria***

- 1) Constant monitoring and inspection of the mining/quarrying sites by the Miners Association of Nigeria.
- 2) Creating of awareness on the risks and dangers of child labour in the mining and quarrying sites.

### ***The media***

At the onset of the child labour crisis at the Artisanal mines in Abeokuta, the mass media was very active in exposing the evils of child labour and this was followed up until the interventions by the governments of Nigeria and Republic of Benin. The media as the society's watchdog must use its privileged position and influence to:

- 1) alert the authorities and public on discovery of any WFCL and ensure that the evils being perpetrated against child labourers are exposed;
- 2) educate and enlighten the public on the dangers posed by WFCL in print and electronic media.

### ***ILO-IPEC***

Since the rapid assessment reveals that the incidence of child labour in the mines/quarries in Ogun and Oyo States is not very high again, the ILO needs to consider other forms of child labour such as street hawkers, domestic servants, head loaders in the markets, bus conductors and agricultural plantations' workers etc. Already, Terre des hommes Foundation is into elimination of child labour in the mining sector in Ogun State, NAPTIP is into labour migration and human trafficking in persons, therefore, the ILO needs not concentrate mainly on the mining sector. Thus, the following measures have been suggested:

### ***Short term measures***

- Provide technical support, financial assistance and capacity building to relevant MDAs, NGOs/CSOs, labour inspectors and law enforcement personnel in combating child labour at the national, state and local government levels.
- Support and strengthen State Working Group on Anti-Child Labour Trafficking in Ogun State, Child Protection Network and encourage creation of similar working group in Oyo State to regularly monitor WFCL in the mining sector.

- Create adequate public sensitization and awareness through the use of electronic and print media, workshops, conferences, seminars, IEC materials and documentaries on international best practices against child labour in the mining sector.
- Post reports of rapid assessments and surveys on the situation of child labour in the mining and quarrying sites on ILO-IPEC website for wide dissemination to the public.

### ***Medium term measures***

- Provision of funds for baseline surveys, rapid assessment and project studies to collect current data on child labour situation in the mining communities so as to fight the menace in the critical areas that need attention.
- Support the government on effective implementation of the Rights of a Child under the Nigerian Labour Act; the Nigerian Constitution on Child's Rights, Child Rights Act; the Child Rights Law of Ogun State, Nigerian Minerals and Mining Act; Nigerian Minerals and Mining Regulations, all ILO Conventions on child rights ratified by Nigeria especially the ILO Convention 138 Minimum Age Convention 1973 and ILO Convention 182 Elimination of worst forms of child labour convention (1999).
- Support government to facilitate passage and implementation of social protection measures and its effective implementation.

### **7.3 Conclusion**

Of recent there has been a remarkable change in attitudes about child labour. Initial denial and apathy have given way to public awareness and readiness to tackle the problem. This has greatly reduced the incidence of child labour in the mining sector in Ogun and Oyo States. However, there is a paradigm shift from children working in the mines/quarries to children working as domestic servants, street hawkers, head loaders, car washers, plate washers in restaurants and bus conductors etc. Notwithstanding, with cooperation from all stakeholders, a decent work for parents, quality education for children and real opportunity for young people can be accomplished. The ILO needs to consider other forms of child labour to have much impact.

No effort aimed at reducing the incidence of child labour in the artisanal and small scale mines will be too much. The removal of all child workers from small-scale mines and quarries is an achievable goal when individuals, communities and the three tiers of government come together and decide that child labour is no longer acceptable, tremendous progress can be made toward ensuring good future for the leaders of tomorrow. The ILO and other development partners should work together with Government to develop and implement innovative, effective, and sustainable strategies highlighted above to combat child labour in the mining areas of Ogun and Oyo States and in Nigeria in general.



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## Annex

**Annex Table 1.1: List of mining/quarrying locations visited by the survey team**

S/N	Mining/quarrying locations	Number of sites	Type of mine/quarry
<b>Ogun State</b>			
1.	Agbeloba	1	Granite
2.	Ariatan	2	Gravel/sand
3.	Iyana Abibu	1	Gravel
4.	Alagbon/Mologede	5	Granite
5.	Igbole	1	White stone/gravel
6.	Saje (2 sites including AGI)	2	Granite
7.	Idiya Via Ibara Orile	1	Gravel/sand
8.	Oke Ijade	1	Granite
9.	Obete Akanbi	1	Granite
<b>Oyo State</b>			
10.	Alaguntan (Igbeti)	3	Marble
11.	Ojoo Area	1	Granite
12.	Apoku Egbeda	4	Gravel/granite/sand
13.	Adekola	1	Granite
14.	Komu	1	Gem stones

**Annex Table 2.1: List of quarrying companies operating in Ogun State**

S/N	Name of operator/company	Location/LGA	Type of mineral
1.	Julius Berger Nigeria Plc	Oko-Eko, Ogbere Quarry, Ijebu East	Granite (stone aggregates)
2.	West African Portland Cement Plc	Shagamu plant, Km 64, Old Lagos-Ikorodu road, Shagamu	Limestone, Shale and Red Alluvium (cement)
3.	West African Portland Cement Plc	Ewekoro Plant, Km 64, Lagos-Abeokuta Exp Way, Ewekoro	Limestone, Shale and Red Alluvium (cement)
4.	Purechem Industries Limited	Onigbedu, Ewekoro	Limestone, clay & Laterite (cement)
5.	Porcelainware Industries Limited	Km 90, Lagos-Abeokuta Exp Way, Aro, Abeokuta	Clay, Kaolintic clay, Feldspar
6.	Ratcon Construction Company Limited	Ratcon Quarry, Oko-Eko-Ogbere, Ijebu East	Granite (stone aggregates)
7.	Guangming (Nig.) Limited	Guangming Quarry, Erinlota Village, Ijebu East	Granite (stone aggregates)
8.	Shepherd's Value Pack Company Limited	Shepherd's Quarry, Arege Village, Odeda	Granite (stone aggregates)
9.	Sanju Sunny (Nig.) Limited	Iyanju Village, off Abeokuta-Igbo Ora road, Odeda	Granite (stone aggregates)
10.	Casagrande Nigeria Limited	Km 13, Badagary/Sokoto Road, Ayoyo Village via Abeokuta, Odeda	Granite (stone aggregates)
11.	Gilmor Engr. Nigeria Limited	Ayoyo Village, Odeda	Granite (stone aggregates)
12.	Multiverse Resources limited	Multiverse Quarry, Oloparun Village, Obafemi/Owode	Granite (stone aggregates)
13.	Milatex Geneworks Limited	Milatex Quarry, Tigbori-Ogbere, Ijebu East	Granite (stone aggregates)
14.	China Harbour Engineering Company (Nig.) Limited	Agbede Village via Ogbere, Ijebu East	Granite (stone aggregates)
15.	FW SAN HE Concepts Limited	Sowemimo Village, Obafemi/Owode	Granite (stone aggregates)
16.	A.B.L. Granite Company Limited	Boruboru Village, Obafemi/Owode	Granite (stone aggregates)

