



Organizations and projects referred to in the podcast series

IGF – Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development <https://www.igfmining.org/>

The IGF originated at the United Nations (UN) 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, South Africa. UN members with an interest in mining took action to raise awareness about the mining sector's importance for social and economic development, the value of minerals for modern living, and the need to enhance contributions from mining. With support from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Division for Development (UNCTAD), the participant nations held two preparatory meetings at the Palais des Nations in Geneva in 2003 and 2004. The IGF was launched in February 2005, with 25 countries as founding members. The first Annual General Meeting (AGM) was hosted by UNCTAD at the Palais des Nations. The Government of Canada was the founding host of the IGF Secretariat, and it administered its operations for 10 years through Global Affairs Canada and Natural Resources Canada. At the 2010 AGM, IGF member countries ratified the cornerstone Mining Policy Framework (MPF), a compendium of best practices that support good governance in mining.

<https://www.igfmining.org/country-support/mining-policy-framework/> IGF works with governments to advance their sustainable development goals with effective laws, policies, and regulations for the mining sector, and helps governments take action to develop inclusive and gender-equitable practices, optimize financial benefits, support livelihoods, and safeguard the environment. The scope of work covers the full mining life cycle, from exploration to mine closure, and projects of all sizes, from artisanal mining to large-scale operations.

International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) <https://www.iisd.org/>

The International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) is an independent think tank founded in 1990 working to shape and inform international policy on sustainable development governance. The institute has three offices in Canada - Winnipeg, Ottawa, and Toronto, and one office in Geneva, Switzerland. IISD's founding followed from the United Nations General Assembly in 1988 at which then-Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney announced plans to "establish a centre which will promote internationally the concept of environmentally sustainable development." IISD is one of the world's

leading independent policy and action research organizations with the mission to build a fairer, more sustainable world, using evidence, action and influence in partnership with others.

Alliance for Responsible Mining - <https://www.responsiblemines.org/en/>

The Alliance for Responsible Mining (ARM) was established in 2004 and is a leading global expert on artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM). ARM works to transform the ASM sector into a socially and environmentally responsible activity, while improving the quality of life of artisanal miners, their families and communities.



PDAC (Prospectors & Developers Association of Canada) - <https://pdac.ca>

Global Energy, Minerals and Markets Dialogue (GEMM) - <https://gemm.ca/gemm-dialogues/>

The GEMM Dialogue initiative was, in effect, an outgrowth of MMSD which had contemplated that there should be a continuing place for engagement between the industry and stakeholder and indigenous communities downstream of the final report. In fact it was referenced in one of the recommendations in the final report. Glenn Sigurdson kept alive in his mind the importance of building an initiative in that spirit that could in effect start moving the dial forward in terms of the direct engagement between the various communities of interest not just locally but globally. Under his leadership and with his colleague Jessica Bratty, and the support of Jim Cooney, in association with the Wosk Center for Dialog (Simon Fraser University) , what would become a global set of dialogues that engaged over 500 People Would Take Pl. over the years 2012 to 2018. Glenn Sigurdson led efforts to build a funding base for the dialogues to make it possible to bring in people from Latin America and Africa participate in the dialogues with the result that a very broad-based representation was present. A fundamental tool that was developed in this effort by Glenn Sigurdson and Jessica Bratty was a 55 minute video that brought into life the players and actors in a simulation of a mining property from 1974 as a junior, to 2014 as a major. The Mining Association of Canada was a significant player in this effort as was Resolve, Inc. The first dialogue in 2011-2012 was with respect to Mexico and a second one was held shortly thereafter with respect to the Ruge Report. In succeeding years these dialogues took on a much more robust platform, and included contributions from Luke Danielson.

World Resources Institute <https://www.wri.org/>

The World Resources Institute (WRI) is a global research non-profit organization established in 1982 with funding from the MacArthur Foundation under the leadership of James Gustave Speth. WRI studies sustainable practices for business, economics, finance and governance, with the purpose of better supporting human society in six areas: food, forests, water, energy, cities, and climate.^[9] The institute's flagship report series is the *World Resources Report*, each of which deals with a different topic. WRI encourages initiatives for monitoring, data analysis, and risk assessment, including global and open source projects. WRI has maintained a 4 out of 4 stars rating from Charity Navigator since 1 October 2008.

World Summit for Sustainable Development in Johannesburg (2002)
<https://www.un.org/en/conferences/environment/johannesburg2002>

Environmental Defense Fund (EDF) <https://www.edf.org/>

Conservation International <https://www.conservation.org/>



RESOLVE

<https://www.resolve.ngo/>

RESOLVE is an NGO that targets gaps on the most important global problems, where others aren't working, conflict is intractable, or an issue is stuck. RESOLVE convenes with purpose to solve disputes, creates innovations and solutions that inspire and rally partners, and scales and sustains those that work. Stephen D'Esposito is the President and CEO of RESOLVE and Regeneration. Glenn Sigurdson is the Emeritus Chair of the Board of Trustees for RESOLVE.

