

# Capitalizing on experiences for future actions - Contributions of development partners to sustainable artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM)

*An event organised by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), with the support of the European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM)*

Geneva, 13 August 2018

## Report

### Introduction

On the 4th of July 2018, the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC), with the support of the European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM), held a one-day event on Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM) for Sustainable Development at the Varembé Conference Centre in Geneva, Switzerland. The event brought together some 80 participants, including government officials, representatives of companies, NGOs, international organisations and academics, from Switzerland and beyond.

The purpose of the event was to: (a) provide an opportunity to share knowledge, challenges and lessons learnt on donor agencies' approaches and instruments to ASM; and (b) consider the role of domestic and international actors, including civil society organisations (CSOs) and the private sector in ASM (e.g. mining companies, smelters, commodity traders), and the priorities and effectiveness of donor engagement regarding ASM.

Welcome addresses set the scene, and were provided by Ambassador Thomas Gass, Vice-Director and Head of the South Cooperation Department of SDC, H. E. Mr. Lundeg Purevsuren, Ambassador of Mongolia to Switzerland, and Mr. Werner Thut, Senior Policy Advisor, Policy Coherence for Development, SDC.<sup>1</sup>

It was noted that ASM employs an estimated 100 million people in over 70 developing countries in Africa, Latin America, and the Asia-Pacific Region. ASM in the gold sector alone provides employment to about 10 to 15 million artisanal and small-scale gold miners worldwide, including 4.5 million women and 600,000 children, and accounts for 17–20% of the gold produced globally. With the rising value of mineral prices and lack of employment opportunities, the number of people engaged in ASM is currently 6-10 times higher than in the 1990s. While it is an important livelihood activity, which could potentially contribute to sustainable and inclusive development, the sector is perhaps best known for its severely negative social and environmental impact, including in relation to child labour, human rights violations and the effects of uncontrolled toxic waste spills.

Given the scale of its economic, social and environmental footprint, development partners and donor agencies engage in the sector mostly with a view to improve the governance of ASM, mitigate its negative side-effects and foster local economic development. The speakers highlighted that the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC) has been a very active actor and one of the first development agencies to address ASM challenges, notably supporting better governance in ASM, as

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<sup>1</sup> Speeches and presentations are available at <http://ecdpm.org/events/capitalizing-on-experiences-for-future-actions-contributions-of-development-partners-to-sustainable-artisanal-and-small-scale-mining-asm/>

well as in commodity trading, including in the fight against illicit financial flows (IFFs). The Swiss Government acknowledges that being one of the most important trading and refining venues for gold comes with a particular responsibility to contribute to better policies and solutions to address how mining is done, and under what conditions, and to fight against corruption and IFFs. The multi-level governance approach to extractive industries and commodity trading followed by the Swiss Government has, since years, aimed at linking in a balanced manner the global level, the partner country level, and the Swiss domestic agenda, seeking to combine development policies and programmes with corporate policies of the private sector and engaging with a broad range of non-state actors. The recommendations captured by a recent study on the governance of selected gold producers and their key trade partners<sup>2</sup> were also highlighted as a great guide for stakeholders who are engaged in efforts to transform the ASM sector.

In the welcome addresses, and during the event as a whole, specific attention was paid to the example of ASM in gold in Mongolia, where the government has made great strides to enhance the social and environmental sustainability of ASM, with support from SDC. In the 1990s and early 2000s, the country experienced severe droughts and many farmers lost yields and livestock, leading to a rise in artisanal mining for their livelihoods. SDC has been engaged since 2005, which has contributed to the development of a legal framework for ASM in gold, adopted in 2010, the inclusion of ASM workers in social and health insurance schemes and the enhancement of mercury-free gold processing. Speakers felt lessons can be learned for other countries and development partners.

The sessions that followed covered the following topics:

1. Local governance of ASM - moving from principle to practice
2. Multi-stakeholder partnerships, sustainable mining and local development
3. Connecting local ASM activities with multi-level regulatory frameworks

In these **three sessions**, presenters, discussants and participants shared lessons learned and made suggestions for the way forward on these topics.

This was **followed by a fourth working group session** to further refine the recommendations, **with specific attention given to gender dimensions of ASM support**.

This report presents the main issues and recommendations that emerged.