S/N	Name of operator/company	Location/LGA	Type of mineral
17.	Saunders Quarries (Nig.) Limited	Ibara-Orile, Abeokuta	Granite (stone aggregates)
18.	FAM Construction Limited	Banja Village, Odeda	Granite (stone aggregates)
19.	Kepxing Nigeria Limited	Ilawo Onigbogbo Village, Odeda	Granite (stone aggregates)
20.	CNC Engineering Company Limited	Itesi Village near Orile Ilugun, Odeda	Granite (stone aggregates)
21.	Obasanjo Holdings Limited	Odeda Quarry, Odeda	Granite (stone aggregates)
22.	Veritas Mining Company Limited	Aberu Agba Village, Obafemi/Owode	Granite (stone aggregates)
23.	Kapital Granite Limited	Ogunkola Oteere Village, Odeda	Granite (stone aggregates)
24.	Phoenix Quarry Limited	Okukenu Village via Obafe, Obafemi/Owode	Granite (stone aggregates)
25.	China Civil Engineering Construction Company	Oju-Olota village, Idode, Agoiwoye, Ijebu North	Granite (stone aggregates)
26.	Paras Crushing Company Limited	Iwaye Village, Ijebu North	Granite (stone aggregates)
27.	De Crown Quarry Limited	Eye Village, Odeda	Granite (stone aggregates)
28.	Jia Bao Quarry (Nig.) Limited	Ijeun Village, Obafemi/Owode	Granite (stone aggregates)
29.	Cajetan Ekechi (Nig.) Limited	L/Shop 67, Omida, Abeokuta	Granite (stone aggregates)

Source: Ministry of Mines and Steel Development, Abeokuta, Ogun State.

**Annex Table 2.2: List of mining and quarrying associations in Ogun State**

S/N	Name of association	Location/LGA	Type of mineral
1.	Iro Sand Sellers Association	Iro Town, Obafemi/Owode	River sand
2.	Boluwatife Quarrying Association	Oke-Aregba, Odeda	Granite (stone aggregates)
3.	Toluwalase Quarrying Association	Kotoogbo Village, Odeda	Granite (stone aggregates)
4.	Mokoloki Sand Sellers Association	Mokoloki Town via Owode, Obafemi/Owode	River sand
5.	Soredegbe Quarry Association	Oke-Oko Village, Ojuegun, Obafemi/Owode	River sand
6.	Mineral Sand Dealers Association	Coker road, Orita Meje Area, Ifo	Sand
7.	Osho Olarogun and Sons	Km 30, Lagos – Ibadan Exp Way, Warewa	Laterite
8.	Ebenezer Idowu Aina Enterprises	Igbesa, Ado-Odo/Otta	Laterite
9.	Saanasa sand sellers	No.7, Wilmer Street, Isheri, Ifo	River sand
10.	Kaleyewa Quarry Association	Oke-Saje Olobi road, Abeokuta	Granite (stone aggregates)
11.	Ifelodun Oremejo Sand Sellers Association	No. 45, Adamo Akinbode Compound, Agbawan, Obafemi/Owode	River sand

Source: Ministry of Mines and Steel Development, Abeokuta, Ogun State.

**Annex Table 2.3: List of quarry companies in Oyo State**

S/N	Name of operator/company	Location/LGA	Type of mineral
1.	N.S.C.E Company Limited	Orile-Odo Km 13, Ibadan-Lagos Ibadan Exp. Way, Oluyole LGA	Granite
2.	Kopek Construction Limited	Abanla-Olonde, Oluyole LGA, Ibadan	Granite
3.	Reynolds Construction Company Nig. Limited	Ilorin-Ogbomoso	Granite
4.	Associated Granite Industry Limited	Sekere Village, Ibarapa LGA, Igbo-Ora	Granite
5.	Ratcon Construction Co. Ltd	Olondo Village, Km 9 Sokuro, Ibadan-Lagos Exp. Way, Ibadan	Granite
6.	Glister Success Nig. Limited	Igbeti-Alaguntan, Orire LGA	Marble
7.	Stenock Rock Resources	Alaguntan-Igbeti Orire LGA	Marble
8.	P.W. Nigeria Limited	Olope/Obateddo Village, Moniya, Akinyele LGA	Granite
9.	Wetipp Nig. Limited	Ibadan-Lagos Exp. Way, Oluyole LGA	Granite

S/N	Name of operator/company	Location/LGA	Type of mineral
10.	Takol Limited	Km 4, Ibadan-Lagos Exp Way, Odo-Okun Village	Granite
11.	Dutum Company Limited	Abanla, Oluyole LGA	Granite
12.	Blackstone Crushing Company Limited	Ibadan-Lagos Exp Way, Oluyole LGA	Granite
13.	CCC Construction Nig. Ltd.	Lamolo Village, Oluyole LGA, Ibadan	Granite
14.	Kulun Nig. Limited	Olonde Villaga via Onigambari village ijebu-Ode Road, Oluyole LGA	Granite
15.	CCECC Nig. Limited	Ibarapa, Igbo-Ora	Granite
16.	Oriental-Femab mining Company Limited	Olokofefe, off Arapaja/Ojo Ekun Road	Granite

