

# International Practices on Responsible ASGM

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**IGF**

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INTERGOVERNMENTAL FORUM  
on Mining, Minerals, Metals and  
Sustainable Development



A VOLUNTARY INITIATIVE  
CREATED THROUGH  
THE UN IN 2005



86 MEMBER  
COUNTRIES

DEDICATED TO IMPROVING MINING  
GOVERNANCE TO HELP ACHIEVE THE  
UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS.



# How do we help governments?

IN-COUNTRY  
ASSESSMENTS



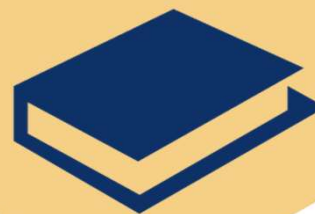
CAPACITY  
BUILDING



TECHNICAL  
ASSISTANCE



GUIDANCE FOR  
GOVERNMENTS



EVENTS &  
CONFERENCES



# 85 MEMBER COUNTRIES



## AMERICAS

|                    |                          |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Argentina          | Republic of Panama       |
| <del>Bolivia</del> | Ecuador                  |
| Brazil             | El Salvador              |
| Canada             | Guatemala                |
| Chile              | Guyana                   |
| Colombia           | Honduras                 |
| Costa Rica         | Jamaica                  |
| Dominican          | Mexico                   |
|                    | Paraguay                 |
|                    | Peru                     |
|                    | Suriname                 |
|                    | United States of America |
|                    | Uruguay                  |

## AFRICA

|              |               |              |              |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Botswana     | Gabon         | Mauritania   | South Africa |
| Burkina Faso | Ghana         | Morocco      | South Sudan  |
| Burundi      | Guinea        | Mozambique   | Sudan        |
| Cameroon     | Guinea-Bissau | Namibia      | Tanzania     |
| Chad         | Kenya         | Niger        | Togo         |
| Comoros      | Lesotho       | Nigeria      | Uganda       |
| Congo        | Liberia       | Rwanda       | Zambia       |
| Egypt        | Madagascar    | Senegal      | Zimbabwe     |
| Eswatini     | Malawi        | Sierra Leone |              |
| Ethiopia     | Mali          | Somalia      |              |

## EURASIA

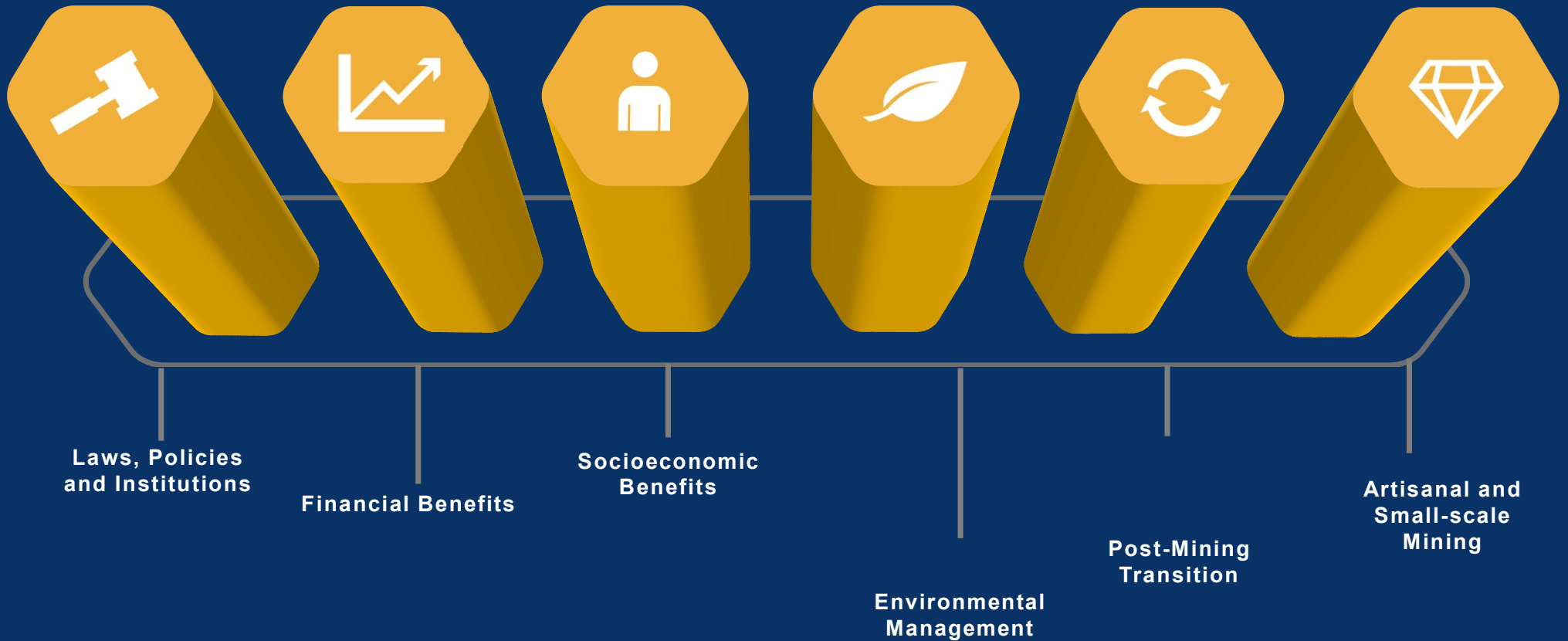
|             |             |                    |
|-------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Afghanistan | Ireland     | Russian Federation |
| Armenia     | Kazakhstan  | Saudi Arabia       |
| Bhutan      | Kyrgyzstan  | Sweden             |
| Cambodia    | Laos        | Thailand           |
| France      | Mongolia    | Timor-Leste        |
| Georgia     | Myanmar     | United Kingdom     |
| Germany     | Netherlands |                    |
| India       | Philippines |                    |
| Iran        | Romania     |                    |

