

## **CASM 2009 MOZAMBIQUE**

JON HOBBS (CHAIRMAN – CASM)





The 100 million who depend on artisanal mining for their livelihoods, including millions of women and children, are extremely poor and vulnerable to exploitation. I am pleased to support CASM's work in this area. It is only by making the sector more efficient and environmental aware, and above all by ensuring that artisanal miners get a fairer deal from mine to to market, that ASM can contribute to growth and development in

## THE PARADOX

A country's mineral wealth should be basis for

Economic Growth
Poverty Reduction
Stability
and
Sustainable Development

**HOWEVER** 

Resource rich countries are (sometimes) characterised by
Conflict, Poverty, Corruption, Civil strife

#### **NOT INEVITABLE:**

- Good Governance, Protection of Rights, Adequate Environmental and Social Safeguards, Equitable Sharing of benefits.
- Sharing of benefits.

  Greater transparency, accountability and openness
- Strengthened government institutions
- Improved financial and budget management
- Fairer administrative and judicial systems
- Multi stakeholder participation
- Democratic accountability
- Protection of human rights
- rule of law

## **The Mining Continuum**

Mining Sector is Heterogeneous





**Large Scale Mining** 

**Medium Scale Mining** (Juniors)

**Small Scale Mining** 

**Artisanal Mining** 





## What is ASM....?

'PRIMITIVE' / 'RUDIMENTARY'

Characterized by groups or individuals exploiting deposits - usually illegally with the simplest equipment'

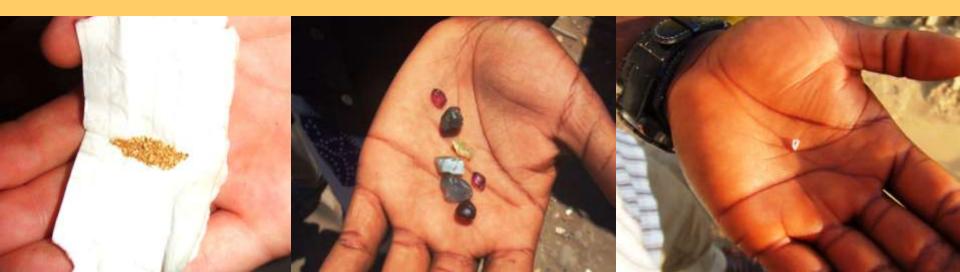


**Definition:** usually based on some criteria - production, depth of workings, capital investment, mineral type, use of machinery or explosives, numbers of workers, size of concession, etc.

Galemsey (Ghana), Panners (Zimbabwe), Nyonga (Tanzania -Tanzanite) Warare (Ethiopia) Diggers (Sierra Leone), Ninjas (Mongolia) Cresseurs or Orpailleurs in many Francophone countries, Garimperios in Southern Lusaphone countries



13 -20 million workforce worldwide 80 -100 million potentially dependent on AM world-wide 80 -100 million potentially dependent on AM



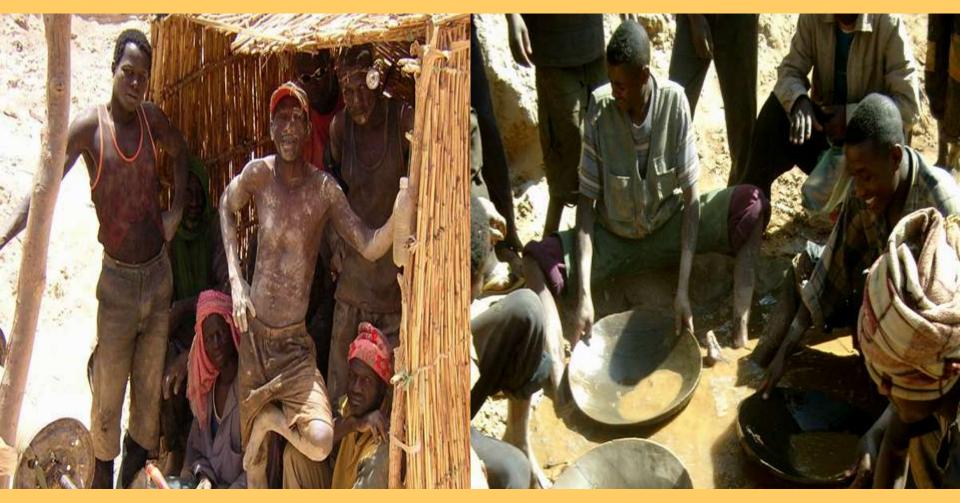


HISTORY AND TRADITION OF MINING IS ARTISAN

ALWAYS INFORMAL OFTEN ILLEGAL, (FREQUENTLY TREATED WITH HOSTILITY).



