



MPRI/IIPM

**Mining Policy Research Initiative
Seminar "Looking to the Future"- June 13, 2002
14th floor auditorium, IDRC Head Office**

AGENDA

- | | |
|---------|--|
| 2:30 PM | Tea , Coffee and Juice |
| 3:00 PM | Opening
Maureen O'Neil, IDRC President

Introduction of panel members
Federico Burone, IDRC Regional Director for Latin America
and the Caribbean |
| 3:30 PM | MPRI Presentation "Looking to the Future"
Cristina Echavarría, Director |
| 3:45 PM | Comments by panel members |
| 4:30 PM | Open discussion |
| 5:00 PM | Concluding remarks
Peter Cooper, Director ENRM
Program and Partnership Branch, IDRC

Cheese and wine (served in Zone 3) |

**MINING POLICY RESEARCH INITIATIVE - MPRI/IIPM
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE - IDRC/CIID**

June, 2002

VISION

Mining contributes to the generation of improved levels of well being and to the sustainable and equitable development of mining regions in Latin America and the Caribbean:

- governments have better access to information and improved capacity and political will to assess the trade-offs inherent in different development options, as well as growing freedom to choose the most sustainable ones;
- mining companies are environmentally and socially responsible and respect cultural diversity;
- Civil Society Organisations and particularly the most vulnerable groups effectively influence the development and the impacts of mining projects, from prior consultation to post-closure.

MISSION

- To promote and to facilitate communication among the diverse stakeholders involved in mining through the development of networks of suppliers and users of relevant knowledge and information, in order that they can identify and implement more sustainable policies and practices;
- To promote more inclusive and equitable decision-making processes, by strengthening the capacities of the more vulnerable stakeholders and by increasing their access to information and to capacity building opportunities for the co-management of mining impacts;
- To contribute to the development of research capacity in the region and to promote the participation of research groups in giving a social use to existing knowledge about mining, well being and sustainable development.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- To promote applied research that promotes improved local governance through the engagement of local communities (including local governments) and other stakeholders in capacity building processes for negotiation, evaluation, monitoring and co-management of mining impacts.
- To improve understanding and disseminate knowledge and information about the workings of partnerships among communities, governments and mining companies in mining regions.
- To support evaluative and policy relevant research that identifies legal, political, technological and social requirements for moving towards more sustainable artisanal and small scale mining and disseminate guidelines and lessons for improved decision making and management by governments and industry.
- To act as regional coordinator of the participative process for the MMSD project.

PROJECT AREAS

MINING POLICY RESEARCH INITIATIVE - MPRI/IIPM

Multi-stakeholder Dialogue and Engagement

- Multi-stakeholder process for co-management of mining impacts in Peru, 2001-2003. (CIDA-MPRI)
- Internship: Database on Indigenous People, 1999
- A workshop to identify the research needs of local communities affected by mining (Canada), 2000
- Regional Coordination of Mining, Minerals and Sustainable Development Project in South America (Co-funded by Iied/WBCSD, IDRC, SMM Brazil, and in kind contribution of all national coordinators)
 - Bolivian Report, 2001
 - Brazilian Report, 2001
 - Chilean Report, 2001
 - Ecuadorian Report, 2001
 - Peruvian Report, 2001
 - Regional Report, 2001
 - MMSD Regional Partner Meeting (Uruguay), 2000
 - Coordination of the 2nd Regional Meeting MMSD - South America (Peru), 2001
 - Database of mining sector contacts (multi-stakeholder) with over 1000 entries, 2001.
 - A survey to identify the issues of priority in mining and sustainable development, from the point of view of different stakeholders in the Region, 2001
 - 3 Regional Bulletins distributed among regional and global communities of interest every two months, 2001
 - Design and management of the regional project's website (www.mmsd-la.org), 2001
 - Editing of a book and a booklet, 2002 (ongoing)

Partnerships for Local Development

- Compilation of a Bibliography of Private Sector Development Institutions (UK), 1999
- Study of Private Sector Development Institutions (UK), 2000
- Community Development Activities by Mining and other Natural Resource Companies in Latin America and the Caribbean/*Actividades de Desarrollo Comunitario de Empresas Mineras y de Explotación de Recursos Naturales*. 2000-2002, (FORD FOUNDATION-MPRI)
 - Conceptual framework, 2001
 - Chilean case, 2001
 - Colombian case, 2001
 - Peruvian case, 2001
 - Editing and publishing of a book, 2002

Mine Closure and Reclamation

- Internship: *Tratamiento normativo de la fase minera post-operacional en los países mineros latinoamericanos y la planificación del cierre* (Uruguay), 1999
- *Propuesta de Legislación, Institucionalidad y Opciones Técnicas sobre Abandono de Faenas y Cierre de Mina en Chile*, 2000
- *Acuerdo Regional sobre la Base de un Memorandum de Entendimiento, sobre Bases y Principios que deben tener los Sistemas de Cierre de Minas en algunos Países de la Región Latinoamericana* (Chile), 2000
- Mine-closure and Reclamation Bibliographic Database Project (Canada), 2000

Mining Impacts / Evaluation

- *Estudio de Caso: Contaminación por Arsénico en el Norte de Chile y su Impacto en el Ecosistema y la Salud Humana*, writing of a chapter as part of the IDRC book "Mining and Health in Latin America" -draft title- (Chile), 2000 / with Ecohealth
- Combining Economic And Engineering Data For a Better Understanding Of Environmental Impacts From Mining (Chile), 2000 / with TEC
- Promoting Sustainable Mining in the Americas: A Research Initiative to improve Public Participation in the EIA process (Perú), 2000 (ongoing) / with Minga

Working Group on Artisanal and Small Scale Mining

- New project area

Project "Multistakeholder process for co-management of mining impacts in Peru"

Schedule: June 2001- March 2003

Funding: MPRI and CIDA

Profile of the Study

The goal of the CIDA contribution to the MPRI project, Multistakeholder process for co-management of mining impacts in Peru, is to improve levels of well being and the sustainable and equitable development of Peru's communities affected by mining. The objective of the project is the initiation of a multistakeholder monitoring of mining activities in the Sierra Central of Peru. The network will develop hands-on capacity for local problem-solving and for training other stakeholders from the region on the management of the mineral resources.

PROJECT EXPECTED IMPACTS AND OUTCOMES

The project should contribute to achieve the following **impact** result in Peru:

Improved socio-economic benefits from mining activities through and efficient and effective network and consultation mechanisms;

This will be achieved with the following **outcome** results:

- 1.1 Understanding and prioritization of issues of concerns of the various stakeholders;
- 1.2 the identification of areas of consensus and dissent;
- 1.3 An agreed upon procedure protocol, governance guidelines and role and responsibilities of the members of the multistakeholder consultation and participation process; and,
- 1.4 The Peru-Canada collaboration in the exchange of experience in the multistakeholder process.

The project has the potential to have a large impact over the longer term for the economic and social development of remote and disadvantaged communities.



CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIÓN Y PLANIFICACIÓN
DEL MEDIO AMBIENTE



MINING, MINERALS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT



MINING POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE
INSTITUTO DE POLÍTICAS MINERAS Y AMBIENTALES

Mining, Minerals and Sustainable Development – South America

MMSD NEWS – SOUTH AMERICA

Bulletin No. 3 - October 2001

"This project does not question the sustainability of industry, but how industry can contribute to the sustainable development of mining regions and countries"

We have completed six months' work in the Region. Most of the countries have already produced the first version of their national report. Between mid-December and the end of January these reports will be made public in order to receive comments and wherever possible take up the comments and opinions of the diverse people and organisations engaged in the process.

In quantitative terms, a team of 20 people from 6 countries has developed the Latin/American project. The research has involved over 500 references on mining and sustainable development in the Region, whilst the participatory process has directly involved over 700 people in the five focus countries, through workshops, meetings and interviews. We held two regional meetings with 76 participants from all the interested parties and carried out a survey with replies from 345 people from 15 Latin/American countries. The project web page has been visited by almost 10,000 people from over 50 countries. In qualitative terms, the MMSD South America team's efforts have managed to engage the main regional communities of interest around mining and sustainable development.

We are satisfied with what has been achieved to date and, at the same time, aware of and concerned about the challenges that remain. The first challenge is the management of the large volume of information collected. On one hand, research has allowed us to collect, systemise and analyse a large number of the available studies and initiatives. On the other hand, the participatory process has contributed views from the relevant involved parties on priority issues, and recommendations

for a greater contribution of mining to sustainability.

It is not easy to integrate both sources of information. Both the national teams and the regional team are working on this.

A second challenge is concerned with a matter already emphasised by many of the people involved: how can our South American countries' perspectives be integrated into a worldwide process where other visions and realities associated with industrialised countries could predominate? This is particularly difficult bearing in mind the short time available. We maintain an ongoing dialogue with the IIED in London (responsible for the global project) as well as with the rest of the project's regional partners in order to identify concrete, appropriate and realistic ways of achieving the necessary regional integration and differentiation.

A third challenge is concerned with the fact that our process has indicated there are at least two different perspectives in Latin America regarding the meaning of sustainable development in mining. Broadly speaking, the first viewpoint that predominates in government decisions today grants great importance to economic development as the foundation for national development, and to the generation of foreign direct investment and employment as the activity's main benefits. The second viewpoint is more concerned with the social, environmental and governance issues where informed participation and transparency are inescapable principles in the path towards more sustainable and more equitable development in all aspects of national life.

This is perhaps the greatest challenge the project puts to us, in the sense that it implies ensuring ongoing instances and processes for discussion and dialogue between the many people and perspectives involved.

We hope to continue on this long and difficult path together. It is the only path we have to ensure a better present and worthier future for the diverse Latin/American peoples.

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Cristina Echavarría

MPRI Director
Participation Co-ordinator

Hernán Blanco

CIPMA Researcher
Research Co-ordinator

MMSD-LA PROJECT CO-ORDINATING TEAM MEETING

The preparatory meeting for the regional and national co-ordinators to discuss results was held on Sunday 23rd in Lima. Its objective was for the work team to share the project's progress and challenges in the five focal countries and to build up an analytical and consistent vision of the subject that would allow comparisons to be made respecting national particularities. The main issues were as follows:

One of the main challenges facing the whole team is integration of results from the research and the participatory process. This is important in two fields:

a) Conceptual effects: the key issues arising from the participatory process with the many parties involved are the source of information needed to construct the magnifying glass through which the MMSD – South America project intends to analyse the state-of-the-art and challenges for mining and mineral processing within the perspective of sustainable development in the Region. The MMSD-LA project's limited time periods have prevented the research from using more initial feedback from the participatory process. However, looking to the future the national and regional teams have identified relevant issues that should help to generate more pertinent policy and research agendas aimed at sustainable development.

b) Practical editorial effects: we discussed how to present and organise information in order to produce clear and accessible national and regional reports, which would allow national and individual priorities and perspectives to be easily visualised, while indicating the existing voids that prevent progress towards more sustainable development of mining regions and countries.

We debated how important it was to agree on a definition of sustainable development. Although in South Africa the process began by defining sustainable development, in South America the project co-ordinators have preferred not to impose a predefined concept. The idea is rather to contribute, by means of the survey, workshops and research, to the building up of

this conceptual category from the Region and countries, based on national processes and the involved parties' priorities. It is fundamental that sustainable development be understood as a process rather than a destination to be reached. With this viewpoint, it will be useful for each country to identify short, medium and long-term needs for progress in building up a more sustainable and equitable development model.

Numerous people in the workshops and survey reiterated the importance of local development as a fundamental component of sustainable development. It was emphasised that this was an integral process not limited solely to economic growth. Evaluating local development through the magnifying glass of sustainable development implies incorporating an understanding of the cultural, social and political dimensions as well as the biophysical or environmental base of local development. In this sense, economic growth appears desirable for these processes but it is not enough to guarantee sustainable development or an improvement in the quality of life of mining regions and countries.

Finally, with regard to the time spans and expectations generated by the project, it was pointed out that a process has been unleashed which is generating a demand from the involved parties for further research, and above all, for increased participation. The national co-ordinators indicated the need to hold at least one national meeting to present results. Over 700 people attended national workshops while nearly 80 attended the two regional meetings and more than 350 people answered the survey. All these people have collaborated impartially and with a high degree of commitment, dedicating considerable amounts of time, information and viewpoints to the project. In this sense it became clear that, both in reciprocity to these people and in response to our commitment to the subject, all members of the national and regional work teams have the responsibility to continue disseminating the process's results. ▼

The work team meeting was very important in consolidating the group as a network of regional researchers and a nucleus that interconnects with other networks that are fundamental for continuing the discussions and actions of the Latin/American Region in this field.

Report and conclusion

SECOND MEETING OF THE MMSD SOUTH AMERICA PROJECT ADVISORY GROUP, NATIONAL CO-ORDINATORS AND OBSERVERS

Last September 24th and 25th the members of the Advisory Group and the National and Regional Co-ordinators met up, together with a number of important observers with the right to voice their views. The meeting included some fifty people from Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Canada and the United States, the latter being members of technical cooperation groups and from foreign mining companies.

The objectives were as follows:

1. To present a progress-report of the MMSD-LA process to the advisory group, observers and the rest of the participants for discussion.

2. To identify and seek agreements on the issues and perspectives the Latin/Americans think should be clearly expressed in the MMSD project's global report.

3. To articulate a network of people to review and contribute to the MMSD project's regional and global reports, in order to ensure a due representation of the Latin/American viewpoints identified in the Lima workshop.

4. To identify ways of facilitating the creation of mechanisms of dissemination and application of the MMSD-LA project results in the Region.

Monday 24th was set aside for placing the project within the framework of a global process, describing methodology and scope in the Region, and presenting progress reports for the national studies.

Enrique Gallicchio, of the MPRI / IDRC team, presented the methodology used in the regional participatory process, emphasising the way the diverse techniques were articulated to produce consistent results.

Gabriela Flores, representing global MMSD, presented the structure of the final report and how the regional conclusions could be included. It became clear from the participants' comments and questions that there was no real space foreseen for the integration of regional perspectives. This situation gave rise to a meeting of the Advisory Group.

Next, Fernando Toledo, of Codelco, presented the links between the Global Mining Initiative (GMI) and the MMSD project and spoke of how this initiative is strategic for industry and is placed within an elaborate plan.

Gustavo Lagos' and Cristina Echavarría's presentations followed, concerning the economic view of mining and the findings of the participatory process. In turn, the national co-ordinators for Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru, gave a preview of the substantial results reached at this stage of the project in each country.

The full versions of these presentations can be found on the Website: <<http://www.mmsd-la.org>>.

In the next stage, ideas were exchanged regarding the process's results in terms of the relationship between mining and sustainable development. The manner in which the results of the Latin/American process would be reflected in the global report being prepared was also discussed. In this context, the Advisory Group presented a proposal, which was debated, rewritten and approved by the regional and national co-ordinators.

The initial conclusions for that day's meeting come under the following points:

- A. Mining appears as a strategic sector for all the countries involved in the project. Indicators for exports, GNP participation, currency and investments are positive. However, growth and development are not synonym.

- B. The role of mining with regard to sustainable development was called into question. On one hand, it was established that the sector should form part of a national development plan, where its importance should be considered in relation with other sectors that also contribute strongly to national development.

- C. There were three main issues on the regional agenda: 1) Public management instruments and capabilities; 2) Local development; and 3) Environmental/social performance of mining. 4) Artisanal and small-scale mining. All these are cross-cut by the challenges of ensuring democratic participation spaces and mechanisms and the demand for access to relevant public information on mining projects.

The third working period involved group work on the four issues that came up as most important in the workshops and survey. In each case the most relevant sub-issues and agenda proposals were identified for research, policies and training.

The meeting managed to identify a group of key issues to incorporate in the global report from the regional process results.

As a general conclusion, the meeting is considered to have fulfilled the objectives set since the national and regional results were presented and discussed, the key issues to be given priority in the regional report were identified, progress was made in the articulation of people and institutions involved in the area – particularly important for the role of project's Advisory Group – and, above all, strategies were drawn up and agreed upon to include the Latin/American perspective in the global report. ▼

PROGRESS IN THE RESEARCH PROCESS

The team responsible for the regional research has, in this final phase of the MMSD-LA project, dedicated itself to, analysing and complementing the inputs contributed by the participatory process and the national reports

Analysis of the contributions from the participatory process and the national reports allow us to point out that the key issues previously identified through reviewing existing literature were explored in greater depth and characterised according to each country's local reality.

However, there are notable similarities between the demands, key issues and advances. This makes it feasible to speak of a Latin/American identity for mining, thus adding an interesting view to the crucial points of progress made by mining towards sustainable development.

For example, the national reports have identified the informality and even illegality of operations as a key issue for small-scale mining. Emblematic case studies are presented where it is possible to identify the social, environmental and economic consequences of this reality. A process of insertion and reconversion of this mining segment towards more sustainable forms of extraction must be incorporated into the sustainable development agenda, given its high social and economic impact. Existing literature also follows these lines, with some authors advocating new treatment for small-scale mining.

With regard to social aspects, it has been emphasised in the research that mining employment levels are dropping, due to the introduction of new technology, with small-scale mining being the segment with the highest concentration of the workforce. Mining activity has been identified as generating migratory processes due to the "boom" in the 90s. However the figures are still marginal since the trade and services sectors are the main generators of migratory employment.

The appearance of new settlements around mining operations is important in terms of social impact. These population densities arise in conditions of social instability, usually in geographically isolated areas. Most lack basic hygiene conditions and become a focus of conflict with existing inhabitants.

Finally, weak baselines were detected for defining the composition, location and quantity of indigenous peoples in Latin America, which makes it hard to quantify the specific conflicts and interests regarding mining activity.

However, the national reports record that most countries in the Region have some degree of recognition of ethnic rights regarding their territory, language and culture. Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela and Nicaragua have laws about natural resource extraction in indigenous territory.

A key issue highlighted by the indigenous peoples is the importance of ILO Convention 169, which sets out the basic principles and rights between the States and their indigenous peoples regarding territory, employment, social benefits, etc. However, only ten Latin/American countries have signed it, six of these being South American: Ecuador, Colombia, Bolivia, Paraguay, Peru and Argentina. There are significant territorial conflicts between communities and mining activity in the *Azuay Province* in Ecuador and in *Madre de Dios* in Peru, as well as conflict regarding access to water in the Chilean altiplano.

