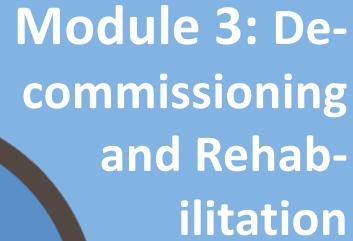
Life Cycle of Large-Scale Mining



A presentation on the stages of the mining cycle and how communities can be *involved*.

Module No. 3

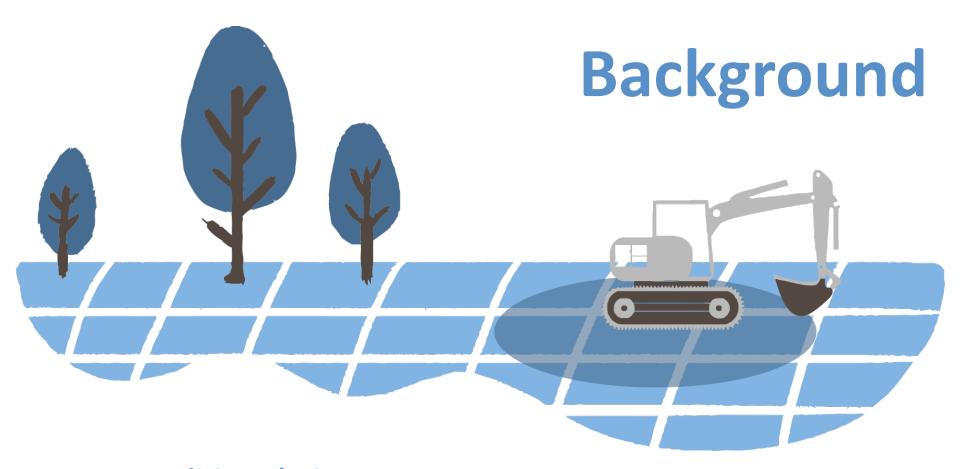




Last Stage of the Mining Cycle





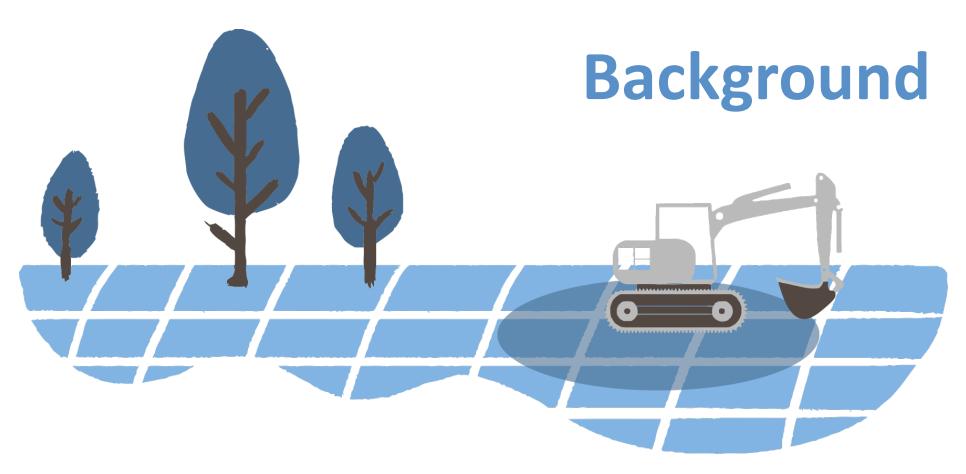


Pre-conditions (prior to mine closure)

- Environmental Protection and Enhancement Plan (EPEP)
 - Includes the Final Mine Rehabilitation and Decommissioning Program (FMR/DP)

