

WOMEN IN MINING IN SOUTH AFRICA

Fact sheet



**MINERALS COUNCIL
SOUTH AFRICA**



“Women working in the mining industry should have the same opportunities open to them as men, and must be confident that they are safe to pursue them.”

QUICK FACTS 2018

Women in the South African mining industry face a range of challenges – some shared by their male counterparts and many more, which only women working underground have to deal with. It is a priority of the Minerals Council South Africa (Minerals Council) and its member companies to ensure that women working in the industry have the same opportunities open to them as men – and that they are confident that they are safe to pursue them.

OVERVIEW

Although the International Labour Organization (ILO) has had a convention in place since 1935 prohibiting the employment of women in underground mining work (Convention 54 of 1935), many countries that initially ratified it have since “denounced” the convention. These countries include Australia (1988), Canada (1978), Chile (1997) and South Africa (1996). These countries are now more likely to be signatories to the ILO’s Convention 176 (Safety and Health in Mines, 1995), which covers the rights of all workers.

In the view of the ILO, “Contrary to the old approach based on the outright prohibition of underground work for all female workers, modern standards focus on risk assessment and risk management, and provide for sufficient preventive and protective measures for mineworkers, irrespective of gender, whether employed in surface or underground sites”.

South African women have played a key role in the South African mining industry since long before they were legally allowed to work underground (from 1996 onwards). This meant they worked in a range of above-ground jobs before they were able to become underground employees.

16%



Top management

17%



Senior management

18%



Skilled technical professions

As they have slowly become formal participants in all aspects of the mining industry's work, women have had to face a range of challenges and restrictions. Over the years, the industry has become better at identifying and dealing with these challenges – thus creating the conditions for more women to work underground.

Working underground is not a straightforward decision, however. South Africa has – in the gold and platinum industries – some of the very deepest mines in the world. And added to that is the fact that these mines are historically very labour-intensive with physically arduous work under challenging conditions. Often, the physical strength and effort required from many underground jobs simply precludes many women from being able to effectively do them. Some of the most difficult jobs, such as rock drill operators, may also have physiological risks for women.

“Some of the most difficult jobs may also have physiological risks for women.”

THE NUMBERS



The number of women working in the mining sector has increased significantly in the past 15 years or so – from around 11,400 in 2002 to around 53,000 women in 2015, increasing to 54,154 in 2018. Women represent 12% of the mining labour force of 453,543.

Women in mining by commodity in 2018

	No of women employees	% of women employees
PGMs	19,060	11
Gold	12,149	12
Coal	11,195	13
Chrome	3,058	17
Iron ore	2,587	14
Diamond	2,362	14
Cement, lime aggregates and sand	1,456	18
Manganese	1,393	16
Other minerals	894	15

Source: Department of Mineral Resources



Ivanplats

THE CHALLENGES

Safety

One of the biggest worries facing women who want to work underground is safety – specifically the risk of sexual harassment, even sexual violence, directed at them by their male colleagues and illegal miners.

Underground conditions mean that women are often especially vulnerable. Crowded conveyances, poorly lit tunnels and work areas, lack of toilet and changing facilities, and the fact that there are very few other women working near them, all make working underground more difficult for women.

There have been some dreadful incidents in the past where women were raped underground (and, in one case, then murdered by her attacker). On a day-to-day basis, women across the industry have reported physical assaults, verbal abuse, being asked to trade sexual favours for employment or other benefits, or being placed in more junior positions with less pay than their male counterparts.

Part of the problem, of course, is the context in which these women are trying to make a living. A patriarchal and sexist culture is not just found in the mining industry, it is across many levels of South African society.

Physical limitations

A more contested issue is the fact that, physiologically, women face challenges that men do not, and this may make working on a mine – especially underground – more of a challenge.

In the most general terms, most women simply do not have the same levels of physical strength (especially in terms of stamina and weight-lifting) as most men – and this has a material impact on their ability to do much underground work. And, as has been found in physical work capacity testing, women entering the industry tend to be less physically active and fit, and thus less able to cope with the fitness and heat-tolerance levels required for entry.

Working conditions can also make work more physically demanding than is safe. For instance, in situations where women's toilet facilities are far away from the place of work, women may refrain from drinking while on shift, resulting in dehydration and making it even harder to complete physical tasks.

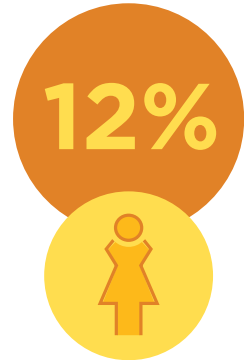
The fact that almost every woman who is physically able to work underground will be of child-bearing age also has implications for that work. No pregnant woman may work underground, and the mine is obligated to provide safe above-ground work during pregnancy, maternity leave and breastfeeding.

Additionally, some underground tasks may have a physiological effect on women, which they do not have on men.

Equipment

A significant challenge to women in the industry is the fact that equipment – whether overalls, personal protective equipment (PPE), boots or tools – has been designed and manufactured with men in mind. This means overalls are too big or too tight (or both) and cannot be easily adjusted, and necessitate complete undressing for use of toilet facilities, boots that are too wide and long, gloves that do not keep foreign matter out, and tools designed for larger hands and weight-lifting capabilities.

“The best way to ensure women's safety at work is to change the mindset of their male colleagues.”



WOMEN

now represent over 12% of people in the mining industry



MAKING WORKING IN MINING MORE ATTRACTIVE FOR WOMEN

Addressing safety

Dealing with safety concerns has several components, all of which are taken very seriously by Minerals Council members. Changes that have been made to enable women to feel safe when working underground include improving lighting in working and travelling areas; providing safe toilet, shower and changing facilities; and (in some mines) ensuring that women have work buddies who make sure they do not have to move around quiet areas on their own. Along with physical safety precautions, it is acknowledged that the best way to ensure women's safety at work is to change the mindset of their male colleagues. In an often patriarchal and sexist South African work context, it is men's attitudes to women that must change in order for workplaces to be safe.

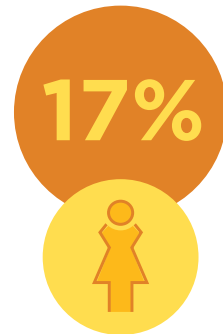
Adapting equipment

Female employees, unions, management, the Minerals Council and equipment manufacturers have put considerable time, over the past few years, into identifying aspects of equipment that need to change in order to be work-appropriate for women employees. These may include the cut and sizing of overalls, the size and fit of helmets, goggles and earplugs, and the sizing and proportions of boots and gloves. Ensuring that PPE and work clothing fits properly, and is fit for purpose, is key to allowing female employees to be fully and safely active in their jobs.

The impact of modernisation – women and the future of mining

As the mining industry – in South Africa and globally – moves into the future, it is increasingly clear that the work we and our members do will have to become more modernised. This will create significant opportunities for women in the industry. As mining becomes more mechanised, physical strength and stamina will become less important than fine motor skills, dexterity and problem solving – all of which are more easily acquired by new entrants to the workforce.

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The number of training interventions being attended by women in mining has increased from 12% in 2013 to approximately 17% in 2018.



Anglo American Kumba Iron Ore

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