Regeneration (a RESOLVE Initiative)

<https://www.regeneration.enterprises/>

Regeneration was created by RESOLVE, an international nonprofit that uses an uncommon blend of ingenuity and grit to solve disputes and the most challenging problems facing people and the planet. Regeneration uses earnings from the sale of responsibly sourced minerals and reinvests them to help fund habitat restoration and transform former mine sites into ecological and community assets.

Regeneration is a social enterprise that converts mine waste into responsible minerals and turns degraded lands into ecological and community assets. RESOLVE works in partnership with local and Indigenous communities, governments, sustainable brands, and strategic business partners in the mining, technology, and remediation and restoration sectors.

International Labor Organization (ILO) 169. Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989

https://normlex.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C169

International Development Research Centre (IDRC) <https://www.idrc-crdi.ca/en> and the **Mining Policy Research Initiative (MPRI)** <https://idl-bnc-idrc.dspacedirect.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/aacdfd55-32c8-4c5c-9401-5f0b34b7a483/content>

The Mineral Policy Research Initiative (MPRI) was commissioned by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) to promote sustainable development in mining in Latin America. Luke Danielson was appointed its first director. MPRI was created in response to an increase in social and environmental concerns arising from the boom in mining investment in Latin America in the 1990s. The Initiative was conceived initially as a multi-stakeholder driven research program that would build consensus among and derive support from receptive sectors of the mining industry, NGOs, and governments. MPRI received core funding from IDRC and was expected to raise much of its project budget from outside sources and through cooperation with IDRC's program initiatives.

Mineral Policy Center (became Earthworks in 2004)



Bruntland Report - <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/5987our-common-future.pdf>

“Our Common Future,” also known as the Brundtland Report, was published in October 1987 by the United Nations through the Oxford University Press. This publication was in recognition of Gro Harlem Brundtland, former Norwegian Prime Minister and Chair of the World Commission on Environment and Development.

Earthworks - <https://earthworks.org/>

Earthworks is established in part to “fight mining injustice”, believing that: New mining should be the last resort for supplying minerals, not the first, and that Mining should occur only with community consent and the strongest health, environmental, and human rights protections.

Oxfam- <https://www.oxfam.org/en>

Oxfam is a British-founded confederation of 21 independent non-governmental organizations, focusing on the alleviation of global poverty, founded in 1942 and led by Oxfam International.

The Copper Mark - <https://coppermark.org/>

The Copper Mark is the leading assurance framework to promote responsible practices across the copper, molybdenum, nickel and zinc value chains. We work with companies and organizations throughout these metals’ value chains to enable them to better understand and meet the increasing demands for independently verified responsible practices, and to contribute positively to sustainable development.

World Gold Council [Responsible Gold Mining Principles (RGMPs)]

<https://www.gold.org/industry-standards/responsible-gold-mining>

Aluminum Association - <https://www.aluminum.org/sustainability>

Aluminium Stewardship Initiative <https://aluminium-stewardship.org/>

Society of Professionals in Dispute Resolution – part of the International Mediation Institute <https://imimediation.org/member/society-of-professionals-in-dispute-resolution/>

Mediation Institute -

https://www.americanbar.org/groups/dispute_resolution/about/sponsorship/mediation-institute/

Rio Declaration (1992)

<https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n92/836/55/pdf/n9283655.pdf>



Rio (Earth Summit) Conference 1992

<https://www.un.org/en/conferences/environment/rio1992>

Equator Principles - <https://equator-principles.com/>

The Equator Principles (EPs) are intended to serve as a common baseline and risk management framework for financial institutions to identify, assess and manage environmental and social risks when financing Projects.

International Finance Corporation - <https://www.ifc.org/en/home>

IFC is the largest global development institution focused on the private sector in developing countries. By encouraging growth, IFC advances economic development, creates jobs and improves the lives of people.

World Bank - <https://www.worldbank.org/en/home>

The World Bank Group works in every major area of development. We provide a wide array of financial products and technical assistance, and we help countries share and apply innovative knowledge and solutions to the challenges they face.

Center for Settlement Studies (Canada) (ceased to function in 1976)

At a meeting in 1966, a group representing several departments of the University of Manitoba expressed a common interest in an interdisciplinary approach to the problems associated with human settlement. Their concern focused primarily on the communities of western and northern Canada. The Centre for Settlement Studies was formed in 1967 with John E. Page as first Director. Believing that the social and economic problems associated with human settlement might be a limiting factor in the settlement of Canada's northern communities, Page made this topic the first major focus of research. By 1974, the Centre had reached its peak of activity.

