SYSTEMATIZATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP: SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCES IN RESPONSIBLE ASGM

FROM JANUARY 11 TO 15, 2021
INTRODUCTION

Within the framework of the Minamata Convention and with the aim of promoting the exchange of successful experiences and lessons learned between mining organizations and initiatives that promote responsible and mercury-free Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining (ASGM), the international workshop "Successful Experiences in Responsible ASGM" was held.

Between January 11 and 15, 2021, more than 30 mining organizations and international public and private institutions in Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Indonesia, Honduras and Peru shared their successful experiences in adopting clean technologies, as well as implementing best practices in ASGM.

On day 1, success stories were presented on women's participation in ASGM. On days 2 and 3, mining organizations discussed the benefits of adopting good practices, and finally on days 4 and 5, successful experiences of supporting mining organizations were shared.

The event was organized by the Peru Ministry of the Environment (MINAM) with the support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF), through the GIRH-TDPS and planetGOLD Peru projects and in partnership with the Peru Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM) and the Regional Directorates of Energy and Mines of Puno, Piura and Arequipa.

For more information visit:
- https://planetgold.exposure.co/smallscale-responsible-mining

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Magdalena Rodríguez. Association of Jancheras (women mineral selectors) "Unión y Progreso" 😎

In Ecuador, as in most countries in the region, women's participation in mining has been limited to mineral selection. This is due to two reasons: 1) There is a myth that if women enter the mine they "hide" the ore. (2) They are deemed not to have the strength to carry out such activities.

In the face of this, 68 women in the community have created the "Unión y Progreso" Association to self-organize and, in an orderly manner, manage permits for entry into the dumps.

Thanks to this association, women can earn income for their families through an activity that allows them to have flexible schedules and to take care of responsibilities assigned to them by gender conditions, such as household duties.
Isabel Blandón. ATABAQUE Foundation.

The Ataque Foundation is implemented by the Better Gold Initiative (BGI) in Chocó (Colombia) for artisanal mining and advances in the construction and piloting of a Harmonized Due Diligence Tool for ASGM in conflict and high-risk areas. The work in territory, the dynamization of the Autonomous Strengthening Strategy with differential focus, strategic alliances, and the purpose of generating local governance with the different actors in the territories all translate into apprenticeships and immediate commitments for an effective accompaniment to ASGM, in which it is necessary to:

- Fill information gaps and strengthen legal and regulatory understanding with an approach that contemplates the specific functions and territorial level of each actor.
- Enable and support research processes at the local level to demonstrate the realities of conflict, human rights, economies of illicit use, social, environmental, economic and political phenomena.
- Establish a horizontal dialogue between ASGM actors and find convergence points.
- Ensure that States, private companies, NGOs and other project implementing actors for ASGM understand the social, cultural, economic and political reality of communities.
- Perceive and understand resources as common goods.
- Strengthen the adaptability of organizations and projects for accompanying ASGM.
- Increase the interest of local and private actors in applying Due Diligence processes under a multi-stakeholder approach.
Ana Araníbar. Sajama Summit. 🇧🇴

The National Women and Mining Network, a women’s movement linked to mining activity, was created in order to articulate the recognition of women’s work in small-scale mining. The Network was founded in April 2012 at the departmental level, and nationally on January 23, 2020.

It consists of women engaged in small-scale mining activity (members of mining cooperatives); wives of state and private mining workers; women’s gold industry barranquilleras (alluvial miners); Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) working in the mining sector and women researchers and independent professionals.

Bolivian mining women have been able to articulate and have their demands and needs met. Throughout these years, the bonds of trust between women and new leadership have been strengthened. The Network’s vision is to be a nationally sustainable organization that empowers mining women to exercise their rights, make their work visible and contribute to the family economy.


Women’s participation in ASGM has had a positive impact on the visibility of their work in the artisanal mining community itself, society and the state since 2012, when public policies on women’s participation began to be issued as part of ASGM.

There is still a lot of work to be done in order for women miners and pallaqueras (female mineral selectors) to play a leading role in ASGM decision-making due to machismo and unequal views on access to resources in ASGM (in this case access to the mineral). Male miners treat this as a favor they do for women and not as a right for women to have the same opportunity as them.