## 1. Local governance of ASM - moving from principle to practice

While evolving, it was noted that most ASM is still illegal and informal. Many countries lack an ASM regulatory framework or have one that is not fully implemented. ASM and its sustainability is generally not a political priority. Furthermore, most governments lack reliable data on ASM, partly due to the high levels of informality in the subsector. Key governance-related recommendations for development partners that emerged from the interventions of the panelists and the audience included:

- **Pay due attention to and support the integration of ASM in the broader local development agenda.** As indicated by one of the panelists “ASM is a rural development issue, not a mining issue”. Linkages with agriculture were particularly highlighted, for example as some farmers temporarily convert to mining, as there is competition for land, and as ASM can affect agricultural productivity. Several panelists and participants in the audience therefore insisted that ASM cannot be dealt with in isolation and stressed the need for a holistic approach, adopting a long-term perspective and engagement, involving various departments and actors (Agriculture, Youth, Education, etc).

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<sup>2</sup> Toroskainen, K., A. Fleming and J. Williams. 2018. [Governance and Trade Patterns of Gold Producers in the 2017 Resource Governance Index](#). New York: Natural Resource Governance Institute.

- **Understand local contexts and political economy dynamics around ASM.** This is particularly important for development partners, who should carry out careful identification of key stakeholders and interests at stake before engaging in ASM, in the design as well as the implementation their interventions. This should not be limited to ASM actors, but those stakeholders, economic systems, power structures and institutional settings affected by it.
- **Build a business case for sustainable ASM formalisation.** Related to the previous point, various panelists and participants emphasised the importance of proper recognition of the socio-economic potential of the formalisation of ASM, including its possible contribution to GDP and implications for domestic resource mobilisation through taxes, and the social and environmental risks of leaving the sector under-regulated. As such development partners and other actors were recommended to contribute to clarifying the business case for inclusive ASM formalisation.
- **Improve availability and use of data on ASM to inform policies.** It was stressed repeatedly that more information is required, for example on where ASM happens, involving who, how and why, and that such information should feed into policymaking. It was mentioned specifically that more geological surveys are required, and that these should facilitate the demarcation of land for ASM.
- **Empower and capacitate local administrations.** Broad consensus prevailed on the need for a decentralized approach to ASM governance, with an important role to play for local authorities, for example, when it comes to ASM licensing, to bring it closer to ASM communities.

## 2. Multi-stakeholder partnerships, sustainable mining and local development

It is internationally recognised that multi-stakeholder partnerships are crucial. Nevertheless, tensions between stakeholders are widespread (e.g. between large scale and artisanal and small-scale miners; between miners, farmers and other land users etc) and, as phrased by one of the speakers “there is still much to learn about the how” when it comes to effective multi-stakeholder cooperation for sustainable ASM. Some of the key recommendations for development partners were:

- **Ensure a good understanding and integration of different economic interests, roles and logics of different actors along the value chains.** Based on such information, governments and development partners can play a facilitating role to promote multi-stakeholder partnerships, also considering and addressing power and information imbalances.
- **Strengthen the voice of artisanal and small-scale miners.** It was noted by many that artisanal and small-scale miners’ voices often don’t get heard. There is a need to ensure that local ASM communities’ interests and concerns are addressed. Supporting self-organisation of miners in cooperatives was mentioned repeatedly as an important tool, as was capacity development and the engagement of miners in inclusive and meaningful policy dialogues.
- **Engage with some of the actors beyond ASM that too often get overlooked in ASM-related partnerships.** Actors that were mentioned included local authorities, bankers, traders and, further downstream in the case of precious metals, refiners and jewelers. At the event, several representatives of Swiss refiners expressed their interest in engaging in ASM-related partnerships, including on the ground in sourcing countries. It was also suggested to bring artisanal small-scale miners to broader (i.e. multi-sectoral) local governance platforms, taking miners out of ASM-focused arena, as a mean to link ASM to broader development issues, adopting a bottom up approach.

- **Avoid seeing partnerships as a silver bullet or an end in itself.** There was some disagreement among participants on the potential of certain types of partnerships. In particular, it was debated to what extent collaboration between large scale and ASM miners can bear fruit, with some insisting on the need for such partnerships, while a dissonant voice claimed that large-scale miners lack an interest in partnering with ASM actors. It was argued that proper geological mapping and demarcation of land for ASM purposes would solve most of the tensions between large scale mining and ASM, as these are primarily due to ASM encroaching on land subject to large scale mining licenses (which are regularly unexploited by these large-scale miners, instead being used for speculation purposes). Overall, agreement existed that partnerships are in no way a silver bullet nor an end in itself.