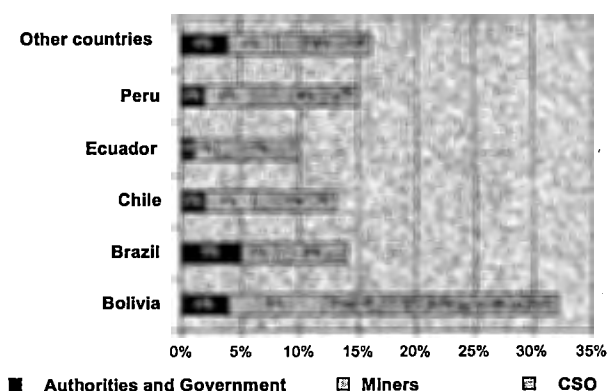
With regard to economic aspects, the Region is clearly a metal producer, with a low level of participation in world consumption. There is a substantial investment portfolio for the next decade. Investments in exploration in Latin/America have been close to 30% of the world total in recent years, whilst average participation in production has been closer to 20%. These figures along with government desire to make this an ongoing process demonstrate the importance of strengthening aspects of sustainability of the industry in the communities, in order to better distribute the activity's benefits. ▼

MAIN FINDINGS FROM THE PARTICIPATORY PROCESS

The objective of the participatory process was to identify the key issues for different stakeholders with reference to mining and sustainable development and to highlight priorities and identify the existing areas of consensus and dissent, in order to draw up policy, research and training agendas for the Region

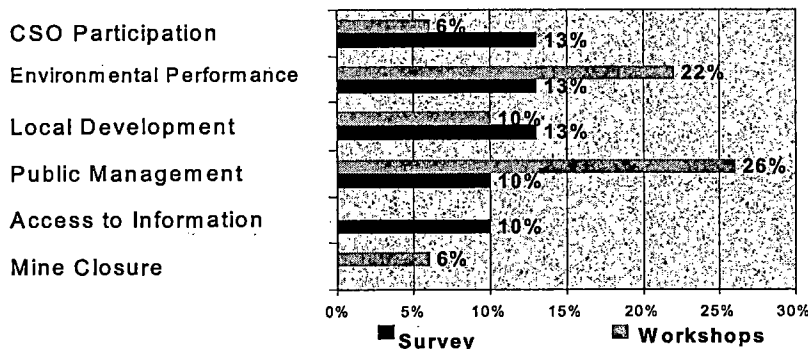
In order to achieve the participatory process's objectives, the project foresaw and developed a series of complementary activities, such as workshops, surveys, forums, bulletins and a Website. The following graphs sum up the results of the survey and workshops:

Structure of the survey according to the larger groups of parties by country



Although some regional results comparing the survey with the workshops are presented here, Bolivia's extensive participation in the survey stands out, tending to bias regional results. The survey becomes most useful in national readings and in regional stakeholder perspectives. Even so, there is clearly consensus on which are the priority issues, as was made evident by the consistent results obtained through different methodologies.

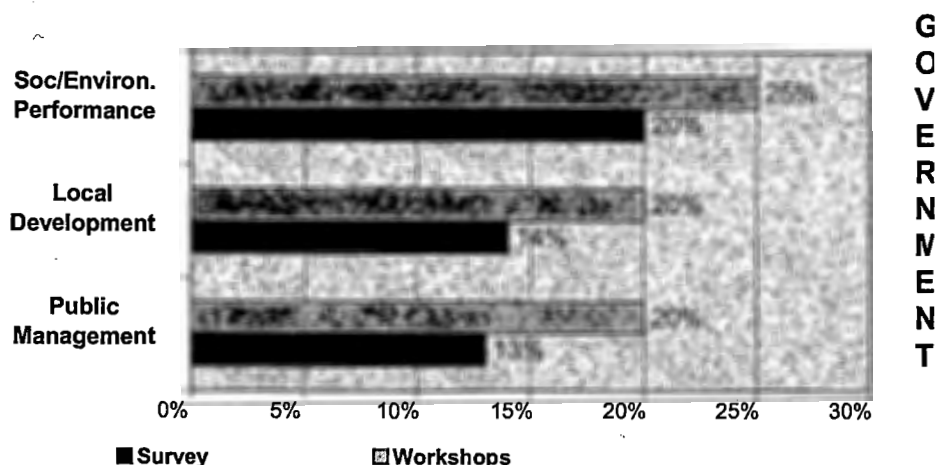
COMPARISON OF SURVEY / WORKSHOP RESULTS REGIONAL TOTAL



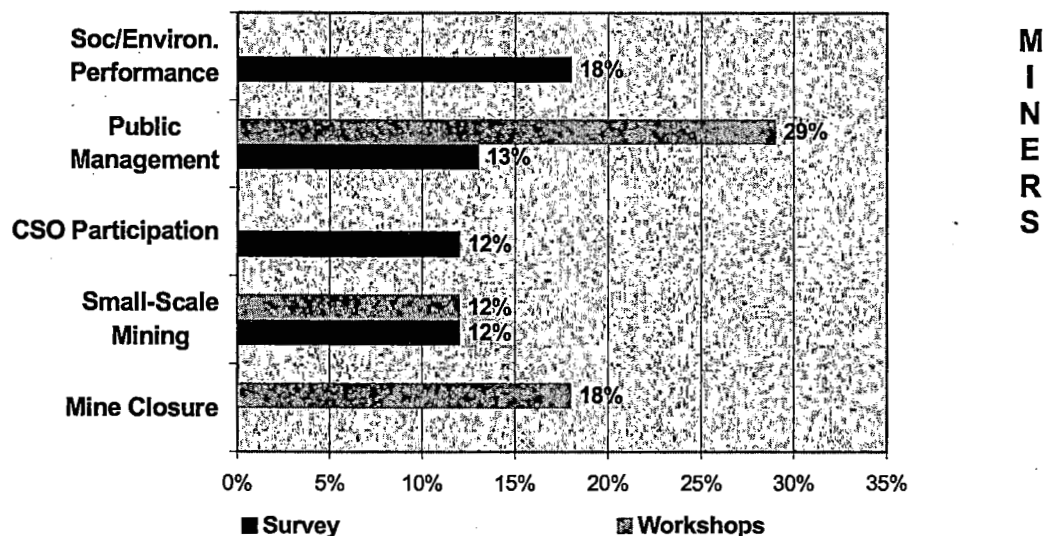
Five issues most commonly named as number one priority

There is clear agreement regarding which are the priority issues. The greatest concern lies, without doubt, in the social and environmental performance of mining, followed by local development and participation. It should be pointed out that access to information appears in the survey, but was not chosen as a specific issue in most of the workshops, and likewise with employment. However, the workshop reports show that participation, information and employment were cross-cutting issues, that were reiteratively discussed in relation with local development.

THE THREE ISSUES MOST COMMONLY NAMED AS NUMBER ONE PRIORITY



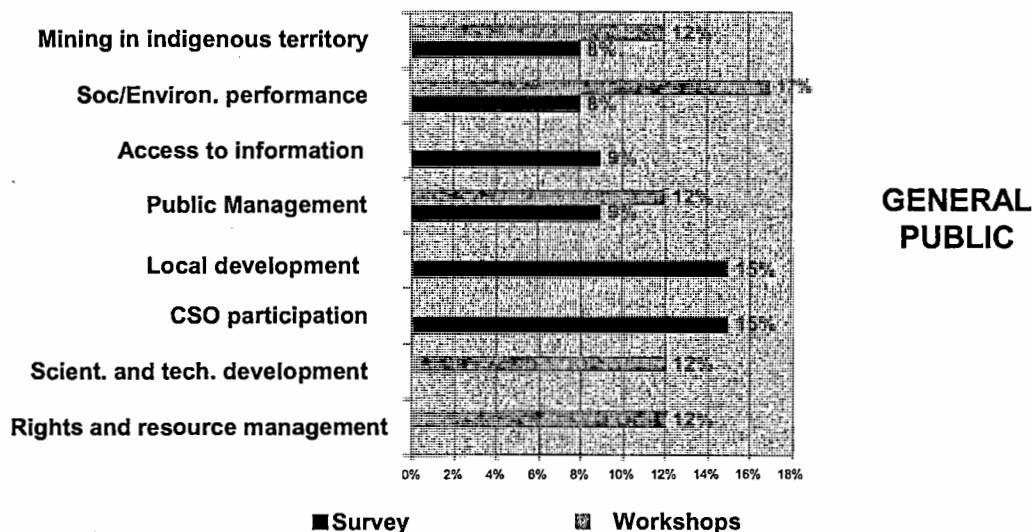
For most public authorities the key issues are, both in the survey and workshops: the social and environmental performance of mining, local development and public management. Issues such as informed participation and small-scale mining, which are emphasised by the mining community and the general public, clearly do not appear. However, they do come up in the workshops as part of the public management agenda.



The demand for better public management stands out in the workshops held with miners (including large, medium and small). Social/environmental performance, which comes up as a priority in the survey, focuses on the issue of planning for mine closure in the workshops. The importance of small-scale mining reflects equal inclusion of this segment in the survey and workshops. In the survey participation is a priority, while it appeared as a cross-cutting issue in workshops.

All the issues return to the challenge to create more democratic participation spaces and mechanisms and the demand for access to relevant information on mining projects and a greater knowledge of the strengths and weaknesses of the local human groups and ecosystems to adopt mining development.

Finally, the most frequently chosen issue in the workshops with civil society organisations was social and environmental performance of mining, while in the survey, participation and local development predominated. Participation and information appeared constantly as cross-cutting issues in the workshops. There is a clear demand for improved public management, with an emphasis on the definition of rights and management of natural resources, and scientific and technological development. Mining in indigenous territory also comes up as an important issue, reflecting the participation of indigenous peoples in the project and NGO concerns about this issue.



Three big priority issues were identified, based on the activities carried out in the participatory process, particularly the workshops and survey. These are Local Development, Social/Environmental Performance and Public Management. Different opinions were expressed about them – the emphases differed for each involved party – and the rest of the issues were articulated within these three. ▼

NGO CONVOKES A CAMPAIGN FOR RESPONSIBLE MINING

Mineral Policy Centre (MPC), a North American NGO, with the support of the Ford Foundation, is organising an international meeting for activists, NGO representatives and community leaders, from 28th November to 2nd December of this year, in the outskirts of Washington DC. The intention is to discuss the potentials of a campaign aimed at improving the global performance of mining in environmental, social, cultural and human rights terms.

The MPC proposes to start this conference with a series of meetings to exchange information, discuss cooperation opportunities and identify potential objectives and strategies of the international campaign between legal aid organisations and policy research groups as well as representatives from communities affected by the mining industry's presence.

"This is not only an attempt to improve mining operations, although that is a part of it. It is also an attempt to improve decisions regarding whether mining should take place or is appropriate", says the MPC.

They regard themselves as an independent non-profit-making organisation for legal aid and research, dedicated to defending communities and the environment from the impacts of mining.

"We are not trying to stop mining. But we hope our work stops ill-conceived and irresponsible mining. Likewise, we hope that some communities benefit from our campaigns in such a way as to allow them to capitalise on the development of responsible mining", indicates the MPC in the Web page set up to inform people about the campaign: www.globalminingcampaign.org.

Aware of the MPC's declaration, Peter Eggleston, a Global Mining Initiative (GMI) executive suggested to the Washington meeting's organisers that they consider the possibility of inviting mining company representatives. Eggleston explained that this would "aim to recognise their opinions and stimulate debate in this and future meetings, in order to promote transparency and constructive participation".●

CONCLUSIONS AND CHALLENGES FROM THE NATIONAL PROCESSES

In the MMSD Latin/American group's Second Meeting, the national co-ordinators presented their respective achievements, preliminary conclusions and challenges found in the process to the Advisory Group and observers. María Laura Barretó presented Brazil's situation, Hernán Blanco described the process in Chile, Fabián Sandoval summed up the situation in Ecuador, Manuel Glave told of Peru's experiences and Juan Carlos Enríquez explained the process in Bolivia.



BOLIVIA

The following arise as priority issues from the research process:

- mining is a strategic sector for the country; however, the future of small-scale mining is questionable,
- the market and price of metals,
- the distribution of royalties, employment, local development and social capital formation,
- mining in indigenous territory and protected areas.

In the workshops in Bolivia there were a significant number of representatives from indigenous communities and organisations, mining communities and mine workers' unions, adding up to 35% of total participants. Representatives of small-scale mining and mining cooperatives came to 28%, while academic organisations, NGOs, international cooperation agencies and environmental mining consultants made up 26% of the total participants.

The issues of "Local development" and "Quantity and quality of employment generated by mining" were identified at the workshops as the number one and number two priorities respectively. The "Access to, and use and generation of information" and the "Environmental and social legacies of past mining", came into third place and "Appropriate scientific and technological development" and "Small-scale mining and mining cooperatives" were in fourth place.

With regard to future agendas, the issues identified were:

- In **research**: i) Mining: a strategic sector in Bolivia? ii) The future of the international market and price of metals; iii) The future of small-scale mining and mining cooperatives; iv) Current sum and distribution of royalties; v) Employment, local development and social capital formation; vi) Mining in indigenous territory and protected areas; vii) Environmental performance and social and environmental legacies; and viii) Access to and use and generation of information.

- In **training**: a) Participation of the general public; b) Access to and use and generation of information; and c) Local development and social capital formation including the role of gender.



BRAZIL

The participatory process consisted of meetings with representatives from the mining companies and construction materials sectors and federal, state and local government, as well as from social organisations and NGOs. The issues "Public management tools and capabilities" and "Mining's social, economic and environmental performance" stirred up unanimity from all involved parties.

In the first issue the main problems identified are the lack of interaction between the different management bodies, scarce dissemination of information and very limited public participation in the control of mining activity, inspection inefficiency (technical and personnel deficiencies in the management bodies), difficulties in the application of regulations due to conflicting interests and administrative compartmentalisation.

With regard to the second issue, in spite of mining's role as a source of employment, taxes and goods necessary for the country's industrial development, it extracts non-renewable natural resources and can cease due to technical or economic reasons, thus causing significant impact. The impact of inappropriate use of water resources on the environmental and people's health was pointed out in particular.

The following points were identified for a satisfactory performance from mining: i) to make mining of goods with high added value viable; ii) to promote small-scale mining; iii) to solve the environmental problems and poor working conditions of small-scale mining, iv) to relieve and solve the environmental problem of abandoned and orphan mines and v) to end predatory and informal mining.

Likewise, proposals were made for human resource training in control and management, making activity compatible with environmental quality, establishing adequate laws and regulations, giving a degree of control to the community and to value social aspects and create incentives for sustainable projects as well as environmental compensation mechanisms, recuperation of degraded areas and infrastructure improvement.



ECUADOR

The main points that came to light in the research indicate that, in spite of a long mining tradition this sector does not constitute a substantial contribution to the country's social and economic development (<1% GNP); the conception prevails of solely metallic mineral mining – and policies and perspectives regarding non-metallic mining have been left to one side –; exploration predominates (83%) compared to extraction (17%); metallic and non-metallic mineral extraction is carried out by small-scale production units; and large-scale company intervention, concentrated in exploration, has only been recorded in the last few years.

The failure to make use of the country's mining potential is attributed to: i) Lack of systematic knowledge of existing mineral resources and their production potential; ii) Non-sustainable production processes and resistance to change work routines; iii) Lack of transparency and agility in commercialisation; iv) Lack of long-term consistent policy; and v) Lack of funding for small-scale mining activities.

- Local Development: the role of local governments; decentralisation; local development planning; and overlapping responsibilities.

- Environmental Management: pollution and environmental impacts; clean technology; occupational health and hygiene; mine closure.

- Relationships with the community: conflicts; employment and salaries; labour relations; division of community organisation; company behaviour; cultural impacts; distribution of benefits; prior consultation; repression; and corporate responsibility.

- Legal and institutional aspects: rights and obligations; compliance and failure to comply; absence of policies; institutional weakness.



CHILE

The initial conclusions of the research suggest that Chilean mining is inserted within a defined national economic policy, that seeks to maintain a macro-economic balance and offers an attractive framework for foreign investment and competitiveness between sectors, while being developed under a tight centralism and has no priorities for promotion or research.

The following priorities stand out in the literature: i) regional autonomy; ii) retention (distribution) of mining taxes in mining regions, iii) access to decisions; iv) extraction of higher returns from mining; v) slower-paced mining extraction; vi) the State's absence in problem-solving;

vii) absence of a policy to promote small-scale mining.

The Chilean economic and mining policy does not take into account two aspects discussed in sustainable development literature: exhaustion of non-renewable resources and the effects on the future development of mining regions.

Three issues were common to all the workshops in the participatory process:

Public management tools and training, State policies – All parties made allusion to the deficiency or inexistence of a State policy to guide mining activity. Administrative centralism restricts regional and local decision-making, thus preventing representation of the country's diverse geographical, cultural and social circumstances. However, the participatory process incorporated in the *Sistema de Evaluación de Impacto Ambiental* (Environmental Impact Assessment System) is seen as evidence of progress.

Local development – Mining's social responsibility should include the generation of mining "clusters" and regional research and training, as well as the generation of alternative activity after mine closure. The company should contribute to forming a regional and local identity, thus allowing part of the gains generated to remain within the community.

Environmental performance of mining – The sector's progress in applying environmentally adequate practices was highlighted. However, some parties suggested the industry could do much more, whilst the company representatives manifested the need for greater recognition and diffusion of the achievements reached. The unequal environmental impacts between large and small-scale mining were discussed, without any agreement being reached for a solution.



PERU

Significant indication of diversified mining wealth arose from the research, with a wide impact on the country's economy. The process of national policies points to a greater liberalisation, stabilisation and promotion of private investment, which in turn forecasts increased investment and growth in the sector.

The main issues arising from the participatory process were: the need for integrated policies that include mining in the national development processes; informed participation from the diverse parties involved, including the possibility of prior consultation; the need for trust, transparency and independence for all parties; local monitoring; reinvestment of capital stock (provision of sustainable development funds); and training. ▼

STRATEGY TO ENSURE INTEGRATION OF THE REGIONAL PROCESS WITHIN THE GLOBAL REPORT

In Lima the Advisory Group requested the opportunity to discuss a strategy to incorporate the regional process results into the Global Report and to suggest ideas to be taken into consideration for the Regional Report. The Advisory Group's proposals, presented, reformed and passed in the final plenary session, were as follows:

1. The regional report must not accelerate the previously imposed time periods that appear in Bulletin No.1 of the regional MMSD (this means a report is due in December 2001).

2. Considering the fact that on this account the regional process will culminate only one term before the global process's conclusion, there should at least be a guarantee that the regional report be integrated as a section of the global report under the following principles:

- the global report expressly mentions that such a section forms part of the report and constitutes the region's agenda.
- the regional report highlights the nature of the regional agenda as the fruit of a participatory process.

3. Some key ideas from Latin America must be developed for integration into the global report, without prejudicing the completion of the regional report inside of its deadlines. These ideas should preferably appear in the scheme of the eight MMSD challenges.

4. The December 2001 draft of the global report should set aside a space to incorporate regional views.

5. In order to achieve integration, the regional (and national) co-ordinators should:

- receive and participate in the global document discussions;
- meet with those in charge of writing the global report between January and March 2002 in order to guarantee incorporation of specific elements into the global report;
- the regional co-ordinators should participate in the meeting in London in November 2001;
- the agenda of this meeting needs to include incorporation of the regional reports and their key ideas as a part of the global report.

6. The role of members of the assurance group: the region's members of the assurance group should adopt this strategy collectively in view of the meeting in London in November 2001 and as part of their comments regarding the working drafts.

7. A letter should be written to the IIED expressing these objectives, with the backing of the regional and local co-ordinators and the advisory group.

Steps to be taken prior to London

Once the strategy had been accepted, a letter was written to Luke Danielson (IIED), signed by all the members of the Advisory Group, along with the Regional and National Co-ordinators.

