

CIRDI

The Canadian International Resource and Development Institute

An Investment in Responsible Extractive Industries or Another Business Subsidy?

Harmony Foundation of Canada

September 25, 2017



Canadian International Resource and Development Institute (CIRDI)
Investment in Responsible Extractive Industries or Another Business Subsidy?
Executive Summary

CIRDI was created in 2013 “to strengthen” the capacity of developing countries “to govern and manage their natural resources for the benefit of their people”.¹ With close to \$40 million dollars in government funding to autumn 2017 the authors believe the Institute has strayed far from its mandate. Rather than assisting and encouraging Canadian extractive industries to improve their social development, environment and human rights practices to benefit the people of developing countries (as intended) the primary beneficiaries have been the companies themselves. While enjoying more or less complete domination of the Institute’s Board of Directors and Advisory Council, industry’s financial contributions to the Institute has been negligible let alone investment in communities affected by their resource development practices. At the same time, government’s decision to redirect humanitarian aid, traditionally delivered through NGOs, to subsidize industry to meet its own corporate social responsibilities is flawed. Less money is reaching those in need, and corporations and universities have proven to be less effective in delivering aid than NGOs because they often use these funds to serve their own purposes.

This paper addresses some important questions. Is CIRDI respecting its mission and meeting its goals? Is it providing good value to taxpayers? Is it as transparent, collaborative and useful as it needs to be to justify its future? Is its relationship appropriately independent from undue industry influence? Why have other stakeholders been squeezed out of CIRDI’s leadership? The paper also evaluates CIRDI’s governance and projects against its stated goals and objectives.

Finally, this paper makes recommendations whose implementation would help CIRDI restore its intended mission, establish balanced leadership and better serve taxpayers and affected communities in developing countries. If the purpose truly is inclusiveness, sustainability, human rights, transparency and independence, then the Institute needs to re-set its leadership, governance and programming, otherwise the authors recommend that CIRDI be closed.

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An Investment in Responsible Extractive Industries or Another Business Subsidy?

Prepared by the Harmony Foundation of Canada



The Canadian International Resource and Development Institute (CIRDI) was created in 2013 “to strengthen” the capacity of developing countries “to govern and manage their natural resources for the benefit of their people”.²

With close to \$40 million dollars in government funding to date, it’s important to ask: is CIRDI respecting its mission

and meeting its goals? Is it providing good value to taxpayers? Is it as transparent, collaborative and useful as it needs to be to justify its future? Is its relationship appropriately independent from undue industry influence? The following review of CIRDI’s governance and projects evaluates the Institute’s practices against its stated goals, particularly whether it’s primarily benefitting the people of developing countries as intended or Canada’s extractive industries.

Background

CIRDI was founded as a coalition of the University of British Columbia (UBC), Simon Fraser University (SFU) and École Polytechnique de Montréal (EPM), with the unified aim to provide advice and research towards improving extractive industry practices in developing countries. The Institute was established in 2013 under a five-year \$24.6 million contribution agreement with Global Affairs Canada (GAC, then the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development). Early in 2017 the agreement was extended to July 2019 in acknowledgement of a “forecasted shortfall of coalition and partner in-kind contributions”.³ After the initial funding period, CIRDI was intended to sustain itself on contributions from the coalition of partners and industry; so far that has not happened, and there is little to suggest CIRDI will meet this goal by 2019.

Subsequently CIRDI received, beyond the initial \$24.6 million contribution, additional funding from GAC for specific projects, such as \$15 million to support the Ethiopian

² “Who We Are.” *CIRDI*. Web. 4 Aug. 2017.

³ “Who We Are.”

Ministry of Mines, bringing the total contribution by Canadian taxpayers to at least \$40 million so far. According to its website, CIRDI has only received approximately CAD\$470,000⁴ from industry, coalition partners and international development organisations, far less than anticipated. Already, this raises questions about the Institute’s dependency on GAC and ultimately its sustainability. With only two years remaining on its agreement and little growth in industry support, it’s fair to ask if CIRDI will be another self-perpetuating program dependent on ongoing public support.