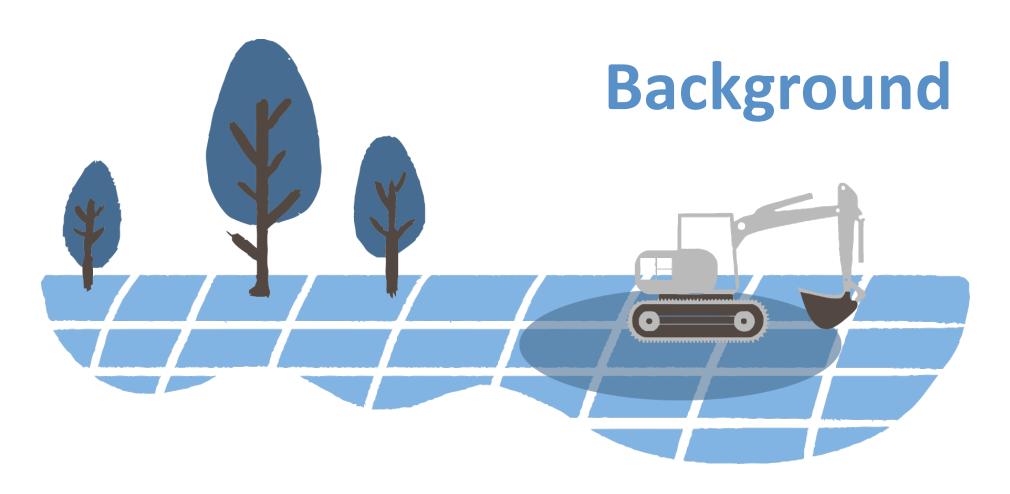


Advocating transparency & accountability in the extractive industry



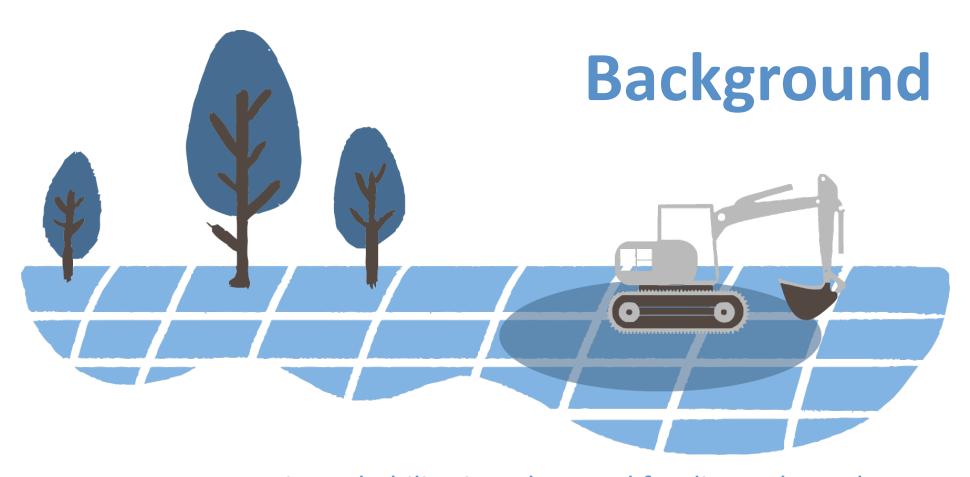
The EPEP and FMRDP are supported by a guarantee funding mechanism collectively known as Contingent Liability and Rehabilitation Fund (CLRF).





The CLRF ensures progressive and sustainable rehabilitation throughout the life of the mine until its closure.





Mine rehabilitation plans and funding only apply to operating mines covered under the Philippine Mining Act (Republic Act 7942) which came into effect in 1995



Decommissioning and Rehabilitation



Implementation of the Final Mine Rehabilitation/
Decommissioning Plan
(FMR/DP) or the Mine Closure Plan

 Utilization of the Final Mine Rehabilitation and Decommissioning Fund (FMRDF)



Decommissioning and Rehabilitation



Implementation of the Final Mine Rehabilitation/
Decommissioning Plan
(FMR/DP) or the Mine Closure Plan

 The FMR/DP should have been updated regularly during the operations phase to reflect the rehabilitation activities already undertaken as well as environmental disturbances that occurred during operations



Decommissioning and Rehabilitation



Implementation of the Final Mine Rehabilitation/
Decommissioning Plan
(FMR/DP) or the Mine Closure Plan

 Involvement of the multipartite monitoring team (MMT) is still crucial









Maintenance of sustainable environmental conditions















Establishment of a functional postdisturbance land use capability















Preservation of downstream freshwater quality





















Preservation of sea water quality & natural habitats for marine life













Prevention of air and noise pollution















Respect for the traditional and/or sustainable management strategies









Develop Occupational Health and Safety Programs













Conduct Environmental Management Education













Ensure Community Participation















Partnership















Institutionalize a Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism



Steps in Final Relinquishment of Rehabilitated Areas





If additional **rehabilitation** is needed, the mining company should provide a **Site Management Plan.**