- •Lack of an enabling policy to help formalise, empower and assist the ASM sector.
- Lack of government capacity to regulate, monitor or assist the ASM sector



**Poverty** - Majority of ASM communities live below the poverty line.

**Dynamic -** ASM sector is expected to triple over the next decade.



**Child Labor: Exploitation of the vulnerable** 

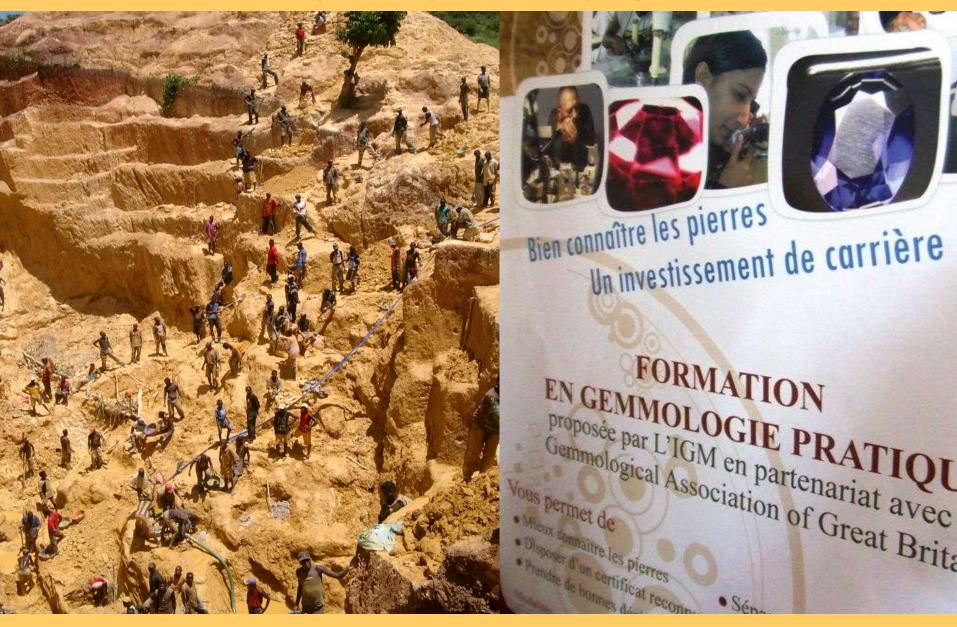


**Technology** - rudimentary, labour intensive and largely unskilled

•Health & Safety - appalling working conditions

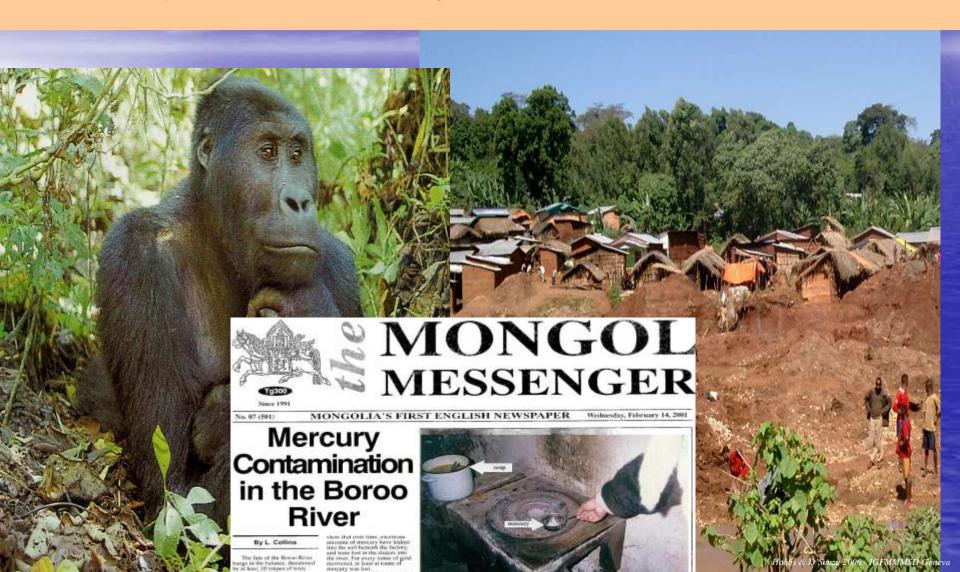


Conflict prone: Frequently implicated in conflicts, tensions, mistrust with communities, Large Scale Mining, authorities, LSM etc. D'Souza 2006 - IGFMMIS.



