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Training and institutional strengthening in the mining sector of Latin America

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MINING IN LATIN AMERICA



During the 90s':

- New legal framework
- New discoveries
- New investments
- Multilateral Institutions and Development Agencies assistance



MINING IN LATIN AMERICA



- 15% of the Earth's land surface
- 9% of the world's population
- 8.7% of the GDP
- The region is the world leader in the production of silver, copper, rhenium, nitrates, lithium, iodine and other minerals
- 25% of the global mineral exploration
- Estimated investment for the development of mining projects during that decade: US\$ 300,000,000,000

MULTILATERAL INSTITUTIONS AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES



- Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean - ECLAC
- World Bank
- Inter-American Development Bank – IDB
- Andean Development Corporation - CAF
- United Nations Development Programme - UNDP
- United Nations Environment Programme - UNEP



WORLD BANK

“The World Bank has supported 41 mining sector reform (technical assistance) projects in 24 countries since 1988. The reforms have contributed to an increase in investment in the mining sector and related economic indicators such as exports, fiscal revenues and gross domestic product (GDP) in recipient countries. The World Bank’s mining sector promotes policies and programs that strengthen governance and environmental performance and stimulate linkages to the rest of the economy to ensure that the benefits are widespread and sustained”



PASMA PROJECT (WB- ARGENTINA)

Mining investment in Argentina was US\$56 million in 1995.

By 2008, 13 years after an IBRD-supported reform of the mining sector began, it reached US\$2.4 billion. Exports had grown by 275 percent to US\$4.1 billion.

The Bank also worked with sub-national governments because mineral rights are held provincially in Argentina.



PASMA PROJECT (WB- ARGENTINA)

The programs in each province and the federal government were similar and focused on:

- (i) revision and modernization of the mining legal and regulatory frameworks;*
- (ii) institutional capacity development;*
- (iii) development and harmonization of modern cadastre and registry systems;*
- (iv) establishment of effective environmental, legal, and regulatory frameworks and*
- (v) training and institutional strengthening regarding the assessment of socio-economic impacts of mining investments*



- The program was successful from the training and institutional strengthening viewpoint, but the results were not sustainable: many qualified government employees moved to the private sector looking for better salaries
- Many Government Agencies, indirectly involved in the regulation of mining activities, were not included in the project
- In many cases Government Agencies do not have the same stance on the same issue
- There is a general lack of confidence in the capacity of governments to regulate mining activities



URUGUAY EXPERIENCE -2013





URUGUAY EXPERIENCE -2013

- Conference on Mining and Sustainable Development in Uruguay
- Strengthening Program on Responsible Mining for the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining and the Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED



- Government
- Mining Companies
- Communities and indigenous peoples
- Non-Government Organizations
- Academic institutions and professional education centers.
- National and international development and cooperation agencies
- Communication media
- Suppliers of goods and services
- Consumers
- Corporate and professional trade unions
- Military, religious, cultural organizations

National Dialogue Initiatives



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- Argentina
- Brazil
- Colombia
- Chile
- Dominican Republic
- Ecuador
- Panamá
- Peru



UNFC 2009

- It is a new language that links different sectors related with natural resources: mining, oil and gas, nuclear, etc.
- It is necessary to prepare all stakeholders for a better understanding of UNFC 2009
- The language must be adapted (or translated) to provide information and to facilitate the dialogue with all the stakeholders



UNFC 2009

- UNFC 2009 is a tool for good governance
- The use of UNFC 2009 in government institutions must be improved
- Application of the UNFC 2009 requires trained and strengthened institutions
- Training must include institutions directly and indirectly involved in the regulation of extractive industries activities



Thank you

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