The letter to Danielson explained "We are writing to propose the mechanisms we believe should be adopted to ensure that the result of the highly participatory regional process be integrated effectively into the global process. These mechanisms would allow the global report to incorporate the contributions from the region that receives 30% of world mining investments, as well as acting as a form of recognition of all those who have participated enthusiastically and generously in the project's diverse national and regional activities".

In his reply to the Region, on October 18th, the director of Global MMSD affirmed that it was important to be able to receive the regional process's draft or preliminary reports before December 15th. "When we have this information", explained Danielson, "we will be able to speed up incorporation into the global draft report as much as possible".

"The Global Report . . . will set out the Project's findings and present a future agenda incorporating both the global vision and regional perspectives . . . At the same time", he added, "we have been very seriously considering the idea of including a chapter with a summary of the most important conclusions from each of the regions. Such a section would be an important part of the Report."

María Laura Barreto, representing Cristina Echavarría, Regional Participation Co-ordinator, and Hernán Blanco, research co-ordinator, will travel to London mid-November, to meet with the global project co-ordinators and ensure the agreed strategy is put in practise. ▼

TIMETABLE: next steps in the MMSD South America process**November 9th:**

The regional co-ordinators hand back the reviewed national reports to the national co-ordinators with comments about relevant adjustments.

November 15th:

The National co-ordinators hand in the duly adjusted reports. Copies of these will be sent to London.

November 15th - December 15th:

The regional co-ordinators complete the draft copy of the regional report.
The Brazilian national report begins to be edited and translated into Spanish.

November 18th - 20th:

Cristina Echavarría (regional participation co-ordinator) presents the results of the MMSD-LA project in the Annual Conference of Mines Ministries of the Americas (CAMMA), in Santo Domingo, with the aim of identifying areas of joint work with the governments based on the project's results.

November 23rd:

Hernán Blanco (regional research co-ordinator) and María Laura Barreto (delegated by the regional participation co-ordinator), travel to London to reach agreements with the MMSD London team on the instances, contents, strategies and schedule for integration of the perspectives of the South American regional process into the global report.

December 15th:

The draft copy of the regional report is sent to London with full versions of the national reports.

The regional report is published on the Web page and distributed to the review group named in Lima, which includes all the work team, advisory group and other parties who have been involved in the process and have offered to collaborate with their comments.

The draft copy of the global report in English is made available to the Latin/American reviewer list and the public for comments.

December 15th - January 20th:

Comments on the regional and global reports are received.

January 15th - 16th:

Meeting in London of the regional members of the MMSD project in order to discuss various issues: final adjustments of regional perspectives in the global report; matters related to the launch of the MMSD project results, both in the Global Mining Initiative conference in Toronto (Canada) in May and in alternative instances; collectivisation strategies of the results in the next World Summit in Johannesburg, and other global, regional and national forum.

End of January:

Possible meeting between the review groups to comment on the global and regional reports (funding not yet confirmed).

November 15th – February 15th:

Editing of abridged versions of the national reports for publication in the regional report.

Beginning of February:

Last regional inputs sent to London for the definitive global report.

Mid-February:

The World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and the mining industry receive the MMSD project results.

Mid-March:

Final version of the regional report ready for publication.

Mid-April:

MMSD-LA regional report published. Ready for distribution through the national and regional co-ordinators, members of the advisory group and the IIED.

Mid-May:

GMI conference in Toronto. All the global MMSD project central work team and regional and national teams to attend, as well as key parties from all over the world invited by the GMI. ▼

GLOBAL WORKSHOP ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND MINING

On September 27th and 28th, the MMSD held a meeting and workshop with representatives of indigenous peoples in Quito, Ecuador in order to debate mining issues

The meeting was prepared with the participation of the MMSD South America co-ordinator (MPRI / IDRC) and the organisation responsible for the MMSD in Ecuador, Ambiente y Sociedad. Proceedings were opened by Sebastiao Manchineri, from the COICA (Co-ordinator of Indigenous Organisations in the Amazon Basin), and Miguel Carvajal, director of Ambiente y Sociedad. Despite travel difficulties following the tragic events of September 11th, representatives from numerous countries and regions attended, along with key experts on indigenous issues in the area of mining and minerals.

Representatives of Ecuador's Kichua people attended, through the ECUARUNARP, FONAKIN and the Federación Indígena y Campesina de Imbabura (Imbabura Indigenous and Peasant Farmers' Organisation), from the Consejo del Pueblo Atacameño de Chile (Chilean Atacaman Peoples Council), from Panama and from indigenous groups in the shared region of Bolivia, Brazil and Peru. There were also representatives from the Philippines Cordillera Peoples Alliance, groups in Papua New Guinea, Australia and from the Kyrgyzstan region adjacent to the Kumtor gold mine. Due to the mentioned difficulties no one could travel from Indonesia or Canada.

The meeting began with accounts of these peoples' experiences with mining projects and their relationships with the companies and governments. The accounts highlighted the challenges provoked by the profound changes these groups are experiencing in the current historical, social and economic context.

Recognition of the rights of the indigenous peoples and their role in decision-making

The indigenous representatives recognised the diversity of relationships, legal contexts and capabilities for tackling mining issues in their territories. Whilst some participants spoke of negotiating impacts and benefits agreements, others expressed the need to secure fundamental rights before proceeding to negotiate.

The group work looked to define strategic matters that, according to the participants, should be integrated into the agenda between indigenous peoples, companies and governments.

The main subject was recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples and their participation in decision-making.

Then the groups dedicated themselves to setting out general principles that should be shared by other interest groups in interactions with indigenous peoples, as well as how to tackle government policy matters and company practises useful in this context.

Ratification of Agreement 169 of the ILO and incorporation of criteria on indigenous peoples in the ISO regulations

The first principle to be identified was the need to understand and respect the fundamental rights of indigenous peoples, especially cultural and spiritual connections to their territories. The need to ratify ILO Convention was emphasized and the issue of incorporation of criteria on indigenous peoples into the ISO regulations arose. The plenary session considered an international indigenous organisation desirable, that, as well as supervising the application of these principles, could give advice and orientation and carry out strategic monitoring of the sector's performance in this area.

According to some participants, the companies could contribute more fully to the social and economic development of their people by offering job opportunities. The implication was for full education rather than miscellaneous training, in order to have access to high qualification jobs. It was also pointed out that governments should commit themselves to working in cooperation with both groups to ensure concrete and sustainable results. Furthermore, the need for international standards and treaties to regulate mining at local, regional and national levels was highlighted.

The participants recognised the usefulness of the exchange of views in the meeting and proposed creating an information and co-ordination network on indigenous peoples and the mining sector. These ideas will be dealt with in a second meeting – initially planned for mid-December in Australia – together with other interested groups. For further information, contact Andrea Steel, andrea.steel@iied.org, or visit the MMSD Website on indigenous peoples and mining. ▼

Global MMSD: news and events

NOVEMBER

Workshop on Access to Information

To be held on November 29th and 30th in Vancouver, Canada, to discuss the decisive issues concerning collection, dissemination, evaluation, reporting and access to information in the mining and minerals sector. For further information, contact Frank McShane, frank.mcshane@iied.org.

Small-scale mining researchers

MMSD will hold a workshop on 19th and 20th November in London so that researchers who have compiled country case studies share and exchange experiences and discuss the conclusions of national, regional and global reports on small-scale mining. The workshop includes a forum to discuss the lessons learnt from initiatives designed to improve the sector's contribution to Sustainable Development (e.g. by means of environmental management or improvement of credit access) and to identify good practise. Attention will be paid to the best way of using the results, with special emphasis on incorporating these into the World Bank's CASM (Consultative Group for Artisanal and Small-scale Mining). For further information, contact Anne-Marie Fleury, annemarie.fleury@iied.org.

DECEMBER

Workshop with Indigenous Peoples

The workshop following the Quito Indigenous Peoples Workshop had been planned provisionally for December 12th and 14th in Melbourne, Australia, as part of the current global debate aimed at facilitating discussion on key issues and challenges faced by indigenous peoples in their relationship with the mining and minerals sector. For further information, contact Andrea Steel, andrea.steel@iied.org.

Draft of the MMSD report

MMSD will place the Project Draft Report at the public's disposition in mid-December. This draft copy is designed to offer an instance for consultation, review and contribution by interested parties prior to finalising the report in March 2002. The report will be available on the project's Website or by post on request. If you wish to receive a copy of the Project Draft by post, write to us at the following address: mmsd@iied.org

PRICEWATERHOUSE COOPERS MINING STUDY

Tony Peterson, managing director of Global Environmental Solutions (GES) at Pricewaterhouse Coopers, presented the results of the 2001 Mining and Minerals Sustainability Study at the MMSD conference in Perth.

The objectives of the study, which was undertaken by PwC, together with the MMSD global project, were as follows:

- a. To evaluate each organisation's understanding of sustainable development issues, the responses of their management and their practises in the management of the following matters;*
- b. To create a guideline allowing measurement of future development;*
- c. To promote wider debate on how to tackle the issues of sustainability in the mining and minerals sector;*

The study included interviews with high-level personnel of 32 large mining companies from all over the world. Their conclusions were as follows:

- 1. Sustainable development is considered crucial for the long-term survival and growth of shareholders' profits. However, how to link this aspect with financial success continues to be a key challenge;*
- 2. Sustainable development issues such as community opposition are influencing project investment decisions;*
- 3. A key concern is how to establish effective commitments with the parties involved, especially with local communities; and*
- 4. The future is oriented towards transparency and accountability for actions, development of new technology and tackling areas regarding life cycles and heritage responsibility.*

The final PwC report is available on:
www.mining-survey.com.●

"MINERS DIG DEEP TO CLEAN UP THEIR REPUTATION"

With this headline, the Financial Times in London commented that the mining industry is investing money and effort into diagnosing its problems and finding ways to solve them in order to escape its image of poor social and environmental performer, but that progress was still very slow.

The columnist Gillian O'Connor says the large mining companies are tired of being viewed as social and environmental outcasts. Therefore they are trying to convince all the industry to prepare the scene for a credible presentation at the world summit on sustainable development due to take place in South Africa in September 2002.

The creation of new organisations is one manifestation of this process. In 1998 the Global Mining Initiative (GMI) was created, an organism founded by ten large companies that wished to restyle the mining industry on the concept of sustainable development. In order that the GMI be viewed as more than a simple facelift, they decided to finance an independent two-year project, the MMSD, aimed at identifying the problems and deciding how to face them.

More recently, the GMI gave birth to another global body, the International Council of Mining and Metals (ICMM, see box), described by a Financial Times columnist as "the global voice of the mining and metals industry" and as a promoter of "a better level of global performance in the use of sustainable development principles".

In mid-October 2001, the director of MMSD, Luke Danielson, released advances of the results of the project's first 18 months' work. Danielson summed up the key problems of mining as: the industry's contribution to sustainable development at both national and regional levels; rules of resource/land management, control, access and use; environmental management; the industry's relationship with markets; the information regime; governance; and improvement in the living conditions of those working in the mining companies.

Danielson foresees the creation of a mining code and certification system, which could initially be applied by project rather than company. The MMSD draft report, due to be published in December, hopes to provide the guidelines for the GMI conference in Toronto in May 2002 and what there arises will in turn become the guidelines for a presentation by the industry in the world summit on sustainable development in Johannesburg in September. (Source: *The Financial Times*, 5/11/01) ▼

The ICMM is born, in place of the ICME

The world leaders in the mining and minerals industry, who met in London on 22nd and 24th October, culminated the transformation of the ICME (International Council of Metals and the Environment) into the ICMM (International Council of Mining and Metals). The ICMM's mission is to improve social and environmental performance and act as a meeting place for the rest of the industry's global entities.

On that occasion, Dr. Jay D. Hair, secretary general of the new entity, said "Clearly there are big challenges ahead of us, but the common factor that brought us together was the consensus that the ICMM is based on scientific values and that we must try to apply the principles of sustainable development to the behaviour of the industry".

Between 1981 and 1995, Hair was president of the United States' National Wildlife Federation and president elect of the UICN in 1994. He then worked as international auditor and consultant for the World Bank. Until this new assignment, he presided over the MMSD project's Assurance Group. (For further information, visit the ICMM Website: <<http://www.icmm.com>>) •

NETWORK OF REVIEWERS OF THE REGIONAL AND GLOBAL REPORTS

The regional co-ordination is forming a network of people dedicated to evaluating and contributing to the MMSD project's regional and global reports in order to ensure due representation of the Latin/American view.

We invite all the region's interested parties to join this network and sign up with one or both of these groups. You need only write to us at info@mmsd-la.org

The regional report's review group is currently made up as follows:

National and Regional Co-ordinators

Cristina Echavarría and Patricia González, MPRI / IDRC, Uruguay; Hernán Blanco, Gustavo Lagos, Valeria Torres and Beatriz Bustos, CIPMA, Chile; Juan Carlos Enríquez, Servicios Ambientales S.A., Bolivia; Laura Barreto, Gloria Sirotheau and Samir Nahass, CETEM, Brazil; Fabián Sandoval, Ambiente y Sociedad, Ecuador; Manuel Glave and Juana Kuramoto, GRADE, Peru.

Advisory Group

Manuel Pulgar Vidal, Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental (SPDA), Peru; Jaime De Luquez, ICEM, Colombia; Néstor Vargas, Mining Cooperative, Bolivia; Fernando Toledo, CODELCO, Chile; Mauro Valdés, Mining Council, Chile; César Aníbal Espinosa, Ecuadorian Viceminister of Mines, Delegate in the Conferencia Anual de Ministros de Minería de las Américas (CAMMA), Ecuador; Fernando Cortez, Planning Ministry of the II Region, Chile; Bosco Atamaint Najar, Shuar Indigenous peoples, Ecuador; Daniel Meilán, Independent Consultant,

Argentina; Eduardo Chaparro, CEPAL-Comisión Económica para América Latina, Chile; César Polo, Peruvian Viceminister of Mines, Peru; Eduardo Carhuaricra, Provincial mayor of Cerro de Pasco, Peru.

Other reviewers

Eduardo Rubio, Minera Quellaveco S.A., Sociedad Nacional de Minería Petróleo y Energía de Perú, Peru; Alberto Rodríguez, Cámara Nacional de Pequeña Minería del Ecuador - CAPEMINE, Ecuador; José Farfán, Geología Básica y Recursos Minerales del Perú - INGEMMET, Peru; Juan Albarracín, Servicios Ambientales S.A., Bolivia; Marianela Curi, Liga de Defensa para el Medio Ambiente / LIDEMA, Bolivia; Zoila Martínez, EKAMOLLE, Peru; Claudio Scliar, Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores do Setor Mineral - CNTSM, Brazil; Marcos A. C. Maron, Secretário-Adjunto de Minas e Metalurgia, Brazil; Carmen Paz / Sara Larraín, Chile Sustentable, Chile. ▼

THE WEBSITE <<http://www.mmsd-la.org>>

The MMSD-LA website recorded in October the highest number of visits, about 2.600 in total, from 35 different countries. Heading the list are: Uruguay, Chile, Argentina, Mexico, Peru, Canada, the United Kingdom, Colombia, Brazil and Spain. Since it was set up seven months ago, it has received a total of 10.000 visits, from over fifty different countries.

We have made some adjustments in order to ease access to information. The new WORKSHOPS button takes the user directly to the workshops carried out in the five project countries and to the available records. The results of the survey, presentations in the Lima meeting and records from the workshop "Indigenous Peoples and Mining" held in Quito on 27th and 28th September are now available on the Website.

Coming publications: the reports from the II Regional MMSD-LA Meeting (23-25/9, Lima); the national reports from Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador and Peru (December 1st); and the regional Report (December 16th). •



Participants in the global MMSD workshop *Relationships between the Indigenous Peoples and the Mining Sector*
Quito, Ecuador 27th and 28th September 2001



Some members of the MMSD-LA Advisory Group at a dinner offered to the work team in Lima by the *Southern Peru Copper Corporation*

This bulletin was edited by Cristina Echavarría, Co-ordinator of the MMSD-LA participatory process; written, illustrated and edited by Víctor L. Bacchetta; with final publication by Carolina Quintana. We would like to thank everyone who has collaborated with contributions in this bulletin (please send comments and suggestions to: <cechavarria@idrc.org.uy>).

International Council on Mining and Metals

ICMM TORONTO DECLARATION: IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

I. INTRODUCTION

The International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) was established to provide leadership for addressing the global sustainable development mandate its Members have adopted. ICMM will be the primary mechanism for taking forward those recommendations from the Mining, Minerals and Sustainable Development (MMSD) Report and the outcomes of the Global Mining Initiative (GMI) multi-stakeholder dialogue conference that was held in Toronto, Canada, 12-15 May 2002.

On May 15th following the adjournment of the of the GMI conference, the ICMM Council adopted the "ICMM Toronto Declaration." This document (see <www.icmm.com>) has identified those issues of highest priority to ICMM Members and where ICMM's leadership is appropriate. Key messages contained in this important ICMM Declaration are as follows:

- **The start of a new era** – The ICMM Toronto Declaration is a landmark achievement for the mining, metals and minerals sector. It identifies the issues of highest priority and proactively addresses those areas raised by the MMSD process and discussed at the Toronto GMI Conference. The Declaration specifically tasks ICMM, at the start of this new era, to expand the current ICMM Sustainable Development Charter and assist Members in understanding the concepts and applications of sustainable development.
- **Industry united in commitment to improve performance and build trust** – The Declaration is a positive demonstration of the shared industry desire and commitment to enhance the contribution that the minerals sector can make to environmental protection, social responsibility, and economic progress through improved performance. The Declaration recognises the need for accountability, transparency and credible reporting, and tasks ICMM to start the important process of developing best practice protocols that encourage third party verification and public reporting as a means to improving performance and building trust.
- **We cannot achieve progress alone** – Progress towards sustainable development will be the product of establishing and maintaining effective engagement with all key constituencies within industry, government and civil society. The Declaration specifically recognises that constructive and value adding engagement among constituencies at the local, national and

global level is essential and tasks ICMM to engage in constructive dialogue with all relevant parties. This engagement will at times involve trade offs and difficult choices and will require other constituents to assume the lead role in addressing certain challenges such as the funding and remediation of orphan mining sites and artisanal/small scale mining issues.

- **Mining and Metals: The foundation of human progress** – The Declaration promotes the clear role for mining and metals in driving forward human progress.
 - Economic Development – The Declaration recognises that successful companies will engage communities and establish support in order that the benefits of mining, minerals and metals operations are clear to the community. ICMM is specifically tasked with assisting members in understanding the concepts and application of the business case for sustainable development along the entire minerals value chain.
 - Responsible Use of Resources – The Declaration specifically recognises the need for companies to accept their environmental stewardship responsibilities and actions ICMM to promote the safe use, reuse and recycling of minerals and metals and work in partnership with the IUCN—The World Conservation Union and others, to resolve the questions associated with biodiversity conservation, protected areas and mining.
 - Technical Advancement – The Declaration actions ICMM to promote, wherever relevant, the concepts of integrated materials management throughout the minerals value chain and create an emergency response register for the industry.
 - Increasing Value to Society – The Declaration recognises the need for successful companies to respect human rights, health and safety in the work place and actions ICMM to develop community development management tools and systems in conjunction with the World Bank and others.
- **Continued leadership by turning words into action** - ICMM will now turn the Declaration into a work programme that will ensure the mining, minerals and metals industry makes a major contribution to a sustainable world. As part of the future work programme ICMM will advance the following Public Private Partnerships ahead of the World Summit on Sustainable Development this August:
 - Reporting guidelines;
 - Community development management tools;
 - Biodiversity conservation, protected areas and mining.

