Mining Together Toolkit

Maputo, CASM AGM, September 2009

Anne-Marie Fleury – ICMM
Liz Wall – Shared Resources

ICMM mandate and goals

- ICMM is a CEO-led industry group that addresses key priorities and emerging issues within the sector. It seeks to play a leading role by promoting good practice and improved performance internationally and across different commodities.

- Members:
  - 17 multinational companies
  - 30 industry associations

ANGLO
AMERICAN

SUMITOMO METAL MINING CO., LTD.

LGL

xstrata

RioTinto

BARRICK

bhpbilliton

FREEPORT-MCMORAN
COPPER & GOLD INC.

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI

NIPPON MINING & METALS CO.,LTD.

NEWMONT

VALE

GOLD FIELDS

ZINIFEX
LIMITED

MITSUBISHI
MITSUBISHI MATERIALS

teckcominco

LONMIN

ICMM's Sustainable Development Framework

10 Principles for Sustainable Development which corporate members are required to implement throughout their businesses

A commitment to publicly reporting performance against the 10 Principles in line with the GRI G3 Sustainability Reporting Guidelines and Mining and Metals Sector Supplement

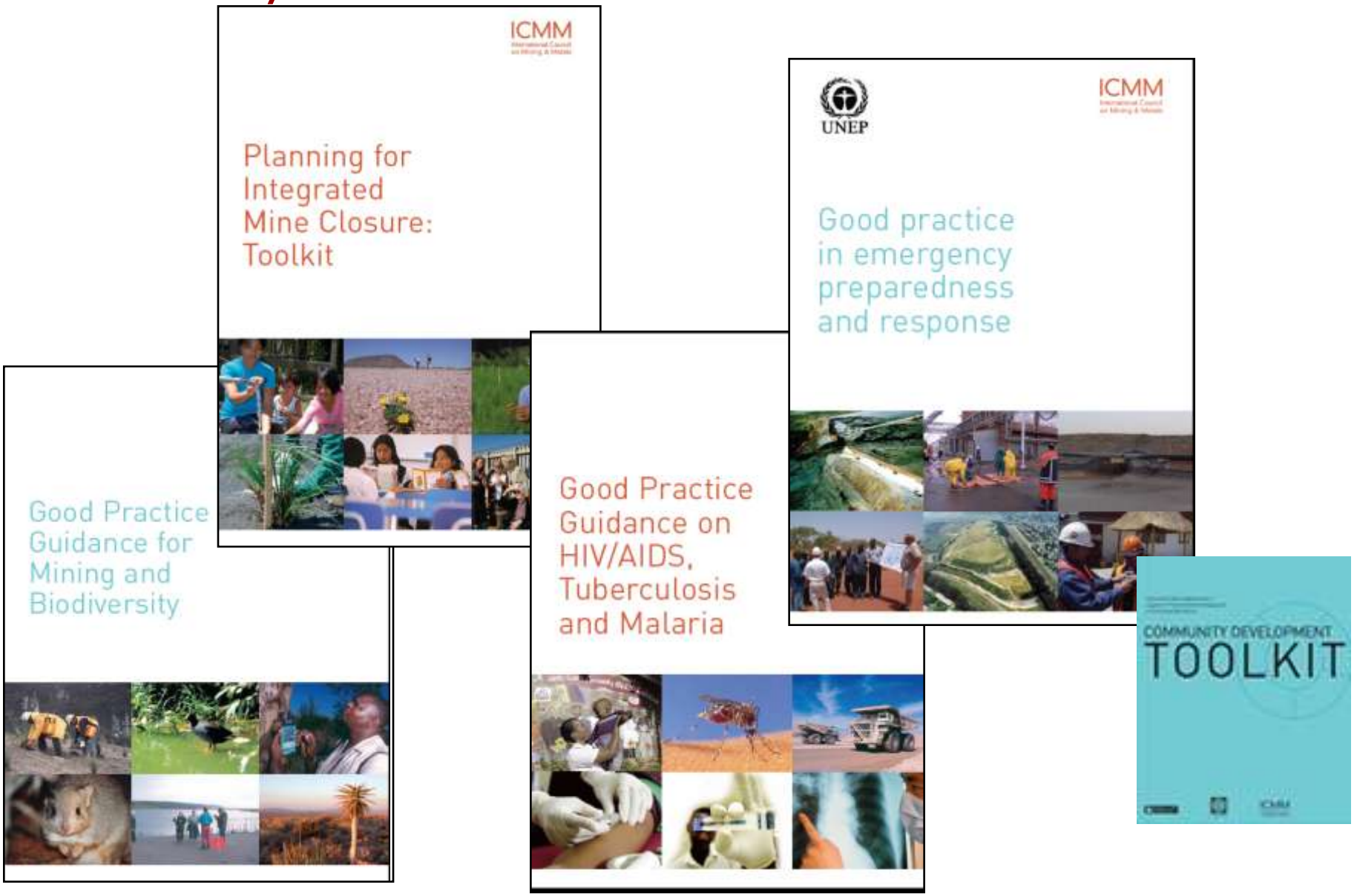
Independent external assurance of members reported performance against the ICMM Principles and GRI requirements