The formalization and modernization of MACDESA (2004) has allowed mercury to no longer be used for obtaining gold and has allowed the material to be sold directly to the plant. Fair Trade’s gold certification experience has been very beneficial for the organization, as compliance with the standard includes gender work.

"I believe that the leadership exercise of the association has been a challenge, because it means sharing the time of the family, of the work to assume the tasks of representing my colleagues both in the negotiations with the company, and representing them in different events at the national and international level.

I have learned a lot from teamwork and continue to learn, because I have met other mining women from other organizations who work just like us selecting ore and also participating in workshops or meetings with regional or national authorities, seeking recognition of the work of mineral teams."

(María Reyes, President of the “Cuatro Horas” Mineral Selectors Association)
Portovelo is one of the main mining areas in Ecuador. In light of this, a group of 9 women and 4 men identified the opportunity to take advantage of the raw material available in the area to manufacture and market quality jewelry. While the internal organization flowed naturally, one of the challenges faced in the community was for women to take leadership because it created distrust of the initiative. However, with a lot of work, the proposal to normalize it was carried out. A workshop on goldsmithing was implemented together with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and through the National Programme for Environmentally Sound Management of Chemicals in their Life Cycle. With the support obtained, a training plan will be carried out for the association and this will generate new business contacts as well as the promotion and identification of good practices that enhance its activity over the next 12 months.

Heidi Corilloclla. Comercio Justo CLAC-Fairtrade.
The organization works on making women’s contribution visible directly and indirectly:
- Standards offer a line of work: equal opportunities, non-discrimination, no sexual harassment, affirmative actions, working conditions, maternity leave, breastfeeding, human management approaches to the balance of work and family responsibilities.
- Self-employed women with conditions of social protection and protection at work.

Elizabeth Echevarría. Solidaridad.
The survey "WOMEN MINERS AGAINST COVID-19: Impacts and perceptions in 4 Colombian departments" was conducted. One of the conclusions is that only 40% of this population was being included in state aid programs. The scope of in-kind supports (food) was minimal and 60% of these women and their families were not receiving any aid or subsidy from the authorities. Through the campaign "Generosity connects us" and thanks to donations collected by ARM, 184 artisanal mining women and their families received food baskets in the departments of Antioquia, Boyacá and Cauca. Colombia’s Ministry of Mines and Energy allocated about $2.8 million for a specific economic support program for artisanal miners who were not being sheltered by any other mechanism established at the start of the pandemic.


ASGM shows large gender gaps. While made up of men and women, they hold second-order positions due to gender stereotypes and the sexual division of labor. Through BGI’s interventions in ASGM we were able to find statements that indicate that women do not work but "help" males with grinding, pallaqueo or fulfilling domestic roles such as cooking, bringing meals, washing clothes, among others.

Women are an important part of the ASGM workforce. In addition to the pallaqueras and those responsible for feeding the miners, today we can find members, professionals and technicians (engineers, nurses, accountants), security personnel, etc. In this way, women also constitute the workforce of ASGM but often their work is not recognized, visible, or financially compensated like men are.

- **Economic empowerment:** connecting artisanal and small-scale miners with formal markets, improving their working conditions and increasing their income through access to fair prices. In addition, the diversification of the sources of income of mining women, such as the sewing workshop of the pallaqueras of the mining organization MACDESA and the workshop of jeweler Divinas en Brillo de Oro of the mining organization CECOMIP for women.

- **Political empowerment and visibility:** participation in national and international events, exchange of experiences between miners, workshops of "alternative masculinities" to coal miners in Colombia.

- **Achieve a life free from gender-based violence:** gender analysis to identify the gaps and barriers faced by women and identify gender-based violence affecting them at different points in the value chain.
Martha Rico. Directorate-General for Mining Formalization (DGFM) - MINEM.

