

Abstract

The present research work on the current situation of the Environmental Inspection of the activities of informal artisanal miners whose gold operations are located in the Suyo District, will generate a change in the cognitive order of the population on the impact of this activity in the San Lorenzo Valley, contributing in the search for the solution of the still latent socio-environmental problem according to the timeline that the Deputy Office for the Prevention of Social Conflicts and the Governance of the Defensoría del Pueblo of Perú will deliver to the undersigned for the development of the Thesis.

The starting premise, which I formulate is to affirm that the informal artisanal gold mining activity that takes place in Suyo is not environmentally controlled by a scope that was made to me in 2018 by Mr. Pedro Alvarado Flores, in charge of the EFA in the Regional Government of Piura, who stated at that time that, in the inspection procedures for the activities carried out by informal miners, they are carried out once they are formalized. What was stated, led me to consult the regulations and current writings, finding a coincidence of said scope with what was reviewed in Chapter 1, of the Manual of competences in environmental control for regional governments of the OEFA, which in its pages 16 and 17 affirms within the definition on Environmental Enforcement: "Environmental enforcement should be understood as a subsequent process (ex post) at the beginning of the activities carried out by the audited administrations. In other words, the administered are audited once they have started their economic activities".

Only 2% of informal miners in the Piura Region have achieved formalization. The rest continue to carry out their activities with the sole registration in the formalization Registry because that is what the current regulation dictates. So what to do while the formalization has been failing since 2002? The San Lorenzo farmers' concern needs answers.

Compliance with the Objective of this research: "To determine if the control and inspection actions that the Regional Government of Piura must carry out contribute to mitigating the socio-environmental impacts generated by informal artisanal gold mining in the San Lorenzo Valley" will lead the undersigned to issue recommendations that contribute to improving the quality of life of people and the conservation of agricultural export crops.

The present work has been developed with the use of qualitative methodology, carrying out in the first place, a review of the current regulations related to the subject. Likewise, information from the Regional Government of Piura (GORE) has been consulted and reviewed. The qualitative instrument has been interviews with officials linked to the research problem in order to collect first-hand the real situation of environmental control of informal artisanal mining.

The result obtained is that the IGAFOM, an environmental management instrument with the character of a sworn declaration, which is required of artisanal gold mining holders for its formalization, despite limitations on its content, is a document that can be used as a control instrument in the inspection compliance with its obligations to respect the environment and the health of people in the area of indirect influence of its informal operations, such as the economic activity of agricultural export crops in the San Lorenzo Vall, for which it will contribute to the solution to the socio-environmental conflict.