ICMM Association Members

- Camara Minera de Mexico
- Chamber of Mines of South Africa
- Consejo Minero a.g.
- Eurometaux
- Euromines
- Federation of Indian Mineral Industries
- Indonesian Mining Association
- Instituto Brasileiro de Mineracao
- International Copper Association
- International Wrought Copper Council
- International Zinc Association
- Japan Mining Industry Association
- Lead Development Association International
- Minerals Council of Australia
- Mining Association of Canada
- Mining Industry Associations of Southern Africa
- Nickel Institute
- Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada
- Sociedad Nacional de Mineria de Chile
- Sociedad Nacional de Mineria Petroleo y Energia
- The Cobalt Development Institute
- World Coal Institute
- World Gold Council

National Association / Commodity Association

Priority issues



Artisanal & Small-Scale Mining

- ASM occurs near/on large-scale mining operations
- ASM is part of community engagement
- Need for collaborative approaches
- Development of Toolkit for LSM companies, in collaboration with CASM and CommDev

The Toolkit – in short…

- Introduction to ASM-LSM interaction;
- Key issues facing ASM-LSM engagement;
- Business Case for companies to engage with ASM;
- Tools to assist companies to engage with ASM.

Types of ASM

- Broad characterization of 5 types of ASM activity for toolkit simplicity:
  - Traditional ASM;
  - Seasonal ASM;
  - Permanent co-habitation ASM;
  - Shock ASM; and
  - Influx ASM
- Consideration of legal status

17 tools

- Diagnostic assessment;
- Stakeholder Engagement;
- Community Development;
- Resettlement;
- Alternative Livelihood Programmes;
- Regularisation/Formalisation;
- Organisation;
- Purchasing Programmes
- Employment of ASM workers;
- Workforce Awareness;
- Segregation of Concession;
- Security and Human Rights;
- Conflict Resolution;
- ASM Department;
- Technical assistance;
- Mine closure planning;
- Monitoring and evaluation

Tools	Traditional ASM	Seasonal ASM	Permanent Co-habitation	Shock ASM	Influx ASM	Illegal ASM
ASM Baseline Survey						
Stakeholder Engagement						
Community Development Programmes						
Alternative Livelihood Programmes						
Resettlement and Relocation						
Regularisation /Formalisation						
Organisation						
Purchasing Programmes						
Employment of ASM Workers						
Contractor Inductions						
Segregation of Concession						
Conflict Resolution						
Adoption of Voluntary Principles						
ASM Dept on LSM minesite						
Technical Assistance programmes						
Closure Planning						
Monitoring and Evaluation						

1. Diagnostic Assessment

- Objective:
  - To understand the type of ASM activity being undertaken, the economy it operates within, the people involved in the activity to inform the engagement approach companies may take with ASM stakeholders;
- Application:
  - All companies should use this tool

2. Stakeholder Engagement

- Objective:
  - Engagement between LSM and ASM stakeholders is essential to build cooperative and constructive relationships;

- Applications:
  - All companies should be using this tool when operating in close proximity to ASM activities

3. Community Development – Participatory Approaches

- Objective:
  - LSM companies can target community development projects to support ASM miners;
  - It provides guidance on how an LSM company can go about working with ASM community members to identify the appropriate development projects in a participative manner, and develop a partnership to implement them.

- Application:
  - Most applicable for companies working with traditional, seasonal or more settled forms of ASM

4. Resettlement Planning

- Objective:
  - To help companies facing resettlement of ASM miners consider all the alternatives available to them, and to provide some guidance on how to carry out a successful resettlement programme;
  - The plan details actions that the company will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by a project.
- Application:
  - To be used by companies needing to resettle traditional, seasonal or settled miners

5. Alternative Livelihood Programmes

- Objective:
  - To identify and support opportunities for individuals and/or families to diversify their income and in some cases move away from specific livelihood activities;
  - Any alternative needs to be of similar value to individuals and families.

