





February 4,2020







OBJECTIVES

- Launch USAID's new <u>Issue Brief on ASM and Development</u>
- Provide an overview of USAID's global work on Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM), including where and how we seek to address the issue
- Highlight a comprehensive example of USAID's ASM programming in Colombia (the Oro Legal Program) and draw out lessons learned
- Address common challenges with ASM programming in Colombia and across the globe
- Identify opportunities for collaboration across the US Government and our partners

AGENDA



Kim Thompson, USAID Office of Land and Urban

Overview of ASM

USAID's work on the issue



Terah De Jong, Tetra Tech

Challenges, issues, lessons learned, and programming recommendations



Peter Doyle, Oro Legal

Lessons learned in formalization and working with private sector

Alternative livelihoods, degradation, and other issues in Colombia



Virtual Panel Discussion



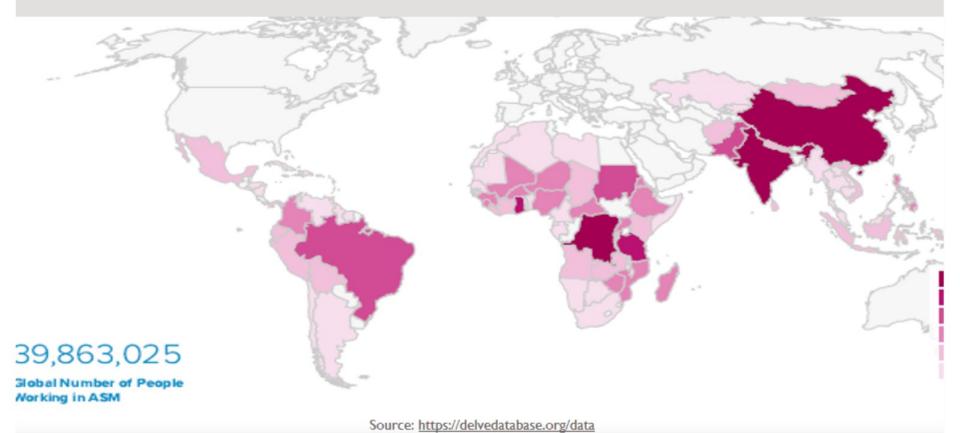
First presenter: Kim Thompson, USAID





INTRODUCTION TO ASM

- 40 million people work directly in the ASM sector
- Critical non-farm rural livelihood
- Most ASM is part of the informal economy



INTRODUCTION TO ASM

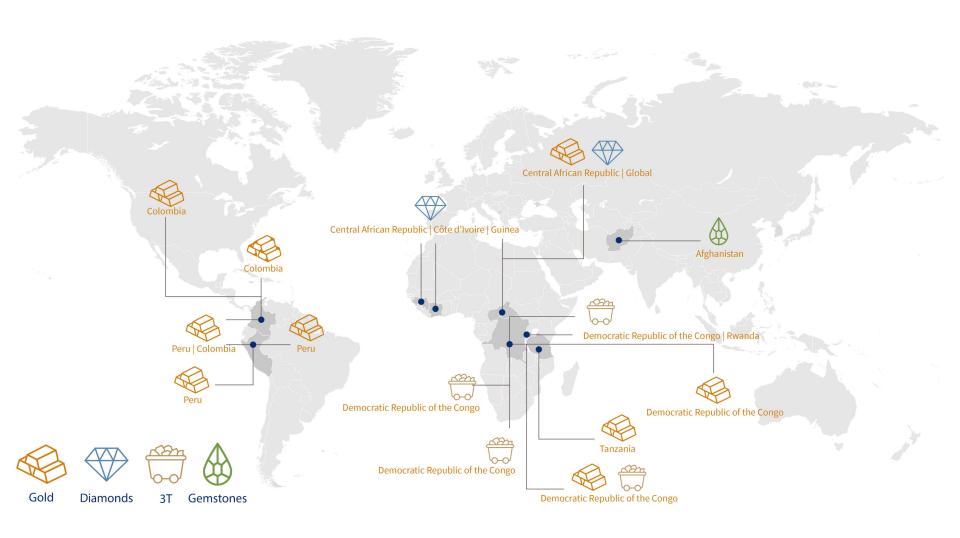
- ASM accounts for:
 - 80% of sapphires

 - 20% of gold

- 20% of diamonds
- -25% of tin and tantalum -20% of cobalt from the DRC



USAID ASM ACTIVITIES 2014-2020



Artisanal Mining in the Journey to Self-Reliance

Mining serves as a reliable, secure source of revenue for millions of men & women