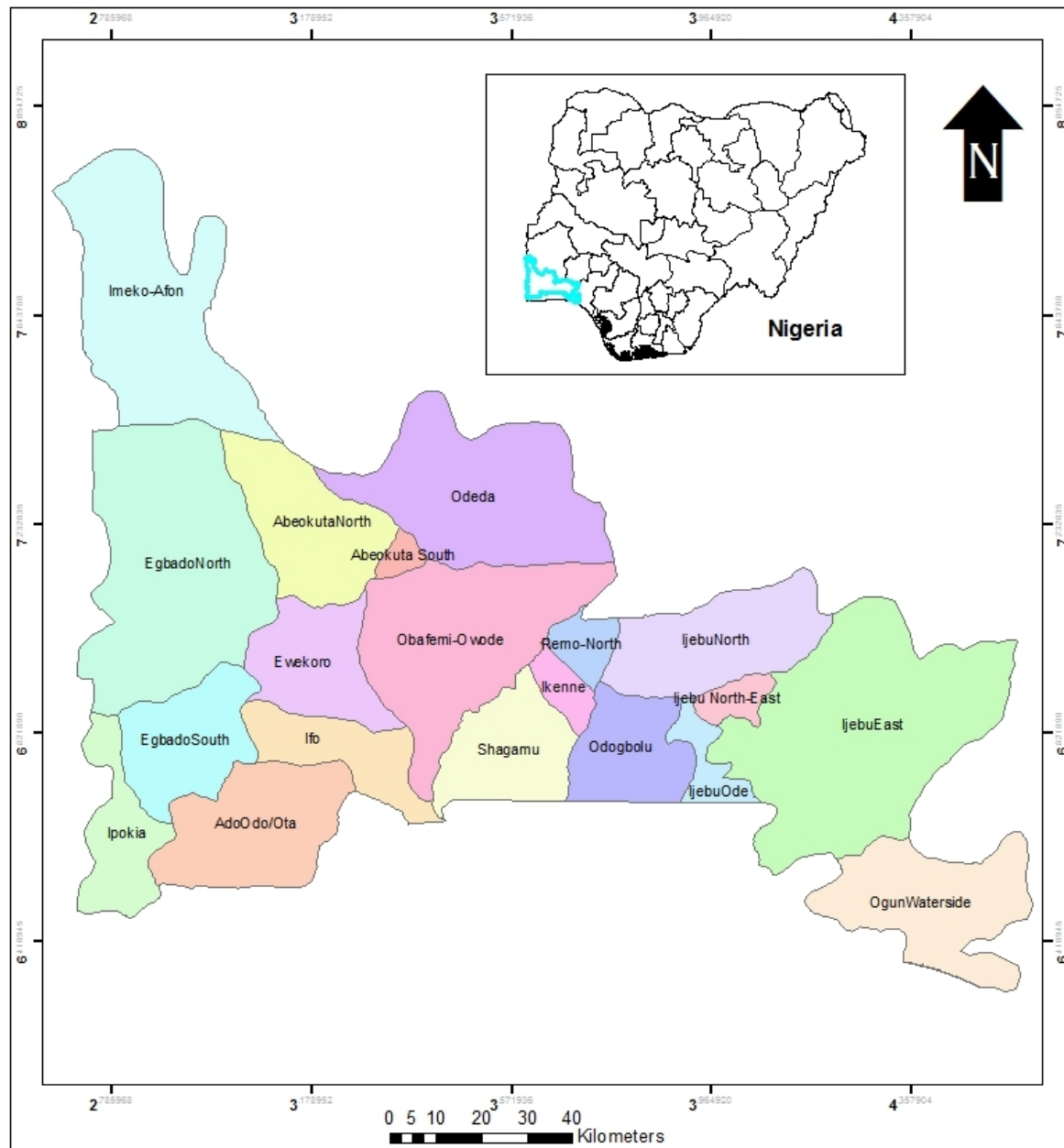
Source: Ministry of Mines and Steel Development, Ibadan, Oyo State.

**Annex Table 2.4: Gemstones mining companies in Oyo State**

S/N	Name of operator/company	Location/LGA	Type of mineral
1.	Peaknine Geominers Nig. Limited	Gbayo Mining Village, Oluyole LGA, Ibadan	Aquamarine
2.	A.A.Y. Int. Mining Company Limited	Komu, Iwajowa LGA	Tourmaline
3.	Ahmu Int. Mining Company	Komu Itesiwaju LGA	Tourmaline
4.	Concord Int. Mining Industry	17 Green Acres, Agodi GRA, Ikolaba-Ibadan	Gemstones
5.	Topmost Resources Limited	Komu, Itesiwaju LGA	Precious stones
6.	Meduret Resources Nig. Limited	Omo Odo Idei-Ape/Omo Odo Ajibode Iwajowa LGA	Gemstones
7.	Macdenis Group Limited	Komu	Gemstones
8.	Como Investment Nig. Limited	Itesiwaju LGA	Gemstones/feldspar

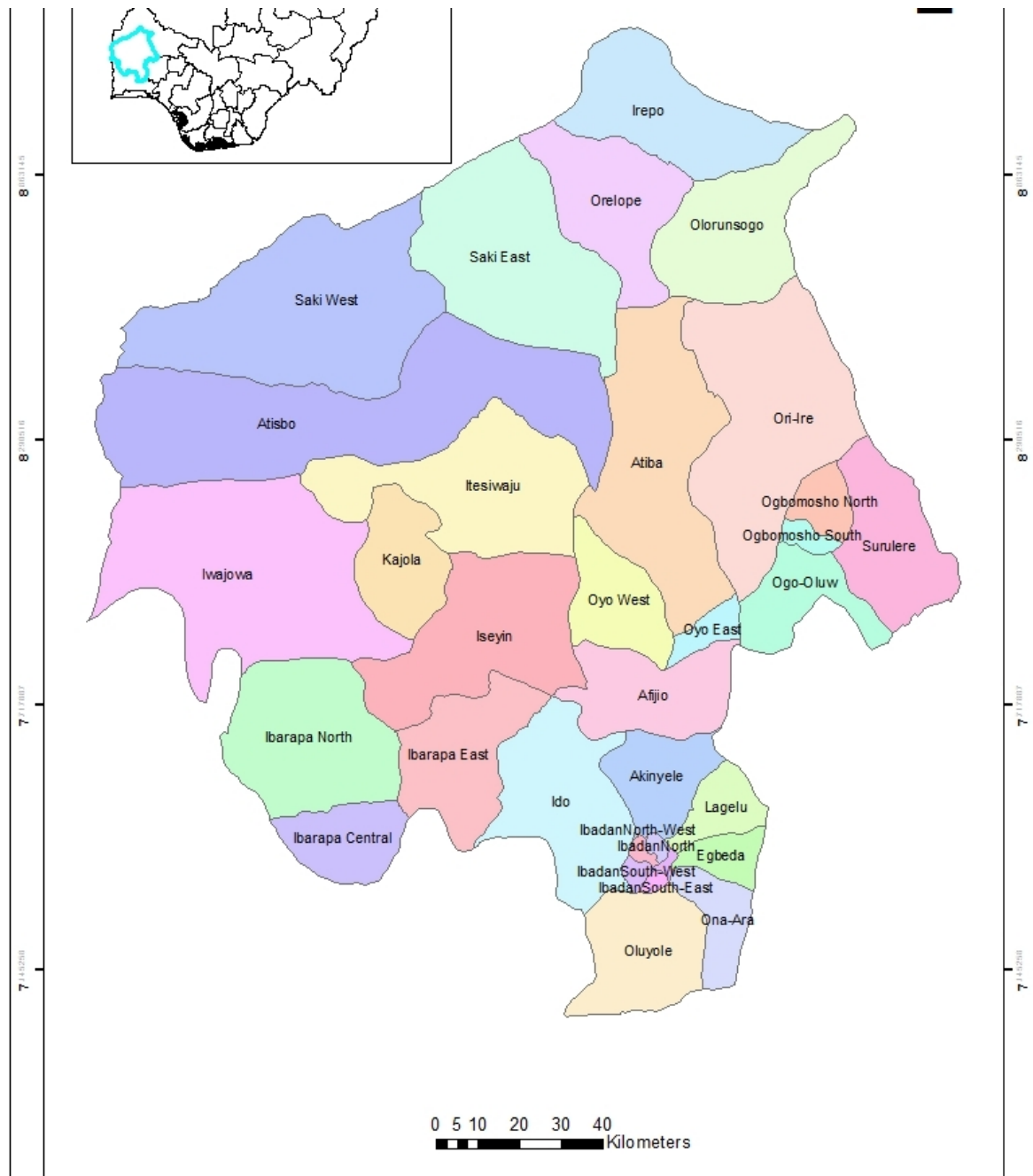
Source: Ministry of Mines and Steel Development, Ibadan, Oyo State.