## OCEANIA

|                  |
|------------------|
| Fiji             |
| Papua New Guinea |



# MINING POLICY FRAMEWORK





## ASM Program

- **Knowledge products**

- Guidance for Governments: Managing ASM
- Reports
- Policy papers
- Case studies

- **Events**

- Webinars
- AGMs
- Participation in ASM-related events

- **Technical assistance**

- Country technical assistance
- Regional workshops

**PROGRAMS**



## Publications

2017

- Guidance for Governments: Managing artisanal and small-scale mining

2018

- Global Trends in Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM): A review of key numbers and issues
- Women in Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining: Interventions for greater participation

2019

- Skills Building for Women in Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining
- Women in Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining: Interventions for greater participation

2020

- Analyse comparative des textes juridiques applicables à l'exploitation minière artisanale de l'or dans l'espace UEMOA
- ASM and COVID-19: IGF member survey of challenges and opportunities
- Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining and COVID-19: Responding to the pandemic

2022

- Gendered Impacts of COVID-19 on ASM
- Gender in Mining Governance: An annotated bibliography for ASM
- Illicit Financial Flows and Conflict in ASGM: Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger

2024

- ASGM Tailings Management and Reprocessing Governance: Global trends
- Modernizing Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining: Harnessing new technologies for sustainable development

## TA/Capacity Building

- PanAf Geo
- Regional guidance workshop in:
  - Anglophone (Kenya)
  - Francophone Africa (Cameroon)
  - Latin America (Dom Rep)
- Guidance implementation in Brazil
- Guidance implementation in Paraguay
- Guidance implementation in Ethiopia (virtual)
- Workshop on IFFs in Niger
- Gender and ASM in Nigeria
- Illicit activities in Latin American mining
- ASGM
- Non-metallic mining regulations
- ASEAN ASM workshop
- Upcoming: Closure and ASM East Africa, ASM and environmental management Cameroon, ASM and Gender SADC



