

Indigenous People and ASGM

*Presented at the Second ASGM Global Forum
Lima, Peru, September 3-5, 2013*

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IPEN

<http://ipen.org/pdfs/ipen-booklet-hg-trea>

TO THE
MERCURY TREATY



IPEN Heavy Metals
Working Group

April 2013



www.balifokus.asia

<http://ipen.org/hgmonitoring/>



Global Mercury Hotspots

New Evidence Reveals Mercury Contamination Regulates
Health Advisory Levels in Humans and Fish Worldwide



A Publication by
Biodiversity Resilience
and IPEN
January 2013

- Background
- Human rights laws and principles
- Indigenous peoples and challenges
- Countries with ASGM
- Indigenous Peoples and ASGM
- Socio-economic and health impacts and cultural changes
- Future engagements and interventions



A 29% increase in gold prices in 2009-2010 driven new exploration in ASGM sector even in locations previously abandoned as not viable

The World Gold Council: 41% increased in gold recycling but only a 3% increase in mine production

Historically, more than 160,000 T of gold have been mined. Half of it was mined in the last 50 years mostly by large scale gold mining companies

The remaining deposits are sitting under the protected areas and in remote areas, mostly within the indigenous peoples territory and their ancestors' land

to the Indigenous Peoples

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

UN Declaration on the Right to Development (1986)

Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992)

ILO Convention No. 107 (1957) on Indigenous and Tribal Populations

ILO Convention No. 169 (1989) carries the basic theme of the right of indigenous peoples to live and develop on their own designs as distinct communities.

- Right to development
- Right to self-determination
- Right to participation
- Right to information
- Right to culture and tradition
- Right to ancestral domain and ancestral land
- Right to a balanced and healthy ecology
- Right to life, right to liberty and security of person
- Right to an adequate standard of living
- . Right to a just and favourable conditions of work
- . Freedom from discrimination
- Right to self-determination