**Annex Figure 3.1: Map of Ogun State**

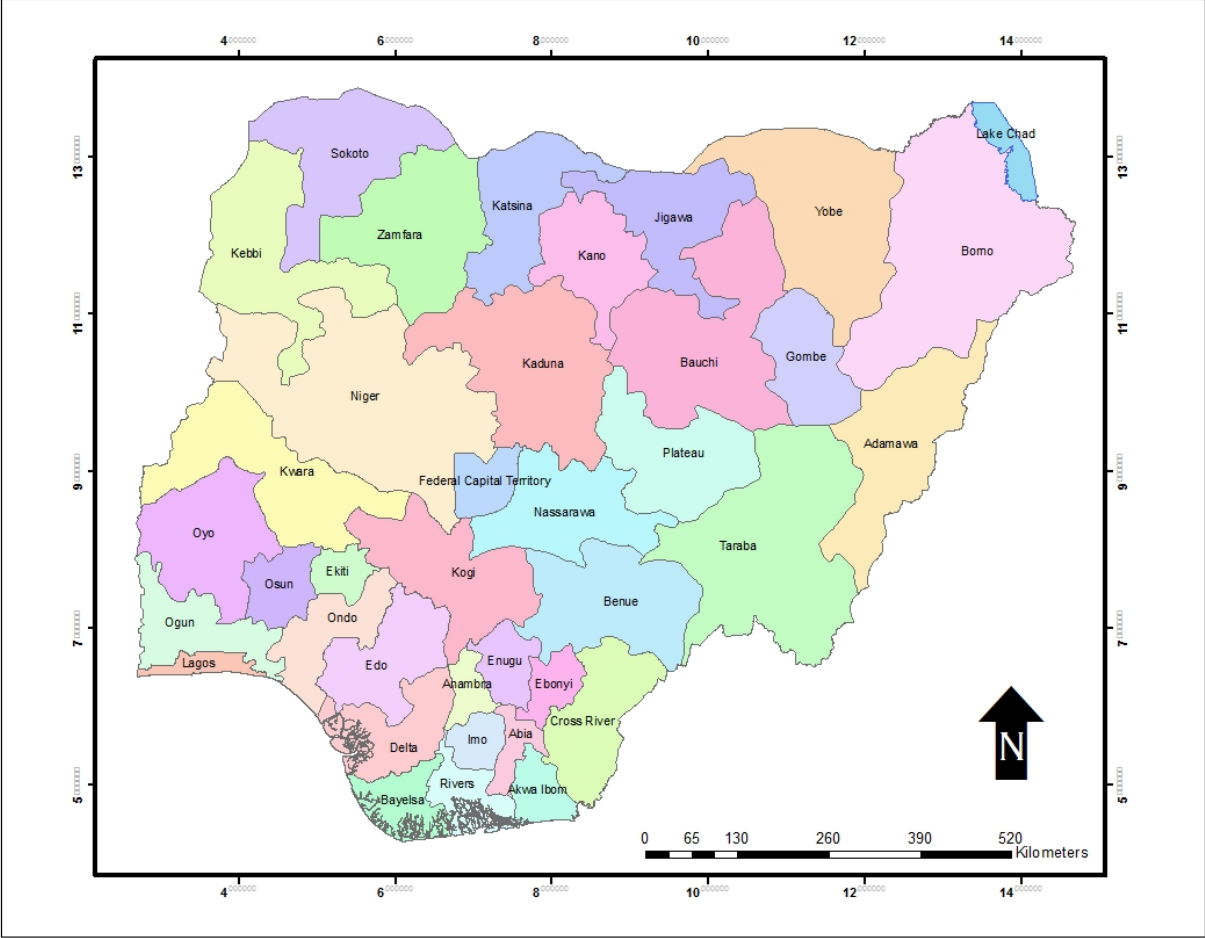




**Annex Figure 3.2: Map of Oyo State**



Annex Figure 3.3: Map of Nigeria



## Appendix 1. Ogun State key informants and focus group discussions

### *FGD with the staff of the Ministry of Mines and Steel Development, Abeokuta*

The major quarries in Ogun State are limestone and granites. Limestone does not have small scale producers and are owned by big companies like LAFARGE. The large and medium scale quarries are said to have no children working with them because they make use of machines. The Artisans work majorly in dry seasons and they pay royalties to the Ministry. The artisans only deal with granites and not limestone. According to them, there is no problem of child labour because education is a priority generally in the southwest. Child labour is peculiar majorly in housemaid business. There is incidence of illegal miners which are not known to the Ministry. Both the structured miners and the Artisans contribute to the need of the community in cash, kind and through a scheme called Community Development Agreement.



Research team with the staff of the Ministry of Mines and Steel Development, Abeokuta.

### *FGD at Oke Ijade/Iyana Abibu with gravel miners*

Iyana Abibu is down Oke Ijade village where gravel and mining takes place. The ditch was slippery to the extent that one of our Tour Guides **sank to the knee level**. The men working on site were all from the Republic of Benin, though some were born in Nigeria. We were told that children are not always allowed to work on the site because the work involves a lot of strength and for fear of repatriation as happened several years before when working children were repatriated back to the Republic of Benin. The “Bale” (village head) of Iyana Abibu confirmed that none of the children of his village is working in the mines/quarries.



The Bale (Village Head) of the Iyana Abibu at the center.

### ***FGD with Kaleyewa Association***

They have workers, some are foreigners from Republic of Benin that were trained by them for one month and thereafter work with them as staff even though their primary motive of coming to Abeokuta was to farm, there are also some Hausas working for them. Some children also work with them during school holidays aged 15 years and above, assisting their parents while some work for other members of the association. Some engage in it to send themselves to school. The children love education and their parents do not delight in them working in quarry if they have options.

### ***FGD at Alagbon site***

Nigerians and people from the Republic of Benin work in this site but the site is owned by Nigerians. The sites are dispersed with an average of 50 sites. The claimed that children do not work on the site as blasting of granite rocks is part of the quarrying process. Although, they complained that in recent time collecting permit for the explosive used in blasting is difficult to get because of bombing by Boko Haram sect (a terrorist group).

**The production process involves:** removing the top soil, drilling with compressor, 3x3x4 feet in about 50 places depending on how large the miner wants it, blasting the rock with explosives but approval must be gotten from the Ministry (MMSD). The big rocks are heated with fire and broken into various particles like block stones, hard-core, 7/8, 31/4, 15/25, and stone dust. They desire that the government will assist them with compressors (drilling machines), caterpillar, trailers (6, 10, 16 and 18 tyres) and grader.

### ***FGD at Igbole village***

In Igbole village, where mining of white stone and gravel takes place, some of the community members claimed they have stopped working in the stone and gravel pits because sometimes gravel pit owners refuse to pay them after working at the site. They acknowledged that children come to work on the sites occasionally during holidays or weekends and some to assist their parents.

