

Myanmar Centre for  
Responsible Business



## Children's Rights and Business Principles in ASEAN

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*Myanmar Centre for Responsible Business*  
ATENEO/SAVE THE CHILDREN/ASEAN  
TRAINING ON CHILDREN'S RIGHTS IN ASEAN,  
8th December 2015, Jakarta, Indonesia

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## Myanmar Centre for Responsible Business



### ABOUT US

The goal of the Myanmar Centre for Responsible Business is to provide a platform for businesses, civil society, academics, and governments to meet and exchange ideas and build capacities for responsible investment and responsible business.



မြန်မာ့စီးပွားရေးကဏ္ဍ တာဝန်ယူမှုရှိရေး အထောက်အကူပြုဌာန

Objective: To provide an effective and legitimate **platform** for the creation of **knowledge, capacity and dialogue** concerning **responsible business in Myanmar**, based on local needs and international standards, that results in more responsible business practices.

[www.myanmar-responsiblebusiness.org](http://www.myanmar-responsiblebusiness.org)

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THE DANISH  
INSTITUTE FOR  
HUMAN RIGHTS

#### Current core funders:

- UK Department for International Development
- DANIDA (Danish development aid)
- Norway
- Switzerland
- Netherlands
- Ireland

What examples are there of BUSINESS  
having a POSITIVE or NEGATIVE  
impact on children's rights in your  
country?



# The 2011 UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

Government

**Protect**

Business

**Respect**

Government & Business

**Remedy**



"The UN once dealt only with governments. By now we know that peace and prosperity cannot be achieved without partnerships involving governments, international organizations, the business community and civil society. In today's world we depend on each other"

-Kofi Annan Former UN Secretary-General

# The Child Rights Convention and business doesn't say much.....

## Article 32

1. States Parties recognise the right of the Child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.

2. States parties shall take legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to ensure the implementation of the present article. To this end, and having regard to the relevant provisions of other international instruments, States Parties shall in particular:

- a) Provide for a minimum age or minimum ages for admission to employment
- b) Provide for appropriate regulation of the hours and conditions of employment
- c) Provide for appropriate penalties or other sanctions to ensure the effective enforcement of the present article

## I. Introduction and objectives

1. The UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (the Committee) recognises that the business sector's impact on children's rights has grown in past decades because of factors such as the globalised nature of economies and of business operations and the on-going trends of decentralisation, and outsourcing and privatising of State functions that affect the enjoyment of human rights. Business can be an essential driver for societies and economies to advance in ways that strengthen the realisation of children's rights through, for example, technological advances, investment and the generation of decent work. However, the realisation of children's rights is not an automatic consequence of economic growth and business enterprises can also negatively impact children's rights.

2. States have obligations regarding the impact of business activities and operations on children's rights arising from the Convention on the Rights of the Child (the Convention or the CRC), the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (OPSC) and the Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (OPAC). These obligations cover a diversity of different issues reflecting the fact that children are both rights-holders and stakeholders in business as consumers, legally engaged employees, future employees and business leaders and members of communities and environments in which business operates. This General Comment aims to clarify these obligations and outline the measures that should be undertaken by States to meet them.

3. For the purposes of this General Comment, the business sector is defined as including all business enterprises, both national and transnational, regardless of size, sector, location, ownership and structure. The General Comment also addresses obligations regarding not for profit organisations that play a role in the provision of services that are critical to the enjoyment of children's rights.


4. It is necessary for States to have adequate legal and institutional frameworks to respect, protect and fulfil children's rights, and to provide remedies in case of violations in the context of business activities and operations. In this regard, States should take into account that:

## General Comment No.16 (17 April 2013)

On State obligations regarding the impact of the business sector on children's rights

- Shows how **businesses can affect children's rights**
- Sets expectations for businesses (including state owned enterprises and not-for-profits) and explains how **governments must hold businesses responsible** for their impact on children
- Encourages **governments to improve all kinds of laws, policies and programmes** that relate to children
- Makes it **easier for children's rights advocates everywhere to demand that their governments take action** on children's rights and business organizations that work with a company

# GC16 – Highlights what the CRC General Principles mean in a business context

- ▶ Art 2 – non discrimination
  - ▶ Art 3 para 1 – best interests of the child
  - ▶ Art 6 – right to life, survival and development
  - ▶ Art 12 – the right of the child to be heard
  
  - ▶ Examples?
- 



# What General Comment 16 says about voluntary actions by business: 'The Corporate Commitment to Support'

- ▶ The Committee acknowledges that voluntary actions of corporate responsibility by business enterprises, such as social investments, advocacy and public policy engagement, voluntary codes of conduct, philanthropy and other collective actions, can advance children's rights.
- ▶ States should encourage such voluntary actions and initiatives as a means to create a business culture which respects and supports children's rights.
- ▶ However, it should be emphasized that such voluntary actions and initiatives are not a substitute for State action and regulation of businesses in line with obligations under the Convention and its protocols or for businesses to comply with their responsibilities to respect children's rights.