The ICMM Council has directed its Secretary General, in conjunction with input from its Members and appropriate consultation with key constituencies, to develop a work program to implement this Declaration. The purpose of this document, therefore, is to summarize the priority initiatives, goals and process ICMM intends to pursue to

implement the provisions of the ICMM Toronto Declaration and incorporate those actions into the ICMM Work Program that will be considered by the ICMM Council at its annual meeting in London on 9 October 2002.

II. CHALLENGE

- ICMM Member companies, in today's complex and competitive world, understand contemporary global societies expect greater transparency, accountability, and public reporting as they conduct their businesses.
- To be believed, trusted, and respected ICMM Members have committed to do business in a transparent manner and in ways that are financially, environmentally, and socially responsible—and where performance can be verified and reported publicly.
- Sustainable development initiatives must create net business value by identifying and prudently managing risks while developing opportunities for enhancing profitability and enterprise growth.
- To accomplish these objectives, as noted in the MMSD Report, "Breaking New Ground" sustainable development must *"be based on multiple rather than single criteria. Choices, or trade-offs, are needed where a decision cannot satisfy all criteria simultaneously."* In addition to the three customary pillars of sustainable development from the Brundtland Report—Economic, Environmental and Social, the MMSD Report added the topic of "Governance"—and its often complicated cluster of issues—to this decision-making process.
- While some choose to base their decisions on a single dimension of sustainable development, ICMM Members, as a matter of principle, are committed to sound, integrated decision-making processes that consider the interrelationships of the economic, environmental, social and relevant governance dimensions of development.
- To obtain the best net contribution to society, the possible tradeoffs among and within the three dimensions of sustainable development must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Accordingly, decision-makers should not necessarily accept—or reject—a project out of hand due to consideration of any one dimension of sustainable development.
- There are significant challenges confronting all of the interests—business, civil society, and governments—that comprise the mining, minerals, and metals sector. To make meaningful progress all parties must work together in a new, informed, and responsible spirit of cooperation, and in ways that produce long-term benefits for all.

III: ICMM'S INTENT

ICMM was established to provide leadership for assisting its Members in advancing their respective contributions to the achievement of global sustainability. As a

mission-based and constituency-driven organization, it is ICMM's intent to establish program priorities that are based on the policy guidance received from the ICMM Council at their meeting on 12 May 2002 and, most importantly, from the adoption of the ICMM Toronto Declaration by the ICMM Council on 15 May. All ICMM program initiatives will be developed in a manner directly relevant to the achievement of the ICMM's mission, which is:

- To be the clear and authoritative global voice of the world's mining, minerals and metals industries;
- To develop and articulate the sector's sustainable development case;
- To discover and promote best practices on sustainable development issues within the industries;
- To act as the principal point of engagement with this industrial sector and key constituencies; and,
- To assist the industries within this sector to align their economic, social and environmental goals so as to maximize their contribution to meeting the challenges and opportunities of sustainable development.

IV. PROCESS

In addition to the specific comments noted below, the overall process for the development of ICMM's future work program will involve, among other activities, the following components:

- Initiate immediately the development and implementation of an effective constituency engagement process;
- The Principal Liaisons of ICMM Council Members will meet in Helsinki (26-27 June 2002) to continue the program development process and to discuss proposed new ICMM committee structures;
- Appropriate public-private partnerships will be submitted for consideration at the World Summit on Sustainable Development; and
- Prepare the ICMM Work Program for action by the ICMM Council at their annual meeting in London on 9 October 2002.

V. PROGRAM INITIATIVES

1. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

- **Intent¹:** *To improve performance ICMM will expand the current ICMM Sustainable Development Charter to include appropriate areas recommended for industry in the MMSD Report.*
- **Issue:** ICMM has a voluntary Sustainable Development Charter that is aspirational in nature but has no criteria or process for evaluating Member compliance and/or progress towards achievement of the Charter's provisions.

¹ "Intent": Term as expressed in text of ICMM Toronto Declaration.

- **Goal:** ICMM will develop a credible global sustainable development framework that provides the basis for ICMM Members to demonstrate and verify improved performance in the achievement of their respective economic, environmental, and social development goals.
- **Process:** ICMM has initiated a comprehensive gap analysis of its Sustainable Development Charter to identify those areas that need to be strengthened, clarified, or considered for inclusion in a revised charter. On completion of this analysis, all relevant gap areas and potential performance protocols for best practices will be analysed by ICMM working groups, including key constituencies, and as appropriate, outside experts. These working groups will be constituted under the direction of the Secretary General to prepare recommendations, in as expeditious manner as possible, so that appropriate actions can be taken by the ICMM Council at their Annual meeting in London on 9 October 2002.

2. BEST-PRACTICE PROTOCOLS

- **Intent:** *ICMM will develop best-practice protocols that encourage third-party verification and public reporting.*
- **Issue:** Transparency, accountability, credible information, independent verification, and public performance reporting are essential for establishing trust among the several parties dealing with mining, minerals and metals companies and projects. ICMM Members want their business decisions to be informed by best practices and sound science.
- **Goals:**
 - ICMM will develop credible, voluntary industry sustainable development protocols and supporting implementation guidelines to drive improvement in sustainable development performance. These protocols will be prepared in consultation with ICMM Members and other key constituencies. The overall goals will be to:
 - Provide for independent, third party, verification;
 - Include relevant sustainable development performance metrics and/or indicators;
 - Require signatories to be open and transparent and to commit to public reporting of performance;
 - Require signatories to commit to continuous improvement;
 - As conditions of continued membership in ICMM establish a mechanism to ensure signatory's continued adherence to protocol commitments.
 - ICMM will develop, in conjunction with others recognized as expert and credible in sustainable development performance reporting, relevant metrics and/or indicators for objectively evaluating and reporting publicly the performance of ICMM companies in achieving their respective sustainable development goals.

- Such protocols should be pragmatic, rigorous and developed in active consultation with key internal and external ICMM constituencies. For example, ICMM intends to develop best-practice guidelines and protocols for the following key areas:
 - **Waste Management and the Environment:** Goal: Develop industry program initiatives that facilitate improved expectations, practices, and performance in the recycling and management of wastes in a sustainable manner along the entire minerals value chain, including the management of large volume wastes associated with terrestrial and aquatic ecosystem disposal practices.
 - **Water Resources:** Goal: Develop effective engagement and best-practice guidelines to promote an integrated approach to effective, efficient, and responsible water utilization in relationship to the development of mineral resources.
 - **Biodiversity Conservation, Protected Areas and Mining:** Goal: Develop science-based criteria and best practice guidelines for the sector, in close cooperation with IUCN-The World Conservation Union and others, that address relevant biodiversity conservation, protected areas matters related to exploration and mining activities.
- **Process:** Undoubtedly, the development of the various protocols against which ICMM Member performance will be evaluated will be topics of considerable interest to ICMM Members and other key constituencies. The identification of potential protocols topics will be one of the primary agenda items for consideration at the upcoming ICMM Principal Liaison's meeting in Helsinki noted above. Potential topics and the process for moving them forward will be discussed and developed at that time.

3. CONSTITUENCY ENGAGEMENT

- **Intent:** *ICMM will engage in a constructive dialogue process with key constituencies.*
- **Issue:** ICMM Members understand they must have productive engagement with key constituencies—at all levels of society—if key issues confronting this sector are to be addressed in an informed, timely and responsible manner.
- **Goal:** Maintain and improve the productive dialogue opportunities created by the GMI through the MMSD process. ICMM will pursue the development of guidelines and practices for informed, value-adding engagement that allows constructive dialogue and interactions with key constituencies of the mining, minerals, and metals sector—labour, the

financial sector, governments, international agencies, and civil society including community-based organizations and NGOs. Further, as was recommended at the Toronto GMI Conference, ICMM plans to establish a high-level advisory group to provide external counsel for the development and implementation of these essential activities.

- **Process:** As one of its top priorities ICMM will work actively with key constituencies, including MMSD Regional Partners, to establish initiatives designed to achieve constructive and responsible engagement process and dialogue for addressing global sustainable development issues. In order that relevant guidelines, expectations, timetables, etc. are managed appropriately there are a number of issues that must be considered and discussed with key constituencies before this multi-party engagement project is launched. The planning process has been initiated by the ICMM secretariat and progress to date will be reported and discussed at the upcoming ICMM Principal Liaison's meeting in Helsinki.

4. CAPACITY BUILDING FOR ICMM MEMBERS

- **Intent:** *ICMM will assist its Members in understanding the concepts and application of sustainable development.*
- **Issue:** ICMM companies recognize the need to increase and build capacity—including sharing information, case studies, and technical best practices within their respective companies, and among the industry, in order to incorporate state-of-practice concepts of sustainable development into their ongoing business decision-making processes and operations. Sustainable development for ICMM Members must be about creating business value. Accordingly, it is essential that ICMM program priorities be built on that premise, and in ways that assist its Members in identifying and lowering business risks while increasing opportunities for business growth.
- **Goal:** Enhance the performance of ICMM Members by:
 - Developing the business case for sustainable development along the entire minerals value chain;
 - Promoting transfer of best practices and advancements in technology;
 - Develop and/or access existing in-service training programs (e.g. through distance learning techniques) and sharing of relevant information for improving sustainable development performance, reduce risks and creates net business value for ICMM Members and others in the sector.
- **Process:** ICMM will focus on the development of the business case for sustainable development, including where appropriate the identification of relevant metrics/indicators and in close coordination with its Members develop and provide in-service training programs for Member

employees—as well as others in the sector (e.g. via distance learning techniques)

5. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

- **Intent:** *Together with the World Bank and others, ICMM will seek to enhance effective community development management tools and systems.*
- **Issue:** A main issue facing ICMM Members and the industry is how to effectively engage communities associated directly within the respective company's areas of operations from exploration through to mining and metals processing. Currently, there are few adequate examples of management tools, systems, or integrated best practice guidance, to address effectively the full range of issues encountered at the company-community interface.
- **Goal:** Develop tools and systems regarding how ICMM Members—and others in the industry—can interact with communities in an effective, timely and responsible manner within their respective areas of operations, including methodologies and best-practice guidelines for integrated impact assessments and community sustainable development plans. The following are examples of topics that will be addressed:
 - Governance issues within the clear purview of industry's area of responsibility;
 - Establishing agreements and guidance with Labour organizations at the international and/or other appropriate levels on joint sustainable development initiatives;
 - Community Health;
 - Human Health and Safety;
 - Human Rights;
 - Community Consultations;
 - Prior Informed Consent;
 - Dispute Resolution;
 - Indigenous Peoples Concerns.
- **Process:** To (a) launch the recently established ICMM-World Bank project designed to establish community development management tools and best practice guidance, and (b) to advance this project as a Type II² initiative in the record of commitments for the World Summit on Sustainable Development. Other community development activities not covered by that agreement will be developed and recommended to the ICMM Council for appropriate action.

² Type II initiatives refers to agreement at global summit events sponsored by the United Nations (e.g., like the World Summit on Sustainable Development), that, unlike Type I initiatives, do not require unanimous consent of all governments for follow-up actions.

6. INTEGRATED MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

- **Intent:** *ICMM will promote the concept of integrated materials management throughout the minerals value chain wherever relevant.*
- **Issue:** Legitimate concerns regarding economic, social and environmental impacts related to the inherent properties of mineral commodities, evident throughout the life cycle of the material, need to be addressed. In the market place, linkages are increasingly being made between impacts arising during production and use of mineral commodities.
- **Goal:** Establish a high level of human and environmental protection and efficiency in resource use throughout the life cycle of a mineral commodity, and ensure that markets and use patterns for mineral commodities are compatible with a sustainable world.
- **Process:** Develop a framework for the elaboration of key principles and elements of Integrated Materials Management (e.g., life cycle management thinking, eco-efficiency, product stewardship) to promote discussion and generate capacity within the industry. Integrate those priorities from ICME³, such as the UNEP/SETAC⁴ Life Cycle Initiative, Integrated Product Policy and Eco-Efficiency into ICMM's future Work Program. Evaluate current developments and practices with respect to product stewardship, and establish an appropriate program for implementation by ICMM.

7. SCIENCE-BASED DECISION MAKING

- **Intent:** *ICMM will promote sound science-based regulatory and material-choice decisions that encourage market access and the safe use, reuse, and recycling of metals and minerals.*
- **Issue:** Criteria and methodologies for ensuring responsible mining, minerals and metals processing procedures and product applications should be based in sound, peer-reviewed science. Unfortunately, this is often not the case. For example, substance based hazard and risk assessment developed within regulatory systems seldom reflect the specificity of metals. The lack of specificity promotes increased uncertainty and could lead to inappropriate risk management decisions for metals. Also, the definition and application of the "precautionary principle" needs to be clarified and applied in the appropriate manner.

³ ICME: The International Council for Metals and the Environment, the predecessor organization to ICMM.

⁴ UNEP: United Nations Environment Program; SETAC: Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry.

- **Goal:** Build on existing scientific research conducted by ICMM and others to enhance the understanding of the impacts of our industry and its products throughout their life cycles on customers, key constituencies, and the environments in which ICMM Member companies operate.
- **Process:** Take forward existing programs with respect to hazard/risk assessment criteria. Encourage the development of capacity within the minerals sector for an international response to the new European Union Chemicals Policy. Establish a task force to examine scope for enhanced capability among mineral commodities towards collaboration on the initiation and management of scientific research programmes.

8. EMERGENCY RESPONSE MECHANISM

- **Intent:** *ICMM will create an emergency response regional register for the global mining, metals and minerals industry.*
- **Issue:** The mining and metals sector lacks an adequate emergency response mechanism and communications strategy for responding in a timely and informed manner to industry-related disasters. As a result recent events have received critical media attention and heightened public concern about the sector's commitment to responsible facility management, community health and environmental protection.
- **Goal:** Establish a global registry of emergency response capabilities for the mining, minerals and metals sector that will provide timely emergency support to industry operators and relevant public authorities—regardless of whether or not they are affiliated with ICMM.
- **Process:** Building on the UNEP Technical Report 41 (First Edition 2001, 67 pp), "APELL for Mining,"⁵ the ICMM secretariat will prepare, on an expedited basis, a scoping document on the state of play of comparable industrial emergency response mechanisms and potential options for ICMM Members and others to review and discuss an appropriate plan of action for continued development and implementation, pending ICMM Council approval, at the earliest feasible date.

9. BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND MINING

- **Intent:** *In partnership with IUCN-The World Conservation Union and others, ICMM will seek to resolve the questions associated with biodiversity conservation, protected areas and mining.*
- **Issue:** Increasing concerns are being expressed regarding the risks to biodiversity conservation and protected areas, particularly those associated with World Heritage sites, from exploration and mining activities.

⁵ APELL: Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level.

- **Goal:** Provide leadership for addressing biodiversity conservation matters associated with exploration and mining activities—and in particular to resolve the “no go” issue—including the development and application of more rigorous, science-based approaches to land-use planning decisions and the IUCN protected areas classification system.
- **Process:** To work cooperatively with IUCN-The World Conservation Union and others to address, among other topics, the following:
 - Develop science-based criteria and best practice guidelines regarding biodiversity conservation/ protected areas matters and exploration and mining activities
 - Review the criteria for assessing potential protected area sites to ensure such assessments are based on the principles of sustainable development and professional, science-based assessment criteria for natural resource and mineral values;
 - Establish a rigorous, science-based system for independently certifying that a protected area category has been assigned correctly and that the area is being managed professionally, and in accordance with its relevant IUCN protected area category designation;
 - Complete this project in time for review, presentation and discussion at the World Parks Congress in Durban in September 2003.

VI: PARTNERSHIPS

As part of its future work program, and in conjunction with the upcoming World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg (26 August-4 September 2002), ICMM will advance the following public-private partnerships for consideration:

- **Reporting Guidelines:** In partnership with the Global Reporting Initiative and others, initiate a multi-constituency process to develop a harmonized system of reporting guidelines for the mining, minerals, and metals sector. An important component of this reporting system will be designed to disclose information on HIV/AIDS policies, practices, and programs for those companies with operations where this endemic is a significant mining-related community health concern.
- **Community Development Management Tools:** In partnership with the World Bank Group and others, develop management tools to assist industry, governments, and other parties in developing and implementing community development strategies. This joint project was approved recently by the World Bank Group and will be initiated in the near future.
- **Biodiversity Conservation, Protected Areas and Mining:** In partnership with IUCN-The World Conservation Union and other relevant public and

private organisations, undertake a program of work to address priority issues such as “no go” areas, with the goal of holding a joint workshop on Biodiversity Conservation, Protected Areas and Mining at the World Parks Congress in Durban September 2003.

VII: MOVING FORWARD

Decisive and principled leadership is required at this critical time. By adopting the ICMM Toronto Declaration immediately following the adjournment of the GMI Conference on May 15th, the ICMM Council has established a proactive leadership direction for addressing those issues identified in the MMSD Report—and discussed at the GMI Conference—where industry action is appropriate and feasible. ICMM Members are committed to doing their part for improving the performance, transparency and accountability of their companies—and this sector’s—operations. Likewise it would be helpful if other sectors—civil society, governmental and intergovernmental bodies—would identify comparable actions they intend to pursue to follow-up on the recommendations from the MMSD Report that are within their respective areas of responsibility.

Now, the common goal for all parties must be to establish a meaningful framework around which constructive engagement and real progress can occur in the future. To that end, ICMM Members are confident that with clarity of purpose, hard work, and dedicated leadership we can—and will—move forward in a progressive and forthright manner, and in ways that put in proper context the positive and essential contributions this sector makes to the achievement of human progress and global sustainability.

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Summary of Findings

South American Report on the Participatory Process

Prepared by: MPRI/IDRC¹

"The MMSD project in South America does not ask about the sustainability of the mining industry, rather, it explores the perspectives of regional stakeholders in order to identify what is required so that mining can improve its contribution to a more equitable and sustainable development of mineral rich countries, regions and localities".

THE PROCESS

The South American regional report is the result of a research and multi-stakeholder participation process undertaken by two partner institutions: CIPMA in Chile and IDRC's Mining Policy Research Initiative, with a regional scope. A 14-member multi-stakeholder Advisory Group plays an important orientation role, contributing to transparency in the execution of project activities and balancing different perspectives. MMSD South America concentrated on five countries: Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador and Peru. In each one, a work group was established within institutions with expertise in mining and sustainable development, to embark on research and participatory activities at the national level².

The work team involved some 20 top researchers from South America, while the process directly involved over 700 people in the five focus countries through their participation in over 50 workshops, three regional meetings, interviews, briefings, and a regional survey. Outputs include five national reports that are stand-alone documents on the state-of-the-art in mining and sustainable development, and on the perspectives of different stakeholders in those countries. The minutes of over 50 workshops with different groups of stakeholders in these five countries are also stand-alone reference materials that capture the diversity and richness of perspectives and priorities³.

