



Asia-Pacific
Learning Event

Community and State Interests in Small Scale Mining:
Sharing Experiences from the Asia-Pacific Region

7 - 12 June 2005, Metro Manila, Philippines





Welcome from the PSDN Conference Organizing Team

Welcome to Manila and to CASM's Asia-Pacific Learning Event! We are pleased to welcome as cosponsors of this conference The Australian National University (ANU); the Communities and Small-Scale Mining (CASM) network; and the United Nations Development Program; the Local Government of Itogon Municipality, Benguet Province; the Asian Institute of Management Conference Center Manila; and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources. The theme of the conference is "Community and State Interests in Small-Scale Mining: Sharing Experiences from the Asia-Pacific Region." We have developed an exciting program involving the various stakeholders presenting their views and issues around this theme. Participants come from the Philippines, Australia, Indonesia, Japan, Denmark, United Kingdom, Mongolia, India, Papua New Guinea, Cambodia, and Venezuela. We have representatives from government, NGOs, academe, industry, and communities.

Papers and a video will be presented for the first two days with the third day reserved for workshops. Topics of discussion in the workshops may center on the nature and dynamics of conflicts of interest and multi-stakeholder consensus building on artisanal and small scale mining (ASM), and opportunities and solutions for harmonizing state and community interests in ASM in the Asia-Pacific region. The conference proper will end with a plenary session where a projected Manila Declaration for strengthening and harmonizing interests in the Asia-Pacific Region will be drafted. There will also be a discussion of the next steps to further consolidate the personal and institutional relationships of participants in the Region.

We have organized a fieldtrip to visit small-scale mining communities in Itogon Municipality which is located in the mountains of the Cordillera north of Manila from June 10-12, Friday to Sunday. The Local Government Unit of Itogon has prepared a program of activities that will be educational and entertaining. This field trip will include popular tourist destinations in Baguio City which is known as the summer capital of the Philippines.

We have booked you at the Asian Institute of Management Conference Center Manila. AIM is within walking distance to major shopping centers with many fine stores and restaurants.

All our colleagues in the Philippines Sustainable Network (PSDN) join us in welcoming you to Manila. We are pleased to serve as the host organization for this conference. If you have any questions during your stay, please do not hesitate to approach anyone of our organizing team. They will be glad to assist you with directions or information. They have identifying yellow name tags.

We want to thank all our colleagues who served on the conference committee. We are especially thankful for the strong support from Amy Lecciones and her team from PSDN, to Mayor Mario Godio and the Local Government Unit of Itogon Municipality, Colin Filer and his team from The Australian National University, Jeffrey Davidson and his team from the World Bank/CASM Secretariat, and to Erwiza Erman and Trevor Neale as coordinators of the



Indonesian and Papua New Guinea delegations respectively. The team members' names are printed in this program. Without their help, this meeting would not have happened.

We look forward to seeing all of you at the cocktail reception hosted by PSDN on Tuesday evening. We hope that you enjoy yourself throughout the meeting and find the sessions stimulating. Once again, on behalf of PSDN, ANU, CASM, and UNDP, welcome to Manila.

Evelyn J. Caballero
Conference Organizing Manager

Ben S. Malayang III
President, PSDN



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GENERAL INFORMATION

How to Use This Program

Each session is identified by a number, the time, a theme and the room location. Abstracts are in alphabetical order by the name of the speaker. An abstract is followed by the speaker's biography. The biography of the Chair is also included. At the end of each abstract is the page number where each participant is found in the program.

Registration

Registration is required for the first day of the conference. For early registration on June 6, please proceed to secretariat Room 1204. Regular registration will be on June 7 at Room JV 2-5. Attendance will be taken daily. Registration and attendance will be open during these hours:

Monday, June 6	Early registration	3:00 p.m.-6:00 p.m.
Tuesday, June 7	Registration	7:45 a.m.-8:30 a.m.
Wednesday, June 8	Attendance	7:30 a.m.-8:00 a.m.
Thursday, June 9	Attendance	7:30 a.m.-8:00 a.m.

Messages and Information

Important messages can be left at the board by the registration area at Room JV 2-5. For powerpoint and other presentation concerns kindly look for James Jazmines or Zeni Ugat at the secretariat room. For emergencies please do not hesitate to contact Dr. Evelyn J. Caballero at +639- 919-8954198 or Ms. Amy M. Lecciones at +639- 917-8301105.

Workshops

On June 9 there will be three (3) workshop sessions and will take place simultaneously in Rooms JV 1, JV 2-5, and JV Board Room.



Duplication of Materials/Fax

Assistance shall be provided for photocopying and the faxing of materials. The daily schedule for this is only at 4:00 to 6:00 in the afternoon, and could be claimed the following day at the registration table before the day's session. Please leave the materials to be photocopied with Karen Discaya or Jenn De Jesus at the registration table before 3:00 in the afternoon. Materials received beyond 4:00 p.m. will be photocopied the following day.

Internet Access

Each room is provided with internet access. The hotel's personnel at the reception area can be contacted for the assistance needed for internet hook-up. There are also a number of internet shops at the Glorietta Shopping Center which is located near the hotel.

Meals

Please take note of the following venues for each meal:

Breakfasts

June 7	Bistro Cinco	6:00 a.m. - 8:00 a.m.
June 8	Bistro Cinco	6:00 a.m. - 8:00 a.m.
June 9	Bistro Cinco	6:00 a.m. - 8:00 a.m.
June 10	Bistro Cinco	Before 6:00 a.m.

Lunch

June 7	Room JV 1	12:50 p.m.
June 8	Bistro Cinco	1:15 p.m.
June 9	Bistro Cinco	12:15 p.m.

Cocktails

June 7	Bistro Cinco	6:30 p.m.
June 9	Bistro Cinco	6:30 p.m.

Dinner

June 7	Room JV 2-5	7:30 p.m.
June 8	Room JV 2-5	7:00 p.m.



PROGRAM SCHEDULE

Tuesday, 7 June 2005

7:45 - 9:00 am Conference Registration at the Asian Institute of Management
(Room JV 2-5)

9:00 - 10:15 am Opening Plenary Session

Welcome Remarks

Dr. Evelyn J. Caballero

Philippine Sustainable Development Network Foundation, Inc., Philippines

Opening Remarks

Dr. Colin Filer

The Australian National University, Australia

Assistant Secretary Jeremias L. Dolino

Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines

Concurrent Director of Mines and Geosciences Bureau

10:15 - 10:30 am Break (coffee/tea)

Introduction by Day Facilitator

Ms. Amy M. Lecciones

Philippine Sustainable Development Network Foundation, Inc., Philippines

10:30 - 12:20 am Session 1: **State Interests in ASM: Lessons From the Philippines and From Other Countries in the Asia-Pacific**
(Room JV 2-5)

Chair: Atty. Augusto Gatmaytan

Legal Rights Center, Philippines

“Small Scale Mining in the Philippines: A Community Based Industry”

Michael Cabalda

Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines

“Small-Scale Mining and the Local Government Unit of Itogon Municipality”

Mayor Mario Godio

Municipality of Itogon, Philippines



“Free and Informed Prior Consent”

Natividad B. Sugguiyao, Provincial Officer of the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, Kalinga, Philippines

“State Interests in Small-Scale Mining as Reflected in Mining Legislations of Some Countries in the Asia-Pacific Region”

Mr. Edmund M. Bugnosen

Bugnosen Minerals Engineering, United Kingdom/Philippines

“Role/Rigmarole - Minor Miner!!”