### ***FGD with school teachers at Alaba Lawson Royal College, Kuto, Abeokuta***

The school teachers stated that a child working in mines/quarries is a WFCL in Ogun State. However, after school, some children do hair dressing, car washing, farming, etc., as a form of apprenticeship. The measures to combat WFCL in Nigeria as suggested by the teachers include: effective implementation of the Child's Right Act, public enlightenment through mass and the free UBE education policy which stops at JSS 3 should be extended to SSS 3 nationwide.

### ***FGD with the teachers at St. Bernadatter private school, Onikolobo, Abeokuta***

The school teachers said some parents release their children to work due to poverty and bad government policies. They gave example of the immediate past government handing over some government schools to private owners/missionaries who increased the school bills and parents who could not afford to pay the school fees sent their

children to work. The work the children do include carrying woods at saw mills, head loading in the markets, paddle canoes, and serving as bus conductors.

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**Box 4.2: A story - Nigeria immigration service, child labour and trafficking unit, Abeokuta**

Child labour has reduced because it is now difficult for traffickers because of protection by NIS and rehabilitation of the victims. Now due to poverty, greed and illiteracy some parents now allow their children to be used as domestic servants, shop attendants or for washing plates and for fetching water in the restaurants. A story was told of a child who the parents allowed to work in the restaurants to be washing plates and fetching water since he is too young to serve the customers. He is being paid N3,000 per month although the parents wanted N5,000. NIS has rescued the child and handed over the child to Terre de Homes for rehabilitation. The child is said to be undergoing training now to acquire skill.

Another community in Abeokuta wants the State Government and Development Partner to approve the secondary school built by the community and to take responsibility for the payment of the teachers' salaries. Most of the children in the community are into petroleum smuggling to neighbouring countries, they are not interested in education anymore because the teachers themselves are not committed. They paid a courtesy call to NIS for assistance.

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## Appendix 2. Oyo State key informants and focus group discussions

### ***Key informant interview with project manager of one of the companies at Abuja Leather, Komu***

Komu is a major mining location for gem stones like rubellite, green tourmaline and minerals like feldspar and granite. The mining sites in Komu are owned by several companies at different locations (Abuja Leather, Daban Samiya, Akoya, Aget, etc.). All the artisans working in the different mining sites are all males, 70 per cent of the artisans are married while 30 per cent are single. The village and nationality of the artisans were not disclosed for security reasons, however, 70 per cent are Muslims, 28 per cent are Christians and 2 per cent are from other religions and traditions. About 28 per cent have had at least primary level education and some still want to go to school. The age at which these artisans started working in the mines is 20 years and above as the companies claim to adhere to labour laws of not employing under-aged children. Many of the artisans have put in an average of 15 years.

The Abuja Leather mining camp in Komu consists of about 70 per cent of the mining population; Aget and the others, 30 per cent. Most of the artisans trek to their sites as the sites is close to their houses. The mining activities that take place in Komu are based on the exploration and mining licenses the companies have. Some of the activities include breaking, crushing, drilling, and packing of precious stones. Those with exploration licenses use digger, shovel and other light equipment while those with mining licenses use bulldozers, excavators, dumpers, etc. Since child labour is against labour laws, the informant feels the children should be schooling. The work in Komu is not seasonal, though work is slowed down in rainy season. The Project Manager does not consider their equipment dangerous nor the sites unprotected or isolated. The companies do not use hazardous substances, but the miners work underground and their workers suffer from cuts from sharp stones. Abuja Leather has a health clinic though not well equipped. The Project Manager urges ILO to bring in more health centres, schools and portable water. The portable drinking water in the mining site was a private donation; toilet and First Aid box are available. The artisans and employers are affected by temperature and working tools. The workers use gloves, boots, glasses, hard hats and ear plugs. The workers do not use cigarettes, alcohol, hard drugs as stimulants or energizers for better output. The survey team were not allowed to take pictures of the mining pits except for the security post below at the mining camp.



The security post and a gemstone pit at Komu mining site at Abuja Leather, Komu, Oyo State.

### ***FGD with the teachers at Ikolaba senior high school, Oyo State***

The school teachers lament that there are no schools around the mines/quarries even though the parents in these communities have a positive attitude towards schooling and want free education for their children including sandals, socks, and books etc. and not only tuition fees. The teachers are not aware of Federal Ministry Labour and Productivity Labour Inspectors and efforts of past governments in Oyo State to tackle child labour in the mining areas.



School children at Ikolaba Senior High School, Oyo State.

### ***FGD with the teachers at Methodist Grammar School, Bodija, Oyo State***

The school teachers claimed that the children that work in the mines come from Senegal, Mali and other African nations. There are no schools around the mines. The reasons for WFCL are money, poverty and unemployment. Mining is risky and dangerous especially for children. Government can assist the poor by creating employment and increasing the standard of living of the people. It is better for communities to take over mining instead of individuals. ILO should give scholarship to children to read and support Government on child education. Parents should stop their children from WFCL and deliver the number of children they can take care of by adopting family planning.

**Annex Table 6.1: Visited governmental and non-governmental organisations involved in child labour issues**

S/N	Visited governmental and non-governmental organisations in Abuja
1.	Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity (FMLP)
2.	Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (FMWASD)
3.	Ministry of Mines and Steel Development (MMSD)
4.	National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons and Other Related Matters (NAPTIP)
5.	Federal Capital Territory Authority/Social Development Secretariat
6.	Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation (WOTCLEF)
7.	Society Against Prostitution and Child Labour in Nigeria (SAP-CLN)

	Visited governmental organisations in Ogun State
8.	Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity
9.	Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
10.	Ministry of Mines and Steel Development
11.	Nigeria Immigration Services

Visited governmental organisations in Ogun State	
12.	Nigeria Police Force
13.	Ogun State Ministry of Women Affairs
14.	Ogun State Ministry of Youth and Sports
Visited Governmental Organisations in Oyo State	
15.	Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity
16.	Oyo State Ministry of Women Affairs
17.	Ministry of Mines and Steel Development

Visited non-governmental organisations in Ogun State	
18.	Women Consortium of Nigeria (WOCON)
19.	Terre Des Hommes
20.	Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN)
21.	Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC)
22.	Young Men & Women Christian Association (YM&WCA), CAC/Piro Ake Unit, Abeokuta
23.	Child and Youth Protection Foundation (CYPF)
24.	Nigeria Labour Congress
25.	Miners Association of Nigeria (Ogun State Chapter)
Visited Non-Governmental Organisations in Oyo State	
25.	Galilee Foundation
26.	Youth Arise for Change (Y.A.C)
27.	La Vie Mot Mission

Development partners involved in child labour issues in Abuja	
28.	UNICEF
29.	ILO
30.	UN-WOMEN
31.	IOM



## Appendix 3. Questionnaires and interview guides

### Questionnaire for the children

#### Rapid Assessment of the child labour situation in artisanal mining and quarries in Abeokuta and Oyo areas of Nigeria

by

ILO Consultant, Prof. Sarah Olanrewaju Anyanwu

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#### PERSONAL DATA/FAMILY DATA

1. Name.....
2. Sex.....
3. Age.....
4. Marital Status.....
5. Village/LGA .....
6. Tribe.....
7. Religion.....
8. Place of birth.....
9. Migrant status/Nationality.....

