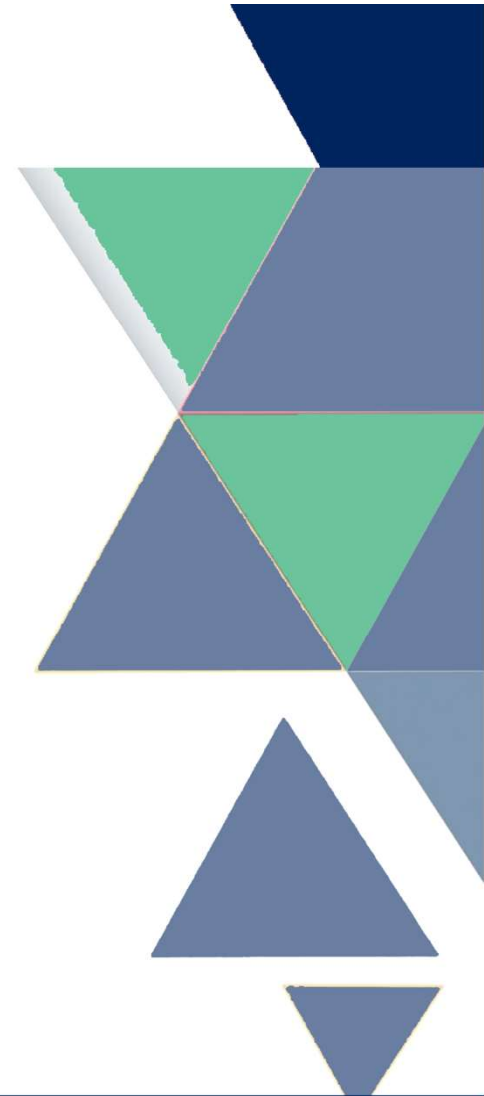




CEGEMI

How do technological changes in artisanal and small-scale gold mining affect the environment and communities' health?



LOCATING TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE IN AN INFORMAL SPHERE

INFORMALITY and RESPONSIBILITY

- both in terms of costs and administrative procedures
- and in terms of reputation if something goes wrong



