Paving the \textbf{WAY} to Responsible \textbf{SUPPLY CHAINS}
BUILDING CAPACITY OF PARTNERS TO MOBILIZE
DEAR FRIENDS,

The past couple of years have been shaped by the COVID-19 pandemic, forcing all of us to adapt our approach to working with partners and beneficiaries. We've used time during the pandemic as an opportunity to further our mission to support local actors—strengthening old partnerships and creating new ones that center their skills, knowledge, and leadership. While restrictions are lifting across the globe, we continue to explore how best to support local communities, while maximizing the use of new tools and strategies that support cross-border collaboration.

For some of the communities we work with, priorities have shifted and been redefined by the pandemic, while others have had to contend with greater threats to their security. This includes increasing insecurity and acts of violence in regions such as eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Burkina Faso, and their artisanal mining communities. These events not only highlight the importance of due diligence in mineral supply chains from conflict affected areas, but also the risk of stigmatization of the sector and further exclusion from formal markets.

During 2021-2022, we saw a shift in donor priorities due to the pandemic response, which led us to expand our donor base. We also now have support from more private sector actors who are committed to improving their own approaches to responsible sourcing.

This past year, we've been able to expand our work to new countries in Africa, starting projects for the first time in Burkina Faso, Guinea, and Zimbabwe. We look forward to announcing additional new projects and countries throughout 2022.

Our own way of working has also shifted, and we've been able to make significant investments in remote collaboration.

Our previous work and current projects had already integrated Gender Equality—one of our focus areas. This year we've been able to strengthen our work around another focus area, Environmental Stewardship. We've worked with local communities to mitigate the impacts of mercury, improve health and safety of miners, and train women as environmental stewards. We've also worked with partners to lay the foundation for nationwide environmental protection strategies in artisanal mining areas across multiple countries in West and Central Africa.

In 2021, we've been maximizing the tools we've previously developed, distributing them to partners and providing training. The Toolkit: Gender Impact Assessments for Projects and Policies Related to Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (GIA Toolkit) is being put into practice in different contexts. We're seeing results of its use across projects, as well as in Uganda's new mining legislation—highlighted later in this report.

We thank all of our funders, partners, supporters—and most of all, the communities we work with—for their continued support. We look forward to building on the results we achieved together this year.

Joanne Lebert
Executive Director

Nicole Piggott
Board President
We transform natural resources in areas where security and human rights are at risk.

Our Work is Critical

OUR WORK IS NEEDED NOW MORE THAN EVER.

20 years ago, we worked to end the trade in blood diamonds funding civil wars in West Africa. Today, we continue to challenge corruption and human rights violations across supply chains—but our approach has evolved according to a changing landscape.

We continue to tackle the illicit trade of high-value commodities which disproportionately benefits elite actors. It creates an opening for money laundering and financing of criminals, armed groups, and terrorist organizations.

At the same time, the artisanal mining sector is an important source of livelihood for millions. Policy interventions tackling informality and illegality—even if well intentioned—can have unintended impacts. Measuring these impacts is pivotal to ensuring that these policies can meet their objectives of supporting some of the world’s most vulnerable women, men, girls and boys.
All the while, our reliance and dependency on minerals, including those sourced by artisanal miners, grows.

Some companies avoid sourcing from artisanal miners or from high-risk areas like DRC to avoid the hassle and extra expense of additional due diligence. The truth is though, that these minerals always end up on the international market, one way or another.

We’re reliant on the minerals and metals from countries like DRC to power our world. The International Energy Agency estimates that achieving the Paris Agreement goals requires at least four times more mineral outputs by 2040. Demand for certain minerals like cobalt is even higher and expected to grow 25 times in the next two decades.

Whether our minerals are coming from an artisanal miner or a large-scale company, we can’t ignore the ethics around sourcing. This past year has highlighted how the same questions around blood diamonds from 20 years ago, remain relevant today. The Russian invasion of Ukraine and possible role of conflict financing through Russia’s partially state-owned diamond company has allowed long-standing issues to resurface with renewed concern.

While the context has changed over time and progress made, demonstrated with a swift response from the international community, the past year highlights how critical our work is—**AND HOW MUCH IS LEFT TO DO.**
We are rooted in evidence.