DGFM addresses the situation of women in ASGM by making their situation visible in mining activity, as well as their problems and contributions to the development of the country. Initiatives to implement gender and intercultural approaches have also been implemented to reduce gender gaps and promote women's participation, from an articulated intervention of the sector to the implementation of national policies for equality between women and men, such as Law No. 28983 - Equal Opportunities Act between Women and Men and the National Gender Policy (Supreme Decree No. 008 -2019-MIMP).

Within the framework of the competences of the Directorate General of Mining Formalization (DGFM) we distinguish the participation of women registered in the Integral Register of Mining Formalization administered by DGFM. In addition, women are promoted to participate in the manual selection of gold or "pallaqueo," through the partnership carried out in the Puno region.
DAY 2: TUESDAY, JANUARY 12
LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE ADOPTION OF BEST PRACTICES
AND BENEFITS ACHIEVED BY MINING ORGANIZATIONS INTERNATIONALLY

Metallurgical advances in the Bolsa Negra cooperative were constant and positive. It initially began with three objectives: (1) To reduce the use of mercury in the gold recovery process, by reusing it at the amalgamation stage with high-law preconcentrates, (2) to recover the greatest amount of mercury in the amalgamation and refocusing process, and (3) to recover the greatest amount of gold with minimal mercury use and less impact on the environment.

The corresponding sizing was then carried out taking into account three important points: mining work, head grade, and plant capacity. Work was subsequently carried out for the embankment and the platforms of the teams. Thus the cooperative was able to start the equipment mounted to work on the deck with reflectors and security cameras. It should be mentioned that the pools for the queues were worked in parallel to the pilot plant.

The Mining Cooperative Limata Limitada works on the exploitation of the AFC-12 Mining Concession gold deposit, and employs the dry mining method, open pit quarry type. This method is characterized by an intense use of machinery and heavy equipment in the operations of clearing, starting, processing and hauling of gold material to the treatment plant. It has developed environmental management tools such as the Mine Closure Plan (updated as of 2019) and Environmental Impact Statement updated as of 2018.

They feature:
- Solid waste management plan aimed at the reuse of solid waste.
- Annual environmental monitoring program comprising: water, air, soil, noise.
- Seven hectares of mining areas rehabilitated under progressive mine closure scenarios.
- Treatment of domestic waters by biodigestors, with environmental projects to be implemented.
- Social programs such as the livestock improvement project, health campaigns and social responsibility alliances in the Limata community.

Daniel Merino. Artisanal Gold Council Peru. 🇵🇪
Mercury traceability actions used in ASGM's gold recovery activities were carried out in the Madre de Dios, Arequipa, Puno, Ayacucho and Ica regions.
The results were:
- Capacity building: A guidance framework on responsible mercury management and storage.
- Improvement in the tracking system: A pilot mercury traceability system that is functional, field tested and customized for use by authorities and actors in the mercury supply chain.
- Boost the use of clean technologies: A pilot mercury and gold recovery system.
Ramiro Enríquez. Mining association "EXPLOKEN".
It uses the open pit operating system (method of exploitation by downstream banks with mechanized transport to the washing plant) and gravimetric recovery in Z-type washing plants and without the use of mercury (physical process). This resulted in:
- Eradication of mercury use (Hg).
- Environmental remediation of all environmental liabilities that existed in the project.
- Compliance with the Environmental Management Plan and environmental license.
- Improved quality of life for company partners and members of the company community.
- Better revenue for the company and for the community.
- Safety in the management of securities and contribution to gold reserves.

Remigio Mendo. Mining Cooperative Golden Eagles.
Following the signing of the agreement with the BGI Project, the improvement of the Golden Eagles Cooperative began, with regard to its facilities and work areas, especially in a significant way in the environmental aspect. Solid waste collection points were implemented, solid waste was properly characterized, classified and arranged in the containers of those points. Monthly environmental monitoring of activities was also carried out.

Depending on the type of deposit you have, the work system comprises the following steps:
- Start-up and loading of alluvial gold material on the mining front with tracked excavator.
- Hauling and transporting alluvial gold material to artisanal washing plants with dump trucks.
- Washing alluvial gold material in artisanal plants or chutes.
- Concentration of ore in chutes with riffles.
- Water treatment with suspended solids in ponds.
- Obtaining pre-concentrate and casting and obtaining gold.