### 3. Connecting local ASM activities with multi-level regulatory frameworks

Sustainable ASM requires a multi-layered approach, connecting different levels (local, national, regional, international), especially given that ASM is integrated in global minerals value chains.<sup>3</sup> Despite promising developments in recent years, the impact on the ground of higher-level frameworks is still modest. Strong linkages between processes and actors at different levels are needed to ensure such impact materialises in the years ahead. Key recommendations for development partners in this regard included:

- **Mitigate risks rather than disengage from ASM.** Sustainability risks in ASM lead some development partners, companies and other actors to avoid engaging in or sourcing from ASM. However, it was emphasized repeatedly that in the spirit of the OECD Due Diligence Guidelines, while some risks require immediate disengagement, others require mitigation measures. Staying engaged to address social and environmental sustainability risks rather than further marginalizing ASM is considered most effective.
- **Go beyond simply imposing international standards by strengthening capacities at different levels to abide by those standards.** This relates to the previous point, as it can be part and parcel of a risk mitigation strategy. In this context, the Minamata Convention on Mercury signed in 2017 was also mentioned repeatedly. This Convention contains an article to reduce and, where feasible, eliminate the use of mercury in ASM and commits governments to develop and implement a national action plan in this regard. There was a call for development partners to support governments and others to do so.
- **Enhance harmonization of policies at the regional level.** Several participants highlighted the importance of regional (cross-border) harmonization of policies, for example in the area of ASM taxation, in order to fight illicit financial flows.
- **Further improve traceability along value chains,** which can be particularly complex when ASM is involved. It was mentioned that technologies such as blockchain and fingerprinting can potentially play an important role in this regard, especially in the longer term. At the same time, it was noted that enhancing traceability inevitably involves financial costs, which should not be borne solely by the weakest actors in value chains.

### 4. Gender mainstreaming and roles of development partners

The participants paid particular attention to programme design choices that can be made to ensure that the specific vulnerability of women and girls in ASM is reduced:

- **Take gender dimensions into account from the beginning and not as an afterthought,** particularly by assessing gender-related issues and defining ways to address those in the

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<sup>3</sup> International agreements related to ASM discussed in this session include the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas and the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

programming phase. To do so effectively, it was recommended that SDC and other development partners involve their gender experts in ASM programming and implementation. Specific measures for gender-sensitive ASM support that were mentioned related for example to: capacity building (e.g. building the technical capacities of not only men but also women on techniques for mercury free ASM); sensitization of men in key positions; enhancement of participation of women in policy dialogues affecting ASM; and promotion of equal access of men and women to land and financial services to operate as artisanal or small scale miners in a sustainable way.

Finally, with regard to development partner engagement more generally, a strong plea was made by several participants to:

- **Engage “for the long haul”, in a gradual, adaptive and politically savvy manner and in coordination with other development partners if and when relevant.** It was recognized that long-term engagement is not easy for development partners, given changing political realities, but SDC has shown in Mongolia (over the past 13 years) that it can be done. Various participants warned though that donor dependency should be avoided, particularly by involving local actors and ensuring their ownership, which will outlive the duration of a donor programme or project.

### Closing remarks: way forward

In her closing words, Denise Lüthi, Co-Head of East Asia Division, South Cooperation Department of SDC thanked all panelists, participants and members of the organizing committee for their valuable contributions and expressed the intention of SDC and the Swiss government more broadly to draw from the rich discussions and concrete recommendations. She encouraged others, development partners and beyond, to do the same.

The input comes at an opportune time in Switzerland, as there are significant windows of opportunity in the country’s political agenda. At the request of the Swiss Parliament, the Swiss Government is expected to submit a report, including proposals, in 2018 on how to avoid gold which is extracted under conditions of human rights abuse finding its way to Switzerland. Another work stream is dedicated to revise corporate law provisions, with the aim to establish stricter due diligence and reporting standards for all MNEs located in Switzerland. At the same time, SDC can draw from the event’s insights for their future ASM-related development cooperation at different levels.