# Children's Rights and Business Principles (2012)



United Nations Global Compact

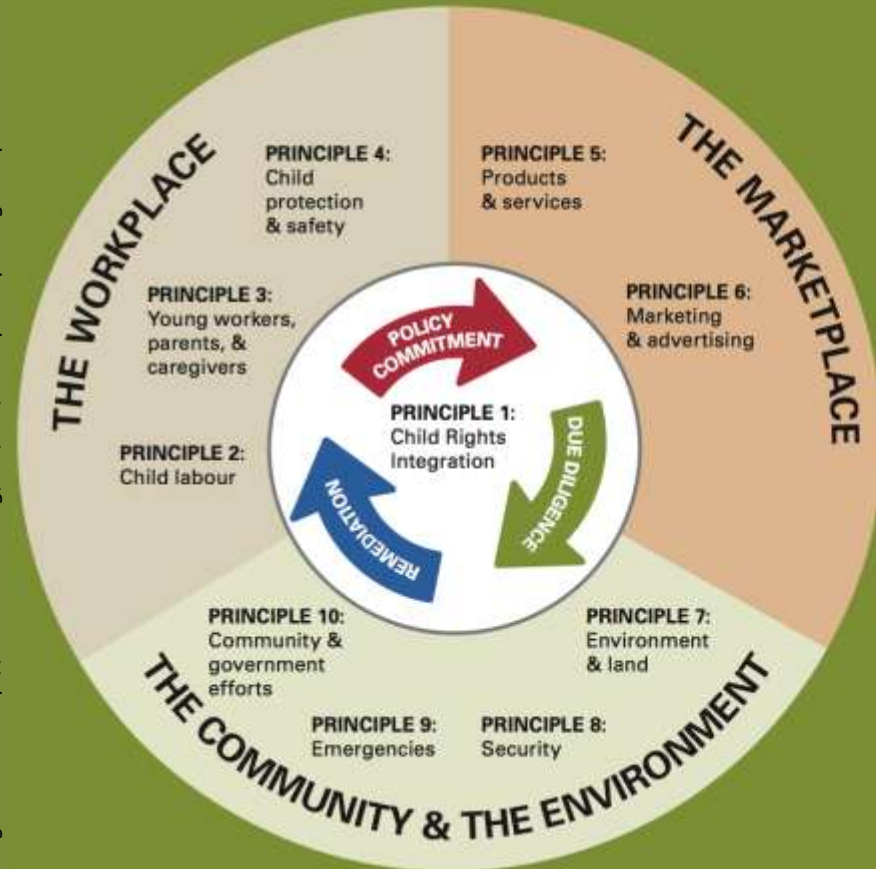


Save the Children



The remaining nine Principles encourage business to implement these core actions by considering the impact on children of all their activities and their relationships related to the workplace, marketplace, community and the environment.

The principles can be mapped for action in:



- 1 Meet their responsibility to **respect children's rights** and commit to supporting the human rights of children
- 2 Contribute to the **elimination of child labour**, including in all business activities and business relationships
- 3 Provide decent work for **young workers, parents and caregivers**
- 4 Ensure the **protection and safety of children** in all business activities and facilities
- 5 Ensure that **products and services are safe**, and seek to support children's rights through them
- 6 Use **marketing and advertising** that respect and support children's rights
- 7 Respect and support children's rights in relation to the **environment and to land** acquisition and use
- 8 Respect and support children's rights in **security arrangements**
- 9 Help protect children affected by **emergencies**
- 10 Reinforce **community and government** efforts to protect and fulfil children's rights

Based on....

- Convention on the Rights of the Child
- ILO Conventions on Child Labour No. 138 on Minimum Age and No. 182 on Worst Forms of Child Labour
- UN Global Compact
- Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights Reflected in General Comment No. 16

# What is a child friendly business?



Source: <https://s-media-cache-ak0.pinimg.com/736x/2e/3e/6f/2e3e6f2fd6b3b0ab469d07c2009866c.jpg>

**“A child-friendly business understands that it has impacts on children, respects children’s rights wherever it operates and creates value by promoting their survival, development and protection through its operations, products and services, policies and influence.”**

– Children’s Rights and Business Principles

(source: <http://childrenandbusiness.org/faqs/how-do-you-define-a-child-friendly-business/>)

# How can businesses meet their responsibility to respect the rights of children?

- ▶ have a **policy commitment** to respect the human rights of children
- ▶ contribute to the **elimination of child labour**, including in all business activities and business relationships
- ▶ provide **decent work for young workers, parents and caregivers**
- ▶ ensure the **protection and safety of children** in all business activities and facilities
- ▶ ensure that **products and services are safe**, and seek to support children's rights through them
- ▶ use **marketing and advertising** that respect and support children's rights
- ▶ respect and support children's rights in relation to the **environment and to land acquisition and use**
- ▶ respect and support children's rights in **security arrangements**
- ▶ help protect children affected by **emergencies**
- ▶ **reinforce community and government efforts** to protect and fulfil children's rights

*Source: Children's Rights and Business Principles*



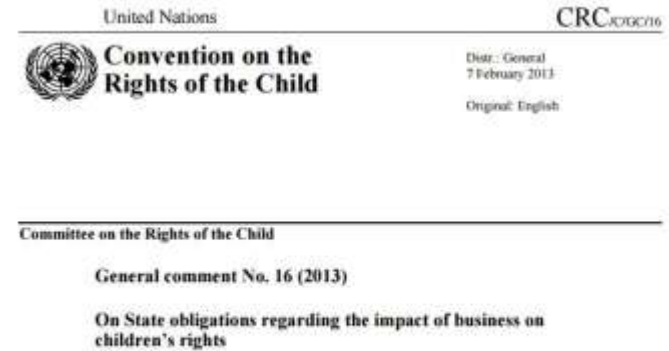
# The main Children's Rights and Business instruments

## International Standards and Policies:

- ILO Conventions No. 138 and 182
- Convention on the Rights of the child
- UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
- CRC General comment 16 on Children's Rights and Business

## Tools:

- Children's Rights in National Action Plans on Business & Human Rights
- Obligations and Actions on Children's Rights and Business