Readers are reminded that much of this GAC funding previously was used to meet Canada’s international obligations on poverty alleviation, social and economic development, human rights and environmental protection largely through the work of civil society organizations. A review of CIRDI’s projects (see below), indicates that the Institute’s funds are being used to subsidize business in meeting their social and environmental responsibilities. There are legitimate questions about the appropriateness of using public funds in this way. One also wonders why programs that support business are held to a lower standard, receiving ongoing funding regardless of performance. On the other hand, civil society organizations, which are typically much more efficient in the use of resources and more independent of political influence, must commit programs to future self-reliance as part of their government funding agreements.

Values

According to the CIRDI website, the values upon which the Institute operates are “*Respect and Inclusiveness, Sustainable Development, Human Rights, Gender Equality and Indigenous Rights, Integrity and Transparency, and Independence.*”⁵

CIRDI’s values are in the right place, it is our belief that Canadians want our companies to operate at the highest level at home and abroad, to the standards the Institute espouses. However, we question the efficacy of CIRDI or any other non-regulatory agency ensuring the extractive sector adopts these values of transparency, honesty and accountability in its economic, social and environmental practices. While the Institute can advocate for and

⁴ “Funding.” *CIRDI*. Web. 4 Aug. 2017.

⁵ “Vision, Mission, Values.” *CIRDI*. Web. 4 Aug. 2017.

model improved practices, only government can require and enforce higher standards. Self-enforcement has failed.

Canadian mining companies such as Goldcorp, Teck Resources, Barrick Gold, and HudBay Minerals have been repeatedly cited for harm done to the communities, workers and environments for which they are responsible.⁶ Disasters in Canada, like Imperial Metals' documented negligence in preventing and responding to the Mount Polley (BC) tailings pond breach,⁷ exemplify the risky behaviour of the extractive sector. If such misconduct is common in Canada, what are the prospects for responsible behaviour in countries like Mexico, Ethiopia, Senegal and Ecuador where corruption and lower standards for human rights, worker safety and environmental protection exist? Should Canada require an industry-wide code of conduct to prevent such misconduct in Canada and abroad? Allowing practices damaging to public health, worker safety and the environment to continue damages Canada's opportunities and reputation in those countries harmed and around the world. (*For more on the practices of Canadian mining corporations, please see our paper [Canadian Mining Operations Around the World: Respecting People and the Environment](http://harmonyfdn.ca/?page_id=2277).*) http://harmonyfdn.ca/?page_id=2277

CIRDI was created to improve the extractive industry's performance, moving industry to do a better job on public engagement, community development and protecting human rights and the environment. Why then is the Institute being used to buy social license for Canadian companies to do business with foreign governments? If promoting industry, especially with foreign governments, has become CIRDI's mission it should be closed if its commitment to its founding principles and the public good are not immediately restored.

Furthermore, if Canada truly wants its extractive industry to uphold the values CIRDI espouses and to achieve improved performance then provincial and federal governments should stop offloading responsibility for sustainability, human rights, gender equality,

⁶ Moore et al. *In the National Interest? Criminalization of the Land and Environment Defenders in the Americas*. Mining Watch Canada, August 2015.

⁷ Chambers, David. *Post-Mount Polley: Tailings Dam Safety in British Columbia*. Mining Watch Canada. March 2016.

public engagement and transparency onto affected communities and local governments. Instead of giving extractive industries a green light for business as usual, government needs to ensure companies meet their social and environmental responsibilities.

CIRDI Projects

CIRDI's website identifies Five Areas of Focus ⁸

1. Improving public sector governance
2. Strengthening integrated resource management
3. Transforming artisanal and small-scale mining
4. Engaging communities and sharing benefits
5. Building capacity through CIRDI training programs

Examining the fourteen CIRDI projects to date, at least ten include some significant aspect of industry expansion, whether through increasing the capacity of “artisanal small-scale mining” operations or preparing local governments to approve more mining operations (governance). Precious little attention has been given to engaging communities and sharing benefits, and certainly not to building the capacity of communities to deal with companies whose practices are negatively impacting them and the environments they depend on.

In an era where there is much talk of multi-stakeholder project design and implementation, where there is a growing interest in actions towards the common good and where neutral platforms are required to make this possible it is exactly the kind of mission the Institute should embody in both its rhetoric and practice.

To the contrary, it's not a stretch to say that mining companies are the biggest beneficiaries in the ramp-up of the extractive sector these projects help bring about, and Canada continues to be complicit in industry's spotty record dealing with the social and environmental consequences of current practices.