### In a nutshell

In summary, this conference has highlighted that SDC is well placed to support efforts of producer countries beyond Mongolia to strengthen ASM governance, in particular main sourcing countries of Swiss traders and refiners. The key recommendations in this area for SDC and development partners alike, which are described in more detail above:

1. Pay due attention to and support the integration of ASM in the broader local development agenda;
2. Understand local contexts and political economy dynamics around ASM;
3. Build a business case for sustainable ASM formalisation;
4. Improve availability and use of data on ASM to inform policies;
5. Empower and capacitate local administrations;

SDC can play a key role to further promote and enhance the effectiveness of **multi-stakeholder partnerships** to reforming the ASM sector. It is particularly promising that representatives of Swiss companies at the conference expressed an interest in stronger involvement in such partnerships,

going beyond a reputation-driven logic. This is an opportunity for SDC to be seized and pushed. The main recommendations on partnerships described above:

6. Ensure a good understanding and integration of different economic interests, roles and logics of different actors along the value chains;
7. Strengthen the voice of artisanal and small-scale miners;
8. Do not overlook certain actors that too often get overlooked in ASM-related partnerships (e.g. local authorities, bankers, traders refiners and jewellers);
9. Avoid seeing partnerships as a silver bullet or an end in itself;

SDC and other development partners need to reinforce their **multi-level approach**, linking the partner country level, Swiss domestic level and global level. The main recommendations in this area:

10. Mitigate risks rather than disengage from ASM;
11. Go beyond simply imposing international standards by strengthening capacities at different levels to abide by those standards;
12. Enhance harmonization of policies at the regional level;
13. Further improve traceability along value chains;

Finally, on gender mainstreaming and development partners' engagement more generally, the participants recommended SDC and other development partners to:

14. Take gender dimensions into account from the beginning and not as an afterthought;
15. Engage "for the long haul", in a gradual, adaptive and politically savvy manner and in coordination with other development partners if and when relevant;

Whatever Switzerland does or refrains from doing can have far-reaching effects on the social and environmental sustainability of ASM. Conference participants sent a strong message: a call for different stakeholders in Switzerland and beyond to act.

## Annex 1: Agenda

8.30 – 9:00 **Welcome coffee**

9:00 – 9:15 **Opening remarks: Situating ASM in the Swiss development cooperation**  
*Evolution of the Swiss legislative framework for commodity trading and extractive industries. This brief introductory session will set the scene and illustrate the Swiss policy environment for ASM-related work, making the link between domestic private sector, Swiss development actors and the Swiss political arena.*

- Opening remarks by **Ambassador Thomas Gass**, Vice-Director and Head of the South Cooperation Department, SDC and **H.E. Mr. Lundeg Purevsuren**, Ambassador of Mongolia to Switzerland
- Setting the frame: **Werner Thut**, Senior Policy Advisor Policy Coherence for Development, SDC

9:15 – 10:45 **Session 1: Local governance of the ASM - moving from principle to practice**  
*The governance framing ASM activities has - for a long time - been one of the key focuses of development partners, who wish to maximise the contribution of the sector to the sustainable development agenda (SDGs). These interventions have however encountered mixed success. This session will look at ASM from a (local) governance perspective, and invite development partners to present some of the key approaches and concrete projects in this field, and their lessons learnt.*

- Moderator: San Bilal, ECDPM
- Speaker: **Patience Singo**, Governance Advisor at IMPACT, Kampala, Uganda (10 min)
- Discussants: (5 min each)
  - **Claude Kabemba**, Director, Southern Africa Resource Watch
  - **Stefan Bauchowitz**, Global task manager on resource governance at GIZ
  - **Risch Tratschin**, EBP
- Discussion

10:45 – 11:15 Coffee break

11:15 – 12:45 **Session 2: Multi-stakeholder partnerships, sustainable mining and local development**  
*ASM comes with significant social and environmental risks and impacts attached, which can hinder socio-economic development and environmental sustainability. Multi-stakeholder initiatives often play a key role in addressing these impacts by collaborating with and/or linking different actors on the ground. This session will focus on how development partners promote local development and sustainable ASM.*

- Moderator: Jeske van Seters, ECDPM
- Speaker: **Edward K. Brown**, Director of Country Engagements and Operations, African Centre for Economic Transformation (ACET), Ghana (10 min)
- Discussants: (5 min each)
  - **Denise Lüthi**, Co-Head of East Asia Division, South Cooperation Department, SDC
  - **Gavin Hilson**, Chair of Sustainability in Business, Surrey Business School, University of Surrey, UK
  - **Elisa Peter**, Executive Director of Publish What you Pay
- Discussion

12:45 – 14:00 **Lunch**

14:00 – 15:30 **Session 3: Connecting local ASM activities with multi-level regulatory frameworks**