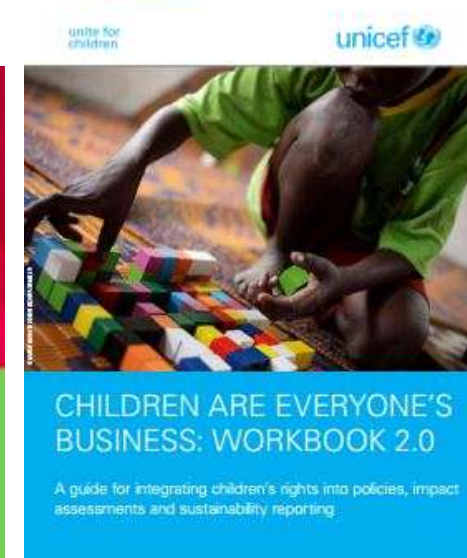
# Materials for business on Children's Rights and Business (1)

## International Standards and Policies:

- UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
- UN Global Compact Principles
- Children's Rights and Business Principles

## Tools for integrating children's rights into policies:

- Children's Rights in policies and Codes of Conduct
- Children's Rights in Impact Assessments
- Sustainability Reporting on Children's Rights
- Children are Everyone's Business: Workbook 2.0



# Materials for business on Children's Rights and Business (2)

Tools for integrating children's rights across sectors:

**TOURISM:** Assessing the Code of Conduct for the protection of children from sexual exploitation in travel and tourism: Discussion Paper

**FINANCIAL:** beyond the Promotional Piggybank - discussion paper on developing child-friendly financial products and services

**EXTRACTIVES:**

**Mining Sector:** UNICEF extractive pilot

**Oil and gas scoping study-** UNICEF extractive pilot

**ICT:** Guidelines for Industry on Child Online Protection

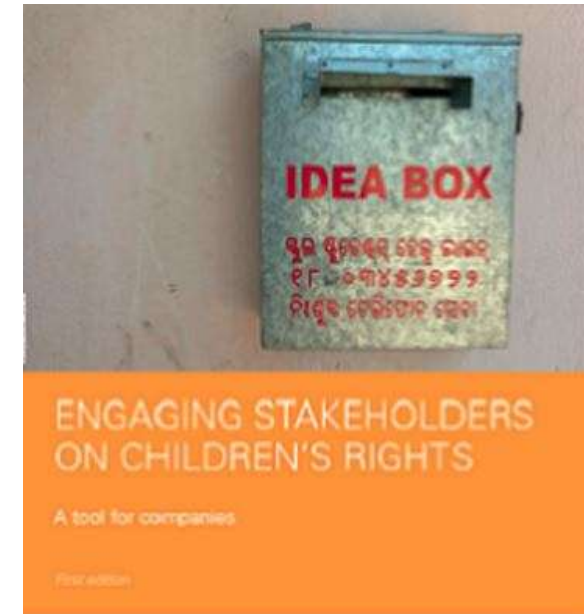




# Materials for business on Children's Rights and Business (3)

## Tools for Responsible Engagement with Stakeholders on Children's Rights for companies:

- Engaging Stakeholders on Children's rights
- Business and Children's Participation: How Business can create opportunities for Children's Participation



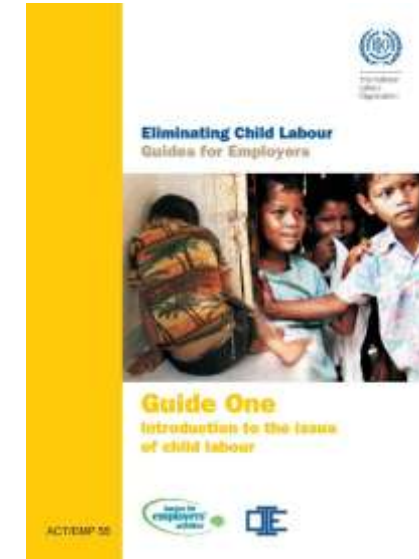
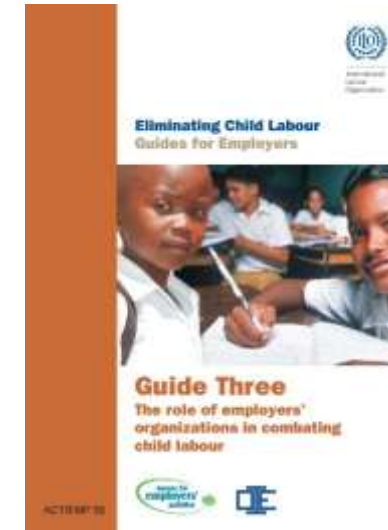
unite for  
children

unicef

# Materials for business on Children's Rights and Business (4)

## Tools for addressing Child Labour

- ILO - Eliminating Child Labour: Guides for Employers
  - Guide 1: Introduction to the issue of child labour
  - Guide 2: How employers can eliminate child labour
  - Guide 3: The role of employers' organizations in combating child labour
- Understanding Children's Work Platform – an Inter-Agency Research Cooperation Programme



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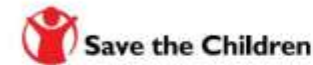
# Materials for other stakeholders on Children's Rights and Business

## Tools for Civil Society

- How to use the Children's Rights and Business Principles: A Guide for Civil Society Organizations

## Tools for Children

- A Resource for Children and Young People about the Children's Rights and Business Principles



**YOU, YOUR RIGHTS AND BUSINESS**




# Children in Myanmar

- **Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) – ratified in 1991**
- **CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children**
- **Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography in January 2012**
- **ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour in December 2013**
- **Optional Protocol no. 2 on the involvement of children in armed conflict in 2015**
- **Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, accepted in 2004 (not ratified)**