- Applications:
  - Alternative livelihood programmes more likely to be successful with non-traditional ASM communities

6. Regularisation/Formalisation

- Objective:
  - Legality of operations can prevent LSM companies working with ASM miners;
  - Assisting ASM miners to regularise their operations can pave the way for far greater engagement with the miners.
- Application:
  - To be used when companies are seeking to engage with ASM activities which are operating outside the legal framework

7. Organisation

- Objective:
  - Access to basic services, including technical assistance, donor funding and micro-credit can be difficult for ASM miners operating individually;
  - Organisation into cooperatives or associations can increase access to these services.
- Application:
  - Depending on ASM miners needs, can be applied to working with all types of ASM

8. Purchasing Programmes

- Objective:
  - To support ASM miners through purchasing ore, providing both a more secure market, minimising logistical challenges, and in some cases improving the prices paid;
- Application:
  - Best determined through conducting a risk assessment;
  - Supporting ASM miners to gain fair trade certification may be more appropriate in some cases.

9. Employment in LSM Operations

- Objective:
  - Probably the most common request from ASM miners to LSM companies is for employment;
  - The tool seeks to advise companies on how to manage these requests and distribute available work equitably.

- Application:
  - Different roles for ASM miners at different stages of LSM mineral cycle – exploration, construction, operation, closure etc

10. Workforce Awareness

- Objective:
  - A company's approach to ASM needs to be articulated and adopted throughout the workforce;
  - Workforce inductions are required for Health, Safety and Environmental considerations – opportunities for inductions in ASM engagement.

- Application:
  - Can be used in all LSM operations engaging with ASM

11. Segregation of Mineral Concessions

- Objective:
  - Segregation of LSM mineral concessions to invite ASM activity onto the concession in designated areas which can't be mined by LSM companies
- Application:
  - This really only applies when LSM and ASM are operating in very close proximity.

12. Managing Security to Respect Human Rights

- Objective:
  - The tool seeks to minimise human rights challenges associated with interaction between ASM miners and security providers, either Government or private;
  - Primary focus is on the adoption of Voluntary Principles
- Application:
  - The adoption of Voluntary Principles is recommended for all extractive companies. The Principles should be applied from the commencement of LSM activity.

13. Conflict Resolution

- Objective:
  - The relationships between large-scale mining, artisanal and small-scale mining, surrounding communities and security forces are not always peaceful;
  - This tool is designed to offer companies an approach to the resolution of conflict, without reliance upon either legal remedies or use of force.
- Application:
  - This tool can be applied unilaterally;
  - Important to involve Government in conflict resolution mechanisms, particularly with illegal ASM activities.

14. Establishment of an ASM Department

- Objective:
  - The establishment of a specific artisanal and small-scale mining department on a large-scale mining site can bring together the multiple disciplines that need to work together on ASM issues in a united fashion;
- Application:
  - Likely to be dependent on the scale of the engagement and interaction between LSM and ASM stakeholders

15. Technical Assistance Programmes

- Objective:
  - Technical assistance programmes cover a wide range of activities and support a LSM company or partner might extend to a group of ASM miners;
  - Programmes can include improvements in health, safety and environmental practices, improved mining and processing techniques, facilitation of access to processing plants or markets and many other activities.
- Application:
  - Technical assistance programmes can be used in almost all settings involving LSM and ASM working together

16. Mine Closure Planning

- Objective:
  - This tool is intended to identify a number of aspects of mine closure planning in which ASM miners can and should play a role
- Application:
  - ASM miners who will want to be involved in mine closure planning are likely to be more settled in the region.

17. Monitoring and Evaluation

- Objective:
  - Assessing the success and implementation of projects undertaken by LSM companies working with ASM, considering:
    - What worked and why?
    - What did not work and why?
    - What could have been done differently?
    - What adjustments and changes are now required?
- Application:
  - Should be used by all companies in all projects

Where to from here…

- Peer review process underway;
- Road testing launch next year;
- Toolkit to be "piloted" – with further reviews as needed;
- Translation.

Questions…

- Which are the 3 most useful tools and why?
- Which tools (in your opinion) are least useful and why?
- Have we missed any key aspects of engagement between ASM and LSM? Are there any gaps/ which specific issues not addressed by the tools? And could this be addressed by adding tools?