IMPACT IS A GLOBAL LEADER WITH OVER 30 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE IN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPING new approaches to transform natural resource management. All of our work is guided by research—whether through investigations, data dives, participatory action research in communities, or monitoring and evaluation.

What we hear, see, and learn allows us to develop our projects, provide recommendations, and engage with stakeholders. We push boundaries and gather evidence through our work with communities and supply chain actors—empowering us to challenge assumptions, and further tweak and improve our approaches and projects.
**OUR FIVE FOCUS AREAS**

- **Gender Equality**
- **Environmental Stewardship**
- **Supply Chain Transparency**
- **Regulatory and Legal Reform**
- **Illicit Trade and Financing**

We investigate, monitor, and analyze how natural resources are managed and how these systems can be improved.

We develop, test, and deliver improved systems for the management of natural resources through technical assistance, information sharing, and capacity building.

We advance constructive dialogue with stakeholders including civil society, policymakers, industry, and communities to improve how natural resources are managed.
We transform how natural resources are managed in areas where security and human rights are at risk. We investigate and develop approaches for natural resources to improve security, development, and equality. We are an independent non-profit, collaborating with local partners for lasting change.
2021-2022 in NUMBERS

Through training, consultations, and engagement, we directly worked with:

- 6 mining associations
- > 330 local government officials
- > 3,300 artisanal miners
  from which 73% are women

- 20 projects
- 24 staff and associates
- 22 partners
- 8 countries

- 14 working languages
- 9 publications released
- 6 videos produced
IMPACT’S WORK in 2021-2022

GLOBAL LEADERSHIP

- Alliance 8.7 Member
- Environmental Peacebuilding Association Founding Member
- European Partnership for Responsible Minerals (EPRM) Member
- OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas Multi-Stakeholder Steering Group Civil Society Co-Chair
- Public-Private Alliance for Responsible Minerals Trade (PPA) Governance Committee Member
- Publish What You Pay Canada (PWYP-Canada) Steering Committee Member and Host
- Responsible Minerals Initiative Steering Group Member
- UNEP Global Mercury Partnership Member
- Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights Civil Society Pillar Member
- Women’s Rights and Mining Member

LEGEND:
- Regulatory & Legal Reform
- Supply Chain Transparency
- Illicit Trade & Financing
- Environmental Stewardship
- Gender Equality

IMPACT's Work in 2021-2022

CANADA

- 9 PROJECTS *based in Canada, not necessarily with a Canada-focus
- 10 PARTNERS
- 5 FOCUS AREAS:
  - •
  - •
  - •
  - •
  - •

PROJECTS *based in Canada, not necessarily with a Canada-focus

PARTNERS

FOCUS AREAS:

LEGEND:
IMPACT’S WORK
in 2021-2022

GUINEA
1 PROJECT
2 PARTNERS
1 FOCUS AREA:

BURKINA FASO
1 PROJECT
1 PARTNER
2 FOCUS AREAS:

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
7 PROJECTS
5 PARTNERS
5 FOCUS AREAS:

UGANDA
2 PROJECTS
2 PARTNERS
3 FOCUS AREAS:

KENYA
1 PROJECT
2 PARTNERS
2 FOCUS AREAS:

ZIMBABWE
1 PROJECT
1 PARTNER
3 FOCUS AREAS:

CÔTE D’IVOIRE
2 PROJECTS
4 PARTNERS
4 FOCUS AREAS:

LEGEND:
- Regulatory & Legal Reform
- Supply Chain Transparency
- Illicit Trade & Financing
- Environmental Stewardship
- Gender Equality
An Artisanal Mining Cooperative Breaks Barriers on the International Market

SINCE 2019, WE HAVE WORKED WITH THE MINING COOPERATIVE COOPEDA IN DABAKALA, to implement the Just Gold traceability and due diligence system. Over the course of the project, the cooperative produced 27 kg of traceable and legal gold. While the project faced challenges in securing a consistent buyer for the traceable gold, 1.7 kg was exported to an LBMA refiner—representing the first legal and traceable artisanal gold from Côte d’Ivoire to the international market.

During the project, COOPEDA implemented significant internal reorganization to improve processes and increase transparency, in an effort to enter the formal international market. The cooperative revised how it is governed, reforming its Board of Directors, implementing a supervisory Board, as well as introducing numerous committees to work on cross-cutting issues such as environment, gender equality, as well as worker health and safety.