The research component did not aim to produce original research but to provide a base line on the advances towards sustainable development in the sector, based on a comprehensive literature review. The participatory process sought to identify the existing perspectives on key issues and to produce relevant agendas—entirely based on stakeholder input—that suggest new public and corporate policy directions are needed, and increased research and engagement capacity required to bridge gaps.

Building on these products and processes the co-ordinators of the South American process produced a regional report that seeks to capture and convey the progress accomplished and the challenges facing the mining industry operating in the region, as well as host governments and civil society, in their endeavour to ensure that the extraction of mineral resources translates into a greater contribution to equity and sustainable development.

¹ For joint CIPMA-MPRI MMSD-LA summary please see www.mmsd-la.org or the global MMSD report

² CETEM in Brazil, Servicios Ambientales and MEDMIN in Bolivia, CIPMA in Chile, Ambiente y Sociedad and Fundación Futuro Latinoamericano in Ecuador, and GRADE in Perú.

³ Available at www.mmsd-la.org.

THE CONTEXT

South America is a region characterised by diversity, both among nations, and within nations. Despite cultural and biological diversity and particular national processes that inhibit easy generalisations, South America shows important indicators of improvement in quality of life over the past fifty years, accompanied by worrying indicators of growth in poverty, crime and inequity.

In terms of governance, recent processes of democratization and growing public participation are challenging the traditional roles of all stakeholders, making transparency and accountability the main task for making sustainable development a reality. However there is a dearth of baseline information for decision-making, legal and institutional contexts are still evolving and there are enormous challenges around building participation and citizenship.

In the specific context of mining, relationships among different social actors have long histories, in a number of cases characterized by mistrust and conflict. This limitation points to one of the project's main contributions in the region: a qualitative leap in the level of the discussion in terms of the identification of issues and priorities for different stakeholders, creating new conditions for dialogue and the construction of national, regional and local agendas, in an ongoing process of engagement.

This is particularly important since the region is primarily a minerals producer (mainly extraction and processing), contributing over 20% to world metal production, and in some cases over 80%, while its consumption of these materials reaches only 7 to 8%. Research shows that mining has been an important contributor to national economies, but many believe that its contribution to sustainable development and to the reduction of inequity needs to be greatly improved.

Considering that minerals production and exports in South America are expected to continue during the coming decades, and that consumer patterns will not change in the short term, the region needs to make sure that mineral wealth is transformed into improved well being for its peoples. As was stated by the Advisory Group in the second regional meeting (Lima, September 2001), "mining is essential and strategic for the development of our countries". Clearly, the question is not *if*, but *how and where* mining is undertaken.

Despite the yet unresolved legacy of past mining and the challenges mentioned, many believe that mining can, and must, contribute to more equitable and sustainable development of mineral producing countries in the region. This will require well coordinated, appropriate and transparent governance mechanisms, supported by the implementation of improved corporate and public policies and instruments that must be respected by both governments and industry, and a better empowered and capable civil society, prepared to uphold its rights and responsibilities in constructing its own future.

THE ISSUES

In all five countries the overarching issue is a need to strongly improve national visions of sustainable development so that they serve as strategic guides for natural resource management and for developing legal and policy frameworks to inform national, local and mining sector development plans.

Based on discussions with experts and advisors, and the MMSD global dilemmas, MMSD-LA identified 16 key issues. These were discussed, complemented, detailed and ranked through a survey and workshops with different stakeholder groups, and served to identify the components of what sustainable development means in relation with mining in the region. These are:

- Tools and capabilities for public sector natural resource management
- Social and environmental performance of mining activity
- Local sustainable development
- Spaces, mechanisms and capabilities for the participation of civil society in decision-making processes related to mining
- Access, use and generation of relevant information on mining and related issues
- Artisanal and Small Scale Mining
- Royalties and taxes, and their distribution between the national/federal, provincial and local levels
- Rights, control and access to natural resources
- Mining in indigenous territories
- Mining in Natural Protected Areas and high biodiversity zones
- Mine closure regulation, planning and management
- Liability and responsibility for the environmental and social legacy of past mining and orphan mines
- Quantity and quality of employment offered by the mining sector
- Scientific and technological development
- Market access
- Incidence of international conventions, directives and standards at national level

Two general trends were identified by the participatory process, in the middle of which there exist a number of positions regarding the weight given to the environmental and social trade-off's in exchange for the economic benefits of minerals development. In the classical view, the decisive criteria for decision-making regarding minerals development are economic growth, macro economic drivers and job creation. This view is being challenged by some stakeholders, including some government officials and mining companies, who want to see a more effective incorporation of the social and environmental risks and benefits analyses in decisions regarding natural resource management, and minerals development in particular.

The following issues, identified as priorities by the majority of stakeholders in the region, synthesize the challenges so that mining can effectively improve its contribution to equity by

generating, “a development that is more integrative in social terms and more sustainable in environmental terms”⁴.

- Demonstrate improved social and environmental performance of mining
- Develop more efficient and transparent tools and capabilities for public management of Natural Resources through land use planning based on accurate knowledge and information about the biological and cultural diversity of mineral rich regions
- Ensure more direct and equitable contribution of mining to local sustainable development through effective decentralisation processes
- Ensure transparent and democratic processes, involving the informed participation of all stakeholders throughout the decision-making process and mine life-cycle, particularly at the local level
- Artisanal and Small-scale mining has been identified by all stakeholders as a key area for collaboration and support, given its importance in many countries and its potential for local development and overcoming poverty

GUIDELINES FOR MOVING TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

These guidelines are intended as suggestions of what can be done by governments, industry and civil society organizations in order to advance in the objective of facilitating sustainable development in South America.

1. **Governments:** the regional report includes recommendations for the articulation of strategic visions of national sustainable development, institutional development, legal tools, resource management tools, knowledge and information baselines, local development tools and intercultural communication tools.
- Governments are called upon to exercise leadership and to play the crucial role of finding ways to improve equity and truly democratic processes through transparent and accountable decision-making mechanisms, recognizing diversity as a key value for the sustainable development of South American nations
- Improved legal tools and government actions need to be applied in accordance with each national context to ensure an *integrated approach to management of risks and benefits*, Considering the following:
 - Mechanisms for ensuring the meaningful participation of all stakeholders throughout decision-making processes;
 - Integrated impact assessment at the outset and ongoing, giving greater weight to socio-cultural, environmental and health aspects, as well as greater involvement of local government and communities in impact monitoring;

⁴ Ocampo, José Antonio. Equidad, desarrollo y ciudadanía. ECLAC. Santiago de Chile, Agosto de 2001

- Improved knowledge and information base for better planned and informed decision-making regarding natural resource management and tracking change;
- Legal tools that recognise the need to develop an efficient and safe medium and small scale national mining industry and facilitate its process of transformation through the use of tax incentives, mentoring by large scale companies and capacity building programs;
- The regulation of integrated and participatory mine closure planning, including its articulation with local development plans and the establishment of financial guarantees and eventual tax incentives;
- Recognition of the legacy of abandoned mines by governments: identification of the extent of the problem and development of strategies to address it with the support of other stakeholders;
- The implementation of mechanisms for more equitable distribution of revenues (royalty/tax) between the national and the local levels, articulated with local development plans and accompanied by effective corruption control, accountability and transparency mechanisms for the management of minerals income;
- Improved mechanisms for the identification of impacts on local livelihoods and mitigation and compensation measures for communities;
- Clear and agreed upon rules for mining in indigenous territories and natural protected areas that ensure the protection of diversity and greater equity. In particular, the ratification and effective application of Convention ILO 169 and the development of intercultural protocols are recommended;
- Improve the capabilities of government officials for addressing the challenges

2. Mining Companies

- Build trust and credibility in the role of industry in improving equity and contributing to sustainable development through best practice and accountability in industry governance, and social and environmental management, both of which improve capabilities in governments and local communities;
- Share knowledge and information base with authorities and communities to enhance articulation of mine life-cycle and planning for closure with local sustainable development plans;
- Form partnerships with local community for sustainable local development plans with a view to mine closure: this can be done through contributing to local/regional sustainability funds, foundations or other mechanisms;
- Regarding workers: improve health and safety, evaluate health impacts in high altitude conditions, impacts of shifts on family, better communication between workers and management, reduce differences between company workers and subcontractors, training and opportunities for retrenchment upon mine closure or reduction, better training in environmental, labor, safety and community issues, the implementation of ILO standards was recommended in some countries
- Create mechanisms to involve local community in evaluation, monitoring, and control of social/environmental impacts, especially in issues of local concern;
- Articulate social policy to enhance opportunities for locals, in accordance with the culture and development options of local communities;
- Advance in voluntary initiatives such as social and environmental certification and codes of conduct.

3. Civil Society Organisations

- Overcome paternalism / dependency as a way of solving development issues;
- Gain access to, use and produce reliable and complete information about minerals and other assets in order to engage in decision-making processes around resource use at the local level;
- Build internal consensus at the local community level, with local government, around what sustainable local development should look like, based on local cultural values of what are the determinants for accomplishing community well being;
- Nurture the formation of transparent and responsible leadership around key issues;
- Identify and ensure the legitimate representation of the community and other social organizations;
- Build organizational capabilities of local communities, mine workers, and other NGO's in order to involve themselves as an informed counterpart in social and environmental studies;
- Gain and use spaces of participation in evaluation, planning, monitoring and control of social and environmental impacts and benefits;
- Form partnerships with government agencies and mining companies to advance local development options using mineral wealth.

In sum, governments are challenged with consolidating an agile, effective, democratic and transparent institutional framework—one that protects the rights of the most vulnerable groups, while offering a stable and healthy investment climate that attract companies with high environmental and social performance standards. Companies are asked to play a more committed role in contributing to local development and civil society to assume a central role in constructing sustainable development.

Finally, both governments and civil society in the region are aware that good governance within each country, without a more enabling international environment will prevent the transition to sustainability in developing countries. Developed countries and international agencies are thus called upon to ensure greater transparency in the financial, monetary and trading systems.

SOME OUTCOMES

- Consolidation and extension of existing networks on national, regional and global level
- Better understanding of the diverse issues and stakeholder perspectives
- Contribution to national positions to WSSD (Brazil, Bolivia and Ecuador)
- Qualitative leap in regional and national dialogue; great expectations
- Initiatives:
 - Latin American work group on artisan and small scale mining (IDRC-UNESCO)
 - Evaluation of abandoned mines and areas of environmental risk (Brazil)
 - Industry leadership in dialogue roundtable (Peru)
 - Industry survey on the image of the industry (IBRAM, Brazil)

Project "Community Development Activities by Mining and other Natural Resource Companies in Latin America and the Caribbean"

Schedule: August 2000-December 2001

Funding: MPRI and FORD Foundation

Profile of the Study

This project aims at improving the knowledge on how the coordination between companies, local governments and communities functions, with regard to the development promoted or sponsored by mining and other natural resource companies, in order to learn from them and draw up recommendations that will favour the performance of all the players involved, contributing thus to the improvement of the welfare standards in mining regions. The research is carried out in three countries simultaneously: Colombia, Peru and Chile. It includes the following aspects:

- analysis of the national legal and institutional context in which programmes such as these are implemented, in order to identify the restrictions and the potential it represents regarding the functional aspects of public-private cooperation in local development,
- identification and analysis of the coordination that takes place between governments, companies, affected communities, and other players involved in the context of these programmes,
- identification and analysis of the type of local development programmes promoted or sponsored by the mining companies, considering what their development has been and their current status, and how these programmes are adapted to the local environment where they are applied,
- analysis of the environments and the type of participation of the different local social players in these programmes and in the decision-making processes regarding those programmes,
- analysis of how the social players involved perceive the programmes,
- analysis of the potential of these programmes as a tool for achieving sustainable development in mining communities and regions.

Research director: Anthropologist Juan Ossio, Catholic University of Lima

National teams:

Perú:	Camilo León, Gerardo Damonte and Fidel Rocha
Colombia:	Andrea Vargas, Hernando Escobar Isaza and Ivo Santiago Beracasa
Chile:	Darinka Czischke, Claudia Gana, Andrés Marín and Diego Carrasco

The specific approach to the project can be divided into three phases. The first phase of the project will identify the national laws on the public participation in the EIA process in each of the countries participating in the project. Also in this phase opportunities which other laws or regulations provide for public participation will be identified. Spaces which public authorities or private entities provide for citizen participation during the process of environmental impact assessment will also be identified. The second phase will examine the implementation of the public participation provisions by examining how these provisions have been used in a number of real cases. In the third and final phase, SPDA and its partners will develop national recommendations for improving public participation in the EIA process in each of the target countries. Based on these national recommendations, the project team will develop a separate set of common recommendations for the entire region.

By accomplishing these tasks, SPDA and the other collaborating organizations will advance MINGA's central objectives, focusing on the mining industry:

- synthesizing lessons learned to date about multi-stakeholder approaches to environmental protection in the mining industry;
- developing concrete strategies to apply lessons learned from past experiences to the improvement of multi-stakeholder natural resource management in the mining industry; and
- identifying and generating effective tools and methodologies to support multi-stakeholder decision-making, particularly through recommendations for the expansion of participatory methods to the regional and national levels.

Through extensive dissemination of the results and recommendations, this project will also seek to encourage the adoption of active implementation of public participation requirements in the EIA process for mining and more generally by example. In addition, the MINGA benchmark areas in Peru will be considered when sites are selected for case studies.

The research will culminate in the publication of three written case studies for each participating country, as well as separate sets of recommendations for each country and for the region as a whole. The information will be useful for policies at all levels of government, from local governments to regional and international governing bodies. In addition to government policy-makers and enforcers, citizens groups and industry will find this report useful in advancing sustainable resource management and environmental protection.

TEAM

Project Leader: Manuel Pulgar-Vidal, SPDA.

Recipient Institution: Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental (SPDA), Peru.

Collaborating Institutions: Environmental Law Institute (ELI), U.S.A.; Canadian Institute for Environmental Law and Policy (CIELAP), Canada; Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental (CEMDA), Mexico; Comité Nacional Pro Defensa de la Fauna y Flora (CODEFF) in Chile .

Project: "Promoting Sustainable Mining in the Americas: A Research Initiative to Improve Public Participation in the EIA Process"

Schedule: April 2000 – October 2001

Profile of Study

SPDA and its partners in key mining countries throughout the region will collaborate on a joint research initiative to improve public participation in the environmental impact assessment (EIA) process for mining. A successful EIA process should involve a variety of stakeholders, who may be able to provide valuable input concerning local environmental conditions and could play a central role in ensuring that environmentally unsound projects are not allowed to proceed. Effective stakeholder involvement in the EIA process, however, is not possible without the proper legal mechanisms to enforce and implement these tools. This research therefore shares MINGA's basic premise that more inclusive decision-making processes, partnered with access to relevant knowledge, will contribute to more equitable and more sustainable resource management. The project's goal, also in concert with the MINGA program initiative, is to enhance environmental and resource management decision-making by stakeholders in all sectors affected by mining in the Western Hemisphere.

The objective of the project is not limited to identifying or promoting typical mechanisms for public participation that national legislations have already adopted such as public audiences or the possibility of commenting on environmental impact assessments. The idea is to identify different opportunities to ensure wider participation throughout the process taking into account not only legislation which regulates the environmental impact assessment process but other laws and regulations and formal and informal spaces for participation which public institutions and private entities can generate. Some examples of opportunities where public participation could take place:

- 1) In the definition of the mining project by the national authority before its offer in a public bidding process or prior to its concession: public consultation, access to information, environmental assessment.
- 2) In the mining request.
- 3) During the scoping phase of the Environmental Impact Assessment: public consultation with affected communities, access to information.
- 4) In the scoping phase during determination of the terms of reference for the EIA: incorporate mechanisms for citizen participation as a part of the analysis of social impact of the mining activity; for the follow up phase of the Environmental Management Plan; as part of its Closure Plan included in the studies, etc.
- 5) In the phase of control and follow up: auditing, public audiences, access to information.
- 6) In the administrative procedure: access to the process, access to courts, access to information.

PROPOSED RESEARCH AND TRAINING AGENDAS FOR THE REGION

This proposal of research and training agendas is the result of the participatory process carried out in five South American countries in the framework of the MMSD-LA project. It includes the agendas for the public sector, the business sector and the civil society, apart from a separate section regarding small-scale mining.

I. Research and training agendas for the Public Sector

- *Research proposals* (the subject is indicated first, and is followed by the recommendations)

Strengthening public institutional

- Identifying and developing mechanisms for a more effective and consistent policy coordination of public competences in the decision-making processes on mining projects, at the different territorial levels of the State (national, local, regional).

Information base

- Baseline environmental and social studies that generate unified, systematized and georeferenced information at national, regional and local level.
- Identification and diagnosis of areas with a greater environmental and social vulnerability.
- Methodologies to advance in and assess territorial planning processes.
- Geographical exploration.
- Generating databases available to the public on socioeconomic and environmental indicators on mining.
- Creating data banks on environmental liabilities (identification and diagnosis).
- Studies on the behaviour of the international minerals and metals market, on demand and price cycles thereof.
- Studies on tariff and non-tariff barriers for access to markets.
- Creating maps for the zoning and protection of biodiversity.
- Specific environmental management tools.
- Development of integrated management systems for watersheds.
- Development of tools and methodologies to assess the social, cultural, political and health impact of mining projects, adapting them to the regional realities.
- Development of guidelines and methodologies to facilitate the participation of local communities in the environmental management, especially in the drafting and follow-up of environmental and social impact studies.

- Identification of the training requirements, means and methodologies for local public agencies, formal education centres and community organizations, regarding the assessment and follow up of the direct or indirect impacts of the activity.
- Identification and classification of environmental and social conflicts.
- Studies on the scope and extension of the impacts caused by the mining activity on human health, on the environment and on quality of life.
- Studies of the effects of underground water extraction on superficial waters, especially in desert ecosystems.
- Development of environmental recovery technologies and technologies for the treatment of environmental liabilities (e.g.: acid drainage of mines).
- Contents and institutional framework required to implement environmental and social certification systems.

Specific local development tools

- Contents and features of the strategic development plans.
- Research lines on capital replacement, as part of a sustainability strategy.
- Financial mechanisms to establish funds for sustainable development.
- Legal and financial instruments for transferring part of the resources generated by mining to zones where the projects are located.
- Impacts of employing foreign labour force and mitigation mechanisms.
- Scientific and technological development to increase the value added to mining and to diversify production in the mining regions.
- Establishment of specialized academic units to cooperate in the auditing of natural resources management and use.

Specific intercultural management tools

- Research on how to adjust national legal frameworks to include the recognition of the cultural diversity and the development of mechanisms for the intercultural adjustment of public management.
 - Participatory assessment and systematization of negotiation and follow-up experiences of agreements between indigenous people, governments and mining companies, including the evaluating the application of Agreement 169 of the ILO in numerous national and cultural contexts.
 - Development and application of intercultural impact assessment methodologies.
 - Development of intercultural methodologies and economic and non-economic valuation instruments to estimate compensations.
- *Training* proposals for governments and other actors regarding the improvement of public management (the subject is indicated first and is followed by the recommendations)

Information base

- Mechanisms for disseminating information, such as designing, composing and updating Web sites.
- Environmental education methodologies.