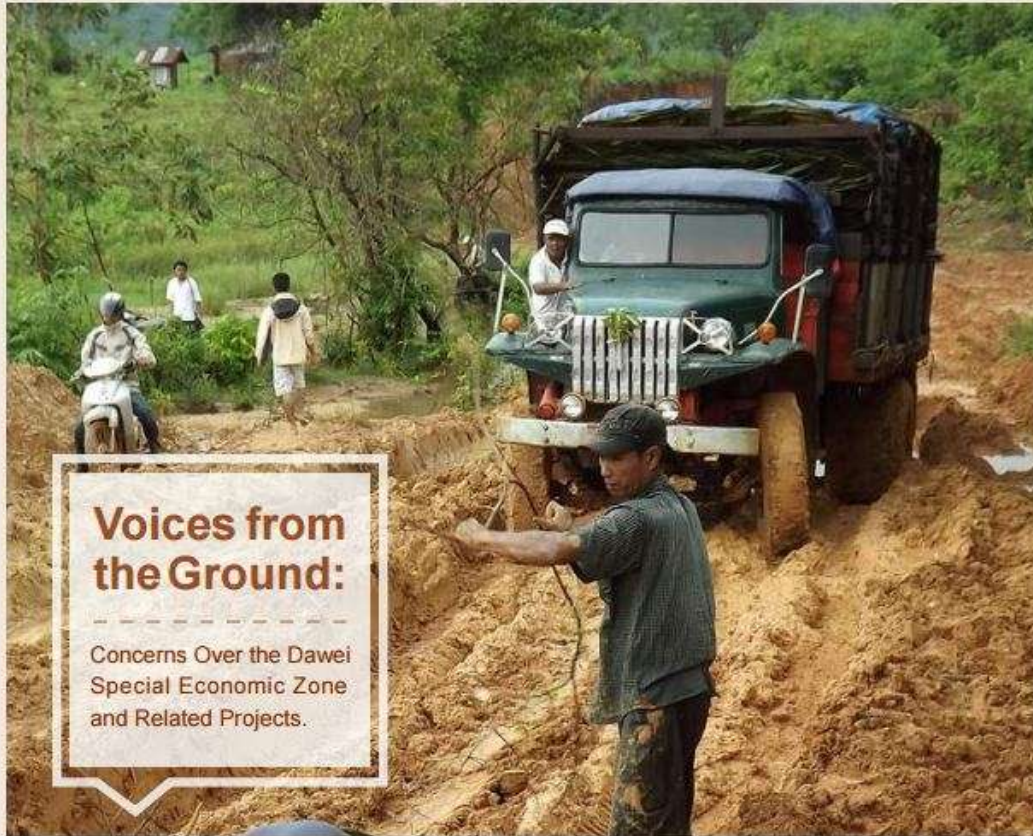


# Challenges in Myanmar

- Provisions of 1993: **Adult at 16, minimum age of criminal responsibility at 7**
  - **Child labour is widespread and visible**
  - **Minimum age for employment set at 13** (in line with international standards for light work, but not in line with the international standard of 15 for regular work)
  - Myanmar army and ethnic minority armed groups continue to recruit and use **child soldiers**
  - **Ethnic minority children affected by ongoing internal armed conflict** in Kachin and northern Shan States, and by inter-communal violence between Buddhist and Muslim communities in Rakhine
  - **Nearly half of all children in Myanmar are not graduating** from primary school net completion rate 54%
  - **Corporal punishment remains socially and institutionally tolerated and legal in the family.** Cultural belief that harsh even abusive discipline is 'good' for children.
- 

# Examples of Business Impact on Children in Myanmar

- Dawei Special Economic Zone being built with Thai involvement
- Dawei Development Association reported that some of the families evicted from their lands in relation to the Dawei SEZ project could no longer afford to send their children to school. Children had to drop out of school and find a job to contribute to family's income.



Written and Published by: Dawei Development Association (DDA)

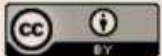
Date: September 2014

Editing Team: Robert Finch, Alex Moodie, Rebeca Leonard, Luntharimar Longcharoen, Jessica Armour, Ratawit Ouprachanon, Areewan Sombunwattanakun

Design: Napawan Sittisak, Surapongman

Cover Photo: The road to 'Kilometer 0' of the Dawei SEZ, cutting directly through an existing rich and protective coastal mangrove area.