We do not doubt the benefits of teaching miners in Ecuador mercury-free gold recovery methods. It's a laudable pursuit that seems to be good for both the miners and the

⁸ “Who We Are.”

environment. But why does it cost \$700,000 to design a training program and host a workshop? It's a lot of money for a small deliverable.

The workshop held in Ecuador should have been measured not only in terms of how much was spent and who participated but also what knowledge was shared, etc. An assessment to evaluate its impact should have been carried out - that's where we really learn what the value of it was. What was the follow-up? What became of the knowledge shared? How was it applied by others? What results were achieved?

Due to the nature of how projects are initiated, through a request for assistance from local governments⁹, the communities that suffer the most at the hands of industry or government corruption are unable to make direct pleas for the Institute's assistance. This same flaw exists in the terms of reference for Canada's Office of the Extractive Sector Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Counsellor also created by GAC. As a result, communities that need help to deal with the impacts of Canadian extractive industries are obliged to gain the support of the same companies whose practices they are concerned about in order to gain Canadian assistance.

Take the well-documented case of Marlin Mine in Guatemala as an example, where indigenous Mayans have struggled against Goldcorp for over a decade.¹⁰ The government of Guatemala has been complicit in the environmental desecration and egregious labour conditions. If GAC and CIRDI truly wanted to make the most difference in improving industry standards, they would work directly to support communities against the offenders who operate with impunity, neither held to account in-country or at home.

Yet community focused projects make up only a fraction of the \$22.7 million that CIRDI reports has been spent so far. The two most expensive projects to date, carrying a combined budget of over \$18 million (entirely from GAC), are focussed on supporting the national infrastructure overseeing mining in Ethiopia, Senegal and Burkina Faso. These projects aren't focused on improving human rights or community sustainable development. Instead, they're about growing the extractive industry. Why should the bulk of the

⁹ "Projects Overview." *CIRDI*. Web. 4 Aug. 2017.

¹⁰ Woodin, Hayley. "Goldcorp's Marlin mine: a decade of operations and controversy in Guatemala." *Business in Vancouver*, 4 May. 2015.

international development funds provided by Canadian taxpayers be given to build the capacity of foreign resource ministries, to the benefit of well-financed Canadian corporations? It's worth noting that all projects are in countries with Canadian mining company assets.¹¹ An overview of all of CIRDI's projects accompanies this review.

Ultimately, many of CIRDI's projects seem as if they are designed to open doors and provide social license for Canadian mining companies, not to reduce poverty, improve workplace or community conditions, or protect the environment. What these projects do, however, is to promote Canadian companies as responsible partners, which they have proven time and time again is not always the case.

The Institute should be focusing on needs that go unaddressed and un-financed by others. Why provide funds (especially public funds) for the kind of projects extractive companies should be implementing through their economic development or strategic social investment plans? The Institute should be financing projects which educate and strengthen communities and prepare them for constructive engagement with mining companies, whether or not it leads to community acceptance, it creates the conditions that properly allows communities to assess projects in light of their own interests. This could benefit everyone - including the companies themselves. Let's take an example...

Colombia has had multiple public consultations recently on whether local communities want mining projects in their regions. The results have been overwhelmingly negative towards the mining sector, ranging from 92-98% against mining projects.

These communities were subjected to cold surveys with little or no advance consultation or reliable information. Alternatively, the result may have been quite different if a 'neutral organization' (let's assume the Institute could play that role) designed a long-term program informing, educating and working with community members to design a development plan that addressed the potential benefits of mining within their overall outlook and projection. The lack of serious public engagement was quite damaging.

¹¹ "Canadian Mining Assets." *Natural Resources Canada*. 11 Apr. 2017. Web. 4 Aug. 2017.

Governance

CIRDI's independence is also called into question when examining the Institute's governance. Among the board of directors and advisory council are numerous industry representatives, sometimes bringing attachment to companies with questionable records. At the same time, civil society representatives, already a small minority, have been purged from the Board.

Board member Doug Horswill was the vice president of Environment and Public Affairs at Teck Resources, a company cited for repeatedly polluting the Columbia River.^{12 13} Horswill previously chaired the Mining Association of Canada and the Mining Association of British Columbia. Also on the board is Craig Ford, a former executive at Inmet Mining Corporation, one of the companies involved in the Ok Tedi mining disaster.¹⁴ Ford also has served on a number of industry advisory boards. While industry representation is not inherently a problem, the Board decidedly is tilted to its perspective, a situation made more obvious with the elimination of civil society members.

