Environmental Forum: Strengthening Stability and security through co-operation on good governance
“Management of mineral resources for sustainable development”.

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Key issues

- Introduction to the topic “sustainable mining”
- Why is it important?
- What is the connection to stability and security?
- What is the IGF doing in this respect?
Sustainable mining: what does it mean?

- Three pillar approach
  - Environmental
  - Economic
  - Social
  - Incorporates human rights

Sustainable mining: what does it mean?

- Mining as a collaborative process between government, company and community
  - Development based framework
  - Rights based framework
  - Effectiveness and durability of the mine

- Time frames:
  - Pre-mine phase
  - During mining
  - Post-mining
Why is it important?

- Mining is critical to today's modern world
- But mines that are not run to reflect core SD principles increasingly fail due to:
  - Inability to start projects when community interests not protected, supported
  - No and weak social and economic development benefits to workers, communities leads to ongoing inequality and non-inclusive development
  - Disruption during mining, and high costs of security
  - Disruptions have major impacts on economic viability, especially in low commodity price periods

Connection to peace and security

- “But mines that are not run to reflect core SD principles fail”:
  - Disruption during mining and high costs of security can impact mine viability
  - Small skirmishes; larger police actions; military involvement;
    - “Actions” against communities
    - Can contribute to short or long term social breakdown
  - Major risks of social disruption post mining when post-mine life is not properly designed
    - Political disruption
    - Migration of workers
Connection to peace and security

- What experience of mining as a contributor or risk to peace and security tells us
  - Mining in weak or no governance areas becomes a cause and support for conflict:
    - income to conflict party
  - Mining not connected to SD outcomes, especially in weak governance areas, leads to increased corruption, medium-long term social cohesion problems; social and economic stagnation in regions instead of inclusive growth
  - Mining unlikely to be sole cause of large scale conflict, but failure to ensure mining is sustainable during and post-mining can contribute to this risk
  - South Africa: disconnect of mining to SD now biggest short term challenge for government and governance

What the IGF does

- Objective to promote and enhance good governance in mining from full SD perspective
- Engage governments, industry and civil society
- IGF Mining Policy Framework:
  - Comprehensive international standard on mining and SD (to be reviewed in 2-3 years)
- 53 member states today (Myanmar latest member)
- Expanding regional approaches to issues and governance
- Continuing
What the IGF does

What the OSCE can do

- Ensure that mining and SD is not just an environmental approach
  - Full social, economic and human rights integration
- Recognize conflict-driving issues are complex
  - Can be highly tied to issues of governance
- Expand regional approaches to mining issues and good governance
  - IGF can assist, with others, in mapping out needs and options; and program implementation
## Membership: room to grow in IGF!

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