

# Policy and Regulation in Artisanal Mining Communities:

Examining Strategies, Experiences and Key Lessons

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## Presentation Objectives

### 1) Review key governance challenges in ASM sector

- What are the main challenges with regulating and formalizing ASM?
- How to address socioeconomic & environmental goals?
- What does a “participatory approach” mean?

### 2) Concrete lessons from recent development programs

- highlight insights from UN pilot initiatives in Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Indonesia
- examine the importance of building collaborations with poorer ASM communities (unlicensed and licensed)

### 3) Outline policy options and points for discussion

## Governance Challenges Are Growing - Understanding the Diverse Identities of ASM Populations is Key

- 80 to 100 million people depend on ASM
  - “push factors” and “pull factors”
- Populations are diverse – often both women and men; working on land (reef mining), in forests, in rivers (alluvial gold panning), etc.
- Work as organizations, groups, associations, individuals, families
- Usually working without official legal status – “informal sector”



## The value of sharing ideas about licensing models...

- Many governments have not yet developed “artisanal” or “small-scale” mining policies.
- Some countries have “artisanal mining” laws (non-mechanized)
- Some countries have “small-scale mining” policies (mechanized)
- Multiple definitions need to be discussed...  
Do laws exclude/marginalize ASM?

### **From the Perspective of Miners Interviewed...**

- Lack of assistance
- Policing and military crackdowns do not work

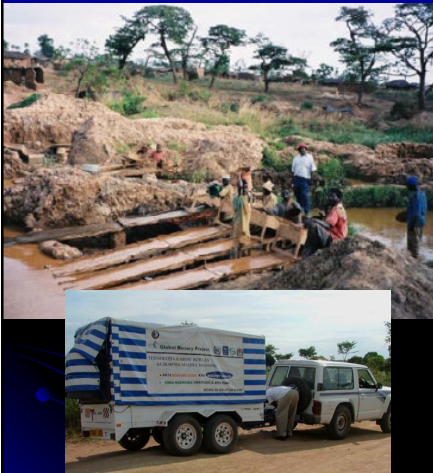
### **Are Regulations and Administrative Procedures Too Complex and Bureaucratic?**

- Many miners do not know how to apply for a mining license
- For many people, the laws are bureaucratic, excessively complicated (need to travel long distance to cities on the other side of the country), and mining licenses can be expensive
- Miners want to know their rights and obligations; but there are unclear environmental regulations/guidelines on mercury use/best practices – and no support services available

### **How to remove barriers to adoption of cleaner practices?**

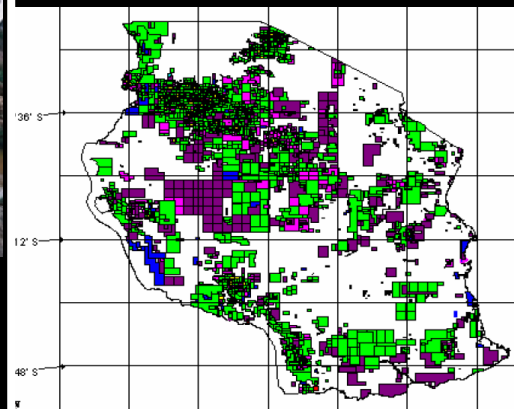
- Integrate mercury reduction into community development priorities
- Build trustful relationships; continuous support for communities
- Work with leaders - strengthen formal and informal governance
- Seek out vulnerable groups (women amalgam burners, etc)
- Improve marginalized groups' participation and access to licenses
- Promote equitable distribution of resources and opportunities
- Participatory diagnostic of community development plans

## Case Study 1: Training ASM Workers in Tanzania



## Are there "legal spaces" where ASM communities can work?

**Tanzania Mineral Rights Map**  
- mostly large & medium size companies



- 1) Government has begun a process of DESIGNATING SPECIAL ASM AREAS (and developed mercury management guidelines)
- 2) Create policies that ensure companies relinquish concession areas that are not used after a certain time period
- 3) Policies promoting collaboration between companies and ASM groups
- Other study findings: improving local access to micro-finance and technology assistance is key

## Policy Goals: Finding the right local organizations to support



Training on Retorts (Reducing Mercury Risks) in Zimbabwe



Training on Sluice Designs in Indonesia

- Field experiences show that numerous benefits accrue when governments and other agencies form partnerships with local groups, to assist miners and improve technology
- Increase funds for local district offices to provide outreach services in mining areas

