Social Impacts of Mine Closure Lessons from the South African Platinum Belt

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Mining Dialogues 360°

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Mining Dialogues 360°?

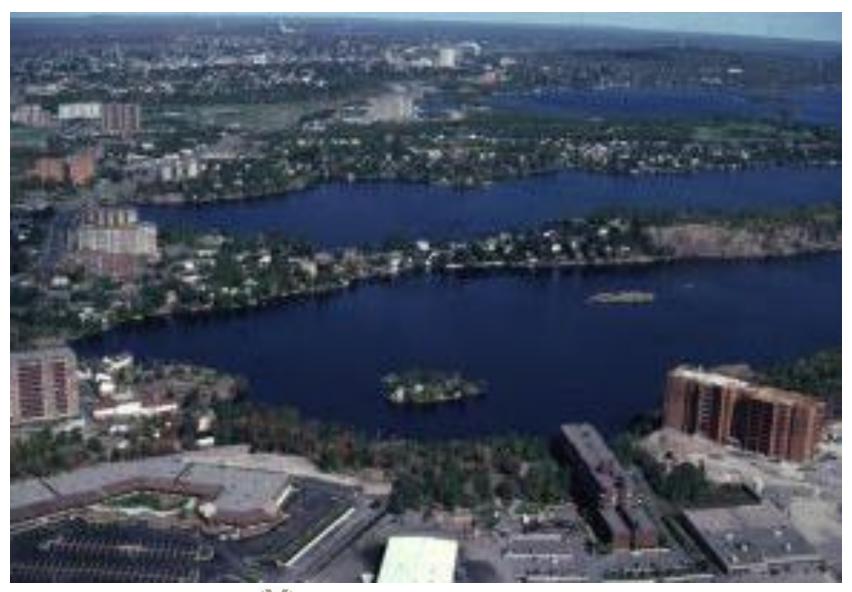
 Focused on the socio-economic issues arising from the mining sector

 Using collaborative multi-stakeholder engagement

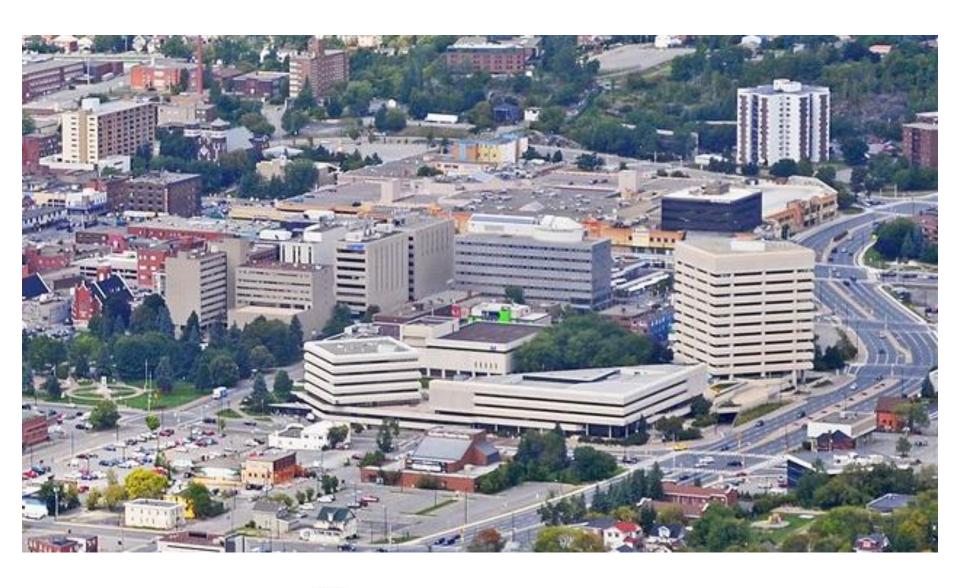
Neutral, non-partisan, safe space for dialogue

And evidence-based research