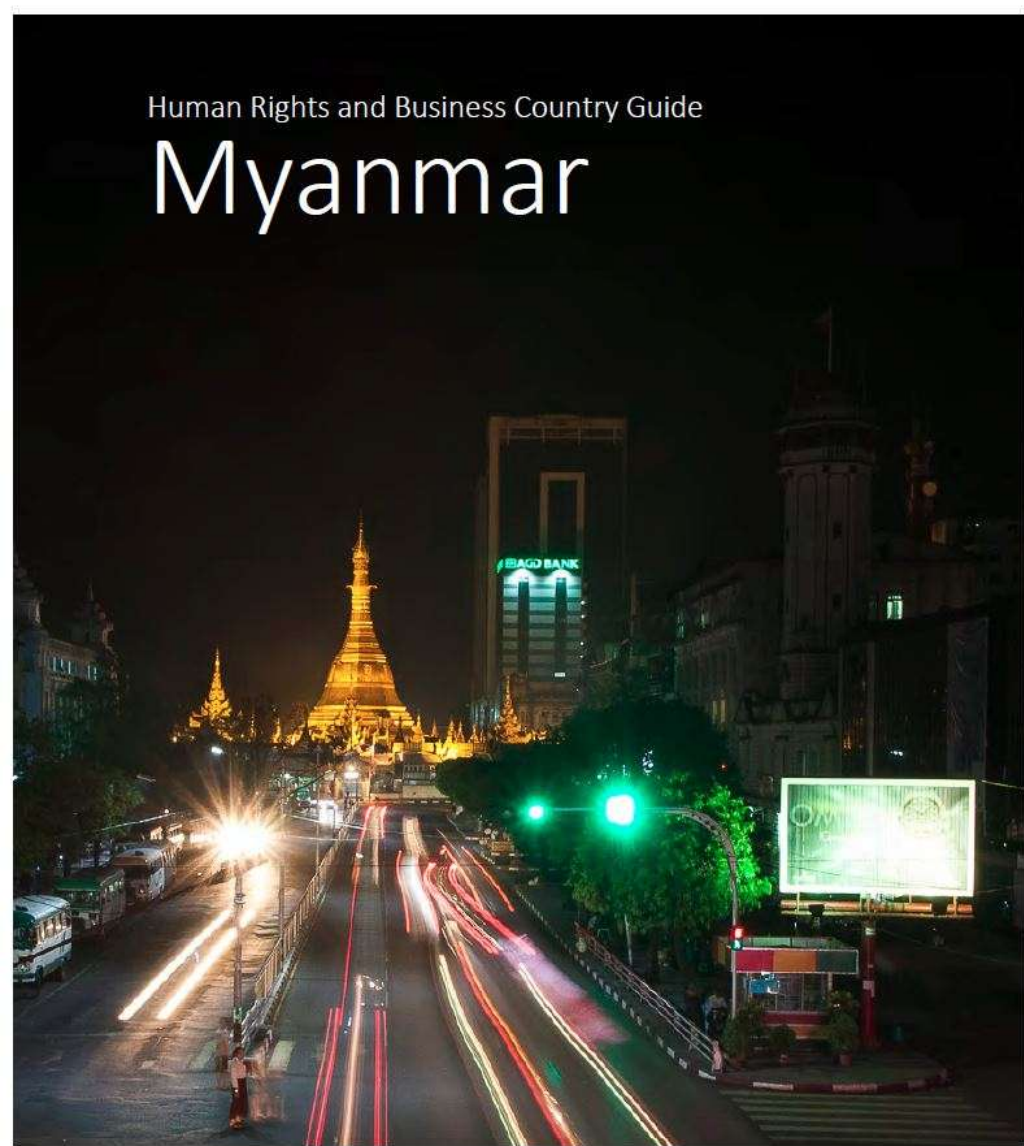
Rear Cover Photos: DDA and Dawei people movement against coal fire power plant at Muangmagan Beach



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# Myanmar



## Agriculture

### Women

*Women may be at risk of discrimination in the workplace.*

According to Oxfam, women earned 20 percent less than their male counterparts in agriculture in two townships in Mandalay and Magwe townships.<sup>930</sup>

### Child Labour

*Companies may employ persons under 18 to the detriment of their health, development, education or family life.*

In 2012, UNICEF reported that children living in rural areas were more vulnerable to entering work, especially in agriculture, due to higher poverty rates and lack of access to healthcare and education.<sup>931</sup>

### Worst Forms of Child Labour

*Companies may employ children under 18 under conditions of forced labour or in work that is hazardous, harmful or exploitative.*

The ILO reported that certain activities conducted by children in agriculture may amount to the worst forms of child labour, as the work was likely to harm their health, safety or morals.<sup>932</sup> The Woman and Child Rights Project reported in 2013 that children working in Mon State in furniture factories and agriculture, mainly rubber plantations, were subject to long working hours, lack of rest and little pay.<sup>933</sup>

In 2014, the U.S. Department of State reported that children trafficked within Myanmar were forced to work in agricultural plantations, among other sectors.<sup>934</sup>

### Forced Labour

*Companies may deny workers the ability to freely enter and leave employment.*

Lax enforcement allowed forced labour to continue in the production of bamboo, beans, palm, physic nuts, rice, rubber, sesame, sugarcane and sunflowers, according to a 2013 report by the Forest Peoples Programme.<sup>935</sup> Following land confiscations for large agribusiness investments, farmers belonging to ethnic communities were reportedly forced to work on plantations with little or no salary.<sup>936</sup>

# MCRB's Sector Wide Impact Assessments (SWIA)

<b>Human rights based</b>	Human rights lens to consider project impacts and policy & legal frameworks
<b>Wider audience than project EIA/SIA/ESIA</b>	Government and Parliamentarians, business, local communities, civil society, workers and trade unions
<b>Aims to shape policy, law and projects</b>	Examines national context and frameworks, legal contracts (where available) and business practices. Identify what actions will help shape or impede better human rights outcomes for the sector
<b>Information goes into the public domain</b>	HRIAs → confidential SWIA → public good, with aim of improving practices and outcome of business investment for the population of Myanmar.
<b>3 Levels of Analysis</b>	Looks at 3 levels of impacts of the sector: <u>sector</u> , <u>cumulative</u> and <u>project</u> levels



## Main International Standards Referenced

- UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
- IFC Performance Standards
- Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines
- OECD Guidelines on Multinational Enterprises
- UN Global Compact



# Recommendations to Government of Myanmar in relation to Children's Rights

## Tourism

### A. Strengthen the regulatory and policy framework for social and environmental issues as it relates to the tourism sector

- In formulating a new Myanmar National Plan of Action for Children, include steps to reduce the likelihood of orphanage tourism developing in Myanmar.
- Revise the Child Law to define any person under 18 as a child
- Implement Key Activity 3.2.1 of the Tourism Master Plan, which identifies actions to prevent sex-tourism and human trafficking, including the sexual exploitation of children

### B. Build the capacity of policy, regulatory and inspection authorities, including at regional level

- Example of the Code's work to raise awareness and sensitize police, magistrates, communities, village heads and others as to the dangers and illegality of child sex tourism, and develop their capacity how to recognize and act when child sex tourism is discovered

### C. Raise awareness of relevant regulatory and policy frameworks Key Points for Implementation

- Particularly among tourists and guides, are laws concerning prostitution, child labour and child protection (...) and take action to discourage behaviour that may not be illegal but which leads to negative impacts - discourage orphanage tourism and the giving of presents to children begging at tourist sites (...)