Importantly, the role of women in governing the cooperative has also shifted over time. Now 15 of the cooperative’s 58 members are women—representing a major increase since there were none registered before.
As a result of its restructuring, as well as revised statutes, new policies, and internal regulations, COOPEDA is now equipped to meet the legal and regulatory requirements of the sector in Côte d’Ivoire. COOPEDA is sharing its experiences with other emerging cooperatives in Côte d’Ivoire as good practice.

The cooperative has taken steps to support its miners including by posting signage for health and safety, providing personal protective equipment, securing separate sanitary facilities for women and men, as well as acting on numerous recommendations from IMPACT’s environmental impact assessment.

COOPEDA has continued traceability throughout 2021-2022 and past the end of the project. In a major milestone, the cooperative—together with its Ivorian partner exporter, SICOM—identified an international buyer and carried out two legal and traceable exports of gold in late 2021 to Europe.

Both supply chain actors are taking the reigns to expand access in the international market, not only continuing their responsible business practices gained through capacity building, but marketing themselves and the artisanal mining sector. COOPEDA and SICOM traveled to France to represent Côte d’Ivoire at the mineral industry fair in November 2021. SICOM has also announced plans to open a branch in Paris.

Locally, COOPEDA has embraced its role as a catalyst for economic development in the local community. It channels funding for community infrastructure, most recently building and opening an addition to the local public school. It also helps to address challenges in the community, such as tackling youth unemployment, which can contribute to increased crime or illegal road blocks.
A New Mining Law Encourages Women’s Participation in the Sector

OVER THE PAST DECADE, work has been underway to reform the mining laws in Uganda which haven’t kept up with the changing context. Despite its surge, the 2001 Mining Bill and 2003 Mining Act doesn’t have any reference to artisanal mining.

We wanted to take the opportunity to ensure that the new law would support opportunities for gender equality and women’s empowerment.
In previous research, IMPACT has identified barriers to women’s participation in the sector such as unequal income, lack of access to training, and limited access to credit. We’ve been addressing some of these barriers in our Digging for Equality project, but gender equality also needs to be entrenched in policy.

Throughout 2021-2022, significant progress has been made to push the new law forward. As drafts of the new law came into focus, IMPACT held workshops with the Directorate of Geological Survey and Mines (DGSM) to examine which aspects of the bill would directly or indirectly affect women—and how.

IMPACT walked workshop participants through its Toolkit: Gender Impact Assessments for Projects and Policies Related to Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (GIA Toolkit) and how it could be applied to different provisions in the new bill.

The GIA Toolkit is the first ever Gender Impact Assessment to be tailored specifically to the ASM sector. By using the toolkit, teams behind projects and policies for the ASM sector are supported to predict how gender relations could be affected, and determine how to minimize potentially negative impacts.

Workshop participants used the GIA Toolkit in the drafting of the bill to improve gender equality in a number of provisions. As a result, mining cooperatives seeking mining licenses must have female membership, as well as ensure separate change rooms for women and men at mine sites.

Moving Towards Responsible Cobalt Supply Chains

**THERE HAS BEEN SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL ATTENTION** recently on cobalt. It is used in our batteries for laptops, smartphones, and electric cars. Cobalt’s crucial role in the expanding green tech movement is leading to an explosion in demand for the mineral.

It is not strictly defined as a conflict mineral and also falls outside the scope of most international conflict mineral regulations such as those created by the US and European Union. It has also not been included in the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region’s (ICGLR) efforts to ensure legal, traceable, and conflict-free supply chains.

However, over 70 percent of the global cobalt supply comes from DRC. Of this, 20 percent is estimated to be mined artisanally. But as demand for the mineral grows and investigations spotlight child labour at artisanal mines, as well as health and safety concerns, the need for traceability and supply chain due diligence is apparent.

The private sector, through the Global Battery Alliance, has developed a progressive set of expectations for the responsible sourcing of artisanal and small-scale mined cobalt in DRC, known as the **ASM Cobalt ESG Management Framework**.
In 2021, IMPACT and Resolve were commissioned by the Global Battery Alliance’s Cobalt Action Partnership to carry out global consultations on the Framework and compile stakeholder feedback and recommendations in a report.