M  
P  
F  
S



 **Pillar 6:**  
**Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining**



# IGF Pillar 6: ASM



6.1 ASM ACTIVITIES IN THE LEGAL SYSTEM



6.2 ASM ACTIVITIES IN THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM



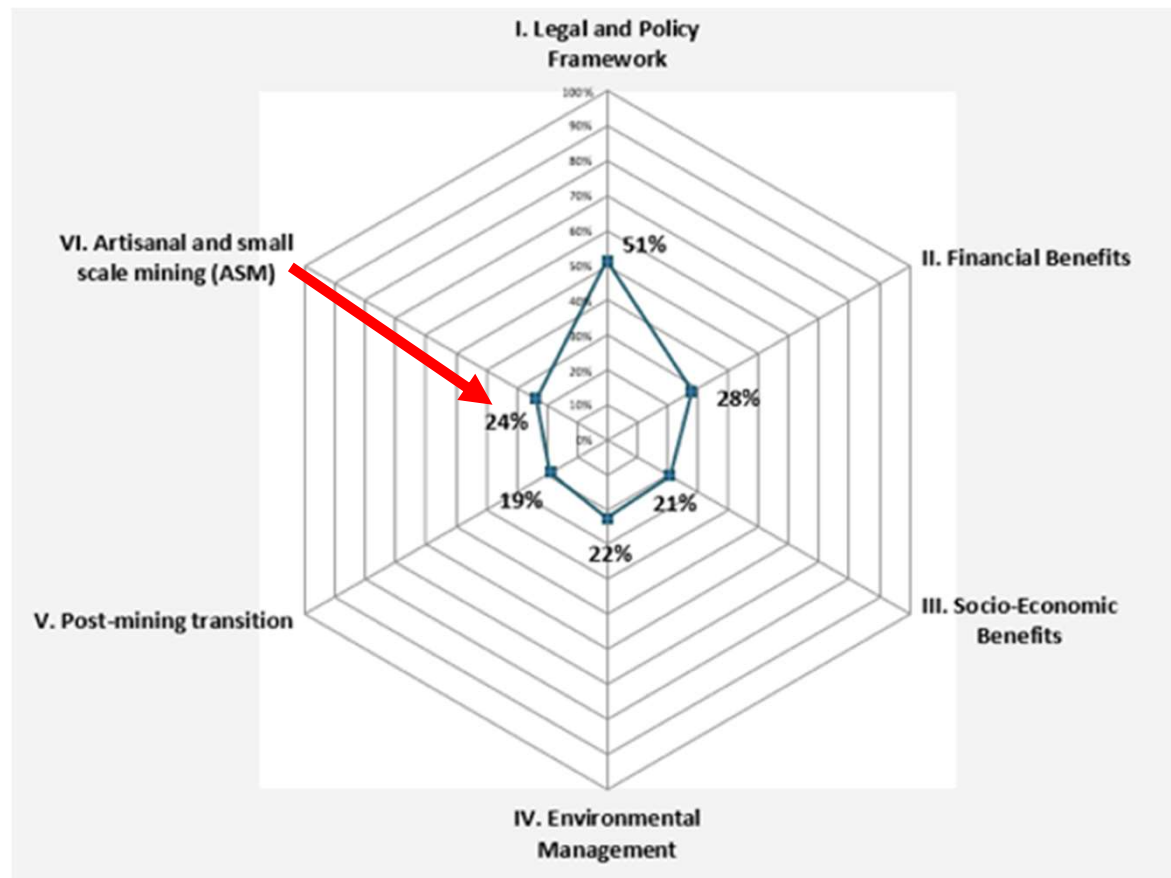
6.3 SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTIONS IN ASM