Myanmar Tourism  
Sector Wide Impact Assessment





# Recommendations to Business in relations to Children's Rights

## Tourism

### A. Labour

- Publicly commit to zero tolerance of forced labour and other forms of labour exploitation in the prevalent in the tourism sector.
- Monitor the labour performance of subcontractors, in particular high risk suppliers, such as construction contractors, transport providers, maintenance staff, concerning working conditions, health and safety, and child labour.

### B. Respect the rights of vulnerable groups including children and people with disabilities

- Conduct a self-diagnosis of the inclusiveness towards people with disabilities
- Commit to implement the Children's Rights and Business Principles
- Commit to the protection of children from sexual exploitation - The Code of Conduct ('The Code'). Report these child exploitation to the relevant enforcement agency
- Include a clause on prohibition of child labour in codes of business conduct and supplier codes.
- Work with NGOs to assist underage children engaged in child labour to continue their education.
- Discourage tourists from using child guides, buying souvenirs from children and giving money to child beggars in tourist locations, by sensitising tourists to the fact that buying from children or giving money to children has an impact on school attendance.
- Do not participate in or encourage 'orphanage tourism'
- In terms of 'voluntourism' tours/packages, adopt strict guidelines to minimize the negative impacts on beneficiaries, including children based on International Voluntourism Guidelines for Commercial Tour



Myanmar Tourism  
Sector Wide Impact Assessment



# Recommendations to Tourists in relations to Children's Rights



- Respect local Myanmar culture and traditions, the environment, and women's and children's rights
- Respect the privacy of local communities and in particular children
- Do not engage in or support illegal activities such as prostitution, child sex tourism or illegal gambling.



# Recommendations to **Government** of Myanmar in relations to Children's Rights



Sector Wide Impact Assessment

Myanmar ICT Sector-Wide Impact Assessment

September 2015



- Develop a more comprehensive framework for child protection, including relevant provisions for child safety online.
- consider asking companies and other governments to share expertise and good practices from other jurisdictions.
- Consider including protections for women against online harassment in the forthcoming law on violence against women.
- Support awareness raising campaigns and training around online safety and behaviour, including child safety.



# Recommendations in relations to Children's Rights



Sector Wide Impact Assessment

## Myanmar ICT Sector-Wide Impact Assessment

September 2015



### To CSOs, Human Rights Defenders and Media

- Actively advocate for and comment on changes to ICT policy, laws and regulations, particularly with regard to human rights impacts.

### To ICT companies

- Monitor business partners for child labour violations: While there is a very low likelihood of child labour in direct employment situations within skilled operations of the ICT sector, the prevalence and general acceptance of child labour in Myanmar and the difficulties of validating age means that companies need to be vigilant.
- Companies should be alert to the possibility of child labour being used in supplying products or services, such as in construction or catering, directly linked to their operations.



# Case Studies from Myanmar





# 1. Coca-Cola: Child labour in teashop distribution channels

## Findings of a study commissioned by Coca Cola:

- **Teashops employ many workers below the legal work age of 13 – most of them 12-14**
- **most children work 11 hrs/day or more (No overtime is paid)**
- **77% of children placed in their teashop job by parents, siblings, other relatives and/or friends from their home village**
- **61% of children interviewed completed 5 years of schooling or more. None of the children interviewed completed all 11 years of schooling**
- **Monthly wages in the range of 20-30 USD. (83% reported giving 90% or more of their earnings to their families)**
- **88% of children reported that they do not have a regular rest day**



*Teashop workers rest in Yangon teashop.  
Photo by Arche Advisors.*



Myanmar Tea Shop Study

Prepared for: The Coca-Cola Company  
Prepared by: ARCHE Advisors  
December 11, 2015



# Is it possible to eliminate child labour from teashops selling Coca Cola's products?

- TCCC conducted Myanmar Tea Shop Study in 2013
- TCCC engaged with CSOs, ILO, US government and other governments on the Initiative to Promote Fundamental Labor Rights and Practices in Myanmar
- TCCC supported the Swan Yi project (Pact) to empower over 25,000 Myanmar women through village-based banking and microenterprise development
- TCCC plans for future: to create opportunities for vocational training for young workers
- **What more can they do?**





## 2. H&M: Child labour in factories

- Partnered with Center for Children's Rights CSR (CCR CSR) and Business for Social Responsibility (BSR) to conduct study
- Held child labour stakeholder meeting with UNICEF, ILO, Save the Children, Institute for Human Rights and Business, MCRB and Telenor to discuss how to combat child labour
- H&M Code of Conduct (next slide) is based on ILO Conventions and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
- H&M put in place monitoring program of all suppliers in Myanmar to follow-up on their Code of Conduct
- **What more can they do?**

## **2. CHILD LABOUR IS NOT ACCEPTED**

(Refer to ILO Conventions 138 and 182 and to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child)

### **2.1 Child Labour**

H&M does not accept child labour. No person shall be employed at an age younger than 15 (or 14 where the national law so allows) or younger than the legal age for employment if this age is higher than 15.