*ASM is by nature a local activity, yet very much integrated in national, regional and global levels. Hence, it touches on a range of local-global dynamics. This session will consider the experience of development partners in connecting the local, regional and international frameworks affecting ASM development, including due diligence, transparency and responsible conduct, as well as issues relating to (illicit) financial flows and commodity trading.*

- Moderator: Jeske van Seters, ECDPM
- Speaker: **Louis Marechal**, Policy adviser, Extractives, Responsible Business Conduct Unit Company, OECD (10 min)
- Discussants: (5 min each)
  - **Marcena Hunter**, The Global Initiative Against Transnational Organised Crime
  - **Markus Nöthiger**, independent consultant, expert in CSR in the extractive sector
  - **Diana Culillas**, Secretary General, Swiss Better Gold Association
- Discussion

15:30 – 16:00 Coffee break

16:00 – 17:30 **Session 4: Roles of development partners**

*Foreign interventions in the extractive sector are not neutral and have long shaped the way resources are extracted in developing countries. This session will unpack the role of development partners in stimulating sustainable and inclusive development by better and more effective support for the extractive sector and ASM in particular.*

- Moderation: ECDPM
- Introduction of critical challenges: **Gavin Hilson**, Chair of Sustainability in Business, Surrey Business School, University of Surrey (5 min)
- **Two parallel working groups: (45 min)**

The objective of the working groups is to come up with 3-4 practical innovations that can be used in development partners' initiatives on ASM. The participants are asked to reflect on the following aspects of ASM:

**Group 1**

**The local governance and gender dimension:** How to improve local governance and strengthen the role of local authorities in a context of ASM? What program design choices can be made to ensure that the specific vulnerability of women and girls in ASM is reduced?

**Group 2**

**The multi-stakeholder dimension and international dimension:** How to bridge civil society, public authorities and private sector? What can be done at the global level to improve the governance and transparency of ASM operations and their related financial flows?

- Report back by each group in plenary and open discussion on key recommendations (30 min)
- **Conclusions**

17:30 – 17:45 **Closing remarks: Way forward**

- Denise Lüthi, Co-Head of East Asia Division, South Cooperation Department, SDC

17:45 – 19:00 **Reception**

## Annex 2: List of participants

### ASM - Capitalizing on experiences for future actions - Geneva 4th July 2018

Last Name	First Name	Function	Organization
Ackah	Rashid	Direktor	R.D.Azkahs & Partners Ltd.
Alhilali	Smail	Chief Emerging Compliance Regimes Division	UNIDO
Atger	Etienne	Responsible ASM Management	Barksanem
Bahon	Virginie	Head of Corporate Affairs and Communications	Valcambi
Batsuuri	Zoltuya	Counsellor	Embassy of Mongolia to Switzerland
Baudin	Isabelle	Scientific officer	Federal Office for the Environment
Bertran Alvarez	Yves	Executive Director	Alliance for Responsible Mining
Buluba	Andrew	Sponsoring event on ASM For Sustainable Development	IOASM-Institute of Artisanal and Small Scale Mining
Chenais	Frederic	Matières premières et droits de l'homme	DFAE
Coli Rivera	Yrene	Programme Manager Gold	Solidaridad
Daigle	Sarah	Consultant	Synergy Global Consulting Ltd
Dali	Ilaria	Directrice adjointe de coopération	DDC
Davis	Kenneth	Programme Officer	UNEP
de Dardel	Matthieu	Intern	Federal Department of Foreign Affairs
De Haan	Jorden	Consultant	UNITAR
Demierre	Olivier	SVP CSR	MKS PAMP
Diallo	Mohamed Cherif	RMT-Coordinator	IOM-DRC
Eigenmann	Gabi	Minamatu Policy Advisor	UN IDO
Engelson	Boris	Journalist	Plurality Presse
Flores	Gabriela	Senior Associate	International Institute for Environment and Development
Fontannaz	Diane	FDFA Conference	FDFA
Franks	Daniel	Chief Technical Advisor	ACP-EU Development Minerals Programme UNDP
Freutel	Florian	Programme Coordinator Germany & Switzerland for Cocoa & Gold	Solidaridad Deutschland e.V.
Friedländer	Ralph	Westafrica Division	FDFA SDC
Ganchev	Aleksander	Executive Director, Precious Metals Trading	Standard Chartered Bank
Harby	Neil	CTO	LBMA
Hofmann	Steven	PM GIZ	GIZ
Iaz	Charms	Journalist	Le Temps
Jean-Richard	Vreni	Programmverantwortliche Burkina Faso und Senegal	Fastenopfer
Johansson	Lars	Independent Counsel - Secure & High Value Logistics	Independent Counsel
Johnreglers	Marlin	FDFA Conference	FDFA
Karani	Shukuru James	Executive Director	Justice Arises A nations ASBL
Karib	Sabrina	Senior Legal & Compliance Counsel	Metalor Technologies SA
Kautzor	Thomas	Logistician	TKS Transport
Phorathihatthe	Kesaobo		ECDPM
Knobloch	Simone	Chief Operating Officer	Valcambi