Often poorly organised.

- •Environment ASM invariably environmentally destructive and unsustainable.
- •Community Health deteriorating health conditions in rural ASM areas





•Under resourced.

**Finance/Credit -** Few miners are able to access necessary capital and lack acceptable forms of collateral or land rights. **Mineral Markets** - ASM miners do not have access to markets

#### THE ASM AGENDA

**DFID** 

**INAPPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY** 

LACK ACCESS TO SERVICES

**POOR GOVERNANCE** 

**EXPLOITATION** 

**PROSTITUTION** 

**DISEASE** 

FAIR ETHICAL TRADE

**HEAVY METALS** 

**GENDER INEQUITY** 

**POVERTY** 

**TRANSPARENCY** 

**BUSH MEAT** 

CASM

Knowledge Generator
Knowledge Sharer
Facilitator
Network Builder

Catalyst

**RIGHTS RECOGNISED** 

**HEALTH & SAFETY** 

**VIOLENCE** 

**ACCIDENTS/ RISK** 

CORRUPTION

**EDUCATION** 

**POOR HYGIENE/ SANITATION** 

**ACCESS TO CREDIT** 

CONFLICT

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT** 

**HAZARDOUS CHILD LABOUR** 

**HIV: AIDS/ MALARIA** 

**VULNERABILITY** 

**ALCOHOLISM** 

## THE CASM GLOBAL NETWORK





## **CASM - A GLOBAL NETWORK**

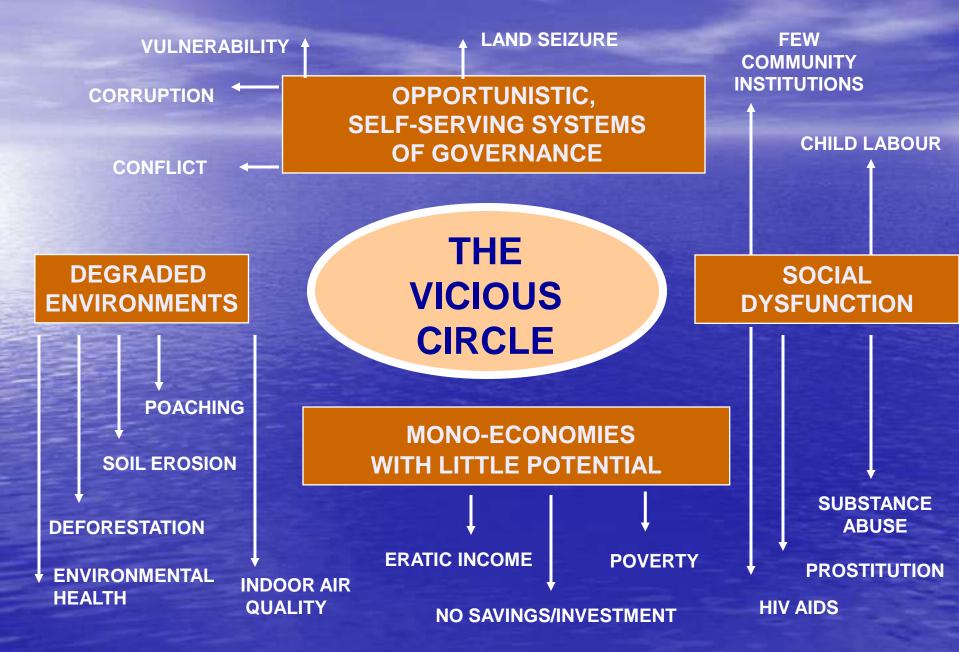


"Reducing poverty by

improving the environmental, social and economic performance of ASM in developing countries".