Diseases and complicated access to healthcare

Industry using these minerals does not take responsibility



Research sites and methods

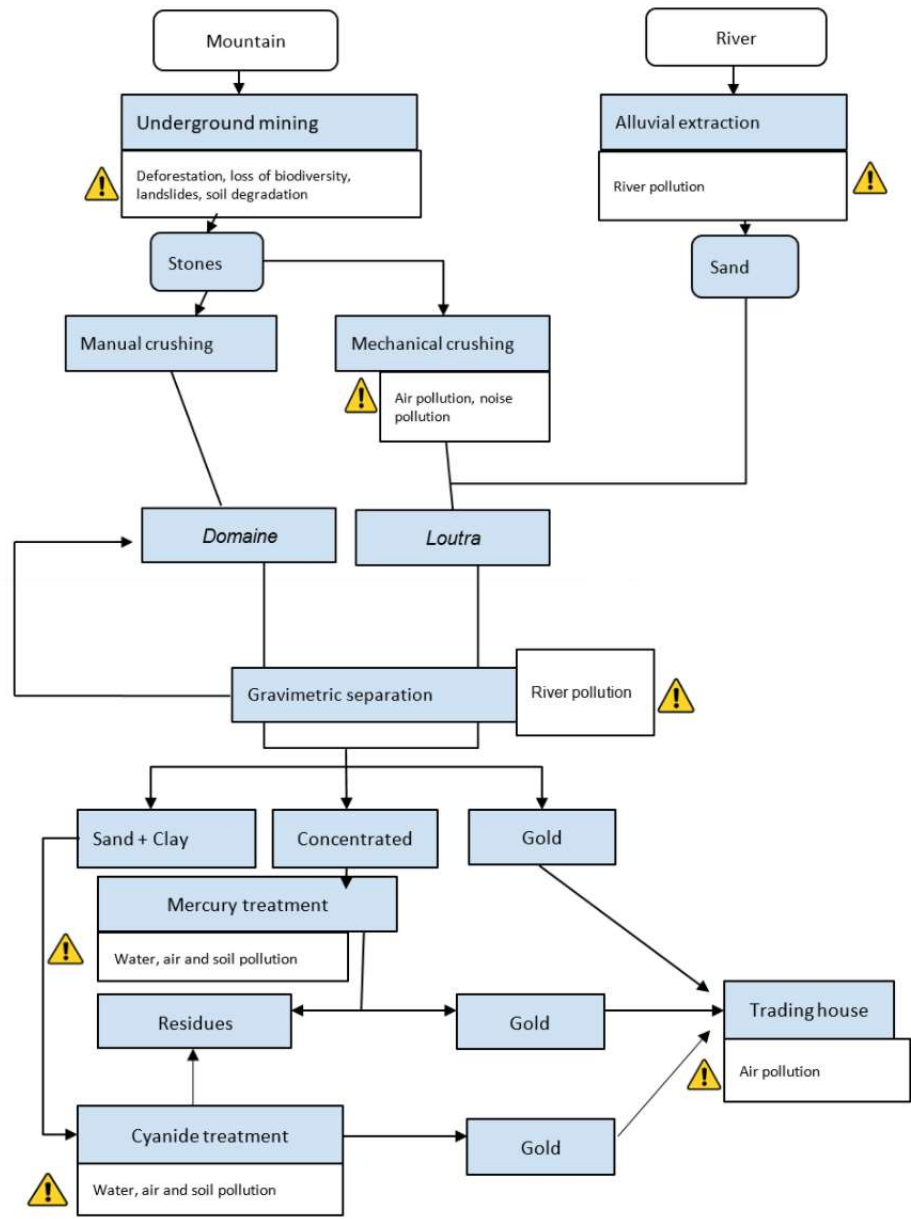
- This study was carried out in two mining towns in South Kivu province, Kamituga and Misisi, in April, May and August 2021.
- The sites were chosen for their accessibility, chronicity in ASGM & breadth of exploration
- 134 interviews in Kamituga (106 individual & 28 focus group) and 127 in Misisi (99 & 28)
- Target: mineworkers, other ASGM stakeholders, medical professionals, medicine sellers (in pharmacies, on the streets) & traditional healers.
- We supplemented the interviews with field observations





Extraction Processing Trade





Wood demand -> deforestation

→ biodiversity loss

The lunar landscape they create
is not suitable for animals life

And plant growing (agriculture)





- Explosions: landslide, and sometimes fatal accident
- Dust associated to tuberculosis by mine workers.
- Infiltrated water in pits leads to the use of Motorised pumps.
- The motor smoke (carbon monoxid poisoning)
- → more deaths than all others fatalities combined



Processing and trade

- Cyanide: very dangerous. Supervisors have **limited knowledge**
- Mercury...
- Ball mill (concasseurs): silica rich **dust, smoke, noise, injuries to machiniste & customers**
- Washing pits (lutra) and sluices tables (domaine) : **water pollution (increase turbidity, change of chemical composition) and Domestic use leads to sickness (digestive, urinary tract and skin problems).**
- Nitric acid: air pollution.