In-person consultations were held across DRC in Kinshasa, Lubumbashi, and Kolwezi. International stakeholders provided feedback through surveys, webinars, and interviews. In total, IMPACT and Resolve spoke to over 200 stakeholders who shared their feedback on the Framework and what is required to move towards responsible sourcing of artisanal cobalt.

In 2022, the Global Battery Alliance and the Responsible Minerals Initiative signed an MoU outlining the RMI’s role in developing clear sourcing expectations for ASM cobalt. IMPACT has continued to support the Framework’s development throughout 2022 by facilitating restitution workshops with stakeholders in DRC on the updated criteria based on feedback heard last year. Version 1 of the Framework, now known as the ASM Cobalt Criteria, will be published and launched jointly with DRC’s Ministry of Mines this year, setting a new milestone for responsibly sourced artisanal cobalt. Joint piloting will follow.

IMPACT and Resolve’s report from the consultations found willingness across stakeholders to engage with the ASM Cobalt ESG Management Framework to make it a robust and credible tool.


STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ON THE ARTISANAL AND SMALL-SCALE MINING COBALT ESG MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

IMPACT and Resolve have been commissioned to carry out global consultations on the ASM Cobalt ESG Management Framework. The Framework is a progressive set of expectations for the responsible sourcing of artisanal and small-scale mined cobalt in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

MAY - SEPTEMBER 2021
When we started the AFECCOR project in 2018 in DRC, it was one of the first projects to document how Village and Savings Loans Associations (VSLA) could be introduced in an artisanal mining context.

Artisanal miners often lack a formal bank account and rely on informal or predatory credit networks. Not only did the project support income-generating businesses for members, but also promoted women’s economic empowerment and leadership across the community. Members in DRC reported that the groups fostered social cohesion and improved relations with their community members.

We’re taking the same approach in Burkina Faso.

Conflict has a devastating effect on local economies and livelihoods across the country. Many rely on income from artisanal gold mining.

IMPACT’s previous research and projects have demonstrated that economic security is a necessary step in formalizing the artisanal gold mining sector. It is a condition for sustainable development and peacebuilding.
In 2021-2022, as part of our Foundations for Peace project and together with our local partner Alliance for Responsible Mining, we’ve introduced 54 VSLAs across six mine sites in Centre Ouest and Centre Nord regions.

Members of the VSLAs meet regularly to put money into their association’s savings and loan their growing funds to members. In contrast to microfinance institutions, the interest paid on credit goes back into the communal pot so members see their savings increase overtime.

The project is anchored in community dialogue and solidarity, serving as an entry point to local conflict resolution, while promoting women’s empowerment.

In addition to the weekly savings, members contribute a small amount to a separately managed Solidarity Fund which covers unexpected expenses group members may experience that may impact their financial well-being. The fund operates like insurance which is often non-existent in rural communities or high-risk contexts.

The VSLAs have over 1300 members—including artisanal miners, farmers, shopkeepers, and community leaders. More than 80 percent of members are women. The VSLAs kicked off their first year of savings in December 2021.
Highlight from Democratic Republic of Congo

Reducing Corruption Along the Artisanal Gold Supply Chain

WHEN THE IMPACT TEAM began supporting a cooperative and exporter on the first conflict-free, traceable, legal artisanal gold export from the country—it was like putting together a puzzle without seeing the picture.

It was 2017 and the team—together with the cooperative and exporter—was being shuffled from office to office across the capital of Ituri Province, Bunia. Meanwhile, the days were passing, the cost of gold on the market was changing, and with every office visited—there were more payments to make before the gold could be exported.

In the end, IMPACT documented 26 separate steps required before the gold could be exported. 12 percent was paid in taxes and fees. This is a stark difference to neighbouring Uganda where, instead of an export tax, mine site owners had to pay a 5 percent royalty on the value of the gold mined. The difficult export process and high taxes on artisanal gold become incentives for smuggling.
In 2021-2022, building on the Just Gold project and earlier consultations, we held a series of workshops to improve the understanding of taxes and fees along the entire artisanal gold supply chain—from pit to export. Workshops brought together policymakers, officials from state services, artisanal miners, traders, exporters, and civil society to discuss and agree on the various taxes, fees, and administrative steps nationally and in Ituri Province, based on legislation.