#### LIVING CONDITIONS

1. Are your parents alive?    Yes [ ] No [ ]
2. Is your father alive?    Yes [ ] No [ ]
3. Is your mother alive?    Yes [ ] No [ ]
4. Who do you live with?.....
5. Number of Siblings in your family:    Male [ ] and female [ ]
6. What is your position in your family? .....
7. What is the major source of income for your parents?  
.....
8. What is the occupation of your parents?  
.....
9. What items do your parents own?  
Radio    Yes [ ] No [ ]    Bicycle    Yes [ ] No [ ]    Mattress    Yes [ ] No [ ]  
Chairs    Yes [ ] No [ ]    Tables    Yes [ ] No [ ]    Television    Yes [ ] No [ ]  
Livestock    Yes [ ] No [ ]

10. Are your parents/guardian capable of meeting your basic needs?  
 Shelter Yes  No       Food              Yes  No       School      Yes  No   
 Clothes Yes  No       Medical bills      Yes  No
11. How many meals do you take per day?.....
12. Are your parents indebted? Yes  No
13. If yes, did they borrow money from your employer? Yes  No
14. If yes, how much? .....

**SCHOOLING**

1. Have you ever been to school?              Yes  No
2. Are you presently attending school?      Yes  No
3. If yes, when was your last day to attend school?.....
4. If not attending school, state the reasons why?  
 .....
5. Do you want to go to school?              Yes  No
6. State your reason for the answer above.....
7. If you are already attending school, which school do you attend?  
 Primary               Secondary               Tertiary
8. What class are you?.....
9. Who pays your school bills? .....
10. Are you stigmatized by teachers in school? Yes  No
11. Are you stigmatized by classmates for working in the mines? Yes  No
12. Are you too tired to study after day's work? Yes  No
13. Are you regular in school? Yes  No
14. Is there incidence of absenteeism? Yes  No
15. Does your work prevent you from going to school? Yes  No
16. What do you like/dislike about going to school?  
 .....

**WORK AND WORK SCHEDULE**

1. Do you work? Yes  No
2. If yes, what work do you do?.....
3. At what age did you start working for the first time?.....
4. When did you start your current work?.....
5. How long have you been working at your current work?.....
6. Do you do any other work? Examples:  
 Selling things      Yes  No               Making things for sale      Yes  No   
 Repairing things      Yes  No               Hairdressing              Yes  No   
 Bus conductor      Yes  No               Public phone shop              Yes  No   
 Barber              Yes  No               Shoe shining              Yes  No   
 Others: Specify.....

## TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF WORK

1. Where do you work (location of mines)? .....
2. How did you know of this site? .....
3. Where do you come from?  
.....
4. How did you arrive here/who helped you, how much did you pay?  
.....
5. When did you start working?.....
6. Is this your first job? If No, explain previous activities conducted  
.....
7. How did you secure this particular job?.....
8. Please give the reasons for working  
.....
9. Whose decisions was it to work? .....
10. How far is your house from the mines? .....
11. How do you get to work?
  - a. Trekking      Yes [ ] No [ ]                      Bicycle      Yes [ ] No [ ]
  - b. Motorcycle    Yes [ ] No [ ]                      Taxi/bus      Yes [ ] No [ ]
12. What type of work do you do at the mines?  
.....
13. What type of tools, equipment or machines do you use at work?  
.....
14. How many days do you work per week at the mines? .....(days)
15. How many hours do you work per day?.....
16. Is there break time?    Yes [ ] No [ ].
17. If yes, how long?.....
18. Do you work in the night hours?    Yes [ ] No [ ]
19. If yes, how long? .....
20. How many children are working in this mining site?    Boys .....    Girls.....
21. What activities do adults do? .....
22. Are you employed on a full time or part time basis? .....
23. Are you paid for the work you do?    Yes [ ] No [ ]
24. How are you paid?      Cash [ ]                      Kind [ ]                      Both [ ]
25. How much are you paid? Daily ..... Weekly..... Monthly.....
26. Who receives the payment? .....
27. Are you satisfied with your pay?    Yes [ ] No [ ]
28. If you are not paid, state the reasons why.....
29. How do you spend the money you earn?
  - For self: [ ]                      For Family: [ ]                      Both: [ ]
  - Daily .....                      Weekly .....                      Monthly.....
30. How much do you send/give to your parents and frequency?.....

31. Do you work in exchange for food or housing? Yes [ ] No [ ]
32. Are you given leave for sick days? Yes [ ] No [ ]
33. Is your work seasonal? Yes [ ] No [ ]
34. If yes, explain.....
35. How did you start working in the mines?.....
36. How long have you been working in the mines?.....
37. What other benefit do you receive from working in the mines?  
.....
38. At what age did you started working at the mines? .....
39. Do you want to work in the mines? Yes [ ] No [ ]
40. If yes, why?.....
41. If No, why? .....
42. Do you have the freedom to stop working in the mines? Yes [ ] No [ ]
43. Do you know of children who have stopped working in the mines? Yes [ ] No [ ]
44. If yes, what are they doing now? .....
45. Do boys and girls do the same type of work? Yes [ ] No [ ]
46. If No, differentiate the types of work .....
47. Does your employer treat boys differently than girls? Yes [ ] No [ ]
48. If yes, in what ways .....
49. Does this work allow you to acquire skills useful for later life? Yes [ ] No [ ]

#### **WORKING ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH ISSUES**

1. Is any member of your immediate family working in the mines? Yes [ ] No [ ]
2. Is any of your relatives working in the mines? Yes [ ] No [ ]
3. What is the estimate of adults to children in your place of work? .....
4. Is your place of work isolated? Yes [ ] No [ ]
5. Is your place of work unprotected? Yes [ ] No [ ]
6. Do you work underground? Yes [ ] No [ ]
7. If yes, describe.....
8. Do you work with dangerous machinery? Yes [ ] No [ ]
9. Hazardous substances Yes [ ] No [ ]
10. Dangerous tools/equipment Yes [ ] No [ ]
11. Do they give you food at the mines? Yes [ ] No [ ]
12. Do you have any injuries, sickness, accidents or problems at the moment?  
Yes [ ] No [ ]
13. If yes, list them .....
14. What illness conditions have you suffered in the past six months (respiratory  
problem, skin disorders, mercury poisoning, musculo-skeletal problems, back pains,  
stress)?  
.....  
..... Where did you go for treatment? .....

