

By mandate of the Fifth Annual Mines Ministries of the Americas Conference (CAMMA) held in October 2000, in the city of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, and in accordance with the CAMMA Terms of Reference, and the Action Plan of the Quebec Summit of the Americas , the Ministers, Vice-Ministers, Secretaries of States, Under-Secretaries, Directors General, and Heads of Delegation, having assembled in the City of Santo Domingo, in the Dominican Republic, on November 19-20, 2001, for the 6th Annual Mines Ministries of the Americas Conference, hosted by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce of the Dominican Republic.

DECLARATION OF SANTO DOMINGO

The Ministers and other Heads of Delegation, acknowledging the progress made since the signature of the Declarations of Santiago (1996), Arequipa (1997), Buenos Aires (1998), Caracas (1999) and Vancouver (2000), reaffirm the understandings and commitments contained therein, and emphasize the following:

Minerals and metals are essential resources contributing to the quality of life, economic growth, and equity of present and future generations in our respective populations. Their production, use, reuse, recycling and safe disposal are an integral part of sustainable human development.

Full contribution of mining to sustainable development faces great challenges presently and in the future, which should be resolved through the integration of environmental, social and economic considerations in decision making in the mining sector.

The importance of implementing the decisions of Heads of State of the Americas contained in the Quebec Summit Action Plan, in relation to minerals and metals.

That there are benefits in developing common approaches to minerals and metals markets and sustainable development, in a global context, through the participation in forum such as the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development, the Non-Ferrous Metals Consultative Forum on Sustainable Development and the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Expert Group on Minerals and Energy Exploration and Development (APEC–GEMEED).

Whereas,

Completed projects and workshops and those which are in progress, are listed in Annex I of this Declaration.

The conclusions of the Pan-American Workshops on Mining and Communities, held in Toronto, Canada on March 8-9, 2001, and the other on Mine Closure, held in Santiago, Chile on June 19-20, 2001 are listed in Annex II.

At the Preparatory Meeting of Experts for the VI Annual Mines Ministries of the Americas Conference, held in Santiago, Chile, on June 21-22, 2001, the themes of Mining and Sustainability and Market Access for Minerals and Metals were identified for future action.

The next World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) will be held in Johannesburg, South Africa in September 2002.

Based on the foregoing considerations,

The Mines Ministries of the Americas, while respecting each country's jurisdiction, have agreed:

1. To ask the Ministry of Industry and Commerce of the Dominican Republic to serve as the Executive Secretariat until the VII Annual Mines Ministries of the Americas Conference, and in fulfilling this mandate, will facilitate cooperation among CAMMA members, upon request, and disseminate information on the working groups and workshops necessary for giving effect to the decisions taken in this Declaration.
2. The Coordinating Committee, until the next Conference, will consist of representatives from the Dominican Republic (Executive Secretariat), Ecuador (host of the next Conference); North America representatives Mexico and United States (alternate); Central America representatives Nicaragua and Costa Rica (alternate); Caribbean representatives Cuba and Jamaica (alternate); South America representatives (except MERCOSUR) Chile and Colombia (alternate); MERCOSUR representatives Brazil and Argentina (alternate). The Committee will be responsible for coordinating and following up on the activities approved at the Conference.
3. To recognize that a working group (coordinated by Colombia) has made considerable progress on the issue of sustainable development and support its continuation. To strengthen the understanding of sustainable development as it pertains to minerals and metals within our national jurisdictions, and CAMMA's contribution to the World Summit on Sustainable Development, this working group will prepare a document to be distributed by the Coordinating Committee, to members, for their consideration, to reflect the considerations and actions agreed to in Annex III.
4. To create a working group on market access (coordinated by Chile, with the participation of Brazil, Canada, and the United States) that will prepare a document on a common market access vision for CAMMA, for the consideration of mines ministries. This working group will take into account the document presented and distributed at the Conference by Chile. The Executive Secretariat, with the assistance of the working group, will organize a workshop on market access, to coincide with the next expert meeting, which will lead to the preparation of an action plan for CAMMA's contribution to regional free trade negotiations.
5. The Coordinating Committee will gather and maintain up to date information on mine closure, using the CAMMA website as a virtual centre for documents, and will develop virtual discussion fora on this topic to facilitate the collaboration of member countries, with academic institutions, researchers, industry, communities, non-governmental organizations, international fora, and others.
6. To further develop the theme of mining and communities, Canada (with the participation of Argentina, Jamaica and Peru) will coordinate a multi-stakeholder working group, to implement the recommendations in Annex II. The working group will report its progress during the next Experts Meeting.