<https://digitalcollections.lib.umanitoba.ca/islandora/object/uofm%3Asettlementstudies>

Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights -

<https://www.voluntaryprinciples.org/>

In 2000, companies, governments and NGOs engaged in a dialogue to address security-related human rights abuses and violations. As a collective effort, the Voluntary Principles were developed and later became a globally recognized standard. The Voluntary Principles Initiative promotes the principles and its implementation by members from three pillars: corporate, government, and NGO.

Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) - <https://eiti.org/>

We believe that a country's natural resources belong to its citizens. Our mission is to promote understanding of natural resource management, strengthen public and corporate governance and accountability, and provide the data to inform



policymaking and multi-stakeholder dialogue in the extractive sector. By becoming a member of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), countries commit to disclose information along the extractive industry value chain – from how extraction rights are awarded, to how revenues make their way through government and how they benefit the public. Through participation in the EITI, more than 50 countries have agreed to a common set of rules governing what has to be disclosed and when – the EITI Standard.

Institute for Responsible Mining Assurance (IRMA) - <https://responsiblemining.net/>

Mining, Minerals and Sustainable Development Project (MMSD) -

<https://www.iied.org/mining-minerals-sustainable-development-mmsd>

The Mining, Minerals and Sustainable Development Project (MMSD) was a research project looking at how the mining and minerals sector could contribute to the global transition to sustainable development.

United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People (2007)

https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/wp-content/uploads/sites/19/2018/11/UNDRIP_E_web.pdf

National Round Table of the Economy and the Environment (Canada)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Round_Table_on_the_Environment_and_the_Economy

The Round Table initiative began in 1991 under the leadership of Barry Stuart, who was a member of the executive committee of the National Roundtable, and he engaged in the leadership of that national initiative Glenn Sigurdson and Jerry Cormick. This brought together a combined negotiation across all of the provincial roundtables that had been established with multi stakeholder constituencies in the period following the release of the World commission on the environment and the subsequent establishment in Canada of the National Roundtable on the environment and the economy. This inspired roundtables being established in each province. The negotiation process involved more than 500 people that reflected representation from each of these roundtables. Jerry Cormick and I delivered training programs in support of this negotiation process across the country. Under the leadership of Barry Stuart and the support of Jerry Cormick and Glenn Sigurdson, the book “Building consensus for a sustainable future : guiding principles” was published in August 1993. <https://publications.gc.ca/site/eng/9.815917/publication.html>. In 1996, a working guide to the use of consensus building in developing the policies and in implementing the programs and projects necessary to achieve a sustainable environment, economy and society was produced “Building consensus for a sustainable future : putting principles into practice,” authored by Jerry Cormick et al.

<https://publications.gc.ca/site/eng/9.646455/publication.html>



Environmental Law Foundation <https://www.envirolaw.org/>

We believe in protecting the environment, communities, and consumers against harmful toxics. Our work consistently improves environmental quality for those most at risk by providing access to information, strategies and enforcement of environmental, toxics, and community right-to-know laws.

Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) - <https://www.globalreporting.org/>

North-South Institute - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North-South_Institute

Whitehorse Initiative - <https://idl-bnc-idrc.dspacedirect.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/0385879d-2f0c-41f6-8e5b-6e24d1cd45d0/content>

This initiative brought together leaders from industry, government, First Nations peoples, labor, and environmental representatives to address key issues. The initiative concluded in 2010 when the association began operating under a strategy called Towards Sustainable Mining (TSM).

UN Global Compact - <https://unglobalcompact.org/>

Our Ambition is to: Accelerate and scale the global collective impact of business by upholding the Ten Principles and delivering the SDGs through accountable companies and ecosystems that enable change. To make this happen, the UN Global Compact supports companies to: 1) Do business responsibly by aligning their strategies and operations with [Ten Principles](#) on human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption; and 2) Take strategic actions to advance [broader societal goals](#), such as the [UN Sustainable Development Goals](#), with an emphasis on collaboration and innovation.

Global Battery Alliance (GBA) - <https://www.globalbattery.org/>

A partnership of 170+ businesses, governments, academics, industry actors, international and non-governmental organizations, the GBA mobilizes to ensure that battery production not only supports green energy, but also safeguards human rights and promotes health and environmental sustainability.

Harvard Negotiation Project -

https://www.pon.harvard.edu/category/research_projects/harvard-negotiation-project/

Minimata Disaster

[https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(06\)67944-0/fulltext#:~:text=The%20tragedy%20visited%20on%20Minamata,the%20people%20who%20ate%20them](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(06)67944-0/fulltext#:~:text=The%20tragedy%20visited%20on%20Minamata,the%20people%20who%20ate%20them)