15. Who paid for your treatment?  
.....

16. Do you have access to health clinic around the mines? Yes  No

17. Do you have clean drinking water at the mines? Yes  No

18. Do you have toilet facilities at the mines? Yes  No

19. Do you have good lighting and ventilation in the mines? Yes  No

20. Do you have a first-aid box at the mines? Yes  No

21. Do you have trained medical personnel to administer first aid at the site? Yes  No

22. Characteristics of working environment in the mines.

Air quality	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Bad <input type="checkbox"/>	Worst <input type="checkbox"/>
Noise level	High <input type="checkbox"/>	Moderate <input type="checkbox"/>	Low <input type="checkbox"/>
Dirt/dust	Very serious <input type="checkbox"/>	Serious <input type="checkbox"/>	Not serious <input type="checkbox"/>
Heat/temperature	High <input type="checkbox"/>	Moderate <input type="checkbox"/>	Low <input type="checkbox"/>

23. Which of the following affects/injures you while working on site?

Machines	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Toxic chemicals	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Noise	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Air (smoke/fumes)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Temperature (sun, elements)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Heavy loads	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Dangerous animals	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Working tools	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Explosives	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
Collapse of underground tunnel	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		

24. What is your physical position at work station?.....

25. Does your physical position affect your health? Yes  No

26. Do you have work clothes given to you by the owners of the mines? Yes  No

27. If yes, describe it.....

28. Do you have:

Welding shields	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Gloves	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Boots	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Glasses	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Hard hat	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Ear plugs	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

29. Does your protective gear (welding shields, gloves, boots, glasses, hard hat, ear plugs) affect you physically at work? Yes  No

30. What remedies do you suggest to overcome your work related-problems?  
.....

### OTHER QUESTIONS

1. What do you want government to do for you to enable you stop working in the mines? .....

2. What should your parents do to enable you stop working in the mines?  
.....

3. What are your future plans and desires?  
.....



## Questionnaire for the adults

### Rapid Assessment of the child labour situation in artisanal mining and quarries in Abeokuta and Oyo areas of Nigeria

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#### PERSONAL DATA/FAMILY DATA

1. Name.....
2. Sex.....
3. Age.....
4. Marital Status.....
5. Village/LGA .....
6. Religion.....
7. Migrant status/Nationality.....

#### SCHOOLING

8. Have you ever been to school? Yes [ ] No [ ]
9. Are you presently attending school? Yes [ ] No [ ]
10. Do you want to go to school? Yes [ ] No [ ]
11. Does your work prevent you from going to school? Yes [ ] No [ ]

#### WORK AND WORK SCHEDULE

12. At what age did you start working in the mines?.....
13. How long have you been working at the mines?.....

#### TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF WORK

14. Where do you work (location of mines)? .....
15. Where do you come from? .....
16. How do you get to work?
  - a. Trekking Yes [ ] No [ ] Bicycle Yes [ ] No [ ]
  - b. Motorcycle Yes [ ] No [ ] Taxi/bus Yes [ ] No [ ]
  - c. Trailer Yes [ ] No [ ]
17. What type of work do you do at the mines?  
.....
18. What type of tools, equipment or machines do you use at work?  
.....
19. How many children are working in this mining site? Boys [ ] Girls [ ] None [ ]
20. If None, Why are children not working in the mines? .....
21. Have children worked in this mine before? Boys [ ] Girls [ ] None [ ]
22. Where are the children from (LGA/Country)? .....
23. What activities do children do? .....
24. How often do children work? Full time [ ] Part time [ ] Weekends [ ]

25. How much are they children paid? Daily .....Weekly.....Monthly.....
26. Is your work seasonal? Yes [ ] No [ ]
27. If yes, explain.....
28. Do you know of children who have stopped working in the mines? Yes [ ] No [ ]
29. If yes, what are they doing now? .....
30. Do boys and girls do the same type of work? Yes [ ] No [ ]
31. If No, differentiate the types of work.....

## WORKING ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH ISSUES

32. Describe your working environment
- |                           |                |                     |                |
|---------------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Dangerous tools/equipment | Yes [ ] No [ ] | Unprotected         | Yes [ ] No [ ] |
| Isolated                  | Yes [ ] No [ ] | Hazardous Substance | Yes [ ] No [ ] |
| Underground               | Yes [ ] No [ ] |                     |                |
33. Do you have any injuries, sickness, accidents or problems at the moment? Yes [ ] No [ ]
34. If yes, list them.....
35. What are the basic facilities around the mining site?
- |               |                |                      |                |
|---------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|
| Health Clinic | Yes [ ] No [ ] | Clean drinking water | Yes [ ] No [ ] |
| Toilet        | Yes [ ] No [ ] | First aid box        | Yes [ ] No [ ] |
36. Which of the following affects/injures you while working on site?
- |                                |                |                   |                |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Machines                       | Yes [ ] No [ ] | Toxic chemicals   | Yes [ ] No [ ] |
| Noise                          | Yes [ ] No [ ] | Air (smoke/fumes) | Yes [ ] No [ ] |
| Dust                           | Yes [ ] No [ ] | Heavy loads       | Yes [ ] No [ ] |
| Temperature (sun, elements)    | Yes [ ] No [ ] | Dangerous animals | Yes [ ] No [ ] |
| Working tools                  | Yes [ ] No [ ] | Explosives        | Yes [ ] No [ ] |
| Collapse of underground tunnel | Yes [ ] No [ ] |                   |                |
37. Do you use:
- |                 |                |          |                |            |                |
|-----------------|----------------|----------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| Welding shields | Yes [ ] No [ ] | Gloves   | Yes [ ] No [ ] | Boots      | Yes [ ] No [ ] |
| Glasses         | Yes [ ] No [ ] | Hard hat | Yes [ ] No [ ] | Ear plugs  | Yes [ ] No [ ] |
| Cigarettes      | Yes [ ] No [ ] | Alcohol  | Yes [ ] No [ ] | Hard drugs | Yes [ ] No [ ] |



**Questionnaire for the parents/guardians of working and non-working children in the mining area**

**SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND**

1. Name: .....
2. Age ..... (years)
3. Sex .....
4. Tribe .....
5. Religion: .....
6. What level of education did you attain? .....
7. State of origin.....
8. Marital Status:    Single [ ]    Married [ ]    Widowed [ ]    Divorced [ ]
9. Occupation: .....
10. Number of Children ..... (male....., female.....)
11. Any other dependants:    Yes [ ]    No [ ]
12. Number of dependants: .....
13. What is your Village/LGAs? .....
14. When did you come here: .....
15. Why did you come here? .....
16. What prompted you to come here? .....
17. What do you consider to be your monthly income? .....
18. Which are the main activities which give income to the household? .....
19. Who decides on the use of resources in the household? .....