Specific environmental management tools

- Methods and strategies for the participatory assessment, planning and follow-up of the social and environmental impacts of mining.
- Management of natural protected areas in zones rich in mineral resources.
- Settlement of disputes and negotiation techniques.

Specific local development tools

- Design and implementation of participatory strategic plans for local development.
- Training facilitators and developing links.
- Labour force and technical training in mining tasks.
- Training communities in the development of new production activities, in business administration for providing local goods and services, and in the drafting and assessment of community projects.
- Training the local authorities in the management and auditing of financial resources.

Specific intercultural management tools

- Training in the characteristics of the indigenous communities in regions rich in minerals (own legal systems, authority and organization systems, territorial management systems, belief system, etc.).
- Intercultural adaptation of the state programmes and projects to the indigenous territories (territorial organization plans, education, health, housing, etc.).
- Indigenous legislation in force, international conventions and other guidelines regarding indigenous communities (e.g.: DO 4.20 of the World Bank).
- Training to facilitate effective interaction between academic knowledge and local knowledge (dialogue of sciences or knowledge).

II. Research and training agendas for the Business Sector

- *Research* proposals (the subject is indicated first, and is followed by the recommendations)

Environmental and social performance

- Identifying and assessing of the social and health impacts generated by the working systems in mining activities (e.g.: working in high places, shift systems).
- Creating new clean technologies to be applied to local mining, and optimization of the existing ones.
- Development of tools to assess the impact on life quality, welfare and health in mining regions.
- Cost estimation of the external impacts of mining activities.
- Research to evaluate the current health and safety situation of workers in the sector (BR).

Local Development

- Scientific and technological development that may serve to increase the value added to mining and to diversify production in the mining regions.
- *Training* proposals (the subject is described first, and is followed by the recommendations)

Environmental and social development

- Generating a business culture of contributing to sustainable development.
- Training programmes for businesspeople and workers on health and safety.
- Relations with the community.
- Intercultural relations.
- Participatory environmental management.
- Implementation of clean technologies.
- Certification processes.

Local Development

- Training in the development of social capital.
- Systematic and profound knowledge on the reality and expectations of communities.

III. Research and training agendas for the Civil Society

- Research proposals

- Creating of community control and regulatory mechanisms in places where mining activities are developed.

- CSOs should participate responsibly in research studies that have the aim of systematizing and evaluating experiences in citizen monitoring, negotiation and follow-up of agreements between CSOs (indigenous towns, NGOs, communities), governments and companies.

- *Training proposals*

- Existing spheres and mechanisms of citizen participation.
- Existing environmental and social standards and laws
- Information, assessment, regulation and monitoring of social and environmental impacts.
- Conflict management and negotiation techniques.
- Strategic planning for local development.
- Production processes and mining cycle, application and impact of technologies.
- Contingency plans.
- Civil, social and labour rights vis-à-vis mining activities and impacts thereof.
- Mining and environmental legislation in force.

IV. Research and training agendas for small-scale mining

- *Research proposals*

- Updated description of artisanal and small-scale mining that might contribute knowledge, especially on social, cultural, political and marketing aspects, in order to identify strengths and weaknesses for the organization, business management and technology transfer.
- Research to identify the legal requirements for the formalization and legalization of an operation, according to the national contexts.
- Participatory research involving the small-scale producers and their organizations, in the diagnosis of the problems and in finding alternatives for adequate solutions for each context.
- Research and development to improve the technical conditions throughout the mining cycle: Cleaner technologies and more efficient processes that take into account the cultural and mineral context to which they are applied. (E.g. By creating technological research and development funds).
- Research and analysis of the financial conditions and alternatives to grant credits to small-scale producers.
- Evaluation of regional and international experiences on formalisation of small-scale mining, management and dissemination of positive and negative lessons learnt through the different media and formats, to the relevant miners and public officials.
- Project feasibility and marketing studies to give added value to small-scale mining products.

- Research on the design of adequate public management systems of the environmental and social impacts of small-scale mining.

- *Training* Proposals

- Environmental management.
- Mining safety.
- Processes and technologies for improving productivity of the small-scale operations.
- Occupational health and community health.
- Business management, marketing, financial management of small-scale enterprises, price cycles.
- Representative association and organization processes and alternatives.



CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIÓN Y PLANIFICACIÓN
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MINING, MINERALS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT



Mining, Minerals and Sustainable Development – South America

MMSDNEWS – SOUTH AMERICA

Bulletin No. 1 - MAY 2001

"This project does not ask so much about the sustainability of the mining industry, but about finding out how it can contribute towards the more equitable and sustainable development of mining regions and countries"

Welcome to MMSD-South America, the first bulletin of the Minerals, Mining and Sustainable Development (MMSD) project in South America. Every two months we will be providing information on the advances and activities of the project in our Region. In this first issue we will be informing you about the nature of the MMSD Project, on who provides the funding, who is in charge of executing it, its aims and working plan, and how you can participate. In the following issues, more substantial information will be included on the visions of the different social players in the Region and on the advances made in the research of key issues that have to do with mining and sustainable development.

A growing number of people and groups in South America have been working on the subject of mining and sustainable development for several years. The objective of the MPRI and CIPMA after having undertaken the responsibility of leading this global project in this Region, is to promote and facilitate the articulation of existing initiatives in order to expand the space and the means for the discussion of this subject, which is so crucial to the communities, countries and the Region in general.

Our special concern is to build, together with you, a public policy, research and training agenda for the Region, respecting the national and cultural diversities, that are characteristic of South America. These agendas should help the governments to strike a balance between the national imperatives on one side and the regional aspirations and sustainable local development on the other, they should build communication bridges between the private sector, the public sector and the local communities, and should contribute to a more clear definition of the role of the public sector in the decision-making processes.

We invite you to join us in this process in order to make the voices of diversity heard, and to commit ourselves to the possibility of having an incidence on the future.

Cristina Echavarría
Director IIPM
Coordinator
MMSD Participation

Hernán Blanco
CIPMA Researcher
Coordinator
MMSD Research

IN THIS

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- How will the aims be achieved? How will the transparency of the regional process be guaranteed?
- What is the timeline for the MMSD – South America project?
- What resources does the MMSD – South America project have?
- Outline of activities

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WHAT IS THE MMSD PROJECT?

The Mining, Minerals and Sustainable Development project (MMSD) is an independent process based upon the participation and analysis of key issues by multiple interest groups.

MMSD was started up by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) as part of three-fold strategy supported by the Global Mining Initiative (GMI) (www.globalmining.com). The project is run by the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) based in London in the United Kingdom.

What is the objective of the MMSD project?

The objective is to "identify the best way that mining and minerals can contribute to the global transition towards sustainable development".

How is the MMSD project financed

The resources to carry out the project are provided by a Group of Sponsors, the majority of whom are currently mining companies, but also include, amongst others, government bodies, international organisations, foundations and some NGOs.

Regional Partners of the MMSD project

MMSD is working with a network of regional associates currently developing activities in Australia, South America, North America and Southern Africa.

More detailed information about global MMSD can be found at the website www.iied.org/mmsd

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MMSD PROJECT IN SOUTH AMERICA?

REGIONAL CO-ORDINATORS

The MMSD project process in South America will be co-ordinated by the Iniciativa de Investigación sobre Políticas Mineras or MPRI (Mining Policy Research Enterprise) and the Centro de Investigación y Planificación del Medio Ambiente or CIPMA (Environmental Research and Planning Centre), who have become temporary partners for this purpose. The process will have two components: one, in the charge of CIPMA, undertaking research on mining and sustainability and the other, in the charge of MPRI, centered on participation.

The *Mining Policy Research Initiative (MPRI)* was created in 1998 by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC or CIID in Spanish) of Canada. It is based at IDRC's Latin American and Caribbean Regional Office (LACRO) in Montevideo, Uruguay. Its general objective is to support applied participatory research and capacity building in the area of mining and sustainability in the Latin America and Caribbean region.

The members of the MPRI **team** working on the MMSD – South America project are:

Cristina Echavarría	MPRI Director	cechavarria@idrc.org.uy
Enrique Gallicchio	Assistant Co-ordinator MMSD Project – South America	egallicchio@idrc.org.uy
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More information about MPRI can be found at the website <http://www.idrc.ca/mpri>

The ***Centro de Investigación y Planificación del Medio Ambiente (CIPMA)*** is a non-profit organisation, based in Santiago, Chile, dedicated to carrying out and promoting research, dialogue and information dissemination in the field of environmental policy. It was founded in 1979 and accredited as an Independent Academic Centre by the Conicyt (National Commission for Scientific and Technological Research).

The CIPMA **team** working on the MMSD – South America project is:

Hernán Blanco.	Co-ordinator	hblanco@cipma.cl
Valeria Torres.	Assistant Co-ordinator MMSD Project – South America	vtorres@cipma.cl
Gustavo Lagos.	Responsible for Research	glagos@ing.puc.cl
Beatriz Bustos	Research Assistant	bbustos@vtr.net

More information about CIPMA can be found at the website <http://www.cipma.cl>

NATIONAL CO-ORDINATORS

Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia and Brazil have been selected as the focus of the regional process in South America.. Each of these countries has a national coordinator in charge of both the research and the participatory processes. In some cases a partnership between two institutions was formed to ensure research excellence and participatory expertise.

The national coordinator institutions were chosen taking into account the following criteria:

- Public recognition and the ability to convene the main communities of interest involved.
- Competence and commitment in research on sustainable development.
- Competence and commitment in research on mining and minerals.
- Administrative capabilities.

- Capacity to deliver in the short time available

The national co-ordinators are:

Country	Organisation	Co-ordinator	Email	Website
Bolivia	Servicios Ambientales S.A. MEDMIN	Juan C. Enriquez	jceu_eco@ceibo.entelnet.bo	www.megalink.com/madmin/
Ecuador	Fundación Ambiente y Sociedad Fundación Futuro Latinoamericano	Fabián Sandoval	ambientesociedad@porta.net	www.fulano.org
Brazil	CETEM	Laura Barreto	lbarreto@cetem.gov.br	www.cetem.gov.br
Chile	CIPMA	Hernán Blanco	hblanco@cipma.cl	www.cipma.cl
Peru	GRADE	Manuel Glave	mglave@grade.org.pe	www.grade.org.pe

WHAT ARE THE OBJECTIVES OF THE MMSD PROJECT IN SOUTH AMERICA? ?

- To obtain an updated and relevant “ picture” of mining and sustainable development in the region.
- A better understanding of the various viewpoints existing among different stakeholders on key issues, clearly identifying the areas of consensus and dissent, as well as the underlying reasons for these.
- To generate opportunities for dialogue and to accompany and reinforce existing networks in the region.
- To identify a regional agenda for policy, research and training on the topic of mining and sustainable development, by country and by stakeholder.

Expected Products

- A basic study on the state of mining and sustainable development in five countries within the region.
- A draft proposal for research, training and policy agendas for the region based on the identification of the key issues of the main communities of interest.

HOW WILL THIS BE ACHIEVED?

MPRI and CIPMA will develop the following activities, with the collaboration of national coordinators in each country:

- ***Research***

The research report will be carried out by each of the national centres participating in the project. Due to the short time period and limited funding available, original research work is not envisaged. Instead, available studies, reports and publications from each country will be consulted, analysed and systematised. The national reports will comply with common contents and formats, set out in the Terms of Reference of the national research reports (available shortly at www.mmsd-la.org). The national reports will be included in the final project report.

The final report's Terms of Reference will also be available shortly at www.mmsd-la.org. The project's final research report will be compiled by Gustavo Lagos, CIPMA's head researcher.

- ***Participatory process***

Its objective is to identify the key issues for different stakeholders with reference to mining and sustainable development, from the perspective of each group about them, identifying the priorities as well as the areas of existing consensus and dissent, in order to inform the production of a draft policy, research and training agenda for the region.

The participatory process is a gradual one, starting with the extension of existing networks in each of the focus countries building on the contacts databases of MPRI, CIPMA, CAMMA, MERN, the national coordinators and many other regional and global institutions. This will be the basis for an extensive survey to identify the main issues of concern, which will be prioritised from the national and stakeholder points of view.

In each country national co-ordinators will carry out a series of activities intended to guarantee participation of the most relevant interest groups in the area of mining and sustainability. This includes a number of workshops that will act as prior consultation instances, so that each stakeholder group has the opportunity of identifying, discussing and formulating its key issues. The results of each one of these workshops will be posted on the project web page, and will have integrity and a value in themselves.

The following stakeholders or communities of interest have been initially identified for this purpose:

- National government: mining sector / environmental sector / other sectors
- Local / regional governments / Members of Parliament
- Industry associations
- Multinational corporations operating the region
- National or domestic companies
- Mining workers' unions
- Organisations of small-scale miners
- Indigenous peoples and organisations
- Local communities affected by mining
- Non-governmental organisations
- International co-operation

- Consultants / academics / press

It is hoped that the MMSD project in South America will be able to host a multi-stakeholder dialogue sometime in between January and March of 2001. Nevertheless, no funding has yet been secured for this very important activity.

- ***Final report preparation*** by Gustavo Lagos and Cristina Echavarria and review by the Advisory group, Latin American members of the Global Advisory Group and of MMSD.
- ***Communication and dissemination***, mainly by the following means:
 - MMSD News - Regional Bulletins such as this one will be distributed among regional and global communities of interest, the MMSD project management, the Global Assurance Group, the regional Advisory Group, the Group of Sponsors and other regional partners (Spanish and English) every two months..
 - Design and management of the regional project's website (www.mmsd-la.org). This website was launched last April and contains key information about the regional process. Documents generated, the bulletins, minutes of workshops held in the participatory process framework, research progress reports, etc. will be published there. As of mid-May it will also be possible to access the survey from this website, as well as discussion forums on relevant subjects.

HOW WILL THE TRANSPARENCY AND INDEPENDENCE OF THE REGIONAL PROCESS BE GUARANTEED?

An ***Advisory Group*** has been set up for the MMSD – South America project. It is made up of accredited persons from different nations and sectors of society, chosen for their independence and experience in areas relevant to the project objectives.

Their main responsibility is to give support and basic information relevant to the Latin American process. It is hoped that, through the diversity, experience and knowledge of the Advisory Group members', they will contribute to the project in the region so that it achieves a high degree of independence and transparency.

Members of the Advisory Group:

Party Type	Name	Institution	Country	Observations
ONGs	Manuel Pulgar Vidal	SPDA	Peru	
Local / Regional Communities				Contacts are being established
Syndicates	Jaime De Luquez	ICEM	Colombia	
Small Mining Companies	Néstor Vargas	Cooperativa Minera	Bolivia	

National Industry	Mauricio Reis	Vale do Rio Doce	Brazil	
Multinational Industry	Fernando Toledo	CODELCO	Chile	
Industrial Association	Mauro Valdes	Consejo Minero	Chile	
Government - Mining Sector	César Aníbal Espinosa	CAMMA	Ecuador	
Government – Environmental Sector				Awaiting reply from convened parties
Local / Regional Government	Fernando Cortez	Ministerio de Planificación II Región	Chile	An elected mayor will be incorporated
Members of Parliament				Contacts are being established
Indigenous Peoples	Bosco Atamaint Najar	Pueblo Shuar	Ecuador	
Consultants	Daniel Meilán		Argentina	
International Organisations	Eduardo Chaparro	CEPAL		
Academics	Saul Suslick	Universidade de Campinas	Brazil	

WHAT ARE THE TIME PERIODS FOR THE MMSD – SOUTH AMERICA PROJECT?

Timetable:

Date	Activity
March	Selection of national co-ordinators for each country.
April 26-27	First meeting with members of the Advisory Group and national co-ordinators. Review and approval of the terms of reference of national research and participatory processes. Santiago, Chile.
April-June	Formation of database and survey implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean identifying priority areas for different groups.
April-August	The national co-ordinators will work on the study about the current situation in mining within the context of sustainable development. The study will

	complement the preliminary research with all the additional information compiled. Particular emphasis will be given to the priority areas.
June-August	Participatory process in the five selected countries: the national co-ordinators in each country will meet with the identified interested parties. The purpose of these meetings is to identify the areas which concern each group and to set out and explain the different perspectives.
April – December	Design and publication of the project's web page in South America.
August-September	The national co-ordinators will produce a document which systematises and analyzes the results of the research and participatory process.
September	Second meeting between Advisory Group and national and regional co-ordinators.
October-November	Preparation and review of the final report.

WHAT RESOURCES DOES THE MMSD – SOUTH AMERICA PROJECT HAVE?

The resources to carry out the project in South America come from: the MMSD / IIED project administration who have contributed a total of USD\$350,000 (50% for research, 50% for participatory process) and a significant contribution in kind from the IDRC/ MPRI. A detailed budget can be found at www.mmsd-la.org.

OUTLINE OF ACTIVITIES

Outline of activities – Regional Process

Date	Activity
March - April	Selection of regional Advisory Group.
March - April	Selection of national co-ordinators: Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia and Brazil.
March - April	Definition of Terms of Reference for national co-ordinators. Research and Participation.
March - April	Design and publication of website www.mmsd-la.org
March - April – May	Review / formation of database for survey.
April – May	Definition of priority areas for mining and sustainable development in the region.

26 – 27 April	First meeting of national co-ordinators and Advisory Group. Santiago, Chile
April – May	Preparation of survey.

Other activities of the MMSD project:

- ***Meeting between the Advisory Group and National Co-ordinators. Santiago, Chile - April 2001.***

On April 26th and 27th the first meeting between the Advisory Group and National Co-ordinators of the MMSD – South America project was carried out in Santiago, Chile.

On April 26th the Regional Co-ordinators – CIPMA and MPRI – met with the Co-ordinators of the five countries selected for the research and participation process.

The meeting involved the discussion of four main topics:

- a) The Project, its contents and possible impacts; the importance and impact in each country in terms of the interested parties and issues.
- b) Terms of Reference for research.
- c) Terms of Reference for the participatory process.
- d) Key issues of mining and sustainable development.

Agreements were made concerning the project's main theoretical and methodological frameworks, its transparency, the research, the participatory process, the key issues, the national work governance plans, the timelines and clear understanding of commitments undertaken.

On April 27th the Advisory Group meeting was held, in the presence of National Co-ordinators and the group of Observers.

Ideas were exchanged regarding the project's aims and objectives, as well as the constitution, objectives and functioning of the Advisory Group. The key issues concerning mining and sustainable development in the region were also discussed again and formulated in the following manner:

- Mining in indigenous territories
- Mining in protected and high diversity areas
- Public management tools and capabilities
- Spaces, capabilities and mechanisms for public participation in decisions concerning mining projects.
- Access, use and generation of information relevant to mining and sustainable development
- Distribution of royalties and taxes between the Federal, provincial and municipal levels
- Amount of royalties and taxes
- Artisanal and small scale mining
- Environmental performance of mining activities
- Quantity and quality of employment

- Local development (social, economic, cultural, environmental)
- Resource rights and management (soil, water, biodiversity, minerals, etc.)
- Technological and scientific development
- Planning and management of social and environmental impacts of mine closures
- Environmental and social legacies of past mining activity (environmental and social liabilities)
- Market access
- Incidence of international agreements, treaties and standards

Further information about the meeting, along with a list of those present, can be found at the project's web page.