Dr. Gagan Goyal

Centre for Development of Stones, India

“The Dilemma of Small-Scale Mining in the Bangka Tin Island, Indonesia”

Ir. Suryadi Saman

Vice-Governor, Indonesia; and

Ir. Sutedjo Sujitno

PT. Prima Kasdera Logam Indonesia, Indonesia

12:20 pm

Summing up by Chair

Discussion

12:50 pm

Lunch
(Room JV 1)

Introduction of the Guest of Honor

Assistant Secretary Jeremias L. Dolino

Department of Environment and Natural Resources,
concurrent Director of Mines and GeoSciences Bureau, Philippines

Address by Guest of Honor

Undersecretary Demetrio L. Ignacio, Jr.

Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines

Introduction of Session

Ms. Amy M. Lecciones

Philippine Sustainable Development Network Foundation, Inc., Philippines

2:20 - 2:55 pm

Session 2: **Issues in Small-Scale Mining**
(Room JV 2-5)

Chair: Dr. Colin Filer

Australia National University, Australia

Legal and Illegal Mining

“The Pressure of Migrant Illegal Miners on the Dynamics of a Local Community:
The 1998 Pongkor Gold Mining Case”

Tri Nuke Pudjiastuti

Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) Indonesia



“Legal and Illegal Mining Activities: Case Study in the Tin Mines in Bangka Island”

Dr. Erwiza Erman
Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Indonesia

2:55 - 3:30 pm **Mercury Pollution, Health and Safety and Small-Scale Mining: The Situation in Asia**

“Mercury Contamination Associated With Small-Scale Gold Mining in the Upper Ambalanga River, Benguet, Philippines From River Water Samples”

Dr. Victor B. Maglambayan (University of the Philippines - Diliman, Philippines); **Dr. Satoshi Murao** (Geological Survey of Japan, Japan); **Mr. Thierry Jerome C. Corpus** (University of the Philippines - Diliman, Philippines); **Dr. Koichiro Sera** (Iwate Medical University, Japan); **Dr. Shoji Futatsugawa** (Japan Radioisotope Association, Japan); and **Dr. Masamichi Tsuji** (E & E Solutions Inc., Japan)

“Mongolia - From Zero to 100,000 Small-Scale Miners Within Less Than 10 Years”

Dr. Peter W. Uitterdijk Appel
Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland, Denmark

3:30 - 3:45 pm Break (coffee/ tea)

Introduction of Session
Ms. Amy M. Lecciones
Philippine Sustainable Development Network Foundation, Inc., Philippines

3:45 - 5:00 pm **Issues in Small-Scale Mining (Continued)
(Room JV 2-5)**

“The Problem of Health and Safety Issues in Gold Mining Communities in South Kalimantan”

Dr. Ricardi S. Adnan
Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta

“Mercury Problems in Mongolia”

Mr. Tumenbayar Baatar (Eco-Minex International Co., Ltd., Mongolia); **Dr. Satoshi Murao** (Geological Survey of Japan, Tsukuba); **Tumenbayar Maidar** (Mongolia); **Robin Grayson** (Eco-Minex International Co., Ltd., United Kingdom); **Jambaldorj Uramga**

4:20 pm Summing up by Chair

Discussion

Introduction of Session
Ms. Amy M. Lecciones
Philippine Sustainable Development Network Foundation, Inc., Philippines



- 5:00 - 6:00 pm **Video Presentation (Room JV 1)**
“Limestone and Stone Quarries of Nepal”
Dr. Kuntala Lahiri-Dutt, Australian National University, Australia
- 6:30 pm **Cocktails at Bistro Cinco**
- 7:30 pm **Sponsored Dinner (Hosted by The Australian National University) (Room JV 2-5)**

Wednesday, 8 June 2005

Introduction by Day Facilitator
Ms. Amy M. Lecciones
Philippine Sustainable Development Network Foundation, Inc., Philippines

- 8:00 - 10:25 am **Session 3: Small-Scale Mining: Perspectives From the Community and NGO (Room JV 2-5)**
Chair: Mr. Trevor Neale
Wau Ecology Institute, Papua New Guinea

Perspectives From the Community

“Traditional Small-Scale Miners: Current Issues, Impacts on Our Culture”
Councilor Nena Liyo
Itogon Municipality, Philippines

“Small-Scale Mining in Benguet: Tribal and Modern”
Engr. Lomino Kaniteng
Igorot Small-Scale Miners and Panners Foundation, Inc., Philippines

“Issues and Recommendations Related to Small-Scale Miners in Mindanao”
Mr. Eduardo Cayabyab
Zamboanga Peninsula Small-Scale Miner’s Federation, Philippines

“Balbalan Gold Rush”
Mr. Royce Lingbawan, Banao Bodong Association, Kalinga Philippines and **Ms. Natividad B. Sugguiyao**, Provincial Officer of the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, Kalinga, Philippines

Perspectives From an NGO

“Small-Scale Mining as Concerns of Civil Society in the Philippines”
Atty. Marvic Leonen
University of the Philippines - Diliman, Philippines



Perspectives From Industry: Philippines and Mongolia

“Acupan Contract Mining Project: Mining in Partnership With the Community”

Engr. Isabelo Velez
Benguet Corporation, Philippines

“Synergy Between Mining Companies and Artisanal Miners:
Lessons From the Fluorspar CAF2 Industry of Mongolia”

Mrs. Chimed-Erdene Baatar
Just Ltd., Mongolia

9:55 am Summing up by Chair

Discussion

10:25 - 10:40 am **Break (coffee/tea)**

Introduction of Session

Ms. Amy M. Lecciones
Philippine Sustainable Development Network Foundation, Inc., Philippines

10:40 - 11:45 am **Session 4: Small-Scale Mining and Gender: Issues and Solutions
(Room JV 2-5)**

Chair: Ms. Erwiza Erman
Environmental Broadcast Circle, Philippines

“Gender Issues in Small Scale Mining”

Ms. Jennifer Krimbu
Harmony Gold, Papua New Guinea

“The Shifting Gender of the Gold: or How Historically Conscious Ethnography
Can Contribute to the Promotion Of Gender Equity in the PNG ASM Sector”

Dr. Colin Filer
The Australian National University, Australia
(Presented on behalf of **Mr. Daniele Moretti**, Papua New Guinea)

“Researching the Livelihood Strategies of Artisanal and Small-scale Miners in
India and Other Countries In South Asia: Some Lessons Learnt From the Field”

Dr. Kuntala Lahiri-Dutt
The Australian National University, Australia

“A Perspective on Community and State Interests in Small-scale Mining in the
Indian Context”

Dr. Mrinal K. Ghose
Indian School of Mines, India

11:45 am Summing up by Chair

Discussion

12:15 - 1:15 pm **Lunch at Bistro Cinco**



Introduction of Session
Ms. Amy M. Lecciones
 Philippine Sustainable Development Network Foundation, Inc., Philippines

1:15 - 2:20 pm **Session 5: Capacity-Building in Small-Scale Mining Communities (Room JV 2-5)**
Chair: Dr. Ben S. Malayang III
 Philippine Sustainable Network Foundation, Inc., Philippines

“Awareness Training as Tools for Small Scale Miners’ Poverty Alleviation”
Mr. Ben Bunnarin
 Department of Geology, Cambodia

“Building Capacity in Small Scale Mining Communities: The PNG Experience”
Mr. Trevor Neale
 Wau Ecology Institute, Papua New Guinea

“Evolution of Stakeholder Interests in Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining Sector in Papua New Guinea”
Mr. Howare Lole
 PNG Department of Mining, Papua New Guinea

“Mining Education and Training for Sustainable Indigenous Community Development”
Dr. Mike Katz
 University of New South Wales, Australia

2:20 pm Summing up by Chair
 Discussion

2:50 - 3:05 pm **Break (coffee/tea)**
 Introduction of Session
Ms. Amy M. Lecciones
 Philippine Sustainable Development Network Foundation, Inc., Philippines