Table 1: Socio-Demographic Profile of Household Members

No.	Members of Household Name	Relationship to the head of household	Age	Sex	Level of Education	Occupation	Contribution to household expenses cash/kind per month

20. What items do you have in your house? in the household?
 

a) sewing machine	d) mattress
b) radio/TV	e) chairs/tables
c) bicycle/motorcycle/car - if car what make?	g) livestock/land
21. What type of dwelling do you live? Apartment/flat, private house, part of a private house, mobile home, shelter not meant for living purposes, shanty, other
22. What is the ownership status of the dwelling? (Own/Rented - observe the condition of the house)

23. Is any of your children working in the mines? Yes [ ] No [ ]
24. If yes, why do you let your children work in the mines?.....
25. Are you aware of the situation of your children in the mines? Yes [ ] No [ ]
26. How much would you value the contribution of working children to the household (very big, moderate, small)?.....
27. Would you like your children to work? Yes [ ] No [ ]
28. Where? .....
29. And in the mine? .....
30. If Yes, why? .....
31. Does working in the mines stop children from schooling?.....
32. What is the reason for child labour?  
.....
33. Is there anything wrong with the working conditions for children in the mines?  
.....
34. Why didn't children refuse to work?  
.....
35. What type of work did children do at the mines?  
.....
36. How do the workers/owners treat children at the mines?  
.....
37. When do children start and close from work at the mines? Start..... Close.....
38. Why are children employed to work in mines?  
.....
39. When will young children stop working in the mines?  
.....
40. Is it important for your child to have an education? Yes [ ] No [ ]
41. At what level (Primary education, Secondary Education, Above Secondary Education)? .....
42. Who would you prefer to have this kind of education? Boys [ ] Girls [ ] Both [ ]  
Why? .....
43. What other work do your children do apart from working in the mines? Pls tick.
- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Taking care of animals           | planting and harvesting food                             |
| Housemaids                       | kinds of small manufacturing (e.g. of bricks and cement) |
| auto repair                      | making of footwear and textiles                          |
| selling things                   | making things for sale                                   |
| repairing things                 | guarding cars  |
| hairdressing                     | crèche business  |
| taxi or other transport business | having a legal or medical practice                       |
| performing in public             | having a public phone shop                               |
| barber                           | shoe shining, etc.                                       |
44. Is your family indebted? Yes [ ] No [ ]
45. If yes, indicate the cause of indebtedness:  
Sickness Yes [ ] No [ ] Death Yes [ ] No [ ]

- Joblessness    Yes [ ] No [ ]    Others (specify) .....
46. What is good about child labour? .....
47. What is bad about child labour? .....
48. What major factors determine whether children work in the mines?  
 .....
49. What are the causes of child labour in your community? .....
50. What do you want the community to do to stop child labour? .....
51. What do you want the government to do to stop child labour? .....
52. What do you want the employers to do to stop child labour? .....
53. What should the parents do to stop child labour? .....



## Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Guide

### Rapid Assessment of the child labour situation in artisanal mining and quarries in Abeokuta and Oyo areas of Nigeria

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#### FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

1. What are the products of the mines in your community?
2. How are the products of the mines sold/used (whether for consumption [home] or for sale)?
3. If for sale, are the products sold locally, nationally or they are for export?
4. What is the contribution of the mining industry to the locality?
5. Who are the owners of the mining sites (indicate their gender)?
6. Do children come from other countries, LGAs, villages or communities to work in the mines? If yes, state where?
7. What is the number of schools in the locality? Is it sufficient?
8. Do parents want their children to work?
9. What is the value of child's contribution to the household?
10. What is the attitude of parents towards education?
11. In your own opinion, what is child labor?
12. Differentiate between child activities in the household and those done outside the household as employment?
13. What is your conception of Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL)?
14. Is WFCL a problem in the community - how?
15. What is the history of WFCL in the locality?
16. Do you think child labor is appropriate? Why or why not?
17. Do you think that it's okay for child labourers to work if their parents can't afford to feed or clothe them?
18. How do you think society will be affected when the millions of children who were child laborers become adults and, suddenly, countries are faced with an adult population that is uneducated and possibly crippled from work-related accidents?
19. What other work do children do apart from working in the mines? Please tick:  
Taking care of animals, planting and harvesting food, housemaids, kinds of small manufacturing (e.g. of bricks and cement), auto repair, making of footwear and textiles, Selling things, making things for sale, repairing things, guarding cars, hairdressing, crèche business, taxi or other transport business, having a legal or medical practice, performing in public, having a public phone shop, barber, shoe shining etc.
20. What are the reasons of WFCL (probe political reasons, cultural)?
21. What are the consequences of WFCL?
22. What are the measures which can be taken to combat WFCL?

23. Are you aware of any measures/institutions dealing with the elimination of WFCL?
24. What are measures that have been taken to address the situation?
25. What is the community's perception/view of child labour?
26. Are there basic of social amenities in the locality?
27. Are the aware of the National Mining Act?
28. Are you are of the child labour act?
29. Give the reasons for the worst forms of child labour (WFCL), (probe political, cultural and social reasons).
30. What are the consequences of worst forms of child labour (WFCL)?
31. Indicate measures that have been taken to address the situation and their success?
32. Are you aware of any institution dealing with the elimination of WFCL?
33. Enumerate other measures which can be taken to combat WFCL?
34. What are the problems facing artisanal miners
35. What is the health impact of mining on the miners and the community?
36. What are the past efforts made to combat child labour?
37. What are the past efforts made to combat child labour in the mining sector?
38. What can they government do to empower the workers and improve their working conditions?
39. What can ILO do to empower the workers and improve their working conditions?

**Questionnaire for institutions/organisations relevant to child labour**

Name of Institution/Organisation.....

Is your institution involved in child labour issues? Yes [ ] No [ ]

If yes, describe briefly the nature of the child labour- related work that you do?

.....

Does child labour violate Child Rights Law in Nigeria? Yes [ ] No [ ] Not Aware [ ]

Does the Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity (FMLP) have Labour Inspectors to monitor or investigate child labour issues? Yes [ ] No [ ] Not Aware [ ]

If yes, what do they inspect/monitor?.....

Are there stiff penalties imposed on violators of child labour rights?

Yes [ ] No [ ] Not Aware [ ]

If yes, please specify .....

Please list other government organizations that deal with child labour issues?

.....

Please list other non-government organizations that deal with child labour issues?

.....

Does your organization have publications/materials that deal with child labour?

Yes [ ] No [ ] Not Aware [ ]

If yes, can we have access to such publications/materials? .....

Does your organization have publications/materials that deal with child labour in the mining areas?

Yes [ ] No [ ] Not Aware [ ]

If yes, can we have access to such publications/materials? .....

What are the past efforts made to combat child labour in Nigeria?.....

Are you aware of the mining sites in the mining areas of Oyo and Ogun States?

Yes [ ] No [ ] Not Aware [ ]

If yes, name the mining locations you are aware of.....

.....

Are there efforts made to combat child labour in the mining areas of Oyo and Ogun States?

.....

What are the challenges you are facing in the elimination of child labour in the mining areas?

.....

What are the causes of child labour in the mining sector in Nigeria?

.....

What measures should be taken by the government to combat child labour in the mining sector in Nigeria?

.....

What measures should be taken by the NGOs to combat child labour in the mining sector in Nigeria?

.....

What measures should be taken by the parents to combat child labour in the mining sector in Nigeria? .....

What measures should be taken by the Development Partners to combat child labour in the mining sector in Nigeria? .....