# IGF

## Global analysis



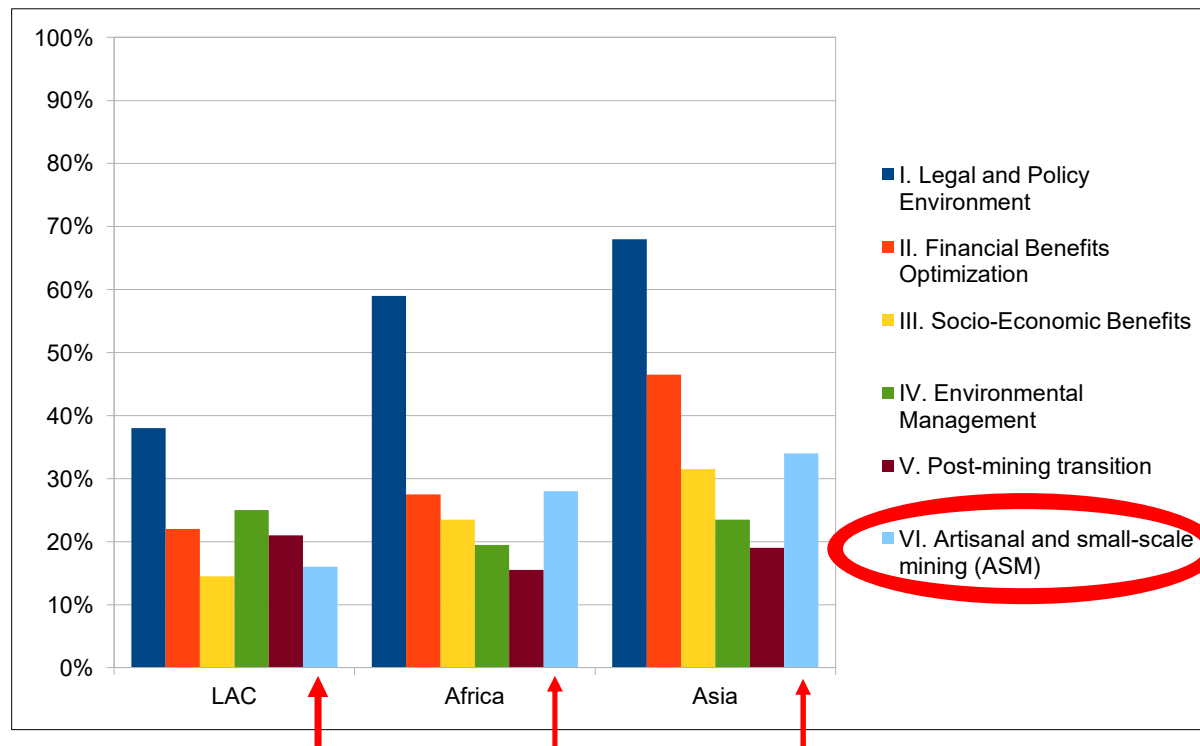
### List of countries analyzed

1. Mongolia
2. Senegal
3. Kyrgyz Republic
4. Dominican Republic
5. Madagascar
6. Ecuador
7. Rwanda
8. Uganda
9. Namibia
10. Mauritania
11. Jamaica
12. Suriname
13. Honduras
14. Panama



# IGF

## Regional analysis



Out of the fourteen MPF assessments, six member countries were located in LAC, six in Africa and the remaining two in Asia. The results were the following: LAC stood at an average of 23%, Africa stood at 29%, and Asia at 38% of the implementation of MPF recommendations across all thematic areas.



# IGF Pillar 6: ASM



6.1 ASM ACTIVITIES IN THE **LEGAL SYSTEM**



6.2 ASM ACTIVITIES IN THE **ECONOMIC SYSTEM**



6.3 **SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTIONS IN ASM**





## PILLAR 6: ARTISANAL AND SMALL-SCALE MINING

### Integrating informal ASM activities into the legal system

- Legal frameworks
- Technical support to government bodies
- Develop formalization strategies

### Integrating informal ASM activities into the formal economic system

- Geological info and mapping
- Savings
- Collection and management and reinvestment of ASM revenue
- Encourage fair trade initiatives
- Encourage LSM/ASM collaboration