7. To support the continuation of the Working Groups of Small-scale Mining, coordinated by Jamaica (supported by Ecuador and Suriname), and International Cooperation, coordinated by Canada, through the preparation of action plans to advance the concepts contained in this and previous Declarations of CAMMA.
8. To strengthen the agreements of adopted declarations, and support the incorporation of regional organizations that will develop policies, mechanisms of cooperation, and specific projects aimed at improving the level of development and integration of the mining industry in the hemisphere.
9. Task the Coordinating Committee to review progress within CAMMA; to ascertain the concerns of industry, communities and other stakeholders; and to identify financing alternatives for workshops and promoting events of interest to the sector.
10. To hold a mines ministers Conference at a minimum, every two years. The Coordinating Committee is tasked with revising the Terms of Reference to reflect this and other suggested amendments: timing of the Experts Meeting; involvement and status of non-government organizations, industry, and others; and to invite South Africa and Australia to the next Conference as Observers.
11. To recognize the participation of CEPAL in CAMMA in accordance with the Santiago Declaration of Chile (1996).
12. In preparation of the VII Annual Mines Ministries of the Americas Conference, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce of the Dominican Republic, as Executive Secretariat, will host a Preparatory Meeting of Experts, in the second half of 2002.
13. To congratulate the Dominican Republic for the hospitality and professionalism in the organization of the VI Annual Mines Ministries of the Americas Conference, and express our condolences for the recent tragedy that their country has suffered.
14. To hold the VII Annual Mines Ministries of the Americas Conference in Ecuador in 2003.

The representatives of the Mines Ministries of the Americas present at the VI Annual Conference sign in agreement herewith.

Carlos Saravia Frías
Subsecretario de Minería
Argentina

Marcelo Riberiro Tunes
Director-Geral Departamento Nacional de Produção Mineral
Brasil

Peter Harrison
Deputy Minister Natural Resources Canada
Canada

Jaqueline Saintard
Subsecretaria de Minería
Chile

Julián Villaruel Toro
Director Unidad de Planeación Minero-Energética
Colombia

Alexandra González
Asesora Legal del Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía
Costa Rica

Franklin Gómez
Director del Ministerio de Industrias Básicas
Cuba

Cesar Anibal Espinosa
Viceministro de Minas Ecuador
Ecuador

Rodolfo Calzia Rodríguez
Subdirector de Minería
Guatemala

Edwin M. Paraison
Charge d'Affaires
Ambassade d'Haïti
Haïti

Coy Roache
Commissioner of Mines and Geology
Jamaica

Salvador Ortiz Vertiz
Viceministro del Ministerio de Economía
México

Leopoldo Ramírez Eva
Embajador de Nicaragua
Nicaragua

Luis Antonio Servín Villabalba
Viceministro de Minas y Energía
Paraguay

Cesar Polo Robilliard
Viceministro de Minas
Perú

Hugo Guiliani Cury
Secretario de Estado de Industria y Comercio
República Dominicana

Demon Franco
Minister Natural Resources
Suriname

Conrad Lass
Special Assistant U.S.A. Department of Interior
United States of America

Elsa Amorer Reyes
Viceministra de Energia y Minas
Venezuela

CAMMA PROJECTS IN PROGRESS AND COMPLETED**A. Projects in Progress**

Project 01/99	Inventory of mineral resources of member countries of the Association of Caribbean States (Dominican Republic)
Project 02/99	Minerals and Metals in the Americas: Implementing Sustainable Development (Canada)
Project 06/99	South American metallogenic maps (Argentina)
CAMMA Web Site	Maintenance and continued enhancement of the CAMMA Web Site (Canada)

B. Completed Projects and Workshops

	Pan-American Workshop on Occupational Health in Mining (Buenos Aires, Argentina)
	Workshop on Sustainable Development (Santiago, Chile)
	Pan-American Workshop on the Safe Use of Metals and Minerals (Lima, Peru)
	Pan-American Workshop on Formalizing Small-scale Mining as a Means of Alleviating Poverty (Caracas, Venezuela)
	Workshop on Mining and Communities (Toronto, Canada)
	Workshop on Mine Closure (Santiago, Chile)
Project 08/99	Seminar on environment and ethnic minorities (Colombia)
Project 11/99	Meeting to identify best practices to prevent contamination and reclaim land damaged by mining with a view to promoting sustainable development in mining (US)
Project 13/99	Establishment of data banks and information networks (Canada)
Project 20/99	Study and exchange of information on the closure and decommissioning of mines (Chile)