The Land February 1997

Secure tenure to mineral resources increases economic self-reliance

Women are playing meaningful roles in mining, including leading cooperatives



State institutions are playing a critical role assuring a responsible minerals trade



Mitigation measures reduce environmental impacts & restore former mine sites





Mine sites certified as conflict-free are reducing exposure to armed groups



Engaging & collaborating with law enforcement, diplomats to address organized crime & vested political interests



Rights to fair compensation, safe working conditions, & humane treatment are assured

SUCCESSFUL ASM PROGRAMS EMBRACE COMPLEXITY

- Address a broad range of development challenges
- Recognize ASM as an important livelihood and seek to minimize environmental and social risks
- Pair compliance with support for mining communities
- Directly engage on issues of corruption and organized crime, without criminalizing communities
- Collaborate with government, civil society and private sector





Please enter your questions for the Kim and the panel in the chat.



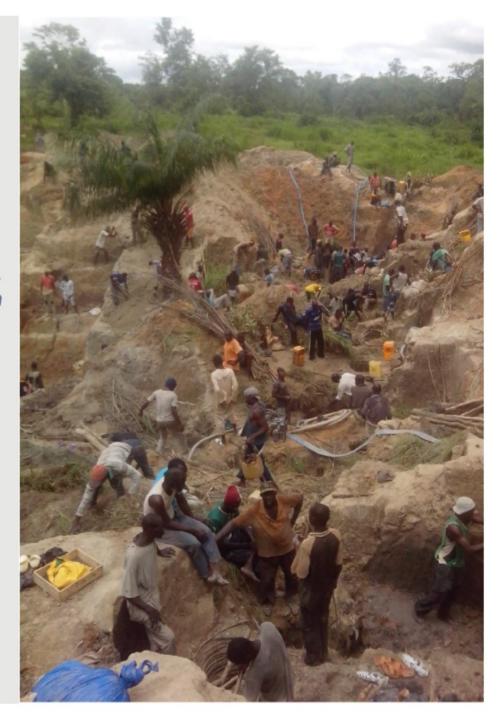
Up next:Terah De Jong





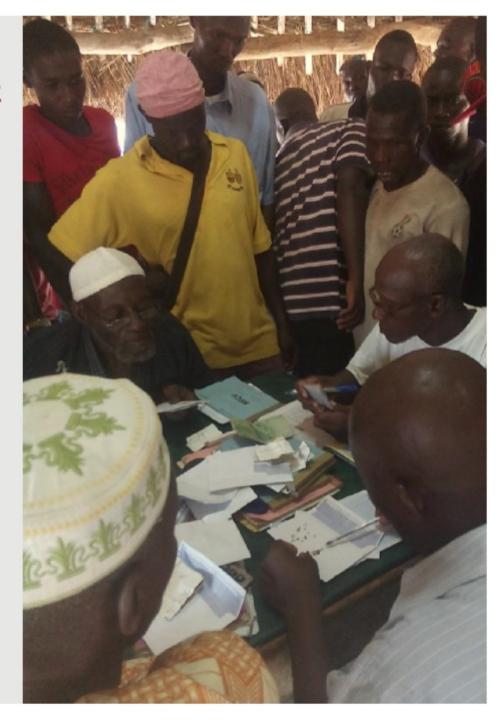
Key Issue 1: Formalization

- Formalization beyond legalization
 - Issue of ill-adapted legal frameworks, stigmatization and biases
 - Legal mining can be negative, illegal mining can be positive, depending on stakeholder
- Formalization is the process of collaborative rulesetting and rule enforcement across supply chain actors, governments and communities with the aim of enabling ASM to contribute to local and national peace and prosperity, both now and for future generations
- Technical assistance support:
 - Processes to developASM policies, action plans, procedures, legal reforms
 - Multi-stakeholder information-sharing and coordination meetings
 - Support to and engagement of interest groups, including supply chain actors
 - Dialogue, experience-sharing and awarenessraising, including targeting governments