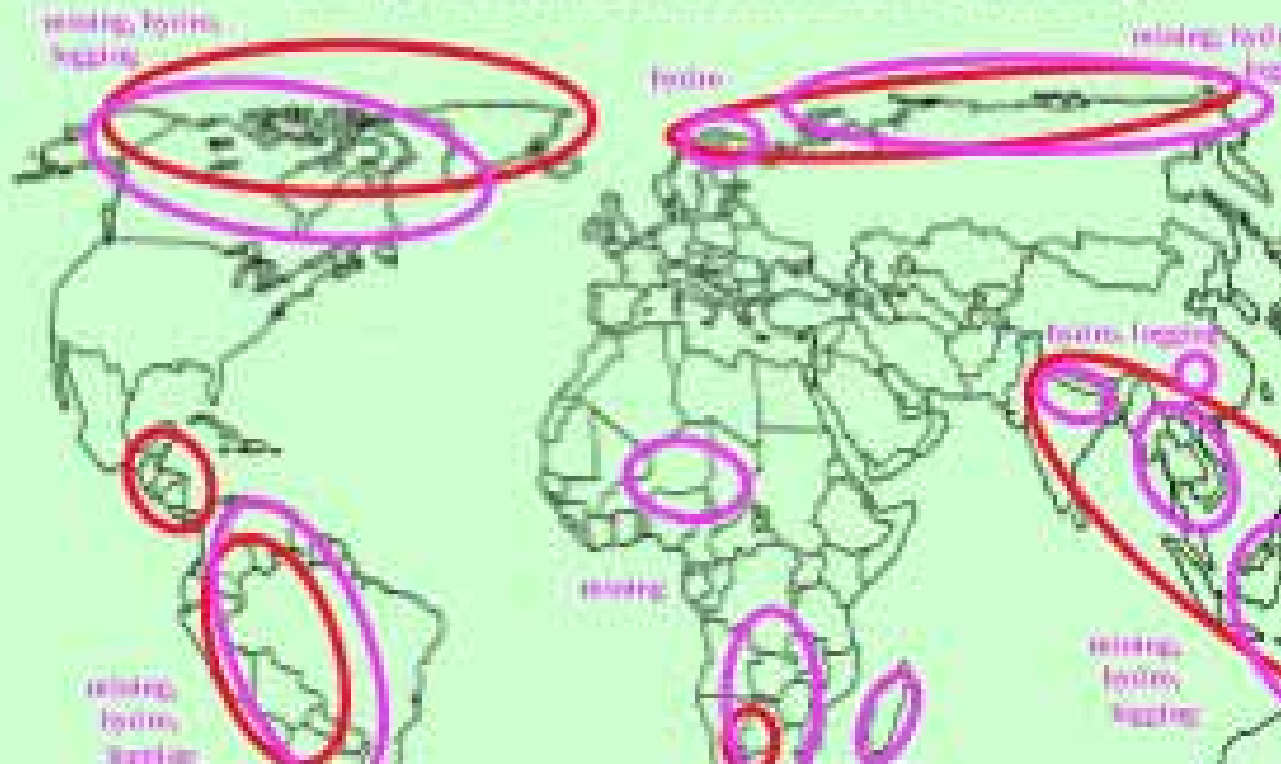


... and the World's Critical Habitats

- geographical and economic isolation
- The world's remaining indigenous peoples tend to inhabit relatively undisturbed habitats that are reservoirs of biodiversity.