Initially the organization performed gravimetric concentration in chutes with riffles and carpets, but currently they do so on concentrating vibratory tables, whose specific purpose is to eliminate the use of mercury and increase the percentage of metallurgical recovery.
Enrique Rimachi. Luzmila 1 Mining Organization.
Tinquimay Mining Organizations. 🇵🇪

The organization has experience in the recovery of areas degraded by the small-scale mining activity of the mining organization Tunquimayo Mining, Mining Concession December 8, in the district of Camanti, province of Quispicanchis, Cusco.

Due to the type of deposit, open pit ore is operated using suitable machinery and tools such as the track excavator, the metallurgical gravimetry treatment method in portable classifiers (Chute), and this leads to a sequence of mining and progressive closure of mines.

The areas where mining was carried out with material typical of metallurgical processes (waste rock removal) are remedied by reforestation of disturbed and degraded areas. For the past 8 years they have been reforesting 13 hectares of land with local tree species such as Screw, Incapai, Pachaco and Copal. In addition, areas with nurseries, a fish farm and cattle rearing (cebu) from Brazil have been implemented.

Claudio Quispe. Mining Organization
Los Tres Emblemas de Oro. 🇵🇪

The “Tres Emblemas de Oro” organization has had an ecological plant for mercury-free gold recovery since 2015. Through a closed circuit of water, adaptations and improvements to the equipment according to the characteristics of the mineral, gravimetric separation of gold occurs.

This involves (1) the collection of concentrate in reservoirs from the gravimetric table and mini concentration hopper, (2) the separation of the black grit from gold through artisan casting and sieve system, and (3) the mobile washing plant made from recycled parts.
Jonatan Soto. GIRH-TDPS y planetGOLD Peru. Collection of initiatives in mining organizations.

The motivations that drive change in ASGM and the many ways to change it in a sustainable way are varied. These include preserving the organic layer to help recover degraded areas through on-site waste segregation, installation of composting and worm farming processes, handling by-products such as sludge, grease and waste oils. There are many successful ASGM experiences that are still unknown and need to be recognized and replicated to strengthen the path to responsible ASGM.

Pilar Vilca. Mining Cooperative Nueva Teresita.

Since the beginning of 2018 technical assistance for the fulfillment of the SBGA criteria was initiated by the Responsible Gold – BGI initiative and the ABR consultancy in the areas of business management, occupational safety and health, environment, social policies and traceability. Support from the Responsible Gold – BGI initiative is maintained to date with improved management and application of clean technologies. Thanks to the national coordination of the initiative, the shared risk contract with the rural community was obtained and subsequently the authorization was obtained before the National Water Authority.

"Thanks to the support of the Responsible Gold Initiative we were able to obtain our start-up operations and benefits. As individuals we were able to improve our economic status and as cooperative partners and an organization we were recognized for conducting responsible and environmentally friendly mining."
Ivonne Gonzalez. Santander Miners Association - ASOMINEROS.

The Santander Miners Association - Asomineros Vetas brings together five companies engaged in the exploitation and extraction of gold in the small-scale range in the municipality of Vetas, Department of Santander (Colombia). Work is currently underway to incorporate best environmental practices and defend mining activity against the Santurbán wasteland delimitation process.

In the exercise of its missionary nature, the Association has built different alliances with local, national actors and international cooperation agencies, aimed at strengthening the capacities of mining companies, with the aim of improving operating standards and generating greater wellbeing for miners and their families in the municipality of Vetas.

In particular, Asomineros has made visible and contributed fundamentally to the construction of a governance model for the conservation of the wasteland ecosystem around mining, water protection and community participation.

Daniel Riascos. Cooperative of the mining district of La Llanada. COODMILLA.

This mining project highlights good practices such as (1) water protection through traditional mercury-free and cyanide-free work and (2) internal control (traceability of Coodmilla’s ethical gold) with the components: business, labor, human risk, environmental, safety, protection, mineral processing and trade. In addition, a reforestation project has been developed with more than 7,000 trees planted.

Its main achievements are gold exports to France, Germany, Switzerland and the USA.
Carlos Hancco. San Antonio Ananea Mining Cooperatives Center (CECOMSAP).