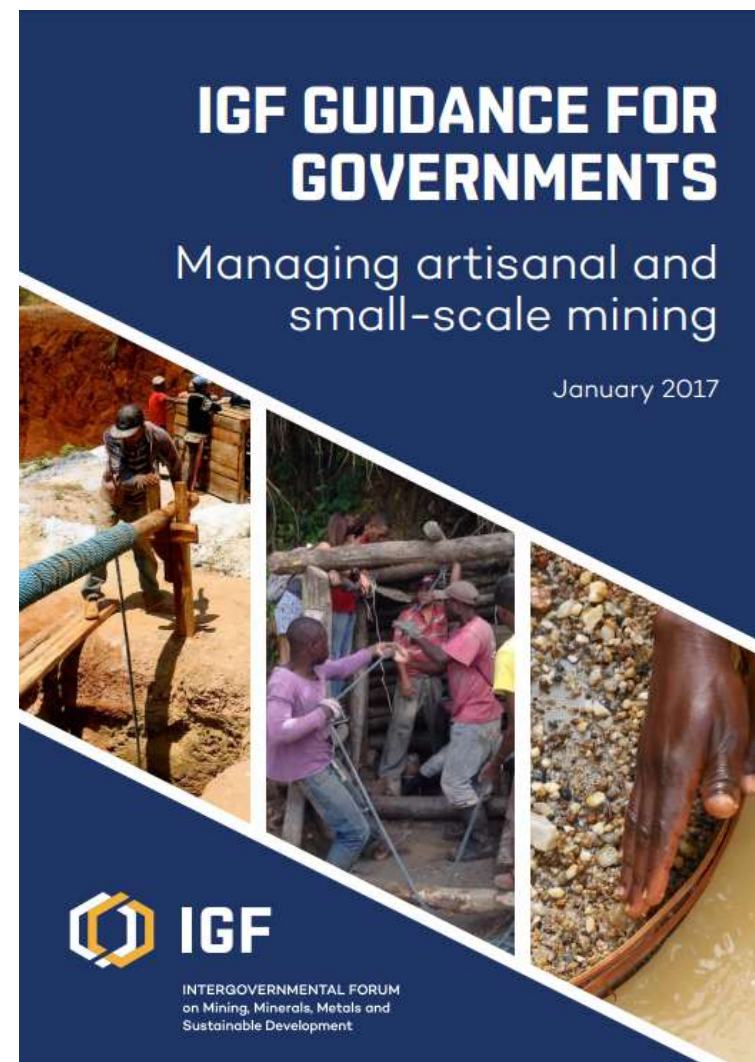
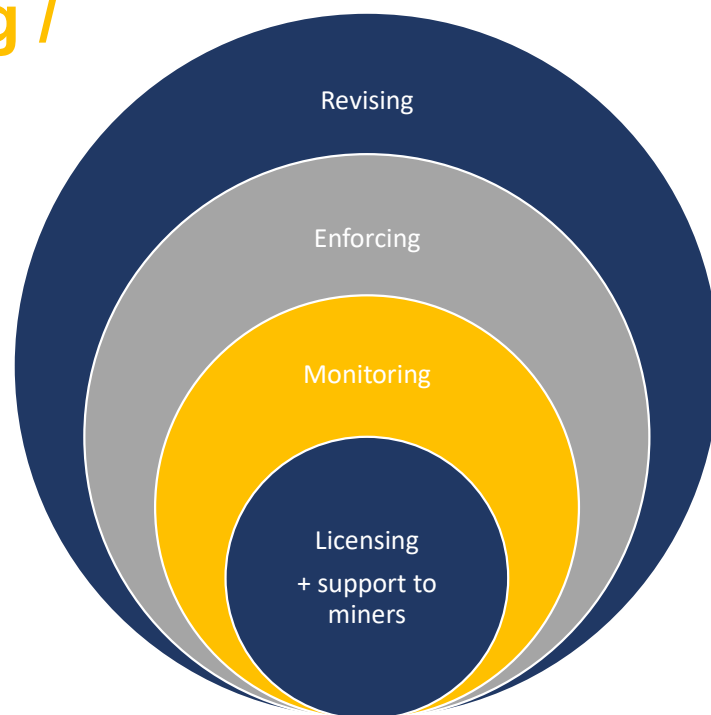
### Reducing the social and environmental impacts of ASM

- Training on productivity, environmental, water resources, deforestation, use of mercury, safe working conditions, health care
- Programs on health and education
- Child labour law enforcement
- Role of women in ASM