The separate advisory council is made up of ten members, who, to quote the CIRDI website, "participate as individuals rather than as representatives of an organization."¹⁵ However, the rhetoric doesn't square with the reality of the board's industry heavy composition. In a council meant to include "government, industry, academia, NGOs, indigenous communities and international organizations," two members represent mining associations, two serve industry clients (consulting and accounting), and two are from global financing organisations (Inter-American Development Bank and World Bank). The lone NGO representative is RESOLVE, Inc., a conflict resolution organization that itself seems to specialize in paving the way for industry development. Representatives from GAC, Natural Resources Canada and an Indigenous Advocate round off the council. That both the Board and council are dominated by those with professional ties to the mining

¹² "Teck liable for Columbia River clean-up in Washington state, judge rules." *The Globe and Mail*, 15 Dec. 2012.

¹³ "Teck Resources confirms chemical spill into Columbia River in B.C." *Global News*, 2 Feb. 2014.

¹⁴ "One of World's Worst Mine Disasters Gets Worse..." *Mining Watch*, 11 Aug. 1999.

¹⁵ "Governance." *CIRDI*. Web. 4 Aug. 2017.

industry does not inspire confidence in CIRDI's objectivity or ability to meet its expressed goals, most notably their commitments to integrity and independence.

If Canada and CIRDI are serious about alleviating poverty and improving the human rights, worker safety and environmental practices of the mining industry, they would do well to bring in a more diverse and more objective Board and council. CIRDI could benefit from the expertise of NGOs, human rights and environmental groups, and indigenous communities—those who put first the interests of community stakeholders not shareholders. As an institution meant to provide insights and guidance on governance issues to others, the Institute should be committed itself to model good governance. While certainly the stated intentions of the Institute are noble, the real contributions of the projects to date appear questionable and the model on which they are based is flawed.

Although its proclaimed identity is one driven by “Inclusiveness, Integrity, Independence, Indigenous Rights, etc.”, the Institute is better seen as a top-down, bureaucratic, industry-serving organization. Rather than focusing on the job and tax benefits mining yields, we should be looking at mining as capital for multi-stakeholder projects focused on realizing the UN's sustainable development goals.

Recommendations

While CIRDI's stated mission expresses noble intentions, it seems that the Institute is failing to fully live up to its core values of inclusiveness, sustainability, human rights, transparency and independence. There is no reason to believe that these things aren't important to CIRDI, but its industry friendly predisposition is undeniable on the board, council and in its projects. Therefore we encourage the university partners and GAC to undertake a review of the Institute's purpose, effectiveness, governance and priorities. If the purpose fundamentally is to promote the Canadian extractive industries abroad, then GAC, CIRDI and the host universities should be honest and make that clear. However, if the purpose truly is inclusiveness, sustainability, human rights, transparency and independence, then the Institute needs to re-set its leadership, governance and programming and the host universities need to ensure that happens.

We also recommend that CIRDI immediately open its board and advisory council to significant representation of NGOs, in particular, environment, human and indigenous rights advocates. In addition, it will help CIRDI to achieve its goal to include stakeholders from communities that have actually been affected by the current practices of the extractive sector. Civil society groups, meanwhile, bring important on the ground expertise and contacts in the areas of human rights and the environment. Increasing public engagement in governance and all of CIRDI's projects will only help the Institute become more effective and credible force for positive change.

Moreover, we believe that CIRDI must work to secure its financial independence from GAC, as was set out in the Institute's original mandate. After all, Canadian taxpayers should not be expected to foot the bill on an ongoing basis for an Institute assuming responsibilities incumbent on the industry itself. If industry values the work of CIRDI, it needs to step up its financial commitment to the Institute and company efforts to meet corporate social and environmental responsibilities. However, industry funding should not mean that CIRDI serves industry; rather, said funds must be used to benefit the environments, workers and communities impacted by the extractive industries. A recent Harmony Foundation fact-finding trip to Mexico, where Canada has a very significant mining footprint, found a typical industry position that "we provide jobs and pay taxes and the rest is government's responsibility." The relationship between government and industry is so cozy that a recent report on the CSR of Canadian mining companies in Mexico was sponsored by those companies. Does that convey a message of objectivity?

