Bridging Corporate Social Responsibility and Competitiveness

A Civil Society Response to Mining in the Philippines
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Agenda in Philippine Civil Society Process in Mining and Sustainable Development

Corporate Social Responsibility in the Philippines is a nascent concept and program.

Policy development and natural resource management (NRM) has been in the domain of inter-governmental bodies and large-scale corporate interests.

NRM initiatives are emerging into venues of participatory and community-based management engaging broad stakeholderships.
Overview of the Philippine Working Group Process (PWG) in Mining and Sustainable Development

1998: PWG-ESSC as co-convenor for the Cluster of Environment and Indigenous Peoples for the Bishops’-Businessmen’s Conference to review the Mining Act

2001: After change in leadership and threat of FTAA subsided, Civil society gauged the political landscape and the emergence of small scale mining issues presented in Mt. Diwalwal experience

2003: President Macapagal Arroyo announced revitalization of the mining industry; consultations of the National Minerals Policy underway
Overview of the Philippine Working Group Process (PWG) in Mining and Sustainable Development

- Establishment of venues for broader and more participative civil society
- Process provides for a social mechanism where facts and information are laid out better with greater continuity
- Process incorporates the impact of mining on human development and environmental sustainability along with the economic development and employment benefits
Civil Society’s Seven Point Agenda on Mining

- A clear policy to address the issues of legacy mines in the Philippines
- Response to small scale mining in gold rush areas
- Harmonization of policies in the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and with the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)
Civil Society’s Seven Point Agenda on Mining

- Level of structural and governance change required within the DENR-MGB to provide greater awareness to society
- Provision for self-regulation by the mining industry
- Utilization of “law of taxation” as a strategy for compliance
- Provision of adequate information from different groups
Roles of Civil Society in the Philippines

- Least Common Denominator: determine where the most fundamental basis of agreements lay
- Public sector in a central role of providing high level of access for private sector to harness skills and knowledge of participating members
- Sectoral engagements as the long term strategy towards genuine social responsibility and competitiveness
Roles of Civil Society in the Philippines: 13 points inherent in engaging the issue of mining

- Continuing social dialogue
- Critical collaboration and constructive engagement
- Social intervention
- Social profiling and preparation vis a vis risk assessment
- Monitoring
- Conflict management: frameworks for resolution
- Policy implementation
Roles of Civil Society in the Philippines:
13 points inherent in engaging the issue of mining

- Institutional capacity building – government, community and industry
- Social change management
- Formulation of language of code of conduct
- Closing the credibility and information gap through information sharing
- Natural resource management
- Development communication
## Civil Society on Public Sector Roles in CSR: The Dialogue – Collaboration – Partnering Approach

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<th>Activities</th>
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<td>Information Gathering</td>
<td>Social Profiling</td>
<td>Identification of marginalized sectors and communities for proper engagement</td>
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<td>Issues identification</td>
<td>Preliminary risk assessment</td>
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<td>Dialogue / consultation</td>
<td>Conflict Management</td>
<td>Building the basis to make general principles operable</td>
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<td>Critical collaboration</td>
<td>Constructive engagement Monitoring</td>
<td>Better governance through consistency in transparency, accountability and participation</td>
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<td>Partnering</td>
<td>Social Intervention Endorsement Information Sharing Institutional Capacity-Building Formulation of the code of conduct</td>
<td>Government and CS continue to bear the primary responsibility for ensuring health of communities and ecosystems Genuine social responsibility and competitiveness</td>
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Towards greater transparency and accountability in government, industry and civil society

- CSR, as a major cog in civil society process, must transcend the political shifts to better provide society with a consistent and viable mechanism to engage the private sector.
- The issue of materiality in information shared to the public sector is a high priority for all companies seeking the social legitimacy.
- Clarity and genuine responsiveness as key towards substantive and meaningful national discussion in mining and sustainable development.
The Legacy of Mining in the Philippines: Central Visayas

Atlas Consolidated Mining in Toledo City, Cebu
The Legacy of Mining in the Philippines: Atlas Mines in Central Visayas

Toledo City once hosted Asia’s largest and the world’s second biggest copper mine employing 12,000 workers in the 70s.

In 1999, torrential rains trigger the spillage of millions of gallons of contaminated water from the Biga open mine pit to the Sepang Daku River.
The Legacy of Mining in the Philippines: Manila Mining Corp. in Eastern Mindanao

Heine Pit Lake with the collapsed wall (left) that covered the pits remaining ore

Nellie Pit
MMC’s mining record marked by several events such as the failure of its tailings pond #5 and 7 that released approximately 1.9M cubic meters of water and mining waste materials, and operational violations regarding non-compliance to provisions of its ECC.