Key Issue 2: Co-management

- Governments alone cannot manage or control most ASM
- Need for balancing of interests and checks against government abuses
- Co-management approaches:
 - Between large-scale and small-scale
 - Between upstream and downstream
 - Between customary and state
- Recognizing and securing collective and individual land tenure is key
- Co-management frameworks must be flexible, strong and dynamic so they can increase efficiency, manage conflicts, improve environmental outcomes and balance interests
- Examples from Côte d'Ivoire and Central African Republic



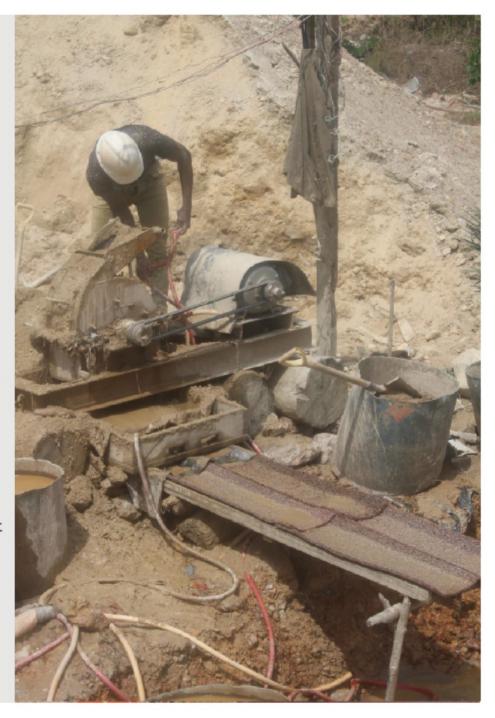
Key Issue 3: Broader economy

- Mining does not occur in a vacuum
- ASM is part of highly organized and complex supply chain
 - Need to understand and engage downstream actors (including spoilers)
 - Links between finance and trade
- ASM is part of diversified but often precarious rural economy
 - Enhance linkages to agriculture, other sectors
 - Women, even if not mining, are key
 - Local solutions to finance and technology
- Environmental management solutions are most effective when linked to community comanagement and broader livelihoods
 - Rules on where and how mining occurs at local level with government support
 - Post-mining reclamation through agriculture



Key Issue 4: Mechanization

- Classic definition of ASM increasingly outdated
- Notion of "graduation" between rigid categories problematic; sites are often hybrid and diverse with excavators coexisting with tailings washers
- Increasing mechanization driven by cheaper technology, capital inflow and deeper deposits
- Mechanization can increase environmental impacts and productivity, can affect laborers and landless. Some lessons:
 - Focus on prospection / planning (ex. handaugers, SMARTER mining techniques)
 - Technology transfer and business development to local equipment suppliers
 - Create flexible ASM definition and regulatory tools
 - Facilitate miner access to technology (equipment rental pools, facilitate partnerships with investors)
 - Focus on labor organizing for better conditions
 - Link mechanization to the co-management and collaborative rule-setting framework



Key Issue 5: Politics / crime

- ASM supply chains highly vulnerable to capture by criminal consortia (combining politics, business and crime)
- Power asymmetries, vested interests, corruption make reform challenging
- Stakeholder approach to identify spoilers and champions is key
- Political-technical coordination essential for progress:
 - Promotion of advocacy (civil society, miner organizations and news media)
 - Engagement with law enforcement
 - Donor coordination to leverage funds and maximize impact
 - Informal working groups with diplomats for demarches and coordination





Please enter your questions for the Terah and the panel in the chat.



Up next: Peter Doyle, Oro Legal



2/3/2020



The Legal Gold Activity seeks to:

- Legalize and formalize ASGM where it is currently feasible to do so.
- Mitigate the landscape impact of previous illegal/informal alluvial mining.
- Provide economic alternatives for those who cannot, or should not, practice ASGM.



I.ASGM Formalization in Practice

- Many are called but few are chosen.
- · Becoming formal is much more than being legal.
- Behavior change is intimately immersed in local culture.

