

**Global Dialogue –  
2<sup>nd</sup> Discussion on Ideas/Proposals for a Programme of Work**

**Reporting on Theme I: National policy/regulations/laws and administrative/  
fiscal frameworks for natural resources management and development**

- Interlinkages of the 5 themes especially small scale mining
- ***Modernization of national laws to facilitate competitiveness/Adapting legislative and regulatory texts regulating the mining industry to take into account the economic and environmental changes in the world/Updating the legislative framework*** - Discussion of elements of national laws to enhance competitiveness. World Bank can contribute to this area. It has a large database and there are also on-going initiatives at the University of Dundee and University of Colorado.
- ***Management of geological data*** - Where is this material? It is not usable as a tool. There is existing work
- Need for countries to integrate their poverty reduction strategies or national sustainable development strategies or, whatever national strategies exist with mining - It is important to get financial support for projects.
- Another element that is important is ***transparency in managing resource wealth***, in managing the resources in that country
- ***Capacity building*** is an important element: a) officials need get together and discuss the elements of a competitive framework for mining; b) have a Workshop where the major jurisdictions (maybe 5 or 6 different countries) explain how they do it and this becomes a reference for countries to develop their framework; then c) examine specific elements considered to be of particular interest to that country

Discussion:

- Mining ministries need to integrate mining development into the overall strategies within their own country and to convince the national Ministry of Economy/Finance so that it brings it forward to donors for funding
- Economic dimension of sustainable development - What are the national policies regarding the sustainability of the mineral sector; long term income flows; vocational training in the mineral sector - universities are not focussing on the economic dimension of sustainable development

**Reporting on Theme II: Promoting development for local communities**

- While governments are responsible for development, in many developing countries, governments have not been able to promote development in remote areas
- ***Expectations of local communities***
  - provision of basic infrastructure (water, roads, schools ...)
  - capacity development - training; provision of scholarships
  - employment creation and compensation to be adequate
  - conservation of environment and economic activity that was there before ASM
  - corporate social responsibility(CSR) - mining companies need to keep their promises - what is the public sector's role in enhancing/encouraging CSR
- Project: ***to set up a website*** with information on experiences, best practices relating to economic and social support to developing countries - 6 countries
  - How governments can develop a framework
  - How local communities can become involved in decision making
  - How to develop local capacity to plan and influence development, in cooperation with sub-national and national governments

- How governments can make commitments to providing the resources needed for community development
- CSR - How can the mining industry ensure its social license to operate
- How to monitor the expenditure of resources generated by mining.
- How to ensure communities have access to environmental information (This needs to be readily available so they can effectively participate in discussions )

### Discussion

- In Brazil, efforts are on-going regarding revenue from the mineral sector involving a multi-stakeholder group. Often the mining sector is inward looking and new channels of communication need to be established. The mining sector is very important and Agenda 21 is helpful.

### **Reporting on Theme III - artisanal & small scale mining**

- The objective is the creation of a legal ASM network to benefit communities and families
- Themes -
  - 1 - policies and regulations for formalization of informal ASM and its contribution to national economy
  - 2 - the environmental impact of ASM and practice to minimize impacts
  - 3 - health and safety and social improvements for miners and their families
  - 4 - education/training of miners; improvement of technical skills; establishment of cooperatives
  - 5 - diagnostic/re-profiling ASM (Is artisanal different from small-scale mining?)  
The idea behind this diagnostic is to define the different types of artisanal & small-scale mining. Current definitions have not captured what is going on in reality and we need to understand the extent of the problems, understand how many are involved in ASM/or informal/or illegal mining so that appropriate solutions can be found. Each country is different and we need to have a better understanding
  - 6 - marketing and financing strategies for ASM (There is a lack of access to capital and miners do not gain full benefit from ASM output.)
  - 7 - social impact on the community and the role of women & child labour
- **World Bank's CASM project can** contribute and as a proposal. Countries can write to CASM explaining the profile of ASM. Two countries from each of Asia, Africa and Latin America could **present information on problems and solutions in a Workshop**. The next CASM AGM is in Sri Lanka in October 2004 and would provide an excellent opportunity for government and other officials to learn - the theme will be gemstone mining and marketing

### Discussion:

- We want to enable mining communities to become sustainable communities. There may be a need for alliances between ASM communities and to develop appropriate strategies
- ASM have low technical skills and as a result there is under exploitation of natural resources. Cooperatives may be useful to create outlets for the products of ASM. What is the level of cooperation between ASM and large-scale mining?
- Consider using CASM as the framework for ASM - CASM presents a global framework but there are various types of ASM (precious stones; industrial minerals...). There are crosscutting environmental and social issues to consider. A Workshop could be considered on what has/has not worked
- Can developed countries help others to retrain miners so that they can work in other sectors?

- Brazil has some experience in forming ASM cooperatives
- Communities need to be consulted before mining starts, during mining operations and after mining ceases. Companies must rehabilitate the mine site; e.g. quarries in protected areas are now being used for fish farming (Senegal)

#### **Reporting on Theme IV - promoting effective mine closure planning**

- Lesotho - burrow pits are a problem
- Uganda - abandoned mines; how can these be assessed for problems; risk hazard assessment needed
- Spain - long term management of mine closures
- Romania - no orphan mines as all were owned by the State; but many mines have stopped operations for various reasons with the intent of closure - the clean-up of uranium tailings
- Australia - arid conditions; abandoned mines far from view; issues in Tasmania
- Project - as a Baseline start - ***Legislative requirements for and planning of mine closure, its implementation and long-term mine waste management, particularly in the context of physical-chemical characteristics***
  - In Canada, subsidence and acid rock drainage (ARD) are an issues
  - There is little expertise in long-term management - capacity building needed
  - Sub-issues include: what financial arrangements are needed (bonds...);
  - **Project:** Workshop representing 5-6 regions (due to climatic differences, regional differences in regulations)
- Expressions of interest: Russia, Canada, and Romania
- What are the social/community possibilities beyond mining - the measure of sustainability beyond mining? Can the community survive when mining ceases?

#### Discussion:

- In Brazil, the Department of Mineral Production has discussed the closing down of mines (business and technical specialists). Mine Closure regulations need to be discussed with the community even before mining starts; need to discuss mine closure from the beginning of the operation; need to consider social and economic impacts
- Similar approach in South Africa; closure trust funds have been set up before mining starts
- Senegal has experience in closing quarries in protected areas due to new mining Code (new in March 2004). A trust fund has to be opened from the start of the operation; concerning orphaned mines, there is a discussion on remediation
- Social impacts of mine closures
- Indonesia has mines that will close in near future; looking at economic and social impacts and conditions of mine closure; some mines are in tropical areas;
- UNEP and the Chilean Copper Commission held a Workshop on non technical aspects of Abandoned Mines (info is on the UNEP website at [www.mineralresourcesforum.org](http://www.mineralresourcesforum.org))
- Possible alliance is working with ICMM as they just started work on post-closure issues
- On the rehabilitation of sites, sometimes a mine closes early so rehabilitation funds are not available; who is responsible - the company? The government? Perhaps progressive rehabilitation should be considered.

#### **Reporting on Theme V - Life Cycle**

- Project: explore the linkage between the informal and formal mining sectors
  - 1. Inputs in industries, procurement of goods and services, lateral migration of mining technology.
  - 2. Training for mining employees in alternatives skills which can be useful in post mining phase
  - 3. Explore best practices using mineral cluster concept

- 4 Integrated development plans and frameworks such as PSRP (DSRP) and the rural development plan

Discussion:

- We need to insert something on the safe use of minerals through out the entire mineral production chain - This is a major issue (asbestos, Cu) - need to look at full production cycle
- We need look at legislation nationally, regionally and internationally to see what impact this has on a life cycle approach to minerals and metals
- CAMMA had a Pan-American Workshop on the Safe Use of Minerals and Metals so perhaps this information can be shared; environmental facts need to be taken into account;
- Essentially this project is on mineral cluster development and will serve as a basis for a Workshop with lessons learnt
- Life cycle from mining to use - there are 3 points - environment, economic & social. In the environment, there are large volumes of mine waste these days, but with new technologies. We could re-process mine waste for its resource. This is being done for Co in Morocco?
- Everything related to legislation and eco-labelling - This is topical in Chile as well as WTO - It relates to voluntary agreements although in the EU, this is legislated
- UNCTAD has a partnership initiative on Mining and Sustainable Development (Peru and Indonesia) and ICMM is starting an initiative on a Resource Endowment Study

There are three additional categories that need to be considered

- **Where can we build on existing initiatives (EITI; CASM; Mining Clusters...)**
- **There are new initiatives that are starting (International ecology and natural symbiosis)**
- **Structural and procedural issues (putting mining into poverty reduction strategies; MDGs...)**

**Priorizing Projects - PROJECTS NEED TO BE PRIORIZED**