3:05 - 4:30 pm **Session 6: Consensus Building (Room JV 2-5)**

“Challenges on Conflict Resolution and Consensus Building in a Multi-stakeholder Environment”
Edgardo Garcia LLaralde
 Venezuela

3:55 pm Discussion

Introduction of Working Session
Ms. Amy M. Lecciones
 Philippine Sustainable Development Network Foundation, Inc., Philippines



4:30 pm **Working Session for Workshop Facilitators:
Preparing for Group-Discussion Workshops on Day 3
(Room JV 1)**

Facilitator: Mr. Edgardo Garcia Llaralde
Venezuela

7:00 pm **Dinner
(Room JV 2-5)**

Thursday, 9 June 2005

8:00 am **Introduction by Day Facilitator**
Ms. Amy M. Lecciones
Philippine Sustainable Development Network Foundation, Inc., Philippines

8:15 - 10:15 am **Workshops
(1 - Room JV 2-5, 2 - Room JV 1, 3 - JV Board Room)**

Simultaneous Workshops 1, 2, 3

- There will be simultaneous Group Discussions drawing from key questions resulting from presentations of the different stakeholders from Day 1 and Day 2.
- Each group will create a working committee with a facilitator, documentor, and presenter.
- Anticipated questions are: what are the lessons learned on the nature and dynamics of conflict of interests and multi-stakeholder consensus building on ASM? What are the opportunities and solutions for harmonizing state and community interests in ASM in the Asia-Pacific Region)?

10:15 - 11:15 am **Presentation of Workshop Results**
Workshop 1
Workshop 2
Workshop 3

11:15- 12:15 pm **Chairs' Meeting to Summarize Workshop Results**
Workshop Facilitators

12:15 - 2:00 pm **Lunch at Bistro Cinco**

2:00 - 4:15 pm **Plenary
(Room JV 2-5)**

Presentation of Summary of Workshop Results



Concurrent Drafting of the Projected Manila Declaration

Facilitator: Dr. Colin Filer

- a. Drafting Group (open)
- b. Proposed Title: Harmonizing Interests on ASM in the Asia-Pacific Region

- 3:00 - 3:15 pm Presentation of Manila Declaration
- 3:15 pm **Break (coffee/tea)**
- 3:30 - 4:30pm Presentation of "Where do we go from here?"
Dr. Colin Filer
The Australian National University, Australia
- 4:30 - 5:00 pm Closing Remarks
Dr. Ben S. Malayang III
Philippine Sustainable Development Network Foundation, Inc., Philippines
Dr. Colin Filer
The Australian National University, Australia
- 6:00 - 7:00 pm **Cocktails at Bistro Cinco**

Friday, 10 June 2005 Fieldtrip to Baguio City

Departure by bus for Baguio City (8:00 am)
Check-in at Camp John Hay Manor, sight-seeing tour of Baguio City.
Overnight at Camp John Hay Manor.

Saturday, 11 June 2005 Fieldtrip to Itogon

Departure by vans for Itogon. (7:00 am)
Visits to industrial mines, communities of traditional small-scale miners and migrant small-scale miners, etc.
Overnight at Camp John Hay Manor.

Sunday, 12 June 2005 Departure for Manila

Free-time for participants.
Departure for Metro Manila. (~1:00 pm)

Monday, 13 June 2005 Departure of Participants

Abstracts and Biography of Speakers

The Problem Of Health and Safety Issues In Gold Mining Communities In South Kalimantan

Adnan, Ricardi

Small scale mining activities have been known in the island of Kalimantan. Gold mine is one of the small scale mining activities which been exploited since 1980s. Its activities have given positive contribution for local people and local economy. But nevertheless, gold miners tend to neglect safety condition.

This paper tries to answer the following questions : “what are the key health and safety issues, or environmental impact issues, which need to be addressed in the ASM sector, how are these issues currently addressed in policy and practice, and how can governments and communities work together to address them more effectively?” (page 5)

The Speaker

Lecturer

Department of Sociology

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University of Indonesia, Kampus UI Depok

Indonesia

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Ricardi S. Adnan is a sociologist and a lecturer at University of Indonesia. After completing his undergraduate program in Sociology, he worked for an Electronic Company - Japan's group for two years. He continued his experience in a Consultant Company about four years. While he was working at those companies, he was also a lecturer at University. He has been involved in more than 30 researches both Social and Marketing/ Business matters. He pursued his study for Master degree in Business Administration at University of Indonesia (1998 - 2000).

He conducted research for Caltex Pacific Indonesia (CPI) in 1994-1995. He is interested in the subject of mining sector since 2000 while he was a consultant of Pertamina - Indonesia Oil Company, and PT KPC (Kaltim Prima Coal) - at that time it was owned by Rio Tinto. Recently, he is also concerned with the subject on small scale mining (SSM) in Indonesia, particularly in Kalimantan. At the moment, he is an affiliate with Laboratory of Sociology, and a research staff of Selo Soemardjan Research Centre.

Mongolia - from zero to more than 100.000 small-scale miners within less than 10 years

Appel, Peter W. Uitterdijk

During recent surveys in Mongolia the drastic increase of small-scale mining during the last five years has been investigated by World Bank and other organisations. Coal, flourspar and gold are the main



commodities mined. The change to market economy after the collapse of the Soviet system combined with severe weather conditions has changed the means of income of the population from herding to small-scale mining. From almost zero in 1998 there are now more than 100,000 small-scale miners in Mongolia and the number is rapidly increasing. Most of the small-scale mining is carried out under dangerous conditions and the widespread use of mercury has caused serious health problems and environmental degradation. Training courses have been held for small-scale miners in recycling mercury and alternative methods of gold extraction. Methods of cleaning small and medium sized mercury spills have been discussed with officials and owners of small gold extraction plants. Teaching and training programmes for medical doctors have been planned in cooperation with the government of Mongolia. (page 5)

The Speaker

Senior Research Scientist

Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland (GEUS)

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Denmark

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Peter W. Uitterdijk Appel has more than 25 years experience in mineral resources assessment, including mineral exploration in Greenland, Tanzania and Lesotho. He has worked as consultant to World Bank, UNDP and Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs with environmental, health and gender issues within small-scale (artisanal) mining in Lesotho, Tanzania, Lao PDR, Kyrgyz Republic and Mongolia. He has experience in teaching small-scale miners in Kyrgyz Republic and Mongolia, and more than 20 years experience of research in metallogenesis of greenstone belts in different parts of the World. He has experience in Sources of Growth studies for World Bank in Lao PDR and Kyrgyz Republic, experience as Government inspector on exploration and exploitation activities by commercial mining companies in Greenland, experience as teacher in ore geology at University of Copenhagen, experience as project leader of large international research projects, and experience as manager of large scale exploration projects in Greenland.

***Synergy between Mining Companies and Artisanal Miners -
Lessons from the Fluorspar CaF₂ Industry of Mongolia***

Bataar, Chimed-Erdene

Amongst the minerals mined by companies in partnership with ASM, fluorspar is outstanding. Many fluorspar deposits are impersistent, irregular bodies ill-suited to mechanised mining, and beneficiation is best 'by eye' to produce a saleable lump concentrate. Such partnership is growing strongly in Mongolia, and Mongolia has risen to 4th place in the world for fluorspar - with all production exported. The sector was stagnating but is now expanding, triggered by imposition of export quotas on Chinese fluorspar mines leading to high demand for Mongolian fluorspar. A 'fluorspar rush' is underway enabled by a liberal Minerals Law, a vast open-file soviet drilling archive and - not least - a pool of cheap rural labour often herders who have lost their livestock in disasters. Currently 30 large & medium companies hold Mining Licenses for fluorspar and about 270 formal and informal artels are in the sector, with about 400 fluorspar mines large & small, open pit and underground. The soviets built a small industrial city for fluorspar, Bor-Undor, now with 8,000 registered citizens, plus 2,000 unregistered in felt tents ('gers'). Just Ltd is an example of a private Mongolian company that mines and sells lump fluorspar with 15 formal employees assisted by 300 individual 'fluorspar ninjas', and it is rapidly increasing its exports. By investing in upgrading to metallurgical and acid grade fluorspar concentrates, the unit value will rise,



enabling global reach, an increase in ASM collaboration and an increase in ASM H&S and incomes in a remote rural region. (page 7)

The Speaker

Director of Business Development

Just Ltd., Mongolia

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Mongolia

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Mrs. Chimed-Erdene Bataar is the Senior Project Manager of Just Ltd, a Mongolian company engaged in fuel import/distribution that has now entered fluorspar mining/benefication/export. She remains as part-time Business Adviser with Eco-Minex International Ltd, UK-Mongolian JV.