The agreed upon steps and fees were documented and have been distributed to state services, private sector actors, and stakeholders across the country. Not only do these documents serve as a reference guide, but improve transparency and decrease corruption. For example, our partner exporter in Ituri Province has been using the documents to deter demands for illegal payments.

Importantly, once all taxes, fees, and steps are documented, it provides a stepping stone with policymakers on what may be incentivizing smuggling and how fiscal reform can support legal trade.

Through multi-stakeholder consultations, we mapped the taxes and fees for DRC’s artisanal gold supply chains. The four technical notes identify DRC’s legally required taxes, fees, and procedures to export or transfer gold between provinces.


Lessons for the Future of Artisanal Gold in Democratic Republic of Congo—based on IMPACT’s experience implementing the Just Gold project from 2012 to 2020, found that the future of conflict-free, responsible gold from DRC is unpromising.


FISCAL REFORM IN DRC'S ARTISANAL GOLD SECTOR

Funded by GIZ and Google

Building on first-hand data, knowledge and lessons learned from the Just Gold project, as well as policy engagement efforts over the past decade, IMPACT is tackling a key barrier to legal production and trade: the high taxes, fees and cumbersome procedures borne by artisanal gold supply chain actors.

APRIL 2021 - FEBRUARY 2022
Measuring for Social Impact

There is a growing trend across the private sector—the UN Sustainable Development Goals are popular.

Inside the INNOVATION LAB

FOR A NON-PROFIT COMMITTED to equitable, sustainable development—this is music to our ears. It also highlights the growing need from consumers to know more about the impacts of their products. But what we want to see is real evidence behind companies claiming they “do good.”

Traceability in supply chains is hard enough before you even start trying to figure out how to calculate your social impact. When collecting supply chain data from artisanal mining communities or even remote locations, companies struggle with lack of internet, skills, or reliable data.
Not to mention, there is no one set method to measure social impact of a supply chain or report against the SDGs. This is what we’ve been diving into.

When we set out with the Just Gold project to test traceability and due diligence, we quickly realized we needed a more comprehensive approach to responsible sourcing that is fundamentally about realizing development and security outcomes for entire producer communities. To understand what, if any, impact the Just Gold project and responsible sourcing is having on miners and their communities, IMPACT developed and field tested a complementary system to gather evidence of sustainable development.

Our team has been developing a way to measure not only if you are making change on the ground, but how it links to the SDGs.

By creating a harmonized data framework—different stakeholders can have coherence and clarity to which data is collected and how. This framework can be used by companies, donors, and mining communities—supporting us all to speak the same language on responsible sourcing.

Over the past few years, we have been developing and testing the methodology behind the framework. We’ve been doing so in Côte d’Ivoire, DRC, Uganda, Zimbabwe. In 2021-2022 we have taken our work to the next step—digitizing components including creating a prototype of a web-based application, known as Bloom by IMPACT. Testing the prototype across a number of mineral supply chains is planned for 2022-2023.

We look forward to sharing news about this project with you once it’s more fully developed... AND OUT OF THE INNOVATION LAB!
## Financial Statements

### Statement of Operations

Year ending March 31, 2022 with comparative information for 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>REVENUES</strong></td>
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<td>European Union</td>
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<td>Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy – Government of Canada</td>
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<td>Temporary wage subsidy – Government of Canada</td>
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<td>Canadian International Resources and Development Institute (CIRDI)</td>
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<td>UN Environment Programme</td>
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<td>Global Battery Alliance</td>
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<td>Colorado School of Mines</td>
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<td>Apple</td>
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<td>Stratos</td>
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<td>Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)</td>
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<td>Resolve</td>
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<td>SAP</td>
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<td>Contributions to PWYP</td>
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<td>Other</td>
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<td>60,223</td>
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<tr>
<td>Share of loss from investment in Knowledge for Impact Inc.</td>
<td>(8,015)</td>
<td>(2,295)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>28,393</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3,032,147</strong></td>
<td><strong>$4,139,712</strong></td>
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</table>

|                      |            |            |
| **EXPENSES**         |            |            |
| Direct Project Costs | 1,495,212  | 1,393,084  |
| Salaries and Benefits - Canada | 949,865 | 1,375,164 |
| Salaries and Benefits - International | 401,991 | 912,030 |
| Project Development | 940        | 2,111      |
| Communication (Public Awareness) | 14,085 | 9,535     |
| Administration and Project Support | 287,576 | 284,854 |
| **TOTAL**            | **$3,149,669** | **$3,976,778** |

**Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses**

(117,522) 162,934
We are deeply grateful to the following for support in 2021-2022:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apple</td>
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<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Global Affairs Canada</td>
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<tr>
<td>Global Battery Alliance/Responsible Business Alliance Foundation</td>
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<td>Google</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intel/Solidaridad</td>
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<tr>
<td>Microsoft</td>
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<tr>
<td>Natalie Marie Jewellery</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Science Foundation/Colorado School of Mines</td>
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<tr>
<td>Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Resolve</td>
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<td>Tungsten Industry-Conflict Minerals Council</td>
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<td>UN Environment Programme</td>
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<td>Voluntary Principles Initiative/Stratos</td>
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As of July 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director Name</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nicole Piggott</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>President</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shivani Kannabhiran</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Vice-President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Blight</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Treasurer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allan Ritchie</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>David Onyalo</td>
<td>Canada</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gavin Hilson</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ginette Martin</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hilary Homes</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Louise Ouimet</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paulo de Sa</td>
<td>United States</td>
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Term Ended in 2021-2022:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Term Ended Director Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ambassador Liberata Mulamula</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
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<td>Bruce Broomhall</td>
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<td>Ezra Mbogori</td>
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<td>Torwoli Dzuali</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yiagadeesen (Teddy) Sammy</td>
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TRANSFORMING SUPPLY CHAINS FOR EQUITABLE DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE
Climate Change

AS WE LOOK AHEAD TO THE COMING YEAR, we are increasingly focused on the role of climate change and how it shapes our work. It is clear that in any discussions around responsible supply chains or support to producer communities, this cannot be ignored.

Climate change heightens competition over minerals, oil, timber, wildlife and water—contributing to conflict and violence. Mining processes contribute to greenhouse gas emissions, while increased mineral production is required to meet global climate targets.

Artisanal mining communities need support to become more resilient to the impacts of climate change. Importantly, climate change affects genders differently and we need to create climate adaption measures which don’t unintentionally reinforce gender inequality.

Peace and Security

IN 2021-2022, we’ve come back to the importance of peace and security in responsible supply chains.

We’re exploring how to build peace in local communities, whether by empowering peacebuilding, providing capacity for mediation, or looking at illicit trade through the lens of insecurity. As we move to new project areas like Burkina Faso and Mali where artisanal mining communities face threat of violence, this is top of mind. We’re building on our work from DRC to increase social cohesion of community members and increase their resilience in the face of threats.

On the other hand, for the first time in many years, peace and security in supply chains has once again become an international issue. The Russian invasion of Ukraine and discussion of conflict financing shines a spotlight on how responsible supply chains are not only about development, BUT ABOUT PEACE.
What You CAN DO

How You Can Support Artisanal Miners and Responsible Sourcing

IF YOU ARE A CONSUMER:
1. Don't settle for buzzwords.
2. Ask questions about how your products are sourced and from where.
3. Ask questions if someone says something has been sourced “responsibly” or “ethically.”
4. Ask for evidence of any claims made.
5. Tell companies you are interested in purchasing products sourced with materials from artisanal miners.

IF YOU ARE A COMPANY SOURCING MINERALS, METALS, OR GEMS:
1. Complete due diligence along your entire supply chain, all the way to the mine site.
2. Be transparent about your sourcing practices and report on any risks identified.
3. Define what “responsible” or “ethical” sourcing means to you and provide evidence to back up your claims.
4. Source directly from artisanal miners and support projects that help them reach the international market.
5. Provide financial support to tackle the root causes of poverty and informality in artisanal mining communities.

IF YOU ARE A POLICYMAKER:
1. Investigate and bring to account those who appear to operate with impunity.
2. Share information about those involved in the illicit trade with counterparts in other countries and intergovernmental bodies.
3. Ensure exports are subjected to proper procedures and accompanied by correct documentation.
4. Introduce and implement laws and policies to formalize and legalize artisanal mining.
5. Enforce laws on money laundering and improve transparency to end beneficial ownership of companies.
WORKING TOGETHER WITH COMMUNITIES FOR LASTING CHANGE