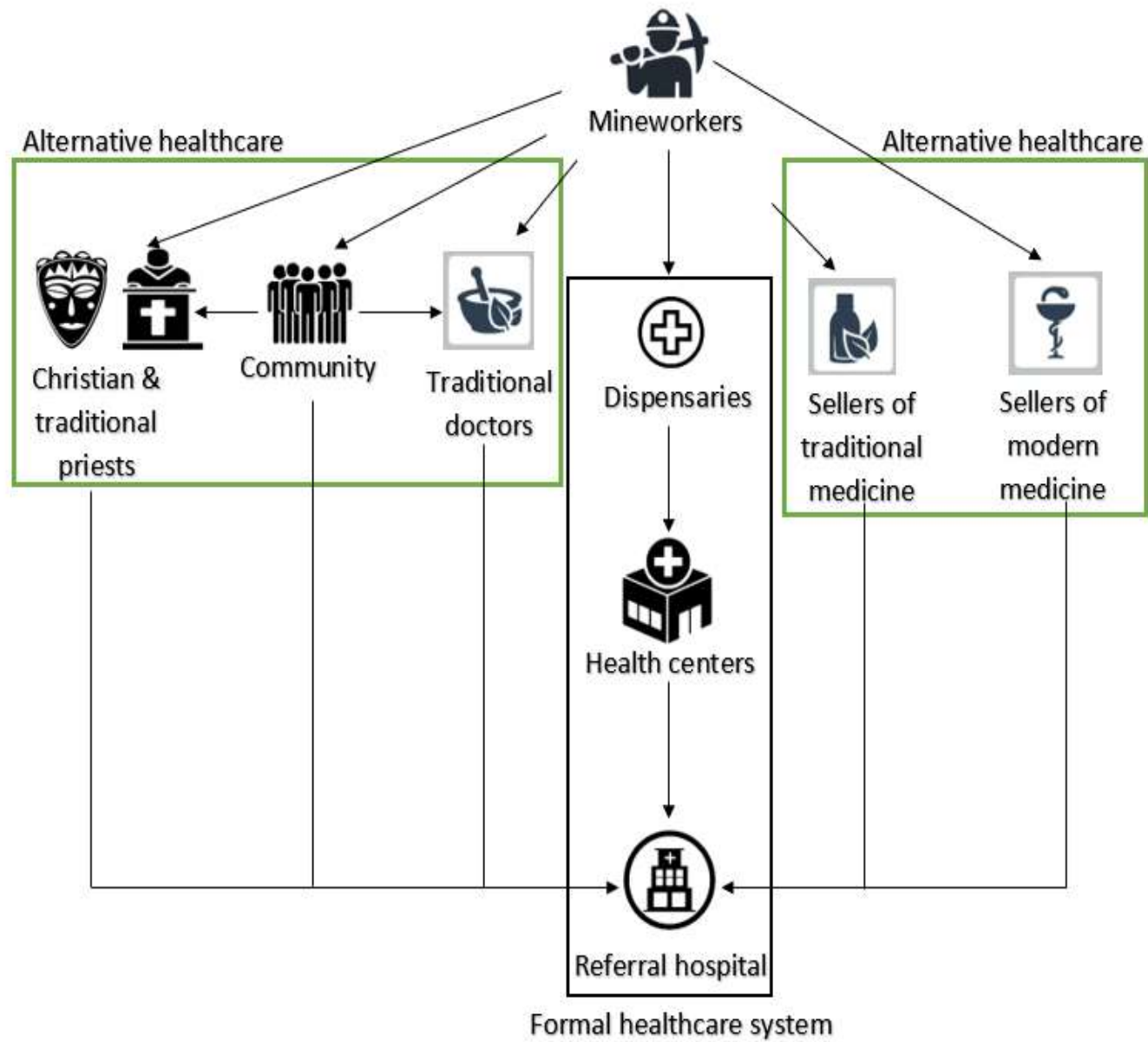


Mining related diseases

- Case of trauma: contusion, wounds, and fractures
- Digestive disorders; H. pylori and typhoid fever : lack of hygiene and toilets
- Lungs diseases: silicosis ---→ tuberculosis
- Malaria: stagnant water
- STDs: limited sexual education, excessive alcohol And sex.

Cases of mercury and cyanide poisoning are very likely to be overlooked or misinterpreted since the medical staff lacks special training in diseases particular to ASGM communities





- Good tech: criteria (preserve health and environment, be affordable, and maintain/increase production)/ rare
- Approach: lower the price, educate miner and formalisation
- Health care coverage
- Who can pay for formalisation? 355-800 M USD



Conclusion

To conclude, although adapted technological innovations, formalisation and adapted legal tools are very challenging to put in place, they may represent a rare way to protect the environment and local communities while the latter can still benefit from the increased income technologies provides.



Thank you!