Baatar, Tumenbayar
(page 5)

The Speaker

Geochemist

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State Interests in Small-Scale Mining as Reflected in Mining Legislations of some Countries in the Asia-Pacific Region

Bugnosen, Edmund M.

The economic importance of artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) well as its attendant adverse environmental and social effects have encouraged many countries to adopt legislative measures to address the sector. Policy approaches, however, is diverse, and the search for an appropriate and responsive legislation continues. In some countries, ASM issues are tackled and integrated within the general mining legislations, while others have enacted separate and specific ASM laws.

This paper attempts to provide an overview of the different regulatory measures and practices that were adopted to date. General comments and observations on some of the key components of the various legislative measures are provided. Otherwise it is hoped that the presentation it will provide an opportune space to allow further discussions and exchange of ideas on how best to regulate ASM activities especially within the Asia-Pacific region. (page 4)



The Speaker

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Awareness Training as Tools for Small Scale Miners' Poverty Alleviation

Bunnarin, Ben

In Cambodia, small scale mining is one of the critical problems being paid attention by the Government. Being been, in the past, an extra work for local farmer living nearby deposits, small scale mining is presently, a source of income for many Cambodian people.

Small scale mining, in Cambodia is practiced for gold, gem, coal, and aggregate materials sand and gravel.

Due to the lack of technical and environmental knowledge, small scale mining causes a lot of problems namely social, environment and economic problems.

In the recent years, the support to improve livelihood of small scale miners become one of the policy of the government of Cambodia. Several measures has been being taken among which setting up a face to face communication and establishing awareness training on best practices in mining and processing to mining community. (page 8)

The Speaker

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Issues and Recommendations Related to SMM in Mindanao

Cayabyab, Eduardo

Modern small-scale mining in Mindanao started in 1980s when logging companies closed operations due to the depletion of forest timber resources. As a result, thousands of employees were laid off and forced to look for an alternative livelihoods like farming and mining.



Since Mindanao's rugged terrain host rich mineral deposits, small scale mining played a major role in the economic upliftment of communities in the region.

The enactment into law of RA 7942, however, threatens the small scale mining industry as mining TNCs face their way to SMM and Indigenous People's Communities. Serious human rights are being committed to face small-scale miners and IRs vacate their communities.

As a result, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), environmentalists, human rights advocates and the religious sector joined hand-in hand with the affected communities to oppose the entry of mining TNCs.

The friction between the conflicting parties could cause a major problem. Unless it is addressed properly, it may aggravate the already tense situation in Mindanao. (page 6)

The Speaker

President

Zamboanga Peninsula Small-Scale Miners' Association

Malubal, R.T. Lim, Sibugay Province

Philippines

Mobile phone : 0920 7381948

I am Eduardo Cayabyab. A Pangasinense by birth, I migrated to Zamboanga Sibugay Province to work for a logging company as a Concession Deputy Forest Guard. Laid off in 1986, I eventually engaged in small-scale mining in Guinabacan, R.T. Lim, Zamboanga Sibugay Province and served as a member of the Board of the Guinabacan Small-Scale Miner's Association (GSSMA).

As tunnels in Guinabacan went deeper underground and faced with the problem of dewatering, I transferred to Canatuan, Tabayo, Siocon, Zamboanga del Norte in 1990. As the chair of the Canatuan Small-Scale Miner's Cooperative (CSMC), I played a vital role in prodding the provincial government of Zamboanga del Norte to organize its Provincial Mining Regulatory Board (PMRB).

Currently, I am the President of the newly organized Zamboanga Peninsula Small-Scale Miner's Federation. The federation is hoped to advance small-scale mining industry in the region.

Legal and Illegal Mining Activities: Case Study in Tin Mines in Bangka Island

Erman, Erwiza

Illegal mining is not a new phenomenon in Indonesia. Before and after Independence, local people in the Bangka and Belitung islands had carried out illegal mining and illegal tin trade. Under the New Order regime (1966-1998), the first official illegal mining activity was found in the Lusang Gold Mining Company, Lebong Tandai in the province of Bengkulu, South Sumatra in the early 1980s. Later, since the economic crisis of 1997 and political transition from authoritarian regime to reform era, illegal mining spread to coal, tin, diamonds, and even to a group mining minerals. Illegal mining operations occur on the periphery of legal mining in sixteen provinces, mainly in West Sumatra, West Java, throughout Kalimantan and North Sulawesi. By choosing the tin mining activities in Bangka island, as case study, this paper tries to answer the questions what is the basis for distinguishing between 'traditional' and



'modern', 'artisanal' and 'mechanical', 'legal' and 'illegal', or 'formal' and 'informal' activities in the coal mining business, and what are the policy implications of such distinctions? (page 5)

The Speaker

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A Perspective on Community and State Interests in Small-Scale Mining in the Indian Context

Ghose, Mrinal K.

To achieve 8% growth of the Indian economy, the industrial sector must grow at 10% rate. The vision statements of various core sectors of the country show that the mining sector will have to expand greatly. India is among the top ten mineral producing nations in the world and the Indian mining industry indicates almost the full range of extractive mineral products. Small-scale mining is quite prevalent in India. Such mines constitute about 90% of total number of mines, 42% of the total non-fuel minerals and metals, 5% of the fuel minerals. Some 3000 small-scale mines account for a work force of about 0.5 million people. Yet this sector is a neglected sector in Indian economy and still considered as an unorganized sector. This article examines the community and state interests in small-scale mining and the contribution of small-scale mines to employment, national mineral production, practices, and Indian policy on small-scale mining. It identifies drawbacks in the existing Government policy and discusses a possible role for the Government to upgrade the sector. This paper highlights the impacts of mining on women community, the socioeconomic characteristics of women as miners and on the productive roles that women play in mining. It discusses how the pursuit of sustainable livelihoods, poverty alleviation, indigenous peoples right and gender equity in artisanal and small-scale mining be more effective when these communities are disadvantaged or neglected by Government policies. The respective roles of the indigenous people and migrant workers in the social organization of ASM sectors in different parts of the country, health and safety issues, environmental impact issues, which need to be addressed in ASM sector are also discussed. (page 7)

The Speaker

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Dr. Ghose carried out his doctoral research in Chemistry and post-doctoral research in Environmental Engineering at the Jadavpur University. He joined an internationally reputed company in Kolkata and became Director (1979-1987) of the company.

He joined the Environmental Engineering Division of Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd. in 1987 and but soon he returned to academic profession joining the Centre of Mining Environment at the Indian School of Mines in 1989.



Between his long professional careers he underwent many professional courses, out of them one in Birmingham University on “Environmental Management” and the other in Pennsylvania University on. t present he is actively involved in research on air pollution and land reclamation His thesis submitted to Jadavpur University for Doctor of Science Degree has been approved and he submitted his final thesis for examination and evaluation

Dr. Ghose is a member of many professional bodies, reviewer of many reputed journals and has 10 years of industrial experience to his credit. Over the last 15 years he has been pursuing his teaching as well as research career. He has been involved in active research for more than 18 years; published over 286 research papers and written 2 monographs.