To make impactful changes to the extractive industries it's imperative for Canadian government to put strong regulations in place for Canadian companies abroad and at home, and to stop funding projects that subsidize companies to meet their CSR commitments or gain access to new markets. Buying social license for industry in developing countries should not be the objective of international development funds or academic institutes that should be unreservedly independent.

CIRDI needs to become an arms-length organization that is independent from business. The three host universities need to do a better job to ensure that. While the Institute's projects continue to work to the benefit of Canadian mining corporations, it will be

challenged to put human rights, accountability and sustainability at the forefront. If CIRDI was founded to help improve the lives of people in developing nations, then that must take priority over expanding the reach of industry, regardless of the source of funding.

Everyone will benefit if CIRDI lives up to the standards of transparency and accountability that Canadians expect. CIRDI has the potential to do significant things, and we hope that the Institute will make the necessary changes to promote the values it espouses, not industry's goals. If not, government and the three host universities should dissolve CIRDI and support more effective initiatives devoted to fulfilling Canada's humanitarian responsibilities and commitments in cooperation with the extractive industries, NGOs and other partners.

Accompanied by:

1. Critical Questions in Evaluating CIRDI and Canada's Policies on Canadian Extractive Industries Operating Abroad
2. CIRDI projects overview



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Critical Questions in Evaluating CIRDI and Canada's Policies on Canadian Extractive Industries Operating Abroad

1. Is CIRDI respecting its mission and meeting its goals?
2. Does CIRDI provide good value to taxpayers?
3. Is CIRDI as transparent, collaborative and useful as it needs to be to justify CIRDI's future?
4. Is CIRDI's dependency on GAC a risk to its independence and sustainability? Would it be more appropriate for industry to be the primary funder? Can industry do that while respecting CIRDI's independence?
5. Is it appropriate to use public funds to subsidize business in meeting their social and environmental responsibilities?
6. Why was Canada's international aid budget reallocated from delivery through civil society organizations and people-to-people projects to subsidizing business in meeting their social and environmental responsibilities? Has it helped Canada more effectively achieve its international aid obligations?
7. Is CIRDI being used to buy social license for Canadian companies to do business with foreign governments, instead of moving industry to do a better job on public engagement, community development and protecting human rights and the environment?
8. Can voluntary measures ensure the extractive sector adopts the values of transparency and accountability and protects human rights and the environment, or must government impose standards of practice?
7. Are Canada's extractive industries offloading their social and environmental responsibilities onto affected communities and their local governments?

8. Is Canada complicit in industry's spotty record dealing with the social and environmental consequences of current practices?
 9. Who are the biggest beneficiaries of CIRDI's work? Mining companies, or the people and communities of the developing countries where Canadian companies operate?
 10. What changes in Canadian policy are required to enable communities that need help to deal with the impacts of Canadian extractive industries to gain Canadian assistance without being obliged to gain the support of the same companies whose practices they are concerned?
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11. How can the Institute re-set its leadership, governance and programming to be more effective in meeting its expressed goal to strengthen" the capacity of developing countries "to govern and manage their natural resources for the benefit of their people?
 12. What changes are needed in the composition of the Board of Directors and advisory council to achieve appropriate balance among industry, government and civil society?
 13. How can CIRDI include stakeholders from communities that have actually been affected by the current practices of the extractive sector, including the environment, human rights and indigenous groups?
 14. Is the delivery of international aid through academic institutions effective and efficient?



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Overview of CIRDI's Projects to Date (~September 25, 2017)