- Indigenous peoples of Canada, Russia, Amazonia, Central Africa, and Southeast Asia inhabit the world's remaining boreal forests and rain forests.

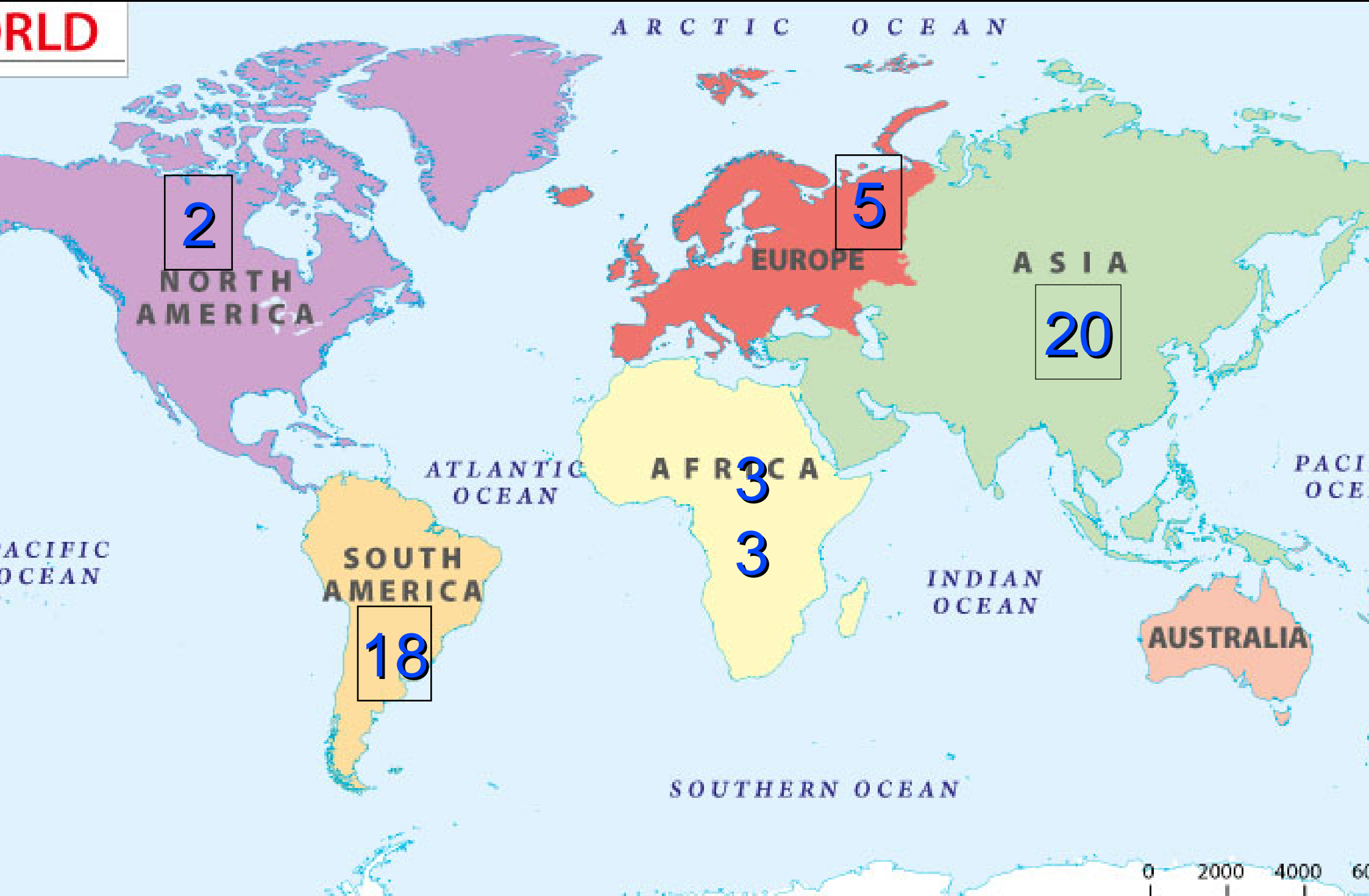
Russel Barsh, Calvert Group. The World's Indigenous Peoples