Preparatory Meetings

- Meeting in Montevideo; December 2000
- Global Assurance Group meeting in Santiago; January 2001

Dissemination Activities:

- CAMMA
- Johannesburg
- Quebec

Hernán Blanco presented the article "Mining and citizen participation: rhetoric or reality. Recent experience in Chile" (available in English at www.mmsd-la.org) in the panel on mining and citizen participation of the symposium on commerce and sustainability which took place in Quebec last April 17th to 19th, organised by the Canadian IISD.



CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIÓN Y PLANIFICACIÓN
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MINING, MINERALS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Mining, Minerals and Sustainable Development – South America

MMSD NEWS – SOUTH AMERICA

Bulletin No. 2 - July 2001

"This project does not question the sustainability of the industry, but how industry can contribute to the sustainable development of mining regions and countries"

Welcome to the second bulletin of the Mining, Minerals and Sustainable Development (MMSD) project in South America. In this second edition we will report on the activities undertaken in the last two months in each country, on important global events of the MMSD project and on other similar global initiatives. We will also reflect on the obstacles and lessons that have arisen from the experience in Latin-America to date, and on the projections of the process for the coming year.

We, the regional and national co-ordinators, are working all-out. The participative process has begun in Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador and Peru, with certain differences responding to the different national contexts. In spite of the short time available for the project, we are doing everything possible in order to effectively facilitate a process; that is, a gradual, systematic and coherent sequence of activities. This starts with identification of the diverse communities of interest involved nationally in order to inform them about the purposes of MMSD and conclude with meetings and workshops in the current year, making use of instances and efforts that are active in the region.

As for the research, every country is making progress with the compilation, analysis and systematisation of the available studies and documents. We have a contents index of both national reports and the global report, which can be read on our web page (www.mmsd.la.org).

The survey we announced in the previous bulletin has been answered by over 200 people involved in mining and sustainable development in the Region.

We invite you to circulate it and to reply before 15th August. We will be sending the results of the preliminary analysis to those who have replied. Both the survey and the aforementioned document are available on our Internet pages.

We are aware that this project has many limitations, as does any task of this scale undertaken. The most evident of these are the time and resources available. In this respect, we are doing our best to ensure that the process be respectful, adequately informed and balanced in terms of the participation capacity of the different stakeholders.

Like many of the different groups of people participating in this project, we see in it an opportunity to bring the points of view of diverse people to light, and to boost long-term processes, with the commitment of both industry and the governments.

We would like to thank everyone who has written to us to give us encouragement in the face of this challenge. We wish to invite all our readers to share their viewpoints, concerns and ideas with us and to participate actively in the activities we are developing over the coming months.

Cristina Echavarría
Director of MPRI
Co-ordinator
Participation

Hernán Blanco
CIPMA Researcher
Co-ordinator
Research

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1. SURVEY ON MINING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT – PRELIMINARY RESULTS

Preliminary results of the survey made to people linked with mining and sustainable development in Latin America are presented below. The results correspond to surveys received up until 30th June. The survey closed in August 15th and a final report will be posted in early September.

Objectives of the survey

The objective of the survey is to identify the issues of priority in mining and sustainable development, from the point of view of different stakeholders in the Region.

Due to its nature, this survey does not attempt to constitute THE opinion of stakeholders on key issues. Its main value lies in giving some preliminary indications about what are the priority issues in mining and sustainability for the different stakeholders in the Region.

Methodology

The results have been obtained on the basis of a self-administered survey directed at people with links to mining activity in any part of Latin-America. Although, generally speaking, the methodology can be similar to an opinion survey, there are certain differences that must be established in order to be able to appreciate both the scope and limitations of the results.

Although the replies were mostly sent by e-mail and fax, some were also received through the website and at the workshops. This produced a total of 177 valid replies. We estimate that we will have between 250 to 300 replies by the end of the survey.

In Brazil alone the industry has judged the issues to be too generic and all of importance. IBRAM (Brazilian Mining Institute) has proposed to draft a short document on these issues titled "The position of Brazilian industry" to circulate amongst its members. The best way to make the document reflect the diversity of internal opinion on these issues in the Brazilian industry is being analysed with IBRAM.

With regard to the validity and reliability of information, the final judgement can be more safely made when the study ends, but the initial data suggests that the information is reasonably valid and reliable. This affirmation is sustained by the following points:

- a) the percentage of results obtained in relation to those effectively sent (over 25%, a high proportion for this kind of survey);
- b) the low level of queries by the interviewees concerning specific doubts about the instrument;
- c) the sound nature of replies to the questions asked;
- d) to all appearances, a reasonable level of consistency in the interviewees' judgements.

Who replied

Preliminary results show that the level of replies varied according to the people involved. Less than a fifth (16.6%) belong to the public sector, a third (33.7%) to the private sector, and a relative majority (49.6%) to the civil society.

According to preliminary results, the five groups of people who most replied to the survey are, in order: international co-operation organisations, national government representatives, independent research institutes, community members of mining regions and multinational representatives.

All this indicates that in this phase the replies have been biased towards the general public at the cost of the public sector.

Preliminary results

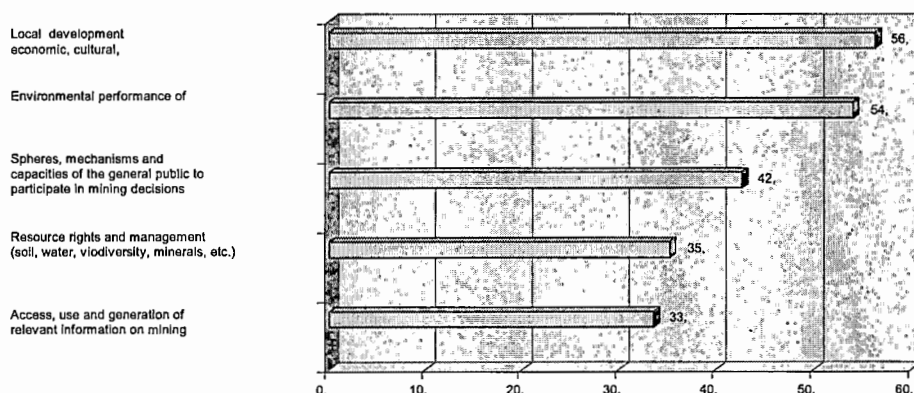
Issues on the agenda

Taking into account all the interviewed parties, there are four issues that were mentioned as matters of great interest by over a tenth of the interviewees:

- environmental performance of mining
- spheres, mechanisms and capacities of civil society to participate in decisions regarding mining
- local development
- public management instruments and capabilities

The subject of access to, and use and generation of relevant information on mining appears when the five most important issues mentioned by the *totality* of the interviewees are analysed (see attached figure).

**Main issues according to sum
Of the first five mentioned**
(% of the total interviewees mentioning the issue)



First view of Opinions

Preliminary analysis of the participants' preferences shows some differences that could be considered significant:

- The environmental performance of mining shows up as the most important issue for the public and private sectors, and slightly less so for civil society.
- Spheres, mechanisms and capacities of civil society to participate in mining decisions is an important concern of the general public.
- The same for local development, it is an important concern for the general public that apparently does not have the same emphasis for the private sector.
- Public management instruments and capacities are a priority concern for the private sector, and for civil society to a lesser extent; they do not seem to be a focus of attention in for public sector.
- Natural resource rights and management show up as the most relevant issues for the public and private sectors.

- On the other hand, concern for the issue of mining in indigenous territories is only manifested by the public sector.
- Distribution of taxes and mineral rent is a subject that seems to be of priority concern to certain members of the public and private sectors, and of secondary concern to civil society.

The survey suggests that although it is possible to identify some aspects of shared interest amongst the stakeholders, such as the environmental performance of mining, we are still a long way from finding unanimous views about priorities, even within each stakeholder group.

The information presented and analysed above is still in a state of primary elaboration, and the data cannot be considered definitive. The analysis by country was not developed in depth due to the reduced number of cases presented by some of them.

Elaborated on the basis of the report written by Agustín Canzani, of Equipos-MORI, Uruguay. The complete preliminary report can be seen on the project's Web page.

2. REPORTS FROM THE NATIONAL COORDINATORS

As well as the survey and Internet site, progress has been recorded in each of the five countries involved.

Some of the process' main characteristics in each country are detailed below, with priority given to some of the initial findings, lessons learnt and difficulties.



BOLIVIA

By Juan Carlos Enríquez, MMSD Co-ordinator in Bolivia

Research

The chapters regarding economic, institutional and environmental views of mining for the period 1980-2000 have been drafted at a preliminary level. Research has been made easier by the abundance of economic statistical data and documents, while it has been limited with regard to studies and information on social issues. In the case of environmental issues which have been based on studies and research carried out over the last two decades, it has been interesting to confirm the disorganised but continuous and progressive evolution of environmental management in the mining sector in Bolivia.

Participation

A journey through the western zone of the country was programmed and organised in order to make direct contact with the mining districts and settlements where there is normally no public or private postal service.

This journey was important for inviting and explaining in person what results we were hoping to obtain from the workshops to be carried out within the framework of the participative process of the MMSD Project in Bolivia.

Lessons learnt

Despite reconfirming attendance, it was not always possible to have total participation. 170 invitations to the workshops were sent of which 128 people participated, representing 75% of those called on to attend.

Likewise, difficulties of a social nature and the harsh winter in the Bolivian "Altiplano" to some extent restricted a more widespread participation from different key sectors.

We are currently in the Third Phase of the project, and in consistence with the systematisation of the results of the participative workshops, in the next bulletin we will be able make the results of the Participative Process in Bolivia known in detail.



BRAZIL

By Laura Barreto, CETEM, MMSD Co-ordinator in Brazil

The activities of the MMSD project in Brazil are running as planned. We are close to signing the contracts with CIPMA – Chile, IIED – London and IDRC – Uruguay.

The project in Brazil, in its whole, began in May 2001. The national research report is being prepared with no difficulty. In this phase, we are working with public information. Major difficulties will begin when the need to integrate the participative process with research reports arises, and when we require information that is not available, but will have to be somehow generated. In relation with this second problem, we are trying to identify the gaps and needs as well as trying to create partnerships with institutions like the *Secretaria de Minas e Metalurgia – SMM/MME*, the *Departamento Nacional de Producao Mineral – DNPM* and the *Companhia de Pesquisa dos Recursos Minerais – CPRM*.

The major challenge emerges from the participative process, because of the short time and resources available.

The meeting was convened by the National Coordinator with the organizational support of the *SMM*, where it took place in July 6, 2001. Among the participants was Cristina Echavarría, Regional Coordinator, who gave a presentation on the MMSD Project. This meeting initiated the participative process in Brazil. Depending on the contribution from industry (through *IBRAM*) and from the public sector (through *SMM*). It will include:

- Meeting with Brazilian industry based on position paper by *IBRAM*. Most likely date: July 30, 2001. Belo Horizonte.
- Meeting with national government, local government, based on position paper by *SMM* and *Ministerio do Meio Ambiente*.
- Meeting with NGOs and civil society.



CHILE

By Valeria Torres, CIPMA, Chile. MMSD Assistant Co-ordinator in South America.

Research

The study on the state-of-the-art in mining and sustainable development issues in Chile is at a fairly advanced stage. Work began on the chapters on the economic, institutional and environmental views of mining.

Although obtaining information on large-scale mining has not presented any real problems, in the case of small-scale mining it has been necessary to make more effort and establish contacts with key informants as the available information is more disperse and out-of-date.

Participative process

The participative process in Chile began with meetings with different sectors connected to the field of mining and sustainable development: the private sector, public sector and civil society. These meetings were held in Santiago, Antofagasta and Calama.

Parallel to these meetings, information on the project, the bulletin and the survey were sent via e-mail and fax to over 150 people connected with mining and sustainable development.

A follow-up was made by CIPMA of all the people who received this information in order to support the survey. All these initial activities have permitted us to identify the key people in each sector involved in the participative process and to plan the workshops in collaboration with them.

We learned various lessons in this initial stage of the participative process. One important lesson was the need to explain clearly the objectives of the workshops to be undertaken with the different persons so as to avoid generating false expectations or conflicts.

We are currently dedicated to organising the 14 workshops we will undertake within the framework of the process. The workshops in Santiago will take place in the third week of June. The workshops in the north of the country will take place in the last two weeks of June. Finally, a last informative meeting will take place in the city of Copiapó in the III Region in the first week of August. This meeting will be open to the public and private sector and organisations from the general public.



ECUADOR

By Fabián Sandoval – Fundación Ambiente y Sociedad –MMSD Co-ordinator in Ecuador.

Research

The research has not presented major difficulties in Ecuador, apart from those to be expected, related to the dispersion and, sometimes, inconsistency of the information.

One important aspect has been the reflection that has motivated the entire process and that is, one way or another, allowing the local discourse to be refocused in relation to the role of mining in the sustainable development of the country. In this regard we believe that it is important to disseminate the different studies that are being carried out in the global context of the project.

Participative process

One of the most positive points of the participative process has been the confirmation that there is a potential openness between the key parties from the mining sector in Ecuador to try to overcome the mutual ignorance existing regarding their perception of each other.

Main obstacles encountered:

Dialogue processes in the mining sector have diminished: the inconsistency of some participative processes with similar characteristics has bred mistrust for this kind of activities.

Convening capacity: securing the involvement of each of the key groups has presented difficulties of varying magnitudes.

Methodological focus: each sector of key persons should receive different treatment, in the sense that their perception and focus vary notoriously from one to the next.

Survey: it has been shown that a survey carried out by electronic means has few possibilities of success, even within the "modern" sector.

Perspectives

In order to improve turn-out, it has been necessary to link the MMSD meetings of some of the stakeholders with other ongoing or parallel activities.

**PERU**

By Juana Kuramoto – GRADE. MMSD Co-ordinator in Peru.

Research

In the research process the statistical information necessary for the report is being collected. Certain inconsistencies and voids have been found in the official statistics which we hope to overcome shortly. Likewise, the compilation of relevant information on small-scale mining is at an advanced stage and writing up has begun.

Participative process

The participative process of the MMSD Peru Project is advancing slowly but in a couple of weeks the workshops will begin.

The first three workshops will take place in Lima and a fourth will be held in the city of Nazca in order to ensure the presence of artisanal and small scale miners. A second group of workshops will be held in both Lima and the city of Huaraz.

The specific circumstances in Peru at this moment mean the MMSD project is being developed in a turbulent atmosphere. Firstly, there has been an upsurge in the conflicts between communities affected by mining and the mining companies themselves.

At the same time, the current political transition has temporarily (June 2001) slowed some mining investment projects. On the other hand, due to confrontations with the local communities and the need to ensure better local benefits, the mining companies and local authorities have taken the initiative of presenting a project to modify the Mining Canon.

Finally, the recent earthquake has caused damages to the mining operations in the south such as Cerro Verde, Southern Peru and Tintaya which will temporarily affect the country's copper production. However, one fact that has not been pointed out by the media is that the earthquake will have a terrible impact on the independent gold-mining labourers. The whole of the Nazca-Ocoña zone, the country's second largest small-scale mining centre, has been one of the most affected areas and the damages suffered there have still not been estimated.

Despite the situation, the persons and groups contacted have expressed their wish to participate in and support this process. They have also expressed their desire to assure that their opinions be respected and adequately expressed in the final reports, both at a national level and in the global report.

The complete reports from the national co-ordinators can be seen on the project's Web pages.

3. HOW WILL THE PERSPECTIVES OF DIFFERENT INDIVIDUALS AND COUNTRIES BE INCORPORATED IN THE MMSD PROJECT?

One of the challenges of this regional process is to make visible the multiple perspectives and opinions of all the participants. The MMSD regional organisers have communicated this to all those taking part in the process. It is of particular concern that the participants' opinions and emphases be adequately represented at every stage of the project. For this reason each document produced within the framework of the project will have its own integrity and value, in accordance with the following points:

Product	Processing and Dissemination
<i>Workshop Reports</i>	A report will be made for each workshop, setting out the participants' opinions and priorities. The participants themselves will endorse the final report, which will be published on the Internet site.
<i>Documents</i>	We offer interested parties the possibility of publishing documents that reflect participants' positions on the Internet site.
<i>National Reports</i>	The reports from Chile, Bolivia, Ecuador, Brazil and Peru will be published in their entirety on the Internet site and can be published for circulation in each country. The contents are available on the project's Web pages.

Product	Processing and Dissemination
<i>Regional Report</i>	The regional report will be published in its entirety on paper and on the Internet site, where it is also possible to consult the report's contents. Prior to final publication it will be available for comments on the Internet.
<i>Internet Forum</i>	From July 2001 until completion in March 2002 the regional project's Internet site will include a space to discuss priority issues, documents, and national and regional reports. This space will be open to all interested persons.
<i>Survey</i>	The survey has been sent to close to one thousand people in the Region. Its aim is to identify the key issues for different people and countries and put them into priority. The results will be published in their entirety on the Internet site.
<i>Global Report</i>	A mechanism is being discussed which will ensure that the regional perspectives are duly represented in the global report. The final version of the global report will be published in English on the MMSD – London Web page. The possibility of translating this into Spanish is being negotiated.

4. WHAT IS THE GMI AND WHAT RELATIONSHIP DOES IT HAVE TO THE MMSD PROJECT?

In 1998 a group of nine executives from leading mining companies decided to unite forces to face the issues affecting their sector's reputation. They decided to create an initiative that would contribute to the industry's internal reform and to a rigorous study of the social issues they had to face. The initiative was called: *Global Mining Initiative – GMI*.

In order to progress in the study, they commissioned the *International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)*, based in London, to define the scope of such a study for the industry. This was completed and adopted as a plan in October 1999. Since then, the recommendations made by IIED changed the initial nature of the *GMI*. IIED recommended that: (a) the project's public and private financing be in the proportion of 40:60, (b) a structure be designated to preserve the project's integrity and independence; and (c) the study process be highly participative. Finally IIED's study stretched its scope to include the whole mining cycle of the global economy – the minerals' cycle the exploration and extraction phase up until the use and recycling of mineral products. As a result of this the Mining, Minerals and Sustainable Development Project (MMSD) was born.

MMSD is an independent component, or descendent of the original *GMI* initiative. At the moment there are 30 company executives involved (who do not necessarily belong to the *GMI*) and 15 non-commercial sponsors, all brought together in the Group of Sponsors. There is an Assurance Group, made up of 25 people from a wide range of stakeholders, and a Work Group under the direction of Luke Danielson.

IIED acts as host to the Work Group and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and as host and "banker" to the sponsors. Moreover, there are a series of regional MMSD partners in Australia, North America, South America and South Africa.

Another branch of the *GMI* task is to establish the vehicle that will serve the mining industry to carry out the transition to sustainable development.

The Directorate and members of the current organisation representing the industry, the International Council for Metals and the Environment (ICME), have agreed to broaden the ICME mandate, transforming it into the ICMM (International Council for Metals and Minerals). The ICMM represents a commitment to the generation of new behaviour within the industry, a task requiring a high and consistent degree of leadership.