## How can governments develop effective mercury policies?

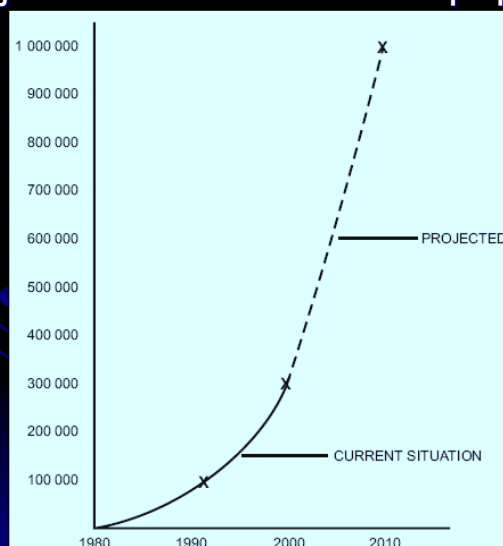


*Numerous studies indicate that:*

- *Criminalizing mercury use is often not an effective approach*
- *Improvements can be made by setting simple minimum requirements for eliminating mercury misuses and hazards in ASM (in Law/Policy/Regulatory Codes of Practice)*

## Case Study 2: ASM policy in Zimbabwe...

### Projected increase in ASM population



➤ 1 million  
ASMs  
working in  
Zimbabwe  
sector  
(included non-  
mechanized and  
mechanized ASM)

## GMP Policy Recommendations in Zimbabwe: Focus on Milling Centres



- Focus on national policies to reduce Hg misuse & replace inequitable technology in mills
- Hundreds of registered milling centers nationwide
- Mills are main sites of pollution
- Fixed centers, often near villages

## *Managing Concessions and Mills: Community-based monitoring through multi-actor accountability*



*Mine owners, mine managers, and gold dealers  
are legally responsible (as well as miners)*

## Eliminating Major Hazards in Milling ("Centralized" / "Semi-Formal" ASM)



## Need to Simplify or Replace "EIA" (Environmental Impact Assessment) Protocols

*Model needs to be specific for ASM (not designed for LSM):*

*-Simple, Clear*

*-Address all major risks (incl. Hg)*

*-Streamlined, Not bureaucratic*

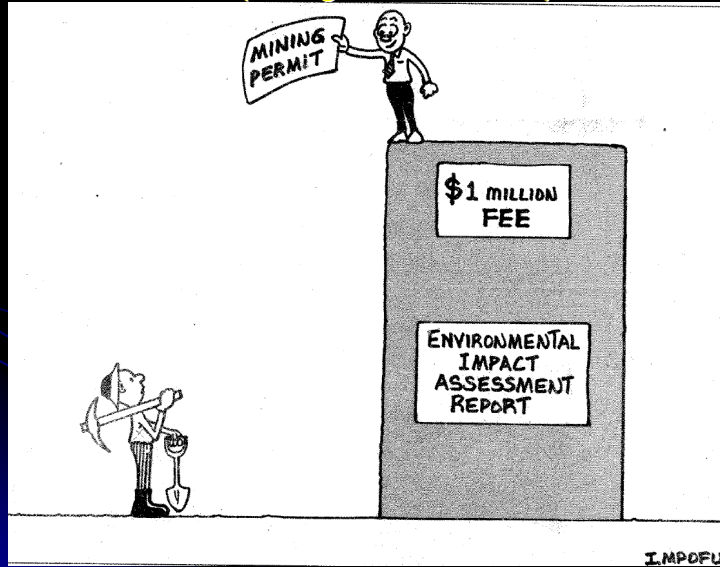
*-User-friendly*

*-Appropriate for subsistence workers*



**Policy options: Replace EIA system with Environmental Management Plans (EMPs)  
or simplified set of Regulatory Codes**

**National environmental regulations –  
Top-down model in Zimbabwe...too expensive  
(designed for LSM)**



The Herald, 2007 - Zimbabwe

**Case Study 3:  
Policy Lessons in Indonesia**

Rural Gold Mining Areas



Urban Gold Shops



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\\_14827](https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_14827)