The company must take the necessary preventive measures to ensure that it does not employ anyone below the legal age of employment.

### **2.2 Young Workers**

All legal limitations on the employment of persons below the age of 18 years must be followed.

We acknowledge that according to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, a person is a child until the age of 18. We recognise the rights of every child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.

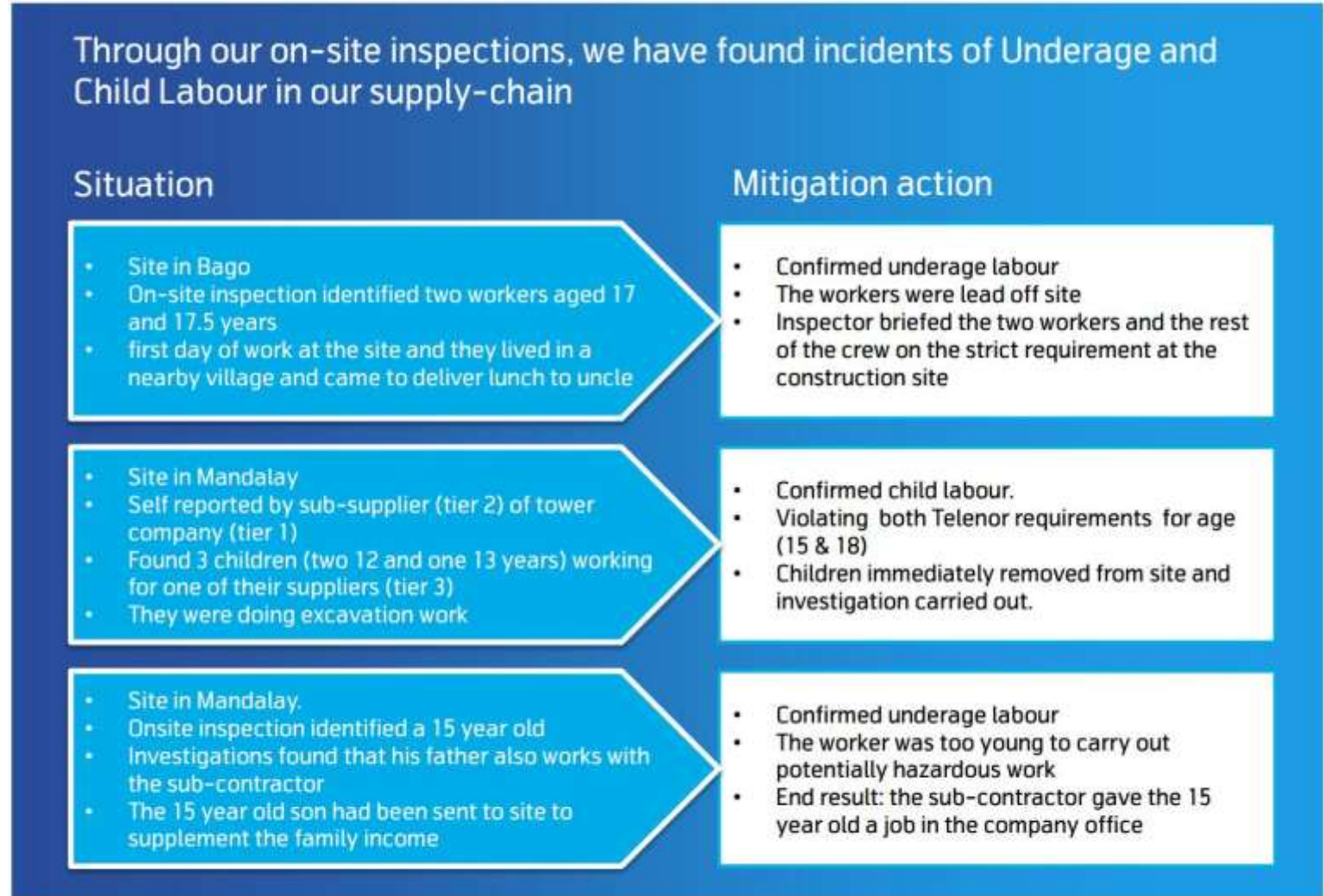
For further clarification regarding the prevention and remediation of child labour please see our Code of Conduct Guidance for Implementation of Good Labour Practice.





# 3. Telenor: Child labour in tower constructions

- Telenor reported cases of child labour among its subcontractors.
- Decided to report and make it public as part of their transparency efforts...



# 3. Telenor: Child Labour in tower construction

...a few weeks later, Telenor was accused by Norwegian NGOs of re-defining its own regulations against child labour in order to adapt to local business practice in Myanmar



## - Expecting more of Telenor

But here at home is Save the Children critical of Telenor. Communications Manager Line Hegna says Telenor settles on a minimum standard.

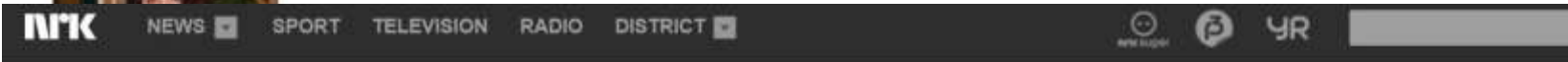


- We expect well actually more of a large Norwegian state company. As far as I know, Telenor joined the United Nations' Children's Rights Business Principles - which combat eradicating child labor and do not she says to NRK.

She also believes Telenor would be rules of hard work followed.