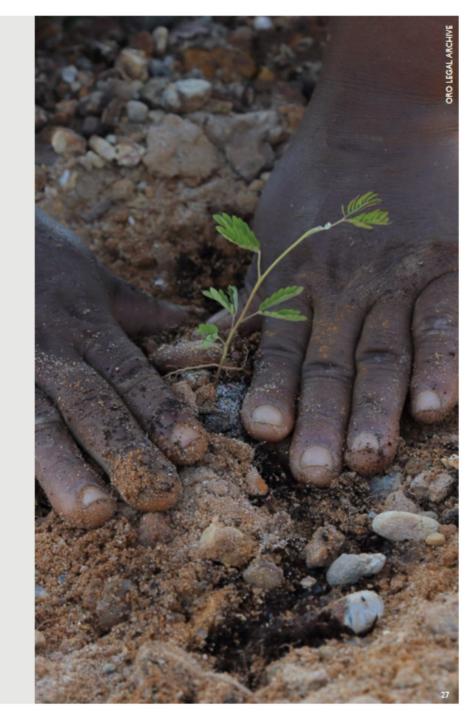


Video 1: Responsible ASGM

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w1biPAq56ZM&feature=youtu.be

2. Rehabilitation of Degraded Landscapes

- A low-cost approach.
- Making a wager on mother nature.
- Multi-stakeholder where possible.



Video 2: Rehabilitation of degraded mining sites

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tC2F24qY40o&feature=youtu.be

3. Economic Alternatives to ASGM

- Context specific.
- Generating REAL remuneration to compete with returns from mining.
- A particular focus on women and young people.



Video 3: Economic alternatives to illegal mining

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ISuFoc7ifhI&feature=youtu.be

4. Women in Mining

- A small but important cohort of ASGM.
- Well organized and open to change.
- High levels of commitment to social and environmental improvement.



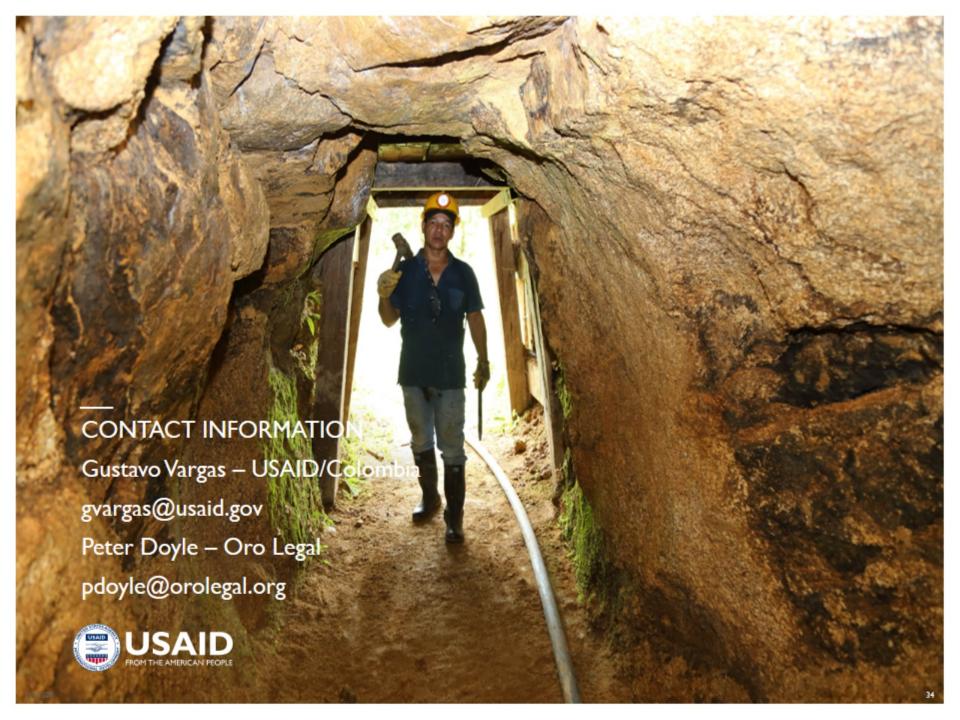
Video 4: Women in mining

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pTeQleu1dIM&feature=youtu.be

5. Some final thoughts

- ASGM should not be for everybody, but for those that can it should be easier to become both legal and formal.
- Public policy should reflect genuine differentiation between larger and smaller miners.
- It is difficult for miners to become formal without committed private sector partners.
- Well done ASGM formalization has large pay-offs in both improved environmental stewardship and licit economic development.





Virtual Panel Discussion



Kim Thompson, USAID Office of Land and Urban



Terah De Jong, Technical Advisor, USAID AMPR Project



Peter Doyle, Chief of Party, Oro Legal



Thank you for attending! Please complete the evaluation before leaving.



For more information, visit: http://land-links.org/asm Contact E3/Land Office at: landmatters@usaid.gov

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