The San Antonio de Poto de Ananea Mining Cooperatives Center (CECOMSAP-1990) in Ananea-Puno district works with 10 partner mining cooperatives. It is a small-scale mining organization engaged in open pit gold mining, complying with mining and tax legislation.

It works under the criteria of "Fairtrade for Gold and Associated Precious Metals for Craft and Small Scale Mining." CECOMSAP cooperatives are labeled "Comercio Justo – Fairtrade." The gold produced is bound for the Argor-Heraeus refinery and then to the end customer Schweizer Kantonalbank (Switzerland).

In compliance with due diligence and traceability our process is constantly monitored by the certifier and the refinery. The Center is a member of the National Confederation of Cooperatives of Peru–CONFENACOOP, and promotes the model of cooperativism contributing to the economic development of the Ananea district, its 360 partners and more than 1,500 employees.

Raúl Flores. "Oro Sur" Mining Cooperative.

The Cooperative Oro Sur is an excellent opportunity for modern development of small mining in the country, having as its mission the rational exploitation of environmentally responsible natural resources, operating in harmony with the surrounding communities and contributing to the sustainable development of the district.

To this end, a system is generated in which the operational technical part of the mine is controlled and directed by specialized professionals, leaving the legal and administrative representation in charge of the Board of Directors, thus achieving a strategic relationship between communities, NGOs, private companies, universities and the State.

In 2015, the company began exporting to places such as the United States, United Kingdom, Dubai, Canada and Switzerland, giving it added value and thus improving the living conditions of the producer and thus of human talent. In June 2018, the gold material was successfully positioned in the bank of Zurich (Zürcher Kantonalbank), thanks to the Fairtrade standard.
The causes of informality in small mining and artisanal mining are varied. The Commission for Sustainable Mining Development considers some:
- Lack of studies on artisanal mining and small mining.
- Problems of transparency and traceability in the gold chain: inputs and marketing.
- Weakness in articulation between public entities.
- Difficulties of regional and national governments in exercising their powers.
- Constant regulatory changes in the formalization process.
- Lack of multisectoral policy on ASGM.

The current state-driven formalization process aims to ensure that small-scale mining and artisanal mining economic activities are carried out within the established legal framework. To this end, improvements to the regulatory framework have been introduced since 2017 and technical and legal assistance has been provided with a more proactive approach and on-site accompaniment of miners in the process of formalization and of regional authorities.

During 2020, the development of the formalization process has allowed the following results:
- Launch of the new one-stop shop system.
- Complete the budget transfer to regional governments.
- Increase the number of miners and formalized mining operations.
- Strengthen the role of technical assistance.
- Launch of the Sustainability Program for formalized miners.

- Strengthening of the Permanent Multisectoral Commission.
- Consolidate strategic relationship with international cooperation agencies that support the responsible development of ASGM.
- Resumption of ASGM activities (DS No117-2020-PCM).

By 2021, the General Directorate’s perspectives are aligned to:
1. Promote the National Multisectoral Policy of Small-scale Mining and Artisanal Mining.
2. Design and implementation of the Mining Fund.
3. Improve the traceability and transparency of the commercialization of gold from small-scale mining.
4. Sustainability of ASGM operations.
Mauricio Winkelried. Solidaridad.
In Peru there are currently more than 60,000 miners in the process of being formalized, of which about 38,000 are active in mining concessions belonging to third parties. Without access to the corresponding mining rights or operating contracts, miners cannot complete their formalization process. The Solidarity Gold Synergies Project seeks to promote collaborative mechanisms between ASGM entities in the process of formalization and formal mining companies for the benefit of both.
Through the value-sharing models promoted by Solidaridad, artisanal miners enter into agreements with mining companies to access operating contracts, and receive advice for their formalization and technical assistance in productive and occupational safety aspects. In addition, by supporting community-based ASGM organizations, mining companies strengthen their community relationship and social management strategies, while developing potential ore suppliers for their own profit plants.