Principle Undisputed Concentrations of Indigenous Peoples



ization and trade liberalization
of the reported destructions:
ower dams, petroleum, open-pit
, logging, pulp mills, and plantations.
ds of reported cases of conflicts
n indigenous peoples and these
since 1990 are widely documented.
y contamination from the gold rush
in Australia and California 150 years

WORLD



0 2000 4000 6000

Heritage land and
territory

Cultural values and
principles to live in
harmony with nature

Sustainable and healthy
lifestyle

Indigenous Peoples
rights recognised
globally in several
conventions

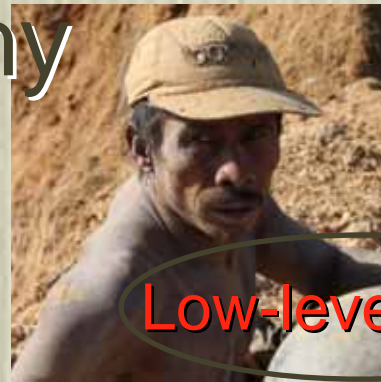
Proponent/owner/
r/initiator



Middle-m



Low-level actor



Witness/spectator



Natural
resources
management

Cultural
practices and
identity

Harmony with
nature

Traditional
knowledge and
wisdom

**A
S
G
M**

Uncontrolled
migration

Environmental
degradation &
pollution

Social, cultural, and
physical conflicts

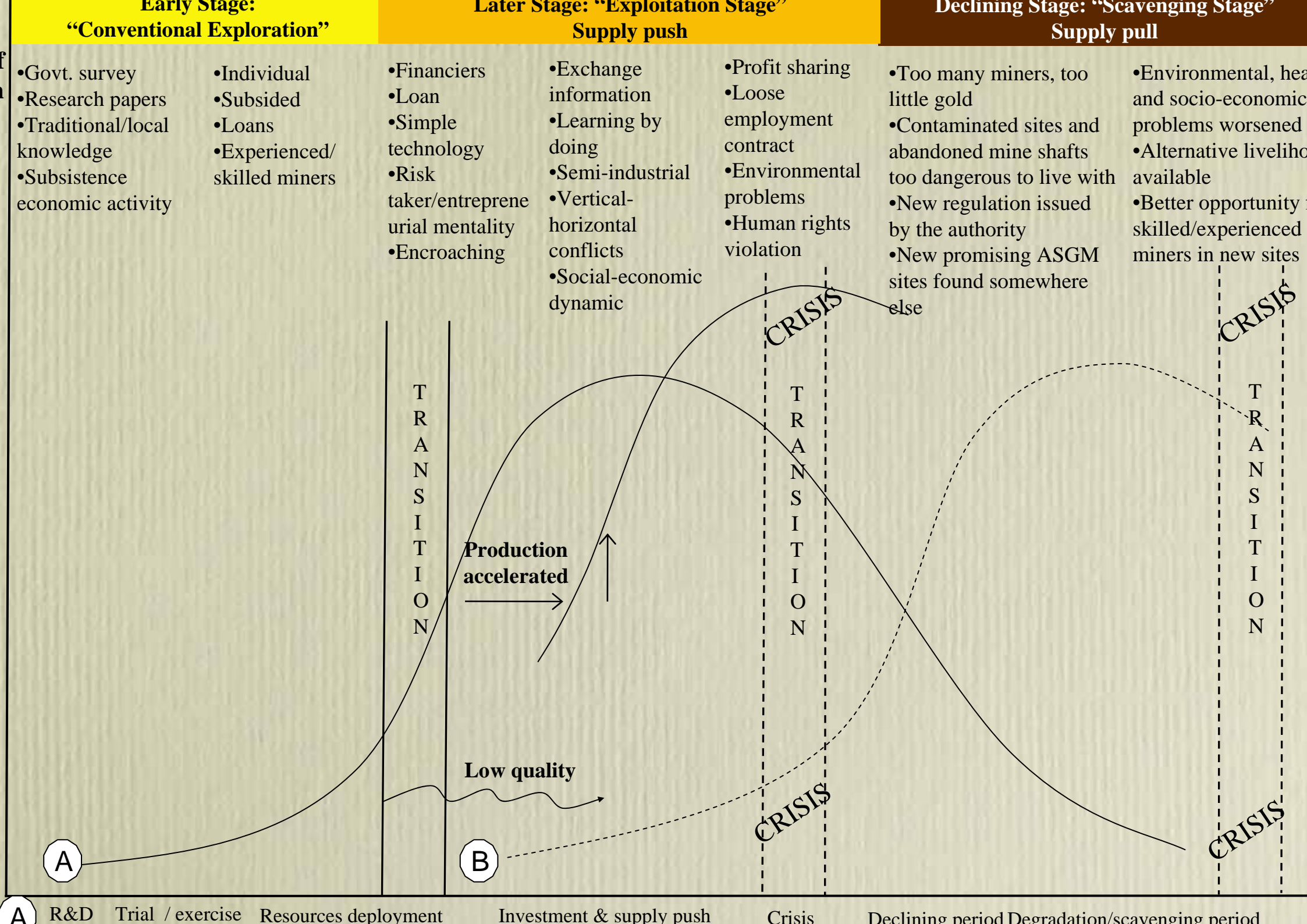
Material world

Unknown diseases,
genocides

Fights

Comprom

Adaptation



Uphold the human rights and the rights to healthy living
environment

Country's recognition of the Indigenous Peoples rights
and existence

National laws on forest and mining

Mercury treaty and National Implementation Plan -
including the plan to facilitate the formalisation of
ASGM

NIP --- NAP --- LAP



Local Action Plan

stakeholders identification

legal status and recognitions

local hotspots participatory mapping

Rapid assessment of social, economy, health,
environmental impacts and human rights related aspects

Inventory



Goal / Action / Plan...

Life-cycle management strategy approach (upstream, middle-stream, downstream including rehabilitation)

Capacity building: health, environmental and technical

Awareness raising

Alternative livelihoods identification

Resources allocation strategy

Monitoring and evaluation





Thank you for your attention