## From Enclave Mining Communities...



## ....to Sustainable Communities

RESOURCE RIGHTS

TRANSPARENT/
EQUITABLE
GOVERNANCE
SYSTEMS

IMPROVED CAPACITY TO PLAN AND MANAGE COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

ENVIRONMENTAL INTEGRITY

THE VIRTUOUS CIRCLE

SOCIAL
AND CULTURAL
WELL BEING

SHE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

ECONOMIC VITALITY

AND

DIVERSIFICATION

COMMUNITY ORGANISATION
AND PARTICIPATION

POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL

REINVESTMENT OF INCOME INTO LOCAL ECONOMY

MORE EQUITABLE
DISTRIBUTION OF
ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

## **CASM's OBJECTIVES**

A PLATFORM FOR....

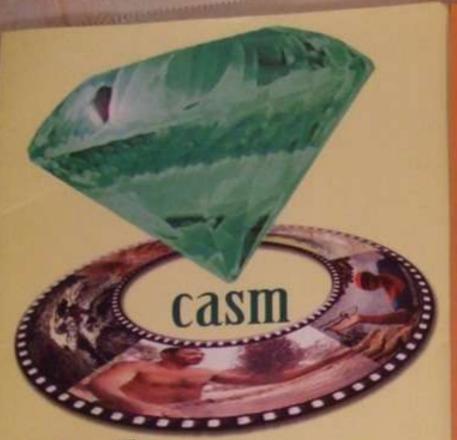
KNOWLEDGE
DEVELOPMENT AND
SHARING

BUILD NETWORKS AND PARTNERSHIPS

REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

**ADVOCACY** 





# Annual General Meeting and Learning Event

Building Sustainable Communities through Small-scale Mining

September 18-24, 2005 in Salvador, Bahia, Brazil



4<sup>th</sup> Annual General Meeting & Learning Event Communities & Small Scale Mining (CASM)

ASM

Creating Sustainability From Mine to Market





## **GLOBAL INITIATIVES**



## KIMBERLEY PROCESS CERTIFICATION SCHEME



FLAWED IF DON'T RECOGNISE THE DIVERSITY





## **Natural Resources Charter**

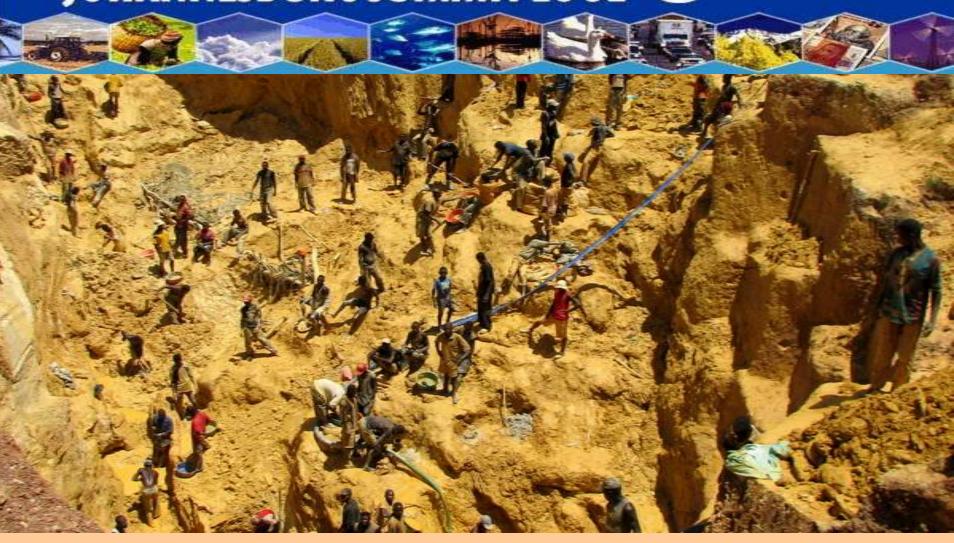


## **International Labor Organization**

**Eliminating Hazardous Child Labour** 







Reporting ASM progress

Johannesburg Plan of Implementation
2010-2011

## REGIONAL AND NATIONAL POLICIES PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Session One (Liberia and Afghanistan)
Session Two (Peru, Madagascar, Mongolia)
Session Three (MOZAMBIQUE)
Session Six (Thursday – Africa Day)

(and many other countries during the course of the conference)

#### SECTOR AND ISSUE SPECIFIC INTERESTS

## The Parallel Sessions (Wednesday)

- Responsible Business approaches
- Managing conflict between LS SM mining.
- Fair and ethical trade
- Mining in post conflict situations
- Gender issues
- Education and Capacity Building
- Mercury use/ SHE issues