The project aims to provide productive credit lines to small mining and artisanal mining so that, in principle, they sell non-monetary gold to the Central Bank of Ecuador (ECB). Currently there are 347 qualified miners with which the following results are expected:
- Continue to purchase non-monetary gold from the ECB with the intention of strengthening the gold reserve.
- Enhance mining activity in the country through credits under conditions suitable for this segment.
- Promote the formalization of mining activity in the country.
- Instill environmental practices in miners to improve the dynamics between social and environmental impact with UNDP advice, and promote sources of employment.

Bolivia is a country with a cooperative spirit, a mining tradition, and possessing biodiversity of global relevance. In addition, it is the only one in the region that allows mining activities within its protected areas with significant environmental and social impacts. Since 2017 WCS has been working on the mining issue seeking to reduce impacts by (1) capacity building in protected areas for monitoring and socio-environmental management; (2) training for mining operators, park rangers, indigenous leaders and responsible mining management committees; (3) strengthening partnerships to increase impacts and achieve greater attention to the issue; and (4) developing pilot experiences of the application of good practices in cooperatives within protected areas and that are constituted in field schools in responsible mining. As part of this experience, it is proposed to include in existing certification protocols an additional area of improvement, indicators and mitigation measures related to the reduction of impacts and the conservation of protected areas, biodiversity and ecosystems linked to mining operations.
Better Gold Initiative.

Based on the components of the Responsible Gold Initiative:
Component 1 - Production and Certification
Component 2 - Political Dialogue
Component 3 - Demand for Responsible Gold

The following consolidated achievements are achieved:
- 949 Miners linked to the Initiative partners and workers of cooperatives and small mining companies.
- Since 2017, 8 Mining Operations were supported, mainly Bolivian Cooperatives.
- Responsible gold production in three Cooperatives: Bolsa Negra, Águilas de Oro, and San Lucas.
- Study on the use and marketing of mercury in Bolivia (2019-2020)
- Formation of the Inter-Agency Working Group - Responsible Gold (GIT- Oro Responsable) which eleven Bolivian institutions participate in.
- Implementation of the National Gold Symposium (Bolivia, 2018-2020)
- Training processes, workshops on responsible mining in areas of environment, industrial safety, clean technologies, exchange of experiences with Colombia and Peru.
- 27 mining organizations in Bolivia have received technical assistance from the BGI Responsible Gold Initiative.
- 1,876 kg of sustainable exports in Peru.
- 932 kg of sustainable exports in Colombia.
**SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCES AND LESSONS LEARNED TO SUPPORT ASGM IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF BEST PRACTICES**

**Johny Ponce. Centre for Research in Environmental Health - CREEH.**

CREEH Peru leads the "Zero Mercury" Program, which promotes the total elimination of emissions, demand and supply of mercury and its compounds. The Eco Craft Mining Project aims to build capabilities in the local community to make and implement safe decisions for the environment and health, which reduce the impacts of mercury pollution from small-scale gold mining. It helps to work responsibly, giving greater profitability to gold and can be adapted to various geographical contexts in a sustainable way, building mercury-free communities. The program started in Lima and is now starting to scale nationally; in addition, it allows the development of new economic alternatives such as mining tourism.

**Marcin Piersiak.**

**Alliance for Responsible Mining (ARM) 🇬🇧 🇨🇴 🇲🇽 🇫🇷**

Since 2014, 1.4 tonnes of Fairmined gold have been sold to the international market, strengthening responsible supply chains, and mining organizations certified by the mining standard Fairmined have received more than US$5 million in recognition of their effort and commitment to improving every day and their investment in the occupational, social and environmental wellbeing of their mining communities.

With the Sustainable Mines Program, ARM seeks to further strengthen the development of the sector, integrating the globally recognized CRAFT and Fairmined standards with a progressive approach to socio-environmental best practices, efficiency and profitability in ASGM. To achieve this, it works together with industry, development cooperations and governments, contributing to the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.
Jose Lahore. Vice-Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation.

Gold mining with the use of mercury in artisanal and small-scale mining (ASGM) is the technique that best suits this activity. Its handling, while endangering the operator and the environment, can be adapted to innovative variants in order to optimize gold recovery. These particularities on the use of mercury will make it remain in force for several more years. In this sense, the need to work on the optimization of current processes, focused on reducing consumption or loss of this element, is urgent.