Issue a **Certificate of Final Relinquishment**





 The FMRDF shall be established as a Trust Fund





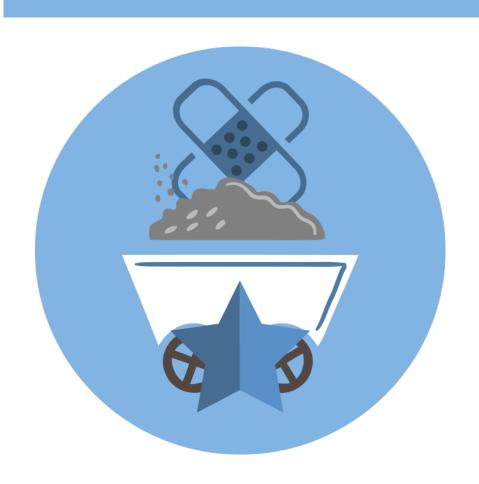
 Cash provisions or deposits shall be made to ensure that the full cost of the approved FMR/DP is accrued before the end of the operating life of the mine.





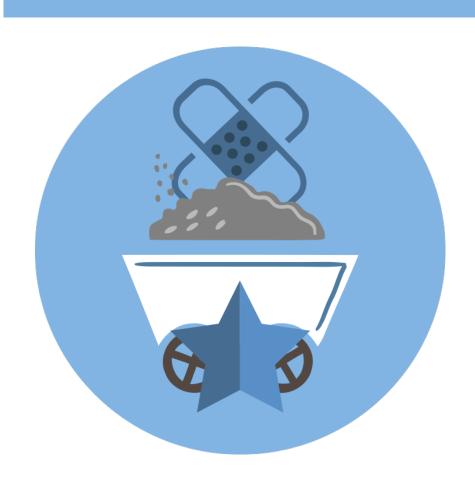
 These annual deposits are determined using a formula taking into account the cost of implementing the FMR/DP and the expected mine life.





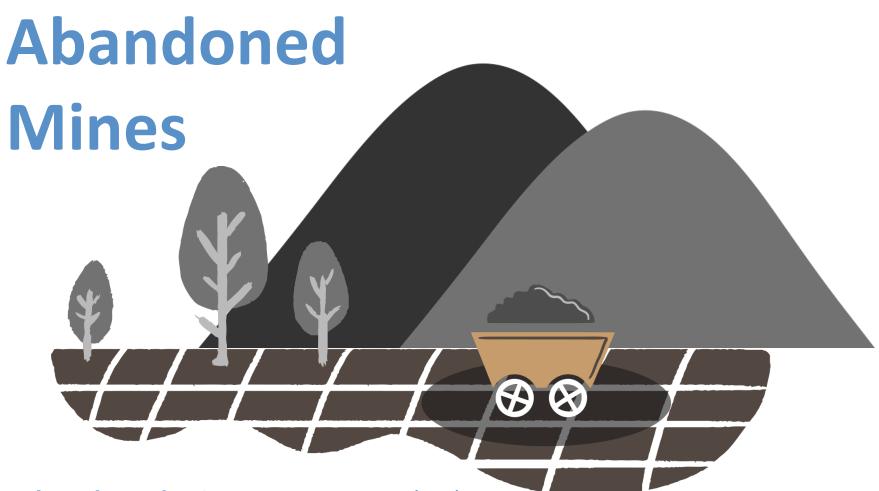
 FMRDF is solely for the implementation of the FMR/DP, hence towards the end of the mining life and NOT during operation stage





 Progressive rehabilitation and other activities under the EPEP/AEPEP cannot be credited to the FMRDF.





Abandoned mines - inactive or closed extraction sites of companies that:

- Went bankrupt
- Suffered from labor and other legal disputes, or
- Were foreclosed by government financial institutions prior to the enactment of the Philippine Mining Act of 1995



Current State of Abandoned Mines (MGB, 2014):

- Abandoned Mines: 31
- Undergoing Rehabilitation: 1
- Not Undergoing Rehabilitation: 30

Risks Posed by Un-rehabilitated Mines





Acknowledgements of the support for materials development from:





