

**IGF-AGM-2018
ENGAGING COMMUNITIES IN THE MINE LIFE CYCLE:**

**THE ROLE OF PARTICIPATORY ENVIRONMENTAL
MONITORING COMMITTEES IN MINING REGIONS**

André Xavier, Ph.D
Program Manager



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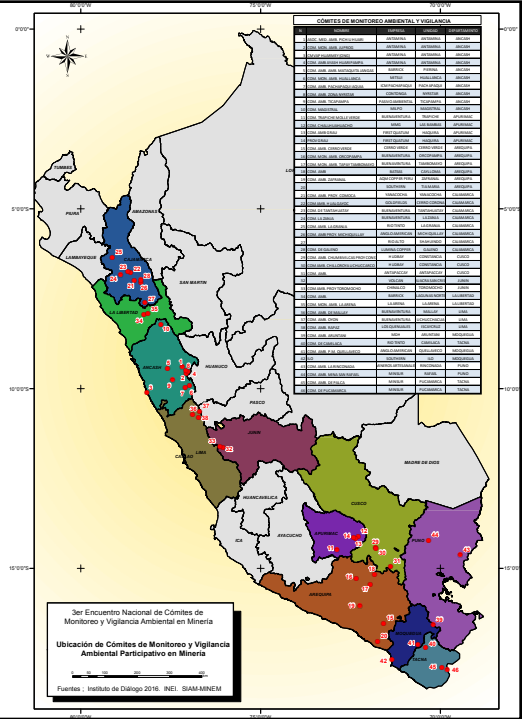
POLYTECHNIQUE
MONTREAL

**Dear Engineer, could you explain
to my donkey that this turbid
and smelly water is clean?**

Gil, 2009

Farmer from San Marcos, Ancash during a public presentation
made by Antamina in 2000

46 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING COMMITTEES IN PERU





PARTICIPATORY ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE FOR SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IN THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN REGION

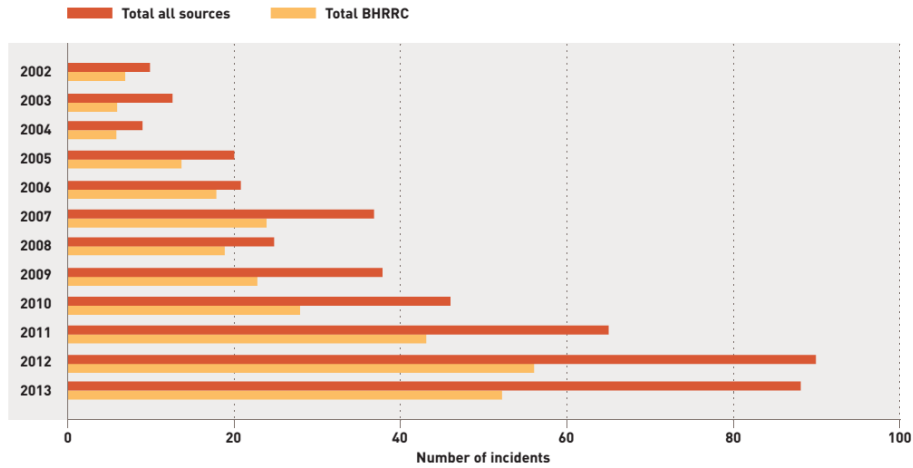
October 2-5 2018, Panamá





CONFLICTS AND MINING

Mining conflicts have been steadily growing...