# ASM MANAGEMENT STRATEGY:

Specific for each  
type of mining /  
region

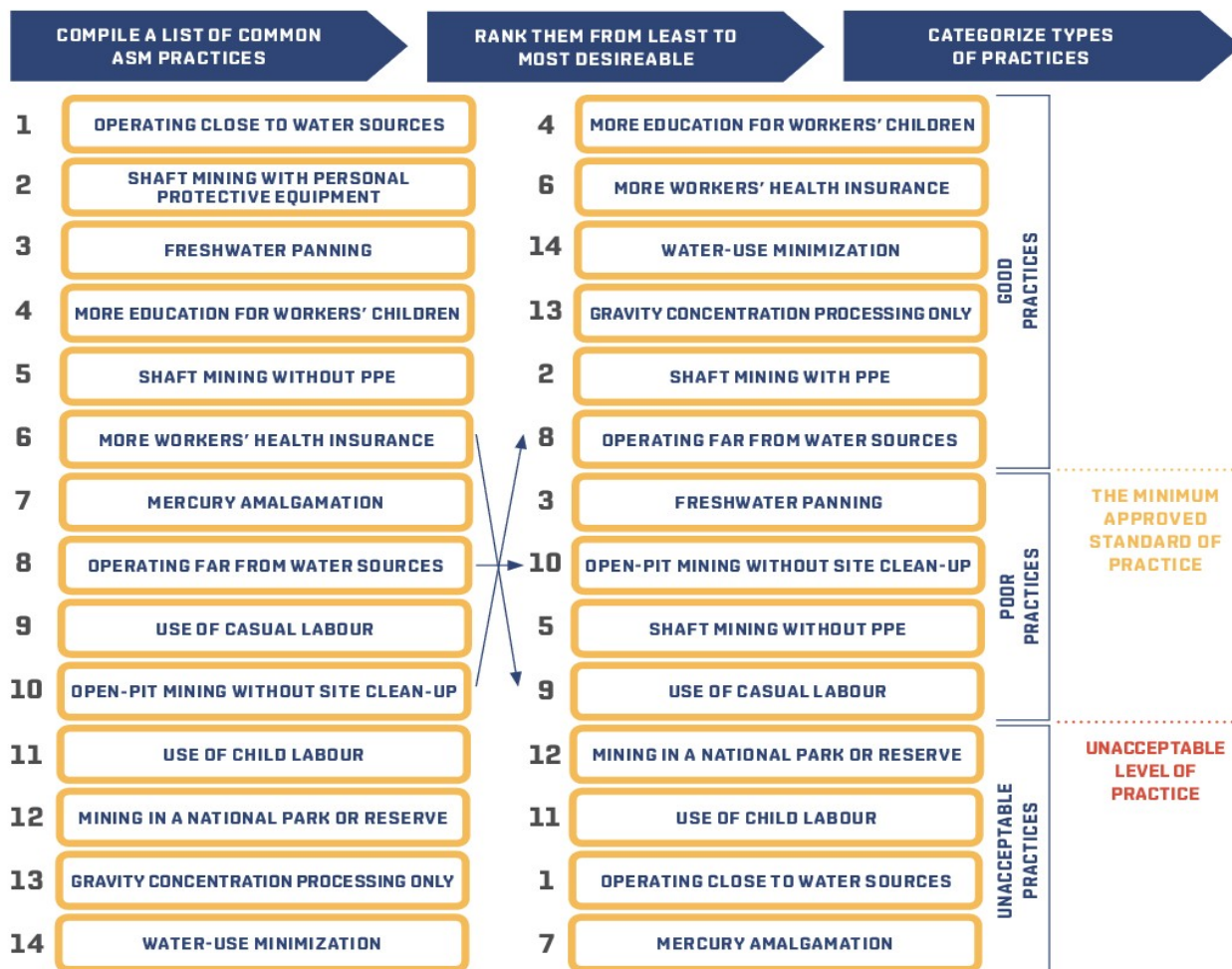


# ASM MANAGEMENT STRATEGY 2019





# FORMING A VISION FOR ASM: DIVIDE PRACTICES



# VISION FOR BRAZILIAN ASGM 2019



**VISÃO DA MAPE**

**"UMA MAPE LEGAL, EM ÁREAS QUE PERMITAM A MINERAÇÃO, EM QUE HAJA RESPEITO PELA SAÚDE E SEGURANÇA DO TRABALHADOR, QUE ATUE DE FORMA ORGANIZADA, SUSTENTÁVEL E COM PRÁTICAS COMERCIAIS JUSTAS, BUSCANDO O APROVEITAMENTO MINERAL SUSTENTÁVEL E A ELIMINAÇÃO DO USO DO MERCÚRIO, EM UM AMBIENTE QUE VALORIZA A DIGNIDADE HUMANA E IGUALDADE DE GÊNERO, QUE INIBA A CORRUPÇÃO, QUE PRIORIZE O DIÁLOGO E QUE RECONHEÇA O PAPEL HISTÓRICO E CULTURAL DA ATIVIDADE E DA SUA FORÇA DE TRABALHO".**