He handled more than 27 large consultancy projects, 14 R&D projects, conducted 9 Executive Development Programmes and guided a number of M.Tech., M.Sc. and PhD students. Dr. Ghose has made 22 innovative developments out of which patent has been granted for his four inventions and some others are under the process of review for getting patents. He has visited abroad many times. He has received 10 Awards from different institutes/ organizations for his contribution to Environmental Science & Engineering.

At present he is Environmental Consultant to different companies and visiting faculty to a number of Universities/Institutes. He is a Reviewer of many National and International journals

Small-Scale Mining and the Local Government Unit of Itogon

Godio, Mario

Gold mining was being done in Itogon before the Chinese traded with the Philippines. After the Spanish war, the Americans took over having won the war. The Americans came to discover gold in the hills of Benguet particularly in Itogon and found native panners along the Antamok River. They soon bought the land and take claim on the area and in 1902 started formally the large-scale mining. Soon other mining firms came about. Though the big mining firms are operating, the natives and other immigrants continued to pan and operate as small-scale miners. They still thrive up to this day, while all the large-scale mining firms closed and one is on the verge of folding up. The area was proclaimed watershed. The small-scale miners are operating in an underground economy, thus taxes are a no no to them, which is a problem of the Local Government Unit (LGU). We try to protect them but do not get anything from them, except that they have livelihood which lowers several problems. (page 3)

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I grew up in a mining community in the municipality of Itogon, Benguet Province. My father was a half Kankanaey and Ibaloi. My mother is a predominant Kalanguya with traces of Kankanaey and Ibaloi. My father worked in the lumberyard that supplies the big mines (Benguet Corporation the Benguet Consolidated, Inc.). I finish high school in the place where I live in a high school put up by the mines. Finished my Bachelor’s Degree in Commerce at the Saint Louis



University in Baguio. Worked as a revenue collector in the municipality from 1975 to 1982, was elected Barangay Captain (1982-1986) of Loakan where one mining community is located, Antamok Mines, 1982-1986. Appointed as councilor in an OIC capacity after the EDSA 1, 1986-1988. Was elected councilor in 1988 to 1992. Was Executive Assistant to the mayor for a year in 1993 and appointed as Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator of the municipality from 1994 to 2001. Elected as mayor in the election of May 2001 and reelected in May 2004.

Role/Rigmarole— Minor Miner!!

Goyal, Gagan

The topic is a very less discussed subject at the international circles dealing with the small-scale-mining studies. India is a well-known big democracy; and a big bureaucracy too. In India a prospective mine owner has to pass through many procedures which are strange and difficult enough to demotivate any entrepreneur even before business starts.

In India all the minerals used for the construction purposes, are known as Minor Minerals and their mining is done at the small-scale level, all remaining minerals used for industrial and other purposes are known as major minerals. The grant of permission for mining (lease) for major minerals is set and governed by the Central Government of India and that of the minor minerals by the respective state governments. These minor minerals include Natural Dimension Stones (marble, granite, sandstone, slates); quartzite; phyllites; schists etc. the mining of all these are done at a small scale sector and this sector is definitely an unorganised sector of mining in India.

As an estimate out of total applications for the grant of minor minerals lease about 10% are finalised and rest all are rejected or withdrawn at the some of the *just about* stages. After filing the application at the office of the mining authority, the applicant has to submit all information about the status of the land, mineral availability, natural / manmade features, forest boundaries etc. Then he has to convince the mining engineer, geologists, surveyors and draughtsmen in the mining department. Later he has to seek “No Object Certificates” (NOC) from the surveyors and other officials at the forest department. This is followed by NOC by the landowners, local village committees and various hierarchies of District Collector. If application survives through all this, the applicant has to seek NOC from the Pollution Board, prepare “Eco Friendly Mining Plan” and get it approved. If he is successful to get all these things, he will get the lease of the area after a bit more of persuasion.

After all this he has to face the problems of approach roads, resistance of villagers and also of the illegal miners in the area (if any). Still last but largest problem arrives now. The mine owner has gone through all this rigmarole totally in the anticipation of a good deposit. Its now at this stage that he prospects the area. The mine owner spends a lot of money in the hope of a good deposit, but it is not always a happy ending story. Only in less than 10% cases that the mine owner hits a very good deposit, in about 20-30% cases the mine owner manages to survive themselves with meagre profits and working on the break evens. In all the remaining cases the mine owners quit the mining area after a year or two, depending on his the financial sustainability, with a huge loss and or big debts from the market.

The government does not provide any indemnity to the mine owners or any assistance in the process of setting up or starting the mines. It only works as an agency for the revenue generation, without bothering about the requirements, problems and the future of the industry.

This article is an attempt to draw the attention of the international community towards the darker side of good-looking small-scale mining in India. (page 4)



The Speaker

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Dr. Gagan Goyal is from the world famous Pink City, Jaipur. He was born in the home of an eminent geo scientist. He has done his masters in financial management, followed by a PhD in the “Critical appraisal of the working of marble industry in Rajasthan”. So far this is the only PhD being done on such a topic in India.

He is a consultant in the field of mining and export trade of Dimension stones from India. These include - marble; slate; sandstone; granite etc. He has been writing about this industry for past Five years in many Indian and international publications. He is active in the field of marble and slate mining for last nine years. He is also member of “Centre for Development of Stones” (CDOS), which is a Semi Government organization working for the development of dimension stones industry in India. Dr. Goyal has also written a book called “Marble Industry of Rajasthan” which is used as a reference book by all related to the industry and leading libraries all over world. This book covers all aspects related to the marble industry in Rajasthan ranging from geology, mining, regulations, economics, technology, processing, environment and future of the industry.

Small-Scale Mining In Benguet: Tribal and Modern

Kaniteng, Lomino N.

Traditional small-scale mining activities in the Province of Benguet have been in existence since time immemorial. In fact, the Benguet Corporation, the oldest mining company in the country and located in the Municipality of Itogon in the Province of Benguet introduced modern mining in 1903. Having been host to a number of mining operations in the past, mineral endowment of the Province of Benguet show potential for a progressive industry.

As a result, however, of the decline in metal prices and other factors leading to the closure and/or suspension of several mining operations, the small-scale mining became a very viable “alternative” for the mineral resources in the Province of Benguet.

This paper will attempt to discuss the present state of the small-scale mining industry in the Province of Benguet. It will particularly focus on the experience of the small-scale miners from tribal to modern and the present problems affecting the small-scale mining industry as well as the benefits and the economic contribution of the small-scale miners to the government. Several recommendations will also be made seeking to address these concerns. (page 6)

The Speaker

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Engineer Lomino N. Kaniteng is an active miner and a prominent mining community leader in the Province of Benguet, Philippines. He is currently the president of the Igorot Small-scale Miner and Panners Foundation, a non-stock organization registered under the Philippine Security and Exchange Commission, which is an umbrella organization of 42 small-scale miners associations in the province with a total membership of nearly ten thousand miners. He is a member who represents the small-scale mining sector in the Benguet Provincial Mining Regulatory Board (PMRB), a government body that regulates mining activities within the province. He has also served as a provincial board member of Benguet as an Officer-in-Charge, and still continues to serve various government bodies such as the Protected Areas Management Board, Peoples Law Enforcement Board (municipal-level), Land Management Committee under Itogon Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Council and the Itogon Water District where he serves as the Chairman of the board.

Engineer Kaniteng is an Igorot who belongs to the Kankana-ey ethnic group of indigenous peoples in Benguet Province, Philippines.

Mining Education and Training for Sustainable Indigenous Community Development

Katz, Mike

Indigenous people are under-represented in the mining industry. Participation in the mining industry at all levels can contribute to Indigenous development and wealth-creation, given the often negative impact it causes. Many large and small scale mines are located in the vicinity of poor Indigenous communities. These mines often provide employment and a livelihood however with only a handful of Indigenous business men, professionals and leaders.

Stakeholders in many countries claim to be aware of this problem and in some cases there are a number of programs that promote employment, education and training, business opportunities, cultural awareness, capacity building and economic empowerment where Indigenous communities and mining companies learn from each other for mutual benefit. Prospecting and small scale mining training, community and primary school awareness and outreach programs would benefit sustainable Indigenous community development

The 2005 Indigenous Australian Engineering Summer School survey indicated that a mining career is of interest and this sector had an overall positive image. Education and training institutions as partners, should offer mining programs as a pathway to Indigenous leadership roles in the mining industry and in the wider community. (page 8)

The Speaker

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Gender Issues in Small Scale Mining

Krimbu, Jennifer

There are so many gender issues surrounding women in Small Scale Mining Communities. This paper will concentrate on gender issues that impact negatively on women as observed in these communities in Wau-Bulolo Area of the Bulolo District, Morobe Province of Papua New Guinea.

The paper will discuss gender issues in small scale mining communities ranging from lack of easy access to basic health services, lack of access to education and small business opportunities due to high rates of illiteracy. The quality of life of women is further decreased by reduced access to clean and quality water for cooking, washing and drinking. Reduced access to clean water is caused by artisanal and small-scale mining activities as well as increased human settlement along streams and rivers.

Other gender issues faced by women in small-scale mining are denied rights to mining leases, lack of direct access to gold trading markets, lack of representation, issues of safety and security and general breakdown of traditional norms of each ethnic groupings that make up the small scale mining communities.

Recommendations for promotion and improvement in the quality of life of women in Small Scale Mining Communities will include discussion on policies that enhance that quality of live of women in small scale mining, networking and self-help initiative for sustainable community development with support from government and NGOs. (page 7)

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Ms. Jennifer Krimbu is a Senior Sustainable Development Officer with Harmony Gold. She is a member of the traditional indigenous people of the Wau Valleys known as the Biangai Tribe whose customary land has a lot of small scale mining activity. Ms. Krimbu holds a Bachelors Degree in Social Work and participated extensively in issues related to small sale mining and other sectors in Papua New Guinea.



Researching the Livelihood Strategies of Artisanal and Small-Scale Miners in India and Other Countries of South Asia: Some lessons Learnt From the Field

Lahiri-Dutt, Kuntala

This paper intends to address the question of working with poor people engaged in artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) in light of some of my recent experiences from the field. After a brief discussion of livelihood practices in ASM in South Asia, and the gender and development issues in the context of mining, this presentation stresses upon the roles, contributions and participation of women workers in the informal mines in South Asia. Not much official data is available on this area and data that does exist suffers from various kinds of bias. 'How to know' thus becomes an important methodological issue in researching the community in ASM. This paper elaborates how in a sphere of work with markedly different gender roles and oppression of women, livelihood strategies can be researched in a participatory manner. Although the particular focus of the paper is women, the 'poorest of the poor' segment of workers, it examines ASM in general as an absorber of a large portion of the rural unskilled migrant labour force, and describes the specific strategies that can effectively be used in exploring this area of work. (pages 6, 7)

The Speaker

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Educated in late 1970s and early 1980s in Geography from Calcutta University, India, Kuntala is currently a Research Fellow at the Resource Management in Asia Pacific Program of the Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, The Australian National University. At RMAP, Kuntala is the 'community specialist in natural resource management', but she focuses on the heterogeneities within what is generally seen as 'the community'. Kuntala has been closely associated with the mining-community movements in South Asia, has worked in collaboration with local community initiatives in eastern India, and has used participatory approaches in her research projects on the impacts of large and small mining. Mining comprise an area of intense conflict of environment and development in the South Asia, and consequently strong anti-mining movements have adopted the stance of stopping all kinds of mining in the region. Yet, mining practices in the region are as diverse as the minerals themselves. Her work on gender concerns in mining and water resource management have been hailed as distinctive examples of research that engages with local communities. Kuntala holds a grant from CASM jointly with Dr. Colin Filer to enquire into the gender concerns in ASM in South Asia. She been a consultant to international agencies on the areas of community participation and has done a major Oral Testimony Project among the displaced indigenous communities of Jharkhand, India, funded by Panos Institute of UK. She has authored several academic books and articles that were published in national and international journals. One of her upcoming books, Pit Women & Others: Women Miners in Developing Countries, jointly edited with Dr Martha MacIntyre, is being published from Ashgate, London.



Balbalan Gold Rush

Lingbawan, Royce and Sugguiyao, Natividad B.

Gold panning in Balbalan started in 1984 when a Bontoc Miner found gold nuggets along the riverbanks of the Saltan River. With its discovery the i-Banao and other surrounding sub-tribes flocked to the area and started what is now called the Minahan ng Bayan of Balbalan.

In the past several mining corporations have tried applying for permits for gold and mineral explorations but never did succeed in doing formal exploration work. It was only the adjoining Batong Buhay God mines that operated but was shut down due to the insurgency problems in the early 1980's. It is now considered one of the assets of government under the APT.

It was during the start of the small mining in Balbalan when Kalinga experienced its most turbulent decade with the rise of insurgency and the peace and order was not conducive for any economic activity for the people. It was then the elders decided to do something about it and took the matter to their indigenous organization, the Banao Bodong Association (BBA) for the management of the small scale mining activities in accordance with the customary laws and traditions.

The paper presentation attempts to share the experience of the I-banao sub tribes in the management and development of natural resources in their ancestral domain .It is focused on their rights and responsibilities as owners of their ancestral domains, their role in maintaining environmental practices .though their IKSP and their right to self governance and empowerment. It shows how an indigenous peoples though their organization were able to manage and develop the industry and contribute to their economic upliftment. (page 6)

The Speakers

Royce Daowan Lingbawan
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Mr. Royce Lingbawan comes from the ranks the more prominent tribal elders of the i-Banao sub tribes and a member of the peace negotiators in the area. He represents the I-Banao sub-tribes in the Provincial Consultative Body, a body composed of tribal elders from the ancestral domains in the province. His active role in community tribal affairs made him the current President of the Banao Bodong Association (BBA). The BBA is an indigenous peoples organization duly registered with the SEC and composed of Bodong elders and members of the Banao Sub-tribe. The BBA has jurisdiction over the Banao Ancestral Domain comprising the barangays of Talalang, Balbalasang and Pantikian all of Balbalan Municipality. The BBA oversees the management the development of the Small Mining Industry in the area. Under the leadership of Royce Lingbawan, the BBA has linked up an active partnership NCIP and as a conduit for HARIBON and FPE environmental programs.

Ms. Natividad B. Sugguiyao
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Ms. Natividad B. Sugguiyao heads the NCIP Provincial office in the province of Kalinga. The NCIP is currently undertaking the Conversion of the Balbalan Certificate of Ancestral Domain certificate (CADC) to Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT). With Kalinga as one of the destinations of mineral ore explorers, NCIP Kalinga takes the lead role in the FPIC process.

Ms. Sugguiyao is an active environmentalist and aggressively advocates indigenous people's rights for the management and development of their ancestral domain natural resources. With her initiatives, she has brought Kalinga to the ecotourism map and as a world-class whitewater destination. Kalinga has a model community based ecotourism outfit that is owned, developed and managed by the Kalingas themselves.

Ms. Sugguiyao comes from i-Lubo sub tribes of Tanudan, Kalinga .



Traditional Small Scale Miners' Current Issues, Impact on our Culture

Liyo, Nena

As women traditional small-scale miners we participate in the pursuit of sustainable livelihoods and poverty alleviation by working with our men in mining and in the sharing of the minerals within our community. This paper explains that while our traditional technology has integrated modern technology our various sharing mechanisms and our respect for traditional values are projected in our activities and our culture as miners.

As a community, while the Government of the Philippines has recognized our domains as indigenous people, we also give reasons as to why the State needs to recognize areas of communal mining such as ours, including our efforts in our attention to safety in work and in the preservation of our watershed. (page 6)

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Councilor Nena S. Liyo, married with seven (7) children belongs to the Kankana-ey ethnic group of Indigenous Peoples whose family root is from Suyoc, Mankayan, Benguet Province. The area is believed to be the origin of traditional small-scale mining. She served the public schools for thirty five (35) years and retired January 7, 2003. She joined the political arena in May 2004 and won as Councilor, a position she holds up to the present.



Challenges on Conflict Resolution and Consensus Building in a Multi-stakeholder Environment

Larralde, Edgardo Garcia

Conflicts are inherent to human societies. The aim is not to eliminate them, but to avoid their escalation to destructive dynamics and violence. Sustainable development requires constructive, synergic relations between key social actors in the pursuit of common goals, a process closely linked to the idea of social capital. The meanings of the terms *conflict*, *sustainable development*, *consensus*, *social capital*, and *tri-sector partnerships* are suggested, with reference to practical examples of consensus-building, conflict management and the promotion of sustainable development in Venezuela, Peru and other countries. The idea of consensus, as well as the practical conditions required to achieve it, are explored. An introduction is provided to basic principles, steps and tools to promote and facilitate dialogue and negotiation among different stakeholders. The key features of interest-based negotiation are presented, as well as a brief summary of emerging lessons for communities, corporations, governments and other stakeholders. Especial references are made to the challenges faced by small-scale artisanal mining. Reflections are shared regarding issues, trends, risks and options related to small-scale and artisanal mining. An attempt is made, at the end of the presentation, to provide food for thought on priorities, strategies and actions. (pages 8, 9)

The Speaker and Facilitator

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Edgardo Garcia Llarald, a Venezuelan citizen, has been based in the UK since 1997. He has been working as facilitator in multi-stakeholder consensus-building and conflict management for the past 15 years, mainly in Latin America (Peru, Venezuela, Colombia and Mexico) and the UK. He has also worked in Africa (Nigeria, Uganda and Equatorial Guinea) and in Russia). Much of his work has centered on projects developed by the extractive industries, often in partnership with national government bodies. He has worked with government ministries of Venezuela, the UK, Peru, Uganda, and Equatorial Guinea, as well as with national and international NGOs, community-based groups, indigenous peoples of Venezuela, Peru and Mexico, and international corporations such as Shell, STATOIL, the Venezuelan stat-owned oil corporation PDVSA (Petroleos de Venezuela SA), Placer Dome and SICOR (a strategic partnership between oil companies TOTAL, STATOIL and PDVSA). Between 1997 and 2003, he was Latin America Programme Manager for Living Earth Foundation, a London-based environmental education NGO dedicated to the promotion of sustainable community development. Today, Edgardo continues to work on Living Earth projects, as international pilot programme Business Partners for Development (BPD), in the promotion of tri-sector partnerships (corporation - government - civil society organization). Most of his work today is carried out through the London-based consulting firm DIALOGUES for Sustainable Development, of which he is founding member and Director.

Evolution of Stakeholder Interests in Artisanal and Small Scale Mining Sector in Papua New Guinea

Lole, Howard



Artisanal and Small Scale Mining activity in Papua New Guinea involves mining for alluvial gold. The first recorded alluvial gold discovery and mining occurred in the 1800s.

Many changes occurred over the last one hundred years. Stakeholders and their interests evolved. Papua New Guineans gradually became mine operators. The land tenure system developed and governance of the sector changed as well.

A consultative workshop was organized by the PNG Department of Mining. Its purpose was for stakeholders to discuss problems, benefits and suggest improvements. Migrant miners, traditional customary landowners, government officers, NGOs and academic institutions attended the workshop.

It was agreed that benefits include cash injection, employment and foreign earnings. Lack of expertise and capital were noted as the two main constraints. Poor management of proceeds is seen as hindrance to improving livelihood. Environment, health and safety and other related social issues were the participants' concerns. The group agreed that collective effort from all stakeholders is needed to address them.

To increase the benefits and sustain the sector, the participants agreed to build capacity of miners, increase landowner participation, provide incentives and win community support. (page 8)

The Speaker

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Howard holds a Bachelor of Engineering in Mining Engineering from the PNG University of Technology and a Master of Engineering Science with specialisation in Mining Industry Management from the University of New South Wales, Sydney.

Howard is currently the Assistant Director of Small Scale Mining Branch of the Department of Mining in PNG. He has been attached with the Small Scale Mining Sector in PNG for more than 8 years. Howard is involved in various donor funded projects which are targeted towards building capacities of Small Scale miners in PNG. He is fully conversant with the benefits and effects of Artisanal and Small Scale Mining on Communities in PNG. Howard is also a gazetted inspector of Mines under the PNG Mining (Safety) Act. Howard has a particular interest in surveying and data collection to demonstrate and justify plans to improve incomes for rural communities through small scale mining.

Mercury Contamination Associated with Small-Scale Gold Mining in the Upper Ambalanga River, Benguet, Philippines from River Sediment Sampling

Maglambayan, Victor; Satoshi Murao; Thierry Jerome C. Corpus; Koichiro Sera; Shoji Futatsugawa and Masamichi Tsuji



Small-scale gold mining of the nontraditional type in the area of Upper Ambalanga River basin in Benguet province in the Philippines has been going on for many years. Mercury being an illegal substance, people hide its use and the local government finds it difficult to confirm where it is used. Mercury amalgamation is used haphazardly and with little regulation. Mercury is released into the environment in the form of tailings, wastewater and vapor from the roasting of amalgam in order to separate gold. The earliest indication of abnormal levels of Hg in the area was found through the random testing of scalp hair among residents in Upper Acupan Camp. The objective of the river sediment sampling is to determine the sites of Hg discharge on two separate occasions. Sampling of river sediments was conducted as a first approximation of the extent of mercury contamination that has resulted from this type of gold mining. Three sites from among ten or so sites were found to be actively using mercury. The concentration of total Hg in stream sediments (nil-3,600 ng/g) is greater than background values by a factor of up to 6000%. Methyl mercury (MeHg) concentration was detectable only in sediments and constitute 0.2 to 75% of the total Hg in sediments. (page 5)

The Speaker

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Victor Maglambayan is an experienced mining and exploration geologist and associate professor of geology. He is currently teaching basic courses in geology for science and non-science students, structural geology and economic geology in the National Institute of Geological Sciences of the University of the Philippines Diliman. He obtained BS in geology degree in the same university in 1979. He first worked as instructor in UP in 1979, then worked as junior geologist for Acoje Mining Co. He was assigned in the Sta. Cruz, Zambales metallurgical chromite mine and the Omasdang chromite mine in Dinagat island in Mindanao. He joined Philex Mining Corp. in 1988 and was assigned to many prospects of gold, volcanogenic massive sulfide (VMS) and porphyry copper prospects in Central Philippines. He obtained his MSc and PhD degrees in Akita University, Japan. His master's thesis was on Uwamuki No.4 Kuroko deposit in Akita prefecture. His dissertation was about the Bulawan disseminated gold deposit in Negros island in the Philippines. Since 1998, he rejoined UP and became director of his institute from 2001 to 2004. He is currently president of the Philippine Minerals Development Institute Foundation, the thinktank of the Philippine minerals industry. He was also consultant to Philex Mining Corporation in 2004. He is the author of 8 ISI-indexed papers in international journals.

The shifting gender of the gold: or how historically conscious ethnography can contribute to the promotion of gender equity in the PNG ASM sector

Moretti, Daniele

A large community of Anga miners now occupies the Kaindi area of the Morobe Goldfields, which were first established in the 1920s. Although women constitute nearly half of the population they do not participate in mining to the same extent as the men. Drawing on ethnographic data I will show that this



is not just due to personal choice but also to a series of limiting factors that include pollution beliefs, land tenure practices, the unequal control of household resources, and the gendered division of labour.

Far from being simply intrinsic to Anga culture, these barriers also relate to the gendered history of the colonial Goldfields and to contemporary national law and company practice in the extractive sector. Similarly, they are neither unambiguous nor resistant to change. In fact, since the Anga first entered the Kaindi mines their women have engaged in mining in ever increasing numbers, both alongside male relatives and partners and independently.

By discussing this historical trend, my paper will show that historically conscious ethnography can help individuate and understand not only the main obstacles women face in entering ASM, but also the conditions that lead to their strengthening or weakening through time, thus outlining factors to be stimulated or contrasted in policies and strategies for equitable development within the sector. (page 7)

The Speaker

Daniele Moretti has a first degree in Sociology and Social Anthropology from Brunel University in England. He is currently completing a PhD in Social Anthropology from the same university, based on recent fieldwork in the major small-scale mining region of Papua New Guinea.





Building Capacity in Small Scale Mining Communities.-The PNG Experience

Neale, Trevor

PNG has adopted a countrywide approach to building the capacity of small scale mining communities to deal with technical, social and environmental issues associated with small scale mining.

A three -year AusAid funded program with the Department of Mining focused on the development of educational material and the delivery of these materials to isolated rural communities via an extensive outreach program. Community feedback was very positive and this material continues as a valuable information source for communities and society in general.

Building on the success of this program, Wau Ecology Institute is implementing a 2 year program funded by the Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF). This program focuses on building the capacity of communities to deal with health, environment, and livelihood issues and the development of a countrywide support and information network for small scale mining communities.

The challenges, successes and lessons of these programs will be discussed. (page 8)

The Speaker

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The Pressure of Migrant Illegal Miners on the Dynamic of Local Community: On 1998 Pongkor Gold Mining Case

Pudjiastuti, Tri Nuke

Based on my research, the paper will discuss the dynamic of Pongkor local community and legal miners from many other places in Indonesia, especially around riot on 1998. The high mobility of traditional miners at that time was mostly migrant workers from Lampung and Lebak, which have descended on Pongkor and mined for gold without the company's permission for many years.

It indicated that the forceful of migrant illegal miners had been pressure not only to the Company, but also to local community around the mine site. The migrant illegal miners brought their own cultures and sometimes the local community had to follow them as much as they want. The role of "Jawara" gave any touch on the kind of local security and intervened the local policy authority.

The dynamic of local community gradually changed. It has shown for many years and changed the way of life and kind of job. The identity was constructed. Even though since around 2003 the situation has changed, which only a few migrant illegal miners at Pongkor mountain, but it's hard for many young generation of local community to find their own way of life. (page 4)

The Speaker

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The Dilemma of small-scale mining in the Bangka Tin Island, Indonesia

Sujitno, Sutedjo and Suryadi Saman Msc

Tin mining in Bangka has been exploiting since 300 years ago. Originally local people had access to exploit the mine, but since the beginning of 19th century it was exploited by the state, both the colonial and post colonial periods (Old Order and New Order Regime). Since that time, tin is regarded as a strategic community which must be managed by the state. After the economic crisis of 1997 and the political transformation followed by the implementation of regional autonomy at the beginning of 2001, people's mining emerged and its amount increase rapidly. There are about 18,000 mine sites of the people's mine which can be divided into groups, consisting for 5 persons for each group. The system of mining exploitation tends to be unfriendly for environmental aspects, giving negative impact on the water, ground, and human conditions. Mining accidents became daily news for local people.

At least there are three reasons to rampant mining activities. 1.) Change in status of tin, from 'mineral strategies' monopolized by the government/ state to 'free mineral commodity'. This means that anyone can exploit and market it. 2.) The implementation of regional autonomy law has given a good chance to local government both at provincial and district level to manage the resource. 3.) The increase demand of tin at international market. The rampant mining activities had led a dilemma for local government to manage limited source of tin.

This paper tries to explain local government policies in regulating the mining activities, increasing the mining community awareness of limited resources and environment, and local economic development. (page 4)

The Speaker

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In social capacity, acting as Coordinator of Majelis Konsultasi Provinsi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung (Consultative Assembly of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province), adviser to the Governor Bangka Belitung Islands, particularly for non politic issues; Nowadays Small Scale Minings is one of the issue consider as fire ball.



Acupan Contract Mining Project: Mining in Partnership with the Community

Velez, Isabelo

The Company's Benguet Gold Operation, consisting of the Acupan and Kelly underground mines, has been suspended since 1992. As of 1992, the Acupan and Kelly mines have combined underground reserve of 0.57 million tonnes averaging 6.29 grams gold per tonne, most of which are in Acupan.

After several months of study, the Company reopened the Acupan underground mine, through a partnership with the small-scale miners of the community. Launched in January 2002, the Acupan Contract Mining Project (ACMP), where a large-scale operator and the small-scale miners grouped as mining cooperatives made to work together, is the first of its kind in the country. The ACMP uses a tri-partite mining approach, involving the government (MGB, EMB and LGU), the community and the company stakeholders in the venture. Benefiting some 800 underground small scale miners belonging to the different mining associations from the Itogon Municipality, and some one hundred support services personnel, the project started on a royalty-type arrangement in the first three months and subsequently, as an ore-sharing/services contracting project.

The Acupan Contract Mining Project has brought the Company and the small-scale miners together, allowing the project to create jobs, revenue and taxes for the government, and income for the stakeholders. Now, there is a chance for real development to take place. (page 7)

The Speaker

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Mr. Isabelo R. Velez, Jr., a licensed mining engineer, graduated 1978 at Mindanao State University. Presently situated in Coto, Masinloc, Zambales, married with 6 children. He joined Benguet Corporation May 30, 1978 as an Apprentice Mining Engineer in Antamok and was later assigned as Mining Engineer in Coto, Zambales for the Company's Chromite Operation on April 1980. Currently, he is the Vice President of Benguet Corporation for Masinloc Chromite Operation and Central Luzon District.

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Colin Filer holds a Ph.D. in Social Anthropology from the University of Cambridge. He has taught at the Universities of Glasgow and Papua New Guinea, and was Projects Manager for the University of Papua New Guinea's consulting company from 1991 to 1994, when he left the University to join the PNG National Research Institute as Head of the Social and Environmental Studies Division. Since 2001, he has been the Convenor of the Resource Management in Asia-Pacific Program at the Australian National University's Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies. (pages 3, 4, 10)

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(page 3)

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Presently Chair and President of the Philippine Sustainable Development Network, and President of the Society for the Conservation of Philippine Wetlands. Also a member of the National Biosafety Committee of the Philippines, the Strategic Studies Group of the National Defense College of the Philippines, and a faculty of the Development Academy of the Philippines. He is among the Coordinating Lead Authors of the just concluded Millennium Ecosystem Assessment conducted by the UN, WB and other international organizations, NGOs and academic institutions. Presently Team Leader of the National Capacity Self-Assessment Project of the Government of the Philippines, UNDP and the Global Environment Policy. Is currently the international advisor on capacity self-assessment in Cambodia.

Was previously Professor and Dean of the School of Environmental Science and Management of the University of the Philippines Los Baños. Served as Undersecretary of Environment and Natural Resources for three years in the Ramos Administration.

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