As part of the diagnosis carried out in the Madre de Dios River basin in Bolivia, it has been identified as a critical point to the amalgamation of the concentrated sands obtained after 20 hours of operation. In this operation, more than 50% of the mercury used is spread among the processed sands. For their recovery and improved gold mining performance, operators in this region implemented secondary chutes that allow them to recover more than 90% of the mercury used and increased gold extraction by approximately 10%.
**Heidi Corilloclla. Comercio Justo CLAC - Fairtrade.**

The Latin American and Caribbean Coordinator of Small Producers and FairTrade Workers (CLAC) is the Latin American network of co-owned producers of the Fairtrade International system. CLAC is the network that represents all "Fairtrade" certified organizations in Latin America and the Caribbean.

CLAC's mission is to represent and promote the interests, empowerment and development of its members and communities in accordance with the following strategic objectives:

- Strengthen CLAC’s organizational sustainability.
- Promote fair trade, its principles and values.
- Strengthening and development of our membership.
- Increase access to existing and new markets.
- Influence sustainable trade.
- Transversal Axes: Gender, Youth Inclusion, Social Protection, Labor Rights, Climate Change and Food Sovereignty.

**Luis Tapia / Isabel Garzón. National Chemical Management Program.**

The main objective of the project is to protect human health and the environment from the impact of harmful chemicals, in particular Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and mercury (Hg). The axes of action are institutional strengthening (cross-sectoral articulation), proper management of chemicals (promoting strategies for the elimination of the use of chemicals) and awareness raising for the proper management of chemicals.

The goals (2018-2023) are:

- Strengthen the capacities of more than 10 institutions and generate action plans to promote productive and financial support in the sectors linked to the use of chemicals.
- Reduce POPs and eliminate mercury.
- 11,778 people will participate in awareness raising activities on the proper use of chemicals.

Work is being made on the operation of efficient mercury-free circuits for small-scale mineral processing. The plant has a maximum operating capacity of 1 tph which incorporates the following basic systems: Crushing, Grinding, Gravimetric Separation, Ecological Leaching, Tailings Treatment and Portable Casting.

Milagros Verástegui. Directorate-General for Environmental Quality - MINAM.

1. Current regulatory framework linking to ASGM.
   - D.S. No. 002-2017-MINAM, to n) Promote scientific research, technological innovation and environmental information, as well as the development and use of clean technologies, practices and production, marketing and consumption processes.
   - SUPREME RESOLUTION No. 034-2020-PCM: Proposal of the Special Multisectoral Plan for comprehensive intervention in favor of the population exposed to heavy metals.
   - SUPREME DECREE No. 007-2016-PCM and SUPREME DECREE No. 075-2012-PCM: Monitoring of government actions against illegal mining and the development of the formalization process.

2. Actions taken linked to ASGM
   - Communication about risks from exposure to mercury use.
   - Dissemination of alternatives to mercury use in ASGM: Promotion of clean technologies and reduction of the risk of exposure from mercury use.

3. Regulatory proposals
   - Mercury Environmental and Epidemiological Health Monitoring Plan (PVSAE).
   - Mercury Environmental Management Act.
INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP: SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCES IN RESPONSIBLE ARTISANAL AND SMALL-SCALE MINING (ASGM)

PROFÍTABLE AND RESPONSIBLE MINING?
IT IS POSSIBLE!

RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS

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Milagros del Pilar Verástegui Salazar
Vilma Morales Quillama
Maria del Carmen Quevedo Cañia
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Vice Minister of Environmental Management
General Director of Environmental Quality
Director of Pollution Control and Chemical Substances
Coordinator of Environmental Quality Management of Water and Tributaries
Soil Pollution Specialist
Specialist in Chemical Substances Management

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Vice Minister of Mines
General Director of Mining Formalization
Specialist of the General Directorate of Mining Formalization
Regional Manager of Economic Development
Regional Director of Energy and Mines of Puno
Professional Specialist in Mining

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With the support of: