



Sustainable Mercury Reduction Practices

Lessons Learned and the Way Forward

Global ASGM Forum 2013 – Lima, Peru

Yves Bertran Alvarez





Outline of the Presentation

- 1 Lessons learned from pilot experiments in Senegal (2007-2009)
 - Achievements, bottlenecks
 - Lessons learnt and feedbacks
- 2 How the experience may be continued: a new project jointly executed by ARM and AGC
 - Dissemination of good practices
 - Ways toward sustainability
- 3 The crucial role of Governments
 - Incentives, legal framework, formalisation

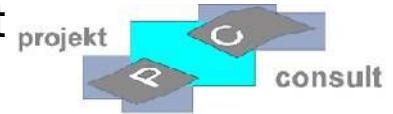


Retort Service Pilot Project In Senegal (2007-2010)

- Adapt a tool to the expectations of the miners
 - Quick
 - Giving Good looking product
 - Low maintenance
- Disseminate good practices
 - Perform amalgam burning in a single place
 - Adopt standard operating procedure
 - Monitor performance and results



A Project funded by European Union and implemented by Projekt-Consult



Implemented under the direction of the Government of Senegal



Approach For Appropriation of the Tool

- Involve the miners in the design of the tool
- Take into account their concerns
- Find cheap and low tech ways for maintenance and monitoring
 - Tool built locally
 - Monitor with standard scales used by buyers
- Include pilot experiment within a formalisation process
 - Access to mining authorisation
 - Improvement of organisation of the mine





Achievements and problems

- Miners satisfied with quality of result and operation of tool
- Miners come the retorting service place
- ASMO management agrees to promote the use of the retorting centre
- Miners appreciate the recovery of mercury

- Not All of the miners use the service
- The ASMO is not successful in making the rule for amalgam burning
- Miners do not easily change habits
- Not an economically sustainable service





Feedback From Field Experiments

- Lack of incentives to adopt good practices
- Poor internal enforcement of the rules => The role of organisation!
- No external source of information on the mercury issue
 - Mining and sanitary authorities are not playing a role
 - Poor access to technology and knowledge
- Need to adapt techniques to local situation
- Lack of easy means to detect Hg presence/pollution
- Informed miners are more sensitive to the issue
- Recovery if a good incentive



Approach of a New Project in Western Africa

- Covering **Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal**
- Technical/formalisation processes in parallel
 - Specific approach on Hg issues
- Work with local NGOs
- Measurable improvement with certification
- Economic incentive with Fairmined bonus
- Enhance inter-relations amongst miners
- Holistic approach - interacting parameters

A Multi-donor project Monitored
by UNIDO





Specificity of the Fairmined Standard

- Strong economic incentive
- Knowledge transfer to local NGOs for a long term and local support to ASMOs
- Develop indicators with the ASMOs to measure progress
- Importance of the community development
 - Make more money => greater part of the income to the miners
 - Increase quality of life at the local level
- Develop relationships and organizations that organize the

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_14443