The ICMM's mission is to improve social and environmental performance and to act as a meeting point for the rest of the industry's global bodies. The ICMM's Council will include the presidents and CEO's of the principal mining companies and current representatives of the industry's national and regional associations.

Finally, the *GMI* companies are currently organising an industrial conference for May 2002 in Toronto, Canada. By then they hope to have their reply as a sector to the MMSD's proposals. Various industrial and non-industrial participants will be invited to this event to debate the MMSD report. In our next bulletin we will provide further information on this subject.

For further details visit www.globalmining.com.
Original text in English by Gabriela Flores. IIED.

5. MINING IN THE PURSUIT OF SUSTAINABILITY

The debate over the link between mining and sustainable development is currently growing. It is without doubt a problem involving numerous parties and as such the initiatives regarding it are also numerous.

In this context, it becomes vitally important to boost the synergy between these projects and the MMSD in order to make their results and the objectives they seek to achieve, more powerful.

Below is a list of initiatives linked to mining and sustainable development that are either proposals or in progress. Although the list does not attempt to be exhaustive, it does give an idea of the importance of initiatives and of why we say this subject is being targeted for evaluation at a world level.

Initiatives in progress

- **World Bank. Extractive Industry Review.** This initiative proposes to review the role that the World Bank can play in the extractive industries and the possible contribution of the sector to poverty reduction. It does not propose to impose a loan moratorium on the mining sector whilst the review is carried out nor is it orientated to defining performance standards for the industry. It attempts to produce information on areas of consensus among stakeholders, without pressuring them, and including minority points of view.
- **APELL/UNEP.** Awareness and Preparation for Emergencies at a Local Level is a process which helps people to prevent, adequately prepare for and respond to accidents and emergencies GENERATED IN MINING CONTEXTS. For further information: www.unepie.org/apell.

- **Industry-Led Voluntary Initiatives.** Projects in course INCLUDE: from the WWW regarding mining Certification; from the IIED regarding the Forest Stewardship Council; and from Noranda regarding their Responsible Care Programme. For further information: www.iied.org.

It is important to be up-to-date with the progress of all these initiatives and to explore possibilities for collaboration in order to avoid duplication and to increase the positive impact.

Proposals

- **Global Framework Convention.** This is a global governmental proposal on mining, minerals, metals and sustainable development. A government-ratified international agreement would be its objective. For further information: <http://mmsd1.mms.nrcan.gc.ca/camma/>.
- **World Mining Forum.** UNEP proposes to establish a multi-disciplinary forum to continue the MMSD process, including the creation of an international agreement and the building-up of trust between the different stakeholders if necessary. With regard to the issue of funding, it has been proposed that although UNEP does not have funds for this initiative, financing could be obtained from a variety of foundations that could support this secretariat.

6. ARTISANAL AND SMALL SCALE MINERS: DIVERSE INITIATIVES THAT MUST BE ARTICULATED

Diverse institutions are working on artisanal and small-scale mining, which has been identified as a key area for the reduction of poverty. The challenge is to articulate these diverse initiatives, maintaining their independence while avoiding duplicating efforts.

- The World Bank, DFID (the United Kingdom's Department for International Development) and the global MMSD project are progressing with the CASM programme (Consultative Group for Artisanal and Small Scale Mining).
- The ILO (International Work Organisation) has a programme for the prevention and progressive elimination of child workers in small-scale gold-mining in South America.
- ECLAC has identified small-scale mining as a key working area.

- The work groups and the Americas Mining Ministries' Annual Conference (CAMMA) has identified this as a priority area.
- The Mining Policy Research Initiative (MPRI) has also identified support of research contributing to more sustainable small-scale mining as one of its priority working areas.
- The activities of the GAMA Project (Environmental Management of Small-Scale Mining) will open up new ways to improve the environmental situation of small-scale gold-mining in Peru. For further information: <http://hruschka.com/gama/>.

This in no way attempts to be an exhaustive list. We would like to invite people to contribute information on any other projects or initiatives in progress, or on links to their Internet pages.

7. MMSD NEWS AND EVENTS

A complete report on the public activities of MMSD global can be seen at www.mmsd-la.org/documentos/cronograma.xls.

August

- *Multistakeholder Workshop on Managing Mineral Wealth*, London, August 2001. Its objective is to address Challenges 2, 3 y 5. To this end, diverse case studies will be presented and analysed. Contact: Patricio Leyton, Patricio.Leyton@iied.org.
- *Life Cycle Analysis Workshop*, New York, 9th and 10th August 2001. Contact: Caroline Digby, caroline.digby@iied.org.
- *Corruption and International Transparency Experts' Workshop*. To take place in mid-September – exact date and place to be confirmed. The workshop's objective will be to cover issues related to the corruption faced by the mineral sector. Contact: Bernice Lee, bernice.lee@iied.org.
- *Meeting for Experts in Human Rights*. To take place in mid-September 2001 – exact date and place to be confirmed. The workshop will discuss issues related to human rights and the mining and minerals sector, with reference to the work of Simon Handelsman, commissioned by MMSD. Contact: Bernice Lee, bernice.lee@iied.org.

September

- *Indigenous Peoples Workshop*, Ecuador, 10th and 11th September 2001. Participants will be mostly indigenous persons. It is orientated towards fundamental aspects of relationships between indigenous peoples and mining based on regional work and a base study. Contact: Frank McShane, frank.mcshane@iied.org.
- *Product Stewardship Workshop*. To take place between 25th and 30th September, in Europe – city to be confirmed. This workshop is currently in a detailed planning stage. Contact: Caroline Digby, caroline.digby@iied.org.

OTHER NEWS OF INTEREST

- *Preliminary presentation of the results of the Pricewaterhouse Coopers study on environmental performance of the industry*. These were analysed in the Annual Mining Seminar organised by CEPLMLP (Centre for Energy, Petroleum and Mineral Law and Policy) in Dundee University, Scotland on 7th June 2001. To see the MMSD presentation in this seminar visit: http://www.iied.org/mmsd/mmsd_pdfs/dunde_e_pres_5th_june_2001.pdf The final study report will be ready at the end of July. Further information can be found at www.mining-survey.com. For further information contact Caroline Digby caroline.digby@iied.org.
- *Biodiversity and Mining Experts' Workshop*. To take place in London on 11th and 12th June 2001. The workshop objective was to generate ideas on subjects being covered by MMSD to help define the scope and focus of the MMSD mining and biodiversity research, and to become familiar with the possible paths to foster and complement the existing initiatives. For further information contact Libby Wood, libby.wood@iied.org.
- *International Congress on the environmental impact of mercury used in small-scale gold-mining in Latin-America*. Co-organised by the Latin-American Network on Precious Metals (CYTED XIII.B) and the Environmental Management in Small-Scale Mining Project (GAMA), to take place on 24th and 26th September 2001 in Lima, Peru. For further information: jornada-hg@gama-peru.org

FOURTH MEETING OF THE GLOBAL ASSURANCE GROUP

Cristina Echavarría (MPRI) and Valeria Torres (CIPMA) participated as South American regional partners to the Fourth Meeting of the Assurance Group of the MMSD project, which took place in Johannesburg from 6th to 8th May 2001.

The CEOs of four mining companies were present along with other representatives from the MMSD Sponsor Group, the MMSD Work Group and representatives from all the project's Regional Partners. A certain number of observers interested in the project also participated in the discussions which took place over the two days.

This meeting – with over 100 people attending – presented a unique opportunity for the exchange of ideas. As a matter of fact,

the discussions were enriched by the different opinions around the table.

In the discussion regarding some of the main challenges facing the mining sector everyone was asked to express their expectations of the MMSD project. The issues discussed varied from national mineral wealth management to fluvial elimination as a form of waste disposal.

The possible results and mechanisms that could be adopted to deal with some of these challenges were also discussed. The dialogue concentrated mainly on the speed at which change could be brought about and the kinds of decision-making processes that could be implemented when MMSD is completed.

MMSD REGIONAL PARTNERS MEETING – JOHANNESBURG, MAY 2001

Participants: Marie Hoadley and Daniel Limpitlaw (Southern Africa), Bren Sheeny (Australia), Cristina Echavarría and Valeria Torres (South America), Mark Halle (North America), Libby Wood, Frank McShane, Gabriela Flores and Caroline Digby (MMSD London).

One of the main issues arising in the meeting was the co-ordinators' interest in reviewing the MMSD project's final report in order to ensure an adequate representation of the regional perspectives, especially regarding the south's viewpoint in a project whose final report will be written in the north. Each of the regional members referred to their Region's activities within the framework of the project:

Australia: www.ameef.com.au/mmsd/

Various preliminary documents have been prepared which will serve as a basis for the terms of reference of the research contracts. A preliminary exercise was done to identify the main issues and then a workshop was held to discuss and refine these issues. There are two issues that cross the rest: the indigenous issue and employment.

Southern Africa: www.mining.wits.ac.za/mmsd.html

The issues identified as of priority were defined in a multi-disciplinary workshop carried out at the start of the process. In this workshop the following issues arose: economy, environment and society, AIDS, and small-scale mining and artisanal and small scale miners. Once the issues had been identified a workshop with research experts was held.

North America

Various stages were distinguished in the process:

- To draw up a sustainability profile for North America from a historical perspective.
- Future scenarios for different interest communities of interest.
- To carry out a practical test for sustainable development.
- Proposal for a dialogue on mining in North America to contribute to the existing dialogue between the different groups.

South America: www.mmsd-la.org

The delegates presented the activities that had been carried out in the Region, the participation and research work plans, the composition of national teams and their co-ordinators, Brazil's limited funding problem, structuring of the Advisory Group and the priority issues in South America.

The GMI's presentation to the regional members of MMSD

Peter Eggleston (of Rio Tinto), John Groom (of EHS Anglo-American), Tom Burke (BP and Rio Tinto consultant) and Hugh Leggat (responsible for Rio Tinto communications) made a presentation on the conference of the *Global Mining Initiative* to take place in May 2002 in Toronto, Canada. The objective was to exchange ideas on the participation of MMSD and its regional members in the conference.

What will happen to the project after January 2002?

One of MMSD's objectives is to clearly identify a group of options to progress with once the project comes to an end in 2002. MMSD has begun to consult different stakeholders on the processes they believe to be the most appropriate. A workshop to be held in Santa Fe, New Mexico, U.S.A., will be the next step in this process.

Many people think some kind of structure is needed to implement actions in a transition towards a more sustainable society and they ask what significance this will have for the mineral industries. At different levels, the existing proposals involve new codes of conduct for the industry and for those related to it. They imply the management of administrative structures to give life to these rules and give incentive to those adhering to them.

MMSD defined some of these options with precision and is currently evaluating their benefits and disadvantages in an effort to:

- identify the main options for progress and the degree to which they would be possible based on the comprehension of key challenges facing the mining and minerals sectors;
- identify the main options for progress in co-ordination with other stakeholders
- carefully define and evaluate these options
- search for some kind of agreement on which is the most viable option

MMSD is currently reviewing two different levels of options. One of these implies specific attempts to tackle the problems.

Among these problems are included those affecting one sector of the industry (for example, the use of mercury by artisanal and small scale miners, the so-called "conflict diamonds") or a group of stakeholders (for example, health problems in mining communities, mine safety). Geographically focused efforts are also included in this category, such as the Australian Code of Mines, for example.

The second group of options deals with initiatives at a global level that could virtually create an international structure to improve the performance of the mining and minerals sector as a whole and to face the range of problems presented by sustainable development. These options could be directed by governments or international agencies.

They could also be based on a voluntary initiative headed by the industry or by a coalition of stakeholders including industry. These options are not mutually exclusive and could even strengthen and support each other.

Several of the options that governments or international institutions could or have taken have been detailed above.

Some governments and international institutions are already developing these ideas. Some of them have been undertaken in preparation for the Earth Summit programmed for September 2002. In South Africa.

On the other hand, there is a wide range of possible models in which the mining and minerals sector, acting alone or together with other parties, could take the initiative to create a more efficient system to promote more sustainable models for the sector. Some examples are:

- the mediator model (based at the International Financial Corporation)
- industry codes of conduct (such as the *Australian Mining Council* or the *Letter for Sustainable Development* of the ICMM and ICME)
- the chemical industry's 'Responsible Care' model
- the 'Forest Stewardship Council' model, based on the clients' desire to acquire certified products
- a finance-linked certification (which broaches the difficulties implied by tracing the origin of mineral prime materials in finished products)

One fundamental matter in any proposal aimed at sustainable development is to identify the levels at which it is necessary to act and decide what actions are appropriate for each of these levels.

There are important differences in ecosystems, economic development levels, cultures and national priorities that can indicate that a "multi-use" global system would be inappropriate.

For further information see: www.iiied.org/mmsd.

DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED ON THE INTERNET SITE

Some documents have recently been published on the MMSD – South America Internet site which may be of interest to our readers. You are invited to send us documents for publication at: cquintana@idrc.org.uy

- Nota Conceptual - Cierre de Minas (Conceptual Note – Mine Closure); (in Microsoft Word, 68K).
- Nota Conceptual - Minas Abandonadas (Conceptual Note – Abandoned Mines); (in Microsoft Word, 69K).
- Nota Conceptual - Grandes Volúmenes de Desechos (Conceptual Note – Large Volumes Waste); (in Microsoft Word, 77K).
- Eventos Públicos de MMSD (MMSD Public Events); (in Microsoft Word, 44K)
- Cronograma de Eventos Públicos de MMSD (MMSD Public Events Schedule); (in Excel, 32K)
- Desafíos y Oportunidades que Enfrenta el Sector de los Minerales en su Aporte a la Transición hacia el Desarrollo Sustentable (in Microsoft Word, 90K). MMSD Global.
- Danielson, Luke and Lagos, Gustavo; The Role of the Mineral Sector in the Transition to Sustainable Development, (in pdf, 40K, English version of previous document). MMSD Global.
- Normas Ambientales de Perú (Peru's Environmental Laws); (in Microsoft Word, 134K)
- Indacochea Álvarez, Clara and Juep Bakuants, Victor; Participación de Pueblos Indígenas Amazónicos en las Actividades de Hidrocarburos (Participation of Indigenous Amazonian Peoples in Hydrocarbon Activities); (in Microsoft Word, 70K)
- Indacochea Álvarez, Clara; Estado-Comunidades-Empresa: Trinomio Base del Manejo Ambiental en actividades de Hidrocarburos (State – Communities – Company: Trinomial Base of Environmental Management in Hydrocarbon Activities); (in Microsoft Word, 366K)

PARTICIPATE IN THE ELECTRONIC FORUM ON MINING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

In the coming days the Forum on Mining and Sustainable Development will begin to function. This Forum has been opened as a space to exchange ideas on the project's progress, its findings, difficulties and challenges. We invite you to participate as your opinion is key to achieving the project's objectives.

The Forum can be accessed through our Internet site <http://www.ems-sema.org/cgi-bin/foros-sema/wwwthreads.pl>.

The Forum is structured in such a way that it is possible to open new discussion themes along the way (the state of the process in a specific country, discussion on the subject contents, etc.). It is an instrument that contributes to the transparency of the process and the participation of all people involved in the project.

PARTICIPATE IN THE SURVEY ON MINING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT – THE DEADLINE IS 15TH AUGUST

The survey's objective is to prioritise the key issues on mining and sustainable development in our Region, classified by country and by stakeholders.

The contribution of each person is invaluable and indispensable for the survey's results to reflect the diversity of viewpoints existing in the Region.

We particularly invite indigenous peoples, workers, small-scale miners, local and regional public authorities and parliamentarians to reply, since these groups are not well represented in the surveys received to date.

It is possible to complete the survey on the Internet site www.mmsd-la.org/encuesta up until 15th August. The survey is available in Spanish, Portuguese and English.

8. MMSD SOUTH AMERICA UPDATE

Throughout June, July and the beginning of August national workshops with different stakeholders will be developing in Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador and Peru. The objective of the workshops is to:

- Identify the key issues for each of the stakeholders based on their own priorities and opinions.

- Comprehend the diverse perspectives of each group or sector.
- Contribute to the extension and construction of networks and relationships.

Therefore, the intention is not to reach a consensus, nor to resolve conflicts, but to identify problems and potential areas of collaboration between the stakeholders.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

June 18	La Paz, Bolivia	Workshop with representatives from the civil society
June 20	La Paz, Bolivia	Workshop with national, regional and local government and parliamentarians
June 22	La Paz, Bolivia	Workshop with representatives from mining industry associations and national and multinational mining companies
June 26	Quito, Ecuador	Workshop with representatives from civil society
June 26	Bolivia	Workshop with indigenous peoples and organisations, local communities from mining zones and mining worker unions
June 28	Oruro, Bolivia	Workshop with representatives from small-scale mining
July 12		Opening of Internet site for discussion forums
July 12	Lima, Peru	Workshop for independent consultants and mining professionals
July 13	Machala, Ecuador	Workshop with representatives from small-scale mining
July 14	Machala, Ecuador	Workshop with local communities
July 14	Illapel, Chile	Workshop with artisanal and small scale miners
July 15		Circulation of the initial results of survey
July 15		Placement of workshop reports on the Internet site
July 16	Santiago, Chile	Workshop with representatives from multinationals
July 17	Santiago, Chile	Workshop with representatives from mining unions
July 17	Lima, Peru	Workshop with national mining companies
July 18	Santiago, Chile	Workshop with representatives from mining unions
July 19	Lima, Peru	Workshop with foreign mining companies
July 20	Cuenca, Ecuador	Workshop with local governments
July*	Quito, Ecuador	Workshop with mining companies and chambers of mines
July 20	Santiago, Chile	Workshop with representatives from civil society
July 22	Nazca, Peru	Workshop with artisanal and small scale miners
July 24	Antofagasta, Chile	Workshop with regional government representatives
July 24	Antofagasta, Chile	Workshop with national and multinational mining companies
July 25	Antofagasta, Chile	Workshop with academics, researchers and consultants
July 27	Santiago, Chile	Workshop with small and medium-sized national companies
July 23*	Machala, Ecuador	Workshop with indigenous peoples
July 26	Tena, Ecuador	Workshop with indigenous Amazonian Kichwa peoples
July 28	Machala, Ecuador	Workshop with artisanal and small scale miners
July 29	Calama, Chile	Workshop with representatives from indigenous communities
July 30	Calama, Chile	Workshop with mining unions
July 30	Calama, Chile	Workshop with national mining companies and local government
August *	Bomboiza, Ecuador	Workshop with indigenous Shuar peoples
August *	Ecuador	Workshop with indigenous Sierra Kichwa peoples
August *	Quito, Ecuador	Workshop with representatives from national government
August 1	Santiago, Chile	Workshop with representatives from national government
August 6*	Copiapó, Chile	Informative meeting with representatives from civil society
August 15		Closure of possibility to complete survey on the Internet site
August 30		Publication of final survey results on the Internet site
Sept. 1		Publication on national reports on the Internet site
Sept. 6-7	Lima, Peru	Second meeting of the Regional Advisory Group, National Co-ordinators and Observers
Sept. 15		Bulletin 3 of MMSD South America Project

* Date to be confirmed

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