Kopp	Alex	Consultant	Independant consultant
Krauer	Nils	Regional Advisor	Better Gold Initiative
Lam	Catherine	European Representative	Cameroon Inc.
Lanitis	Johanna	Diplomatic officer	FDFA
Lavanchy	Nicoline	Trainee	UNITAR
Lindamood	Erik	Responsible ASM Management	Barksanem
Lipe	Thanas	Director	PX Précinox SA
Matic	Dalida	Advisor Tackling Child Labour Programme	Terre des hommes Foundation
Mbiyavanga	Stefan	Academic Assistant	Chair of Prof Mark Pieth, Faculty of Law, University of Basel
Milani Noakes	Amanda	Programme Officer	Trafigura Foundation
Miserez	Xavier	Client Relations & Legal	MKS (Switezrland) SA
Molina	Fabian	Scientific Collaborator	SWISSAID
Mugisho Birhenjira	Espoir	PhD student and lecturere at Universite Officielle de Bukavu_DRC	Universite Officielle de Bukavu _RDC
Musselli	Irene	Senior Researcher	Universitz of Bern/CDE
Nenot	Benjamin	Senior Consultant	SYNERGY GLOBAL CONSULTING
Nindel	Reinhardt	Scientist, Chairman of the supervisory board ibes AG	Ibes AG
Orlando	Elizabeth	Economic and Commercial Affairs Officer	US Department of State
Schein	Patrick	CEO	Gold by Gold
Stylo	Malgorzatta	Training Assistant	UNITAR
Taillard	Nina	Policy Advisor	SECO
Tschirren	Michel	International Chemicals and Waste Management	Federal Office for the Environment FOEN
Tshimanga	Claudine	Professeur	UCC
van der Merwe	Antoinette	A	ETH
Van wauwe	Veerle	Founder	Transparence sa
Vennegues	Anne	Junior Advisor - Tackling Child Labour Programme	Terre des hommes
Wafler	Marlene	Project Coordinator	DCAF
Wiederspahn	Philipp	Technical Advisor to the ICGLR	GIZ
Willi	Tabea	Deputy campaign manager business and indigenous rights	Society for threatened peoples
Zongolowicz	Anna	Senior Reseach & Analysis Specialist	WWF
Zürcher	Marc-Henri	Director	PX Services SA

<b>Discussants</b>			
<b>Last Name</b>	<b>First Name</b>	<b>Function</b>	<b>Organization</b>
Hilson	Gavin	Chair of Sustainability in Business	University of Surrey, UK
Hunter	Marcena	Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime	Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime
Kabemba	Claude	Director	Southern Africa Resource Watch
Nöthiger	Markus	Independent Consultant, expert in CSR in the extractive sector	ENEMCO GMBH
Peter	Elisa	Executive Director	Publish What you Pay
Cullillas	Diana	Secretary General	SBGA Swiss Better Gold Association
Tratschin	Risch		EBP
Bauchowitz	Stefan	Global task manager	Resource Governance at GIZ
<b>Panelist Speakers</b>			
Lundeg	Purevsuren	Ambassador	Embassy of Mongolia to Switzerland
Gass	Thomas	Ambassador, Vice Director and Head of the South Cooperation Department	SDC
Lüthi	Denise	Co-Head of East Asia Division, South Cooperation Department	SDC
Thut	Werner	Senior Policy Advisor	SDC
Brown	Edward	Director of Country Engagements and Operations	African Centre for Economic Transformation ACET, Ghana
Maréchal	Louis	Policy Advisor, Extractives	Responsible Business Conduct Unit Company, OECD
Singo	Patience	Governance Advisor	IMPACT, Kampala, Uganda
<b>Moderators</b>			
van Seters	Jeske	Head of Programme Private Sector Engagement	ECDPM
Bilal	San	Head of Programm Trade, Investment and Finance	ECDPM