Project	Countries	Budget (CAD)	Funders	Summary	Beneficiaries	Delivery Partners	Contact	Years	Completed	Notes
The Rise in Conflict Associated with Mining Operations: What Lies Beneath?	Madagascar, Bolivia, Peru, Tanzania, Ghana	\$338,760	Global Affairs Canada United Nations Development Program (UNDP)	Literature review and analysis of global mining conflicts, field studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governments • Academia • Field practitioners • "Stakeholders" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University of British Columbia • Simon Fraser University • Centre for Responsible Mineral Development • Shinglespit Consultants • Triple R Alliance 	marieluise.ermisch@cirdi.ca	2015-present	No	
Education for the Transformation of Artisanal to Small-scale Mining, Ecuador (TransMAPE)	Ecuador	\$700,000	Global Affairs Canada	Supporting "artisanal and small-scale gold mines" (ASM) to grow and develop, training (including in mercury-free gold recovery), "sustainable action planning"	<p>Direct:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecuador Ministry of Mines • Small-scale miners in Ponce Enriquez and Portovelo-Zaruma <p>Ultimate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mining communities 	Ecuador Ministry of Mines	mikhaela.meznaric@cirdi.ca	Not listed	No	
Blazing the Path to Formalization, Ghana	Ghana	\$189,860	Global Affairs Canada	Helping Ghana develop a plan to formalize ASM and prevent small-scale miners from being exploited by "middlemen and buyers." Includes exploring micro-financing options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ghana Minerals Commission • Small-scale miners • Mining communities in Ghana 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University of Mining and Technology, Twarka • Diamond Development Initiative (DDI) 	mikhaela.meznaric@cirdi.ca	2016-present	No	
Supporting Technical Training for Extractive Industries in Guyana	Guyana	\$313,465	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	"Train the trainers" approach to promoting technical skills and sustainable practices for small-scale Guyanese miners	<p>Direct: Guyana Geology and Mines Commission (GGMC)</p> <p>Indirect: Guyanese artisanal miners, mining communities</p> <p>Ultimate: The people of Guyana, particularly those living in mining regions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guyana Geology and Mines Commission (GGMC) • Department of Natural Resources and the Environment (Guyana) • University of British Columbia 	mikhaela.meznaric@cirdi.ca	2015-2016	Yes	Not listed as funded by Global Affairs Canada
Integrated Management and Governance in Extractives (IMAGinE) Mongolia	Mongolia	\$310,597	Global Affairs Canada	Workshop series aimed to strengthen the capacity of Mongolian International Cooperation Fund target country mining sector stakeholders to improve governance practices for the sustainable development of the mining sector.	<p>Direct:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil society • Academia • Delegates from target International Cooperation Fund countries <p>Ultimate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mongolian national government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mongolian Ministry of Foreign Affairs • Natural Resource Governance Institute (Mongolia and Myanmar offices) • University of Central Asia • Oslo Center • Mining Policy Group LLC • Centerra Gold 	marieluise.ermisch@cirdi.ca	2016-present	No	
Capacity-building for multi-level governance of ASM in Indonesia	Indonesia	\$179,670	Global Affairs Canada	Technical assistance for Indonesian government to formalize the ASM sector to prevent environmental destruction (Mercury use and deforestation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Miners • Indonesian governments (district, provincial, national) • Indonesian people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University of Edinburgh • Yayasan Tambuhak Sinta (YTS) • University of Palangkaraya • Central Kalimantan Provincial Government • Association for Community Miners Indonesia (APRI) • Blacksmith Institute 	mikhaela.meznaric@cirdi.ca	Not listed	No	
Needs Assessment and Action Plan for a Minerals Audit Division, Kenya	Kenya	\$150,000	Global Affairs Canada	Compiling a needs assessment for minerals auditing in Kenya, and creating an action plan for the Ministry of Mining to develop a stronger auditing process	<p>Direct: Kenya Ministry of Mining</p> <p>Indirect: Stakeholders, including civil society and mining companies</p> <p>Ultimate: The people of Kenya</p>	Kenya Ministry of Mining	mikhaela.meznaric@cirdi.ca	2015-2016	Yes	Additional funding was awarded by GAC for this specific project, separate from the original 24 million in funding to CIRDI.
The Relationship Between Local Procurement Strategies of Mining Companies & Their Regulatory Environments, Namibia and South Africa	South Africa and Namibia	\$198,365	Global Affairs Canada	Research examines the efficacy of regulations that incentivize mining companies to purchase local goods and services, instead of brining in foreign workers and supplies.	<p>Direct:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mining regulators in South Africa and Namibia <p>Indirect:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other mining regulators in Sub-Saharan Africa • Current and future Sub-Saharan African local-supplier businesses • Current and future mining companies operating in Sub-Saharan Africa 	<p>Engineers Without Borders Canada</p> <p>With contributions from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEF Canada Ltd. • Norman B. Keevil Institute of Mining Engineering, UBC 	cecilia.gruber@cirdi.ca	2016-2017	Yes	

Overview of CIRDI's Projects to Date (~September 25, 2017)