# PROPOSED STRATEGY FOR LOURENCO 2019



# Estratégia proposta para Lourenço

| PRÁTICA                                      | IMPACTO | AÇÃO   | RESULTADOS ESPERADOS                     | TEMPO ESTIMADO | QUANDO | PARTES INTERESSADAS RESPONSÁVEIS   | ORÇAMENTO PREVISTO  |
|--|---------|--|--|----------------|--------|--|---------------------|
| Falta de capacidade gerencial da Cooperativa |         | Diagnóstico técnico, operacional, ambiental e legal  | Relatório de problemas                   | 6 meses        | 2020-1 | Cooperativa<br>Comunidade local<br>MPF<br>MPT<br>Receita Federal<br>Receita Estadual<br>OCB<br>ANM<br>MME  | R\$<br>800.000,00   |
|  |         | Sugestão de melhorias na gestão administrativa, organizacional, técnica e trabalhista              | Relatório de sugestões                   | 6 meses        | 2020-2 |  |                     |
|  |         | Implantação das medidas e fortalecimento da cooperativa  | Cooperativa em situação regular          | 12 meses       | 2020-2 |  |                     |
|  |         | Capacitação dos Garimpeiros  | Aplicação                                | 6 meses        | 2020-1 |  |                     |
|  |         | Implementar melhorias dos métodos de lavra, beneficiamento e fechamento de mina                    |  | 36 meses       | 2021-1 |  |                     |
| Falta de capacidade técnica da Cooperativa   |         | Planejamento de lavra para escolha das frentes de lavra experimental e apoio técnico               | Projeto de Pequena Mineração Responsável |                |        | Cooperativa<br>Comunidade local<br>Instituições de pesquisas<br>Universidades<br>OCB<br>ANM<br>MME<br>CPRM | R\$<br>6.000.000,00 |
|  |         | Análise de viabilidade (CAPEX - OPEX - Fluxo de caixa e governança)                                |  |                |        |  |                     |
|  |         | Parcerias técnicas com Instituições de pesquisa e organizações sociais para treinamento e educação |  |                |        |  |                     |
|  |         | Acompanhamento e fiscalização continuada   |  |                |        |  |                     |
|  |         | Abertura de turmas a cada 6 meses por 4 anos   |  |                |        |  |                     |
|  |         | Indeterminado  |  | 2019-2         |        |  |                     |

FROM VISION  
TO EXECUTION

# Challenges & Trade Offs



No model is perfect; governments need to navigate trade offs and challenges:

- Formalization can exclude actors if costs/licensing are too high or processes too complex.
- Enforcement capacity is often weak; remote, informal operations hard to monitor.
- Financial resources are limited; balancing support for better practices vs policing illegal/mining that causes harm.
- Transition from mercury based methods to cleaner technologies may be slow or resisted for economic or technical reasons.
- Gender, equity issues: women often face barriers to access, land, finance, or voice.

# Recommendations: What Governments Should Do?



To move from principle to practice, basic 7 recommendations:

- 1. Adopt a national ASM strategy**, underpinned by legislation, with clear licensing, permitting, and tenure rules; include formalization paths.
- 2. Align with international due diligence and traceability standards** and ensure legal supply chains.
- 3. Strengthen environmental, health and safety regulations**, with particular attention to mercury, **tailings**, water, and community exposure. Develop public health strategies and implement Minamata Convention obligations.
- 4. Build inclusive governance mechanisms**: bring miners (including women) into policy making, **local authorities (Ghana and Honduras)**, civil society. Use cooperatives or associations to help in representation.
- 5. Provide economic and technical support**: easier access to finance, technology, training (descentralize!). Subsidies or incentives for good practices (e.g. mercury alternatives).
- 6. Build monitoring, data, transparency & grievance systems**: data on production, environment, social impact; verification; traceability; ensure audit & oversight.
- 7. Implement pilot projects & phased scaling**: start with pilots in key areas, monitor, iterate, scale what works.