Hegna said the large scale of child labor children's opportunities for education aged between 5 and 15 years do not

- We therefore challenge Telenor's operations do not contribute to the committed to "child rights business" previously have said that they support, said Hegna.



Urix

Television from Urix Radio broadcasts from Urix on Saturday Correspondent Letter Nobel Peace Prize

## Criticizes Telenor of child labor in Myanmar

YANGON (NRK): In Myanmar allows Telenor that children receive work from the age 13 as long as it does not go beyond health care and schooling. - We expect well actually more of a large, Norwegian, state company, says Save the Children.

News

## Telenor lowers threshold for child labor

1 of 3 children in Myanmar have been involved in child labor, according to the UNICEF report. Save the Children is now asking Brende in addressing the problems of child labor with the authorities in the country.

TEXT: DAVID BRUNDELAND

07/12/2014

This week visiting foreign ministers, industry ministers, the royal couple and representatives of 40 Norwegian companies Myanmar.



Economic and political reforms have made Myanmar more attractive for foreign firms. Despite some improvement for the civilian population in Myanmar, child labor is still a major problem in the country. 1 of 3 children aged between 6 and 17 years in Myanmar have been involved in child labor - many of them under slave-like conditions, according to a UNICEF report from 2012.

PHOTO: Save the Children / Paul Hansen  
Poverty means that many of these children must be cared for by grandparents because the children's parents have travelled to Thailand or China in search of work.

According to national legislation, child labor is legal from the children turn 13 years. Compulsory education in the country, is just four years, when over long.

Sunday said Telenor to Dagrevisen that lowers the age limit for what is defined as child labor down accordingly.

- Legislation in Myanmar that child labor is defined as 13 years. What we are trying to say is that child labor for us is that anybody can be in any workplace when they are doing dangerous work if they are under 18, says Asia CEO for Telenor Signe Bakke told NRK.

Ask: Brende take min

### 3. Telenor: Child labour in tower construction

*“We try to say that child labour for us means that no one can perform dangerous work if they’re **under 18 years old,**”*

Sigve Brekke, chief of Telenor’s Asia operations



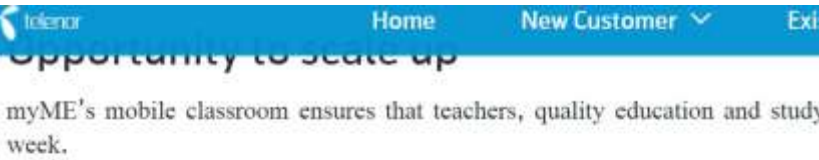
**Redd Barna**

*“We expect more from a large Norwegian state-controlled company. As far as I know, Telenor has adopted the UN’s ‘**Children’s Rights and Business Principles,**’ and they obligate the company to contribute towards getting rid of child labour, **and not employing children in any type of work.**”* Line Hegna of Redd Barna, the Norwegian chapter of Save the Children



# Strategies to eliminate child labour from suppliers

*“It’s very difficult when you come out in rural Myanmar to explain why a 17-and-a-half-year-old cannot dig a hole in the ground, why he can’t carry material” - CEO Petter Furberg*

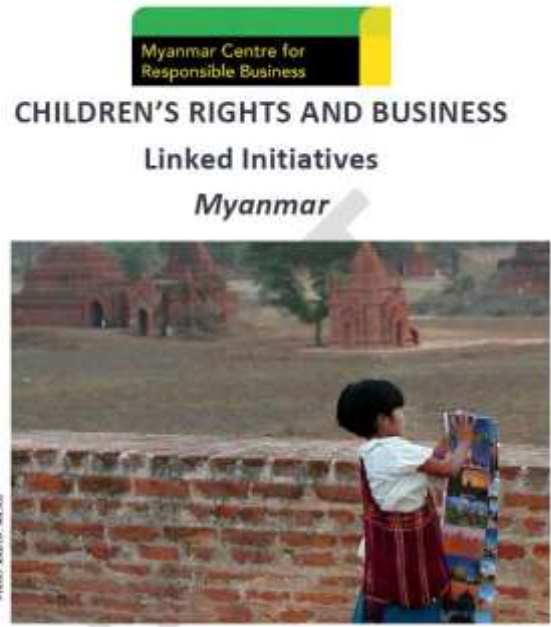


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## What is Telenor doing?

- Since August 2014 conducted more than 2700 inspections – est. 85 per week
- Children are immediately removed from the sites. Some of the 15 to 18 years old children were offered office work instead
- MyME (Myanmar Mobile Education) project to provide teashop employees 13 years or older educational opportunities
- Hired Liaison Officers for Tower companies, explaining child labour - LO ethnic nationalities themselves, trusted members of the community who know exact age of young workers
- Partnered with Marie Stopes International Myanmar (MSIM) - children and maternal health, expanding to sexual and reproductive health app
- Committed to develop 200 community information centres
- **What more can they do?**

# MCRB forthcoming publications on Children's Rights




This document aims to outline the existing initiatives that focus on children's rights and business principles in Myanmar and role of MCRB in supporting them. The initiatives below have been carried out particularly by business but also by the Government of Myanmar, international donors, international and local civil society organizations and international organizations.

Last updated: November 2015

- Linked Initiatives – examples of what business and NGOs are doing to respect and promote children's rights
- Briefing Paper on Children's Rights and Business in Myanmar (2016)
- Consideration of impact on children's rights in the Mining sector wide impact assessment

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# Thank You!

The logo consists of a green rounded rectangle at the top, a black rounded rectangle below it containing the text 'Myanmar Centre for Responsible Business' in yellow, and a yellow rounded rectangle to the right of the black one.

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Responsible Business**

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