Health Impact Assessment Learning and Development Program, Mongolia	Mongolia	\$216,000	Global Affairs Canada	Establishing a program to build capacity in the public health sector regarding the extractive industry, "to contribute to social and economic growth and sustainable development."	Direct: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mongolian government • Universities • Civil society Indirect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mongolians living in mining regions • Other low- and middle-income countries Ultimate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People of Peru with particular focus on Lima, Áncash and Cusco 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simon Fraser University • Canadian Coalition for Global Health Research (CCGHR) • World Health Organization • Habitat HIA • Mongolian Health Ministry • Mongolian National Health Sciences University 	dilworth@sfu.ca	2015	Yes		
Education and Research for Integrated Water Management in Peru	Peru	\$608,000	Global Affairs Canada	Developing a Certificate program in Integrated Water Resources Management; National workshop "to support citizen participation in environmental monitoring in Peru's mining regions" Second workshop "to discuss gender issues in mining with an emphasis on the use of water resources" Case study on the Cerro Verde mine's development of a wastewater treatment plant, with the goal to show "how mining can contribute to sustainable development."	Direct: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peru National Water Authority (ANA) Indirect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other government agencies • Local governments from Peru's Áncash and Cusco regions • NGOs & citizens participating in environmental monitoring committees • University professors and researchers in Lima, Áncash and Cusco Ultimate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People of Peru with particular focus on Lima, Áncash and Cusco 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú (PUCP) • Grupo de Diálogo Minero y Desarrollo Sostenible • Futuro Sostenible 	andre.xavier@cirdi.ca	2016-present	No		
Supporting the Ministry of Mines (SUMM) Ethiopia	Ethiopia	\$15,000,000	Global Affairs Canada	Strengthening the management and capacity of Ethiopia's Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Natural Gas to enable the growing extractive industry. Includes establishing a licensing system, project management, and developing frameworks and structures.	Direct: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officials and staff of the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Natural Gas • Geological Survey of Ethiopia Indirect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholders including men and women, community members, artisanal miners Ultimate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The citizens of Ethiopia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Natural Gas, including several directorates and regional offices • Geological Survey of Ethiopia 	cecilia.gruber@cirdi.ca	2016-2021	No	Additional funding was awarded by GAC for this specific project, separate from the original 24 million in funding to CIRDI.	
Natural gas projects and local community development in Tanzania	Tanzania	\$49,900	Global Affairs Canada	Included a survey, workshop and a forthcoming academic article on natural gas development in the Mtwara District, and how these projects impact "the social and cultural fabric of rural communities."	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Academic research community • Government of Tanzania • Communities in the gas-producing region of Mtwara 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University of British Columbia • University of Dar es Salaam 	marieluse.ermisch@cirdi.ca	2016-present	No		
Program for Strengthening the Governance of the Extractive Sector in West Africa	Burkina Faso, Senegal	\$3,213,000	Global Affairs Canada	Program activities are: 1. Approving a strategy document for developing an integrated extractive sector within the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA) 2. Assisting Senegal to adopt a Sectoral Development Policy Letter (LPSD) and an Implementation Plan (PMO) 3. Creating a Master's Program on Environment and Mining Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government of Senegal • University of Cheikh Anta Diop, Dakar, Senegal • University of Ouaga I, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso • West African Economic and Monetary Union 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • École Polytechnique Montréal • West African Economic and Monetary Union • Government of Senegal • University of Cheikh Anta Diop, Dakar, Senegal • University of Ouaga I, Ouagadougou • Burkina Faso 	None listed	2016-present	No		
Co-Laboratorio Perú	Peru	\$1,236,156	Global Affairs Canada	Listed themes are: Collaborative governance "Inclusive economy" for women, youth and indigenous people "Inclusive universities" to get academic involvement in development work, research and partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Servicio Nacional de Certificación Ambiental para las Inversiones Sostenibles • Ministerio de la Mujer y Poblaciones Vulnerables • Stakeholders and citizens of Arequipa • (Government officials, community leaders, youth, students, faculty members, entrepreneurs, women and Indigenous groups) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beedie School of Business, SFU • Ministerio del Ambiente • Ministerio de Energía y Minas • Servicio Nacional de Certificación Ambiental para las Inversiones Sostenibles • El Ministerio de la Mujer y Poblaciones Vulnerables • Universidad Católica San Pablo • Universidad del Pacífico 	kristina_henriksson@sfu.ca	Not listed	No		
TOTAL (CAN):		\$22,703,773									