# THANK YOU

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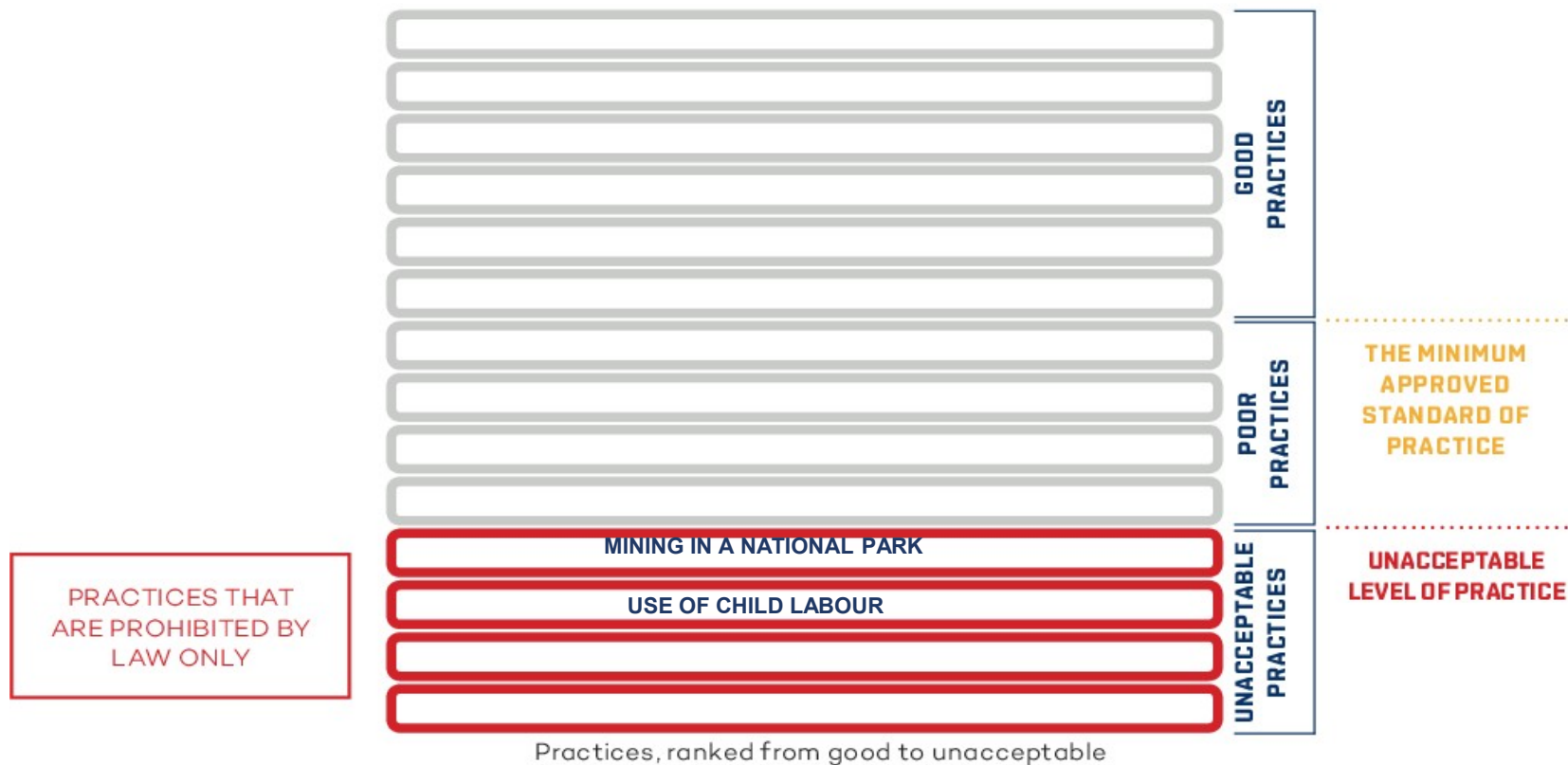


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# SETTING REGULATIONS FOR EACH PRACTICE



Set minimal regulations which make illegal all practices that are defined as unacceptable in the vision. The state should make it easy to acquire and hold ASM licences, which will help the government monitor the sector, and will make it easier to eventually adopt a license and regulate approach.