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...


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

![Graph showing number of incidents related to various issues in mining](chart)

Source: IILM (2013)

MISSED OPPORTUNITIES?

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

![Graph showing missed opportunities in mining projects](chart)
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

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

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 Alumbrera area of influence

Creating space for dialogue, which was nonexistent 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

BAYANHONGOR AIMAG

CIRDI ICIRD

MONGOLIA

BAYANHONGOR AIMAG

CIRDI ICIRD
CONCLUSION… PEMC

Mechanism to increase transparency and build trust

Response for the challenges of lack of collaboration

New form of social contract
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

ENGAGING COMMUNITIES IN THE MINE LIFE CYCLE:

THE ROLE OF PARTICIPATORY ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING COMMITTEES IN MINING REGIONS

FOR MORE INFORMATION: VISIT CIRDI.CA

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