Source: ICMM (2015), BHRRC, Business and Human Rights Resource Centre



CONFLICTS AND MINING

From 2011 to 2014, the Peruvian Ombudsman's Office reported 153 social conflicts

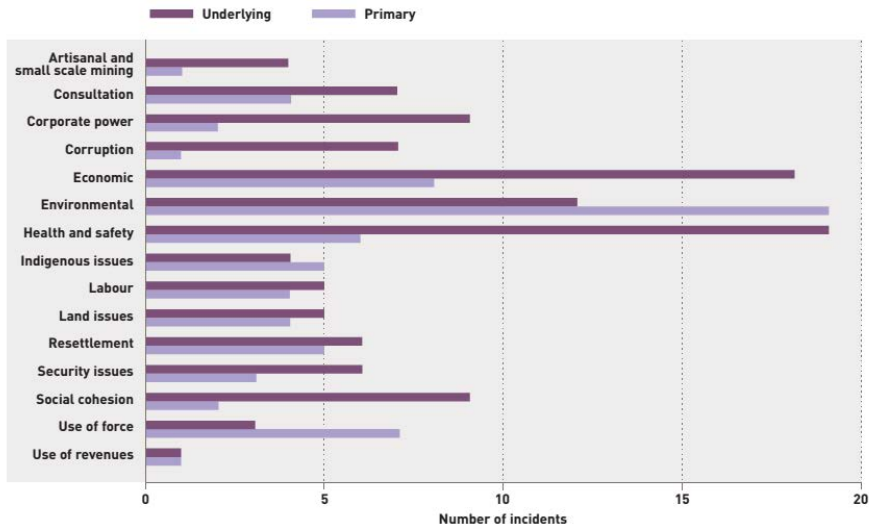


Source: <http://catapa.be/en/cases/peru/conga/conga-mega-project>



CONFLICTS AND MINING

In 2013, most of the conflicts were related to environment



Source: ICMM (2015)

MISSED OPPORTUNITIES?

In 2017, Peru reported that \$13.7 billion dollars in mining projects were not developed



MINING AND WATER

Water is one of the top risks for mining companies

97 active mining-community conflicts in Peru and 65 of them were water related

58% of complaints about IFC investments in the mining sector were water related (2000-2017)

70% of mining operations from six of the largest global mining companies are located in water-stressed countries

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PARTICIPATORY MONITORING

is a collaborative process of collecting and analyzing data, and communicating the results, in an attempt to identify and solve problems together

IFC Ombudsman Office, 2008



PARTICIPATORY MONITORING

is a social management tool, which seeks to work with the emotions and interests of the parties, in order to facilitate dialogue to achieve agreements and monitoring of those agreements, to reduce socio-environmental conflicts

Tapia & Mellace, 2018

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DRIVERS TO CREATE PEMC

In response to...

socio-
environmental
conflicts

communities'
questions and
concerns about
impacts

legislation, or to
increase
transparency and
legitimacy of the
company



PARTICIPATORY ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING BENEFITS – FOR COMMUNITIES

Learning opportunities, training in new skills, and improved understanding about administrative procedures and environmental impact assessments (CAO, 2008)

Scientific literacy and capacity, stronger sense of stewardship and new data on water quantity and quality (C. C. Conrad & Hilchey, 2011)



PARTICIPATORY ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING BENEFITS - FOR COMPANIES

Identify resolvable tensions with communities and facilitates open dialogue.

Identify problems in their projects that may be addressed with better processes/technology (A. J. Bebbington & Bury, 2009)



PARTICIPATORY ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING BENEFITS – FOR GOVERNMENTS

Generate information for
decision making

Generate valuable data on
watershed hydrology to assist
governments responsible for
monitoring mining operations



ARGENTINA



The PEM program is called Community Transparency System (Sistema de Transparencia Comunitaria).

In the Alumbreira area of influence

Creating space for dialogue, which was inexistent a few years ago.

This committee became a key role in engaging the company the government

MONGOLIA



Engaging Stakeholders for Environmental Conservation
(Asia Foundation and Swiss Agency Development)

Multi-stakeholder councils (LMCs) in 17 *soums* (mining companies, government and communities)

Awareness ASM abandoned mine mines

Frugal Rehabilitation Program

Rehabilitated more than 15 old abandoned ASM sites in 9 regions in Mongolia.



MONGOLIA



REHABILITATION IN PROGRESS



MONGOLIA






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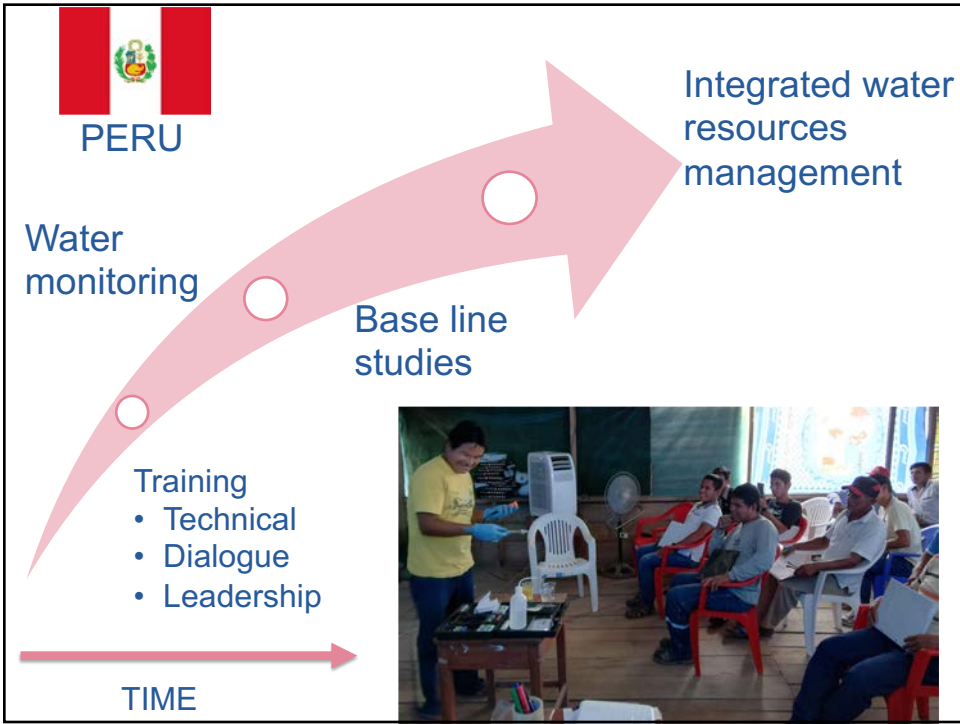
MONGOLIA






BAYANHONGOR AIMAG






CONCLUSION... PEMC

Mechanism to increase transparency and build trust

Response for the challenges of lack of collaboration

New form of social contract

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WHAT PARTICIPATION? DISTINGUISHING WATER MONITORING PROGRAMS IN MINING REGIONS BASED ON COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Please check our publication on the topic:

Authors: Claudio Pareja, Jordi Honey-Roses, Nadja Kunz, Jocelyn Fraser and Andre Xavier

Abstract: Water issues are a major concern for the mining sector and for communities living near mining operations. Water-related conflicts can damage a firm's social license to operate while violent conflicts pose devastating impacts on community well-being. Collaborative approaches to water management are gaining attention as a proactive solution to prevent conflict. One manifestation of these efforts is participatory water monitoring (PWM). PWM programs have the potential to generate new scientific information on water quantity and quality, improve scientific literacy, generate trust

among stakeholders, improve water resource management and ultimately mitigate conflict. The emergence of PWM programs signals a shift toward greater stakeholder collaboration and more inclusive water governance within mining regions. In this article, we propose a new framework to evaluate the degree and extent of community involvement in PWM programs. This framework builds on citizen science literature. When applied to 20 cases in Latin America, notable differences in the degree of community and company participation between PWM programs are found. These

differences suggest that companies and communities approach these programs from very different points of view. It is concluded that more attentive collaboration between firms and communities in the design of the program, the collection of data and interpretation of the results is needed to effectively build trust through PWM.

You can download the open access paper (free) here:

<https://www.mdpi.com/2073-4441/10/10/1325>

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FOR MORE INFORMATION: VISIT CIRDI.CA

andre.xavier@cirdi.ca

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