VI Annual Mines Ministries of the Americas Conference
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
November 18-20, 2001

REPORT ON MINING and COMMUNITIES WORKSHOP
Conclusions and Recommendation

On March 8 and 9, 2001, a Pan-American Workshop on Mining and Communities was hosted by the Department of Natural Resources Canada, at the Royal York Hotel, in Toronto, Ontario. This workshop was developed with the assistance of a coordinating committee, consisting of Argentina, Chile, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Jamaica, and the United States. The workshop was designed as a forum for multi-stakeholder dialogue on the contribution of mining to community capacity building and sustainable communities, under the auspices of the Mines Ministries of the Americas Conference (CAMMA). Approximately 80 delegates and speakers from 20 countries, representing government, non-government organizations, international institutions, industry, aboriginal and local communities attended the workshop.

Since the inception of CAMMA and the first ministerial meeting in Santiago, Chile, in 1996, Ministers responsible for mining and senior government officials in the Americas¹ have been meeting to discuss mining policies; share experiences and best practices; work collectively to develop common approaches to the opportunities and challenges facing the minerals and metals sector; and develop a better understanding of the government's role in implementing sustainable development policies which advance the social and economic development in an environmentally sound manner.

A “Social License” to Operate

Community relations and conflict resolution, communication, consultation and participation - parameters of industry's “social license” to operate--are increasingly proving to be critical to the success of mining activity, from exploration to mine closure. Non-governmental organizations are more active nationally and globally, elevating community awareness and capacity to take part in the analysis of opportunities and challenges with local communities. Growing involvement of civil society in the issues affecting them is apparent in many industry sectors, at the local, national, regional and multilateral levels. The voice of civil society is increasingly being sought by governments in internationally negotiated agreements such as the Free Trade Agreement of the Americas, and the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Rio + 10). At a regional level, the Organization of American States' Third Summit of the Americas, held in Quebec City, Canada in April 2001, undertook many stakeholder and civil society consultation meetings prior to the finalization of the Quebec Summit Declaration and Action Plan.

¹ CAMMA uses the “Americas” to refer to countries of North, Central and South America, and the Caribbean.

This increased global focus on civil society participation and consultation in matters of public administration and economic development was acknowledged by mining ministers during discussions at the Fifth Annual Mines Ministries of the Americas Conference (CAMMA), hosted by Natural Resources Minister Ralph Goodale in Vancouver, British Columbia, on October 4-6, 2000. As a deliverable of the *Vancouver Declaration*, mining and communities was identified as the focus for the workshop.

Forum for Dialogue

The objective of this workshop was not to reach consensus amongst the various stakeholders, but rather to provide a forum for dialogue. This workshop was convened as an opportunity to capitalize on the vast experience of the individual stakeholder participants and the organizations they represented and continue to move forward. With increased attention to the social issues and impacts of mining:

- there are many examples of how industry is responding, through improved community communications and consultations models, and corporate policies on community relations;
- international institutions are focussing on poverty alleviation, sustainable economic development models, and the transfer of knowledge to build capacity. Perhaps the greatest challenge for these organizations is the multitude of demands on their resources for technical assistance and requests for project support globally;
- Governments are implementing policies, legislation and regulations, and developing programs to support and facilitate the social and economic development of communities, which could benefit from greater stakeholder consultation to help focus efforts where they are needed most.

General guiding principles to facilitate community capacity building and sustainable communities.

Consensus was reached that industry, governments and communities need to work together to make a positive human and economic impact on the communities surrounding any mining activity, to also ensure that the environment is not impacted in a negative way. Below is a summary of underlying principles identified in the break-out discussions groups, which must be considered by the various stakeholders involved.

1. General principles include the requirement, by all stakeholders, to:

- conduct short-, medium-, and long-term planning;
- identify priorities and establish the means to meet them;
- promote economic activity and diversity;
- plan for mine closure; and,
- make an assessment of existing technical, financial and human resources, identify gaps, and plan for increasing the capacity needed for communities to participate in decision-making.

2. There must be a commitment, by all stakeholders, to develop effective relationship dynamics. The following summarizes the “needs” identified:
 - for mutual respect and honesty;
 - for open consultation, negotiation, and partnership development;
 - to valorize cultural and heritage traditions in resource management;
 - for a respect of the most basic human rights;
 - a commitment to share information;
 - the commitment to the project(s) and the partnerships which are developed must remain strong; and,
 - to recognize that learning is possible from diversity.
3. Jointly develop the means to identify the perceptions of communities, and conduct an analysis of communities’ needs and expectations, related to:
 - availability of services and training;
 - Infrastructure development;
 - opportunities for the community;
 - potential barriers to development and capacity building;
 - recognition of a community’s need “to be left alone” and/or the right to say “no” to mining development;
 - ascertaining the potential for increased employment;
 - the expectation of benefits staying within the community;
 - making a determination of community’s expectation of the community’s participation in its own development; and,
 - the understanding that communities don’t want to assume the liabilities, or experience negative impacts on existing social, health, cultural and environmental conditions within the community.
4. It will be necessary to plan for institutional strengthening for communities, companies, and all levels of government.
5. Communities must feel and be empowered through their participation.
6. There needs to be greater decentralization of financial resources, with the regional/local authorities to decide on how these resources are disbursed.
7. There is a requirement for policy integration at community, regional, and central levels of government.
8. Creative leadership must be promoted.
9. Promote flows of information (what resources, how to gain access to them, human and virtual information and communications networks), keeping in mind that information networks have significant cultural impacts.

In addition, the following principles were presented, which have been taken directly from the International Council on Metals and the Environment's Sustainable Development Charter:

- Respect the cultures, customs and values of individuals and groups whose livelihoods may be affected by exploration, mining and processing.
- Recognize local communities and other affected organizations and engage with them in an open, transparent and effective process of consultation and communication from exploration through production to closure.
- Assess the social, cultural, environmental and economic impacts of proposed activities and engage with local communities and other affected organizations in the design of community development strategies.
- Contribute to and participate in the social, economic and institutional development of the communities where operations are located and encourage the establishment of sustainable local and regional business activities.
- Reduce to acceptable levels the adverse environmental and social impacts on communities of activities related to exploration, extraction and closure of mining and processing facilities.
- Respect the authority of national and regional governments; take into account their development objectives; contribute information related to mining and metal processing activities and support the sharing of the economic benefits generated by operations.

Discussion Group Conclusions

The discussion groups were divided to maximize diverse regional representation and stakeholder participation within each group. The purpose for this was to provide each discussion group a broad base from which to discuss the various issues.

There was general consensus from all participants that community issues need an integrated approach of all stakeholders. Particular emphasis was noted on the development of effective relationships between industry, the community, and government. The results below summarize the issues raised within each discussion group.

Role of Government

- To provide basic information on mining communities and regions.
- To provide education for communities.
- To conduct studies on: socio-economic and cultural issues; political information; and perceptions of stakeholders – including studies based on government data bases.

- . To conduct studies on linkages, leadership, identity, organization, communications, administration related to mining.
- . Regulatory role regarding social issues.
- . To establish requirements for the content of social studies.
- . To support the most vulnerable groups within the community (those experiencing poverty and extreme poverty).
 - To disseminate information.
 - Government can only legislate to create a favorable framework in which corporate-community relationships are developed, but cannot interfere nor dictate how the relationship should develop.
 - Depending on the particular situation, the government may have a role as facilitator, mediator, or partner in promoting devel
 - To both protect communities and seek foreign investment for the betterment of all community
 - To be accountable to the community (i.e. operate with transparency, negotiate in good faith, etc.)

Role of International Institutions

- . To help in creating information systems.
- . To provide financing and additional information.
- . To provide socio-economic, cultural, and political information and studies, and information and/or studies related to stakeholder perceptions.
- . To monitor compliance with international policies, agreements, and operational guidelines.
- . To provide financing for alternative projects.
- . To provide mediation and support for consensus building, at the government's request
- . To provide studies on: linkages, leadership, identity, organization, communications, and administration related to mining.

Role of Industry

- . To conduct baseline evaluations: socio-economic, cultural, political information, and stakeholder perceptions
- . To determine the community's negotiating capacity
- . To make information public as called for in legislation
- . To respect all government agencies in negotiations
- . To conduct various studies on: linkages, leadership, identity, organization, communications, administration related to mining.
- . To establish codes of conduct, guiding principles and communicate them to stakeholders.

Role of NGOs

- . To conduct consultations, community evaluation and studies, raising awareness
- . To conduct studies of best practices (i.e. how to restore economic viability to an area after the mine has closed and ways to facilitate dialogue)

- . To provide socio-economic, cultural, and political information studies, and studies of community perceptions.
- . To oversee the cultural adequacy of development projects.
- . To mediate/facilitate/promote dialogue among stakeholders.
- . To work for cohesion and inclusion of community issues.
- . To establish “think tanks” around the issues.
- . To assist in building and/or respecting existing capacity.
- . To be accountable to those they represent (communities).
- . To distribute information.
- . To identify programs and training and help prepare communities for mining from the very beginning.
- . To aid in identifying individuals or groups that are vulnerable with respect to their ability to participate in the assessment of opportunities for the community.
- . To assist communities with general education and education about their rights

Role of International NGOs:

- . To provide funding local NGOs.
- . To act as a voice for local NGOs, who may not be able to get credibility.
- . To disseminate information.
- . To create international awareness.

Role of Communities

Communities must try to self-identify their needs and strengths (i.e. knowledge, training, potential challenges, particularly with respect to vulnerable members of the community)

Role of CAMMA

- . A liaison should be appointed within CAMMA, to coordinate work with other regional, national and international organizations (such as the World Bank, and the International Council on Metals and the Environment) to develop management tools for community development.
- . CAMMA ministries should establish mechanisms and processes to initiate a multi-stakeholder consultation process; increase community knowledge and access to information about mining projects; and to address evaluation and implementation mechanisms employed by industry and governments.
- . CAMMA ministries have an obligation to disseminate all information related to mining projects.
- . CAMMA ministries should develop an international dialogue on community capacity building and sustainable communities.

Challenges Identified

- The presence of companies in communities can create expectations that can lead to misunderstandings;
- The corporate culture is not understood by communities and community cultural values are not well understood by companies.
- It is difficult to establish a clear division of responsibility between companies and government over infrastructure development.
- Identifying the different implications, perceptions, etc. between exploration, artisanal, small-scale and large-scale mining.
- In some cases, it is difficult to identify the power structure within a community, and to identify community leaders and authorities, including NGOs, that have authority to speak on behalf of the community.
- Identifying community knowledge systems and resources management systems
- Establishing intercultural awareness and respect.
- Local relationships may become influenced or compromised by external NGO positions which do not reflect local, community-based NGO viewpoints.
- The ability of governments in requiring and enforcing NGOs to be accountable to the communities they represent.

Mechanisms for stakeholder discussions and consensus building on common social development and economic objectives

1. Community participation councils:
 - . Consistent with validated local development plans
 - . Local authorities, community leaders and community promoters should participate
 - . Responsibilities defined and commitments with clear objectives
2. Round tables, establishing specific forms of participation and conflict resolution
3. Building up institutions that represent each of the stakeholders and their capacity, in relation to human, productive and organizational capacity for decision-making

Plans or strategies to reduce the impact of mine closure

1. Development agents should strengthen communities through plans in which mining is not the only source of income
2. Environmental liabilities of abandoned mines (orphan sites) are the government's responsibility
3. Impact studies, preventive plans, government mechanisms are required to monitor compliance with the law, rehabilitation, knowledge of risks and public information
4. Government support is required, through distribution of revenues from mining, and the creation of industries with other markets.
5. A single mining operation does not bring about change. The government should promote

investments and other companies should adopt a culture of social responsibility.

6. Abandoned mines in the hands of informal-sector miners need to be legalized and protected by government. Programs of community relations, technical assistance, financing for small miners are required.
7. The establishment of a fund for mine reclamation or to address environmental liabilities is necessary.
8. Joint steps (by industry, government and communities) must be taken to change negative perceptions of mining.
9. The change in relations among stakeholders should be real and not simply cosmetic.
10. Governments should recognize and promote the importance of the mining sector as a trigger for sustainable development

DEFINITIONS

CAPACITY BUILDING:

- (1) Has both a human and institutional component
- (2) Ongoing process which requires the need to identify indicators to monitor, evaluate and maintain progress reports

COMMUNITY:

- (1)..On a geographical level, incorporates all stakeholder groups within the proximity of the mine, including specific issues of Aboriginal and indigenous people, the companies, government officials, and locally based NGOs (focused on social, health, labor, environmental, religious, cultural, heritage, etc. issues).
- (2) The broader sense of community, from an ideological point of view, which includes all stakeholders implicated and/or impacted by the mining activity, regardless of geographical proximity to the mining activity. Includes international institutions and international NGOs.

COMMUNITY SUSTAINABILITY:

The economic, social and cultural needs of the community will be satisfied after mine closure and reclamation. Ensuring environmental resiliency and restoration, with minimum impact from mining, or maintaining a healthy environment for future generations; ensuring economically viable development (which translates into ongoing economic activities), and social viability which satisfies the needs of the community.

COMMUNITY SUSTAINABILITY GOALS:

Goals which meet the needs of the community; social viability which satisfies the needs of the community and environmental “resiliency” which maintains a healthy environment (with minimal impact from mining and as evidenced by restoration) for future generations.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

Organizations such as: World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, Organization of American States, United Nations Agencies, World Trade Organization, International Labor Organization, International cooperation agencies (Canadian International Development Agency, United States Agency for International Development, International Development Research Center, etc.), government agencies, MIGA and other monitoring agencies, civil society networks (connected to financing, knowledge, communications and information).

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGO):

A not-for-profit group of interest working for the agenda of communities.

STAKEHOLDERS:

Government, industry, international organizations, NGOs, communities

SUMMARY

This workshop was a successful first step in beginning hemispheric dialogue on this important issue, and for government members of CAMMA to initiate multi-stakeholder consultations and dialogue. It is clear from the level of interest across the Americas and the cross-cutting stakeholder interest groups in attendance, that CAMMA is not alone in trying to define the contribution of mining to sustainable development for communities and community capacity building. There are already many programs, studies and community-industry-government mechanisms in place.

As stated in the concept paper for this Workshop, CAMMA members need the means of determining the role governments can play in contributing to capacity building and sustainable communities in the most effective and efficient way. This workshop demonstrated that this task is not one that governments can do in isolation.

RECOMMENDATION

Considering :

- the representations, presentations, insights, and conclusions summarized in this workshop;
- the fact that there are many stakeholder groups -- representing government at all levels, industry, rural communities, indigenous and Aboriginal communities; non-governmental organizations; and international institutions -- working on issues related to community capacity building and sustainable communities,

- the concluding principles from the workshop identified the necessity of all actors involved with mining, minerals and metals development to participate in determining courses of action for positive outcomes and sustainable communities;
- the acknowledgement by CAMMA members in the *Vancouver Declaration* that the minerals and metals industry and governments can contribute to the well-being and sustainable development of communities by supporting and strengthening community capacity to participate in the assessment of opportunities and challenges;

It is recommended that Ministers and Heads of Delegations, attending the VI Annual Mines Ministries of the Americas Conference (VI CAMMA) approve the following:

- A multi-stakeholder working group should be established under CAMMA, to work in the area of mining and communities.
- Such a working group, the first multi-stakeholder initiative within CAMMA, would consist of a cross section of stakeholders, representing the various CAMMA sub-regions, and international institutions.
- Its objective would be to analyze in more depth, case studies of mining activity in the hemisphere, at various levels of development, to ultimately develop a guide of principles, suggested methodologies, and/or models to effectively implement activities, programs and strategies which would contribute to community capacity building and sustainable communities.
- Pilot projects could be identified, monitored over time to follow their progress, and the results shared with stakeholders and CAMMA member governments.
- Canada, as the host country of the Mining and Communities Workshop, and the Coordinating Committee, identify working group members from CAMMA and stakeholder groups, develop a detailed action plan, and seek the funding to implement the action plan. Such action plan would give full consideration to the issues and conclusions raised by the various stakeholder groups present in the Workshop, and other such consultations as are necessary to develop the action plan.
- The action plan would be presented by the working group, for approval of all members at the Executive Planning meeting, traditionally held in Toronto, Canada on the margins of the International Mining and Exploration Trade Show and Conference hosted by the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada – or other convenient venue, by March 31, 2002.

**Mine Closure Workshop (MCW)
Preliminary Conclusions**

Objectives:

- To bring together international experts on mine closure
- To illustrate the state of knowledge and advances in mine closure
- To discuss the scope of the issue with the public and private sectors
- To find positions of agreement
- To strengthen the existing synergies between the different stakeholders involved

Participants:

- Themes broached: Mine Closure and Rehabilitation
- Experts from Brazil, Chile and Japan
- Mine Closure Case Studies:
 - . Argentina "Mina Angela"
 - . Brazil: "Mina Aguas Claras"
 - . Chile: "Mina Tambo"
 - . República Dominicana: "Mina Pueblo Viejo"
 - . Mexico: "Mina en Peñoles"
 - . United States: Kinross

Attendees and Methodology:

Type of Delegates:

- Government
- Industry
- Consultants
- Experts

Methodology:

- Presentations from Experts
- Country Reports
- Case Studies
- Working Groups

Conclusions

Principles

- Mining activity should be developed under the concept of sustainable development
- Mine closure is an integral part of mining activity, from the outset of a project
- Mine closure is a fundamental tool to harmonize mining activity and sustainable development
- Mine closure is a case-by-case process -- there is no single or generally applicable solution

Differences

- The implementation of voluntary measures
- The legal framework for indigenous communities
- Differing degrees of requirement for the rehabilitation stage
- Creation of a national/governmental funds to resolve the legacy issues of abandoned mines.

Similarities

- Recognition for the requirement of legislation on mine closure
- The necessity to incorporate environmental impact assessment studies
- The existence of financial mechanisms for mine closure
- Recognition of the distinct levels of mining activity (small-, medium-, and large-scale mining)
- An awareness of the diverse effects that are involved (social, economic, environmental)
- Recognition that the issue of environment is gradual and evolving
- Recognition of the existence of a mining legacy

Role of CAMMA

- . To share different ideas with governments
- . To write a manual of best practices on mine closure
- . To serve as a forum for discussion and information
- . Communities should be well informed (responsible participation)
- . To make active use of the CAMMA website (virtual forum, diffusion of information, etc.)
- . To create an environmental, economic and social cooperation network for scientific and technological issues
- . To take advantage of synergies by aligning with other organizations (GEMEED, SIM, OLAMI, etc.)

Expected Results

- . Clear rules
- . A unified set of criteria
- . Facilitation of the decision-making process and investment in the region
- . Dissemination of best practices
- . Generate consensus between all the stakeholders involved (government, industry, communities)
- . Improved legitimacy of mining activity

**DECLARATION ON MINERALS AND METALS AND
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

The Ministers, Vice-ministers, Secretaries, Sub-secretaries, Directors General and Heads of Delegation, gathered in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, during November 19 and 20, 2001, in the 6th Annual Mines Ministries of the Americas Conference,

Considering,

That minerals and metals constitute essential resources for the quality of life, economic growth, and equity of the current and future generations in our respective populations;

That mining contributes to economic and social development, and to overcome poverty;

That the Mines Ministries of the Americas and the Caribbean are committed to sustainable development;

That the simultaneous considerations of economic, social and environmental factors are fundamental to sustainable development;

That the production, use, re-use, recycling and safe disposal in the environment, of minerals and metals forms an integral part of sustainable development;

That even when mineral and metal resources are not specifically considered in the Rio Declaration of the Environment and Development and Agenda 21, the principles and concepts developed in CAMMA are consistent with the principles of the Rio Declaration;

That in the 2001 Quebec Summit Action Plan the contribution to the regional policies for sustainable development made by organizations such as CAMMA has been recognized,

Taking into account the above,

The Mines Ministries of the Americas agree to:

1. Promote, through the institutions responsible for the preparation process of the World Summit on Sustainable Development in CAMMA member countries, the inclusion of minerals and metals in the intergovernmental discussions of the Summit.

2. Carry out follow-up activities, through the Coordinating Committee participating as Observer, the actions in:
 - PrepCom II – in New York, USA, between January 28 to February 8, 2002
 - PrepCom III – in New York, USA, between March 25 to April 5, 2002
 - PrepCom IV – in Indonesia, between May 27 to June 7, 2002
 - World Summit – in Johannesburg, South Africa, between September 2 to 11, 2002

3. Disseminate, taking into account the elaboration of the future Summit Declaration and Plan of Action, CAMMA documents related to *the Role of Mining in Sustainable Development of the Mining Industry; The Safe Use of Minerals and Metals; Occupational Safety and Health; Formalization of Small-scale Mining as a Means of Alleviating Poverty; The Contribution of Mining to Community Capacity Building and Sustainable Communities; Market Access of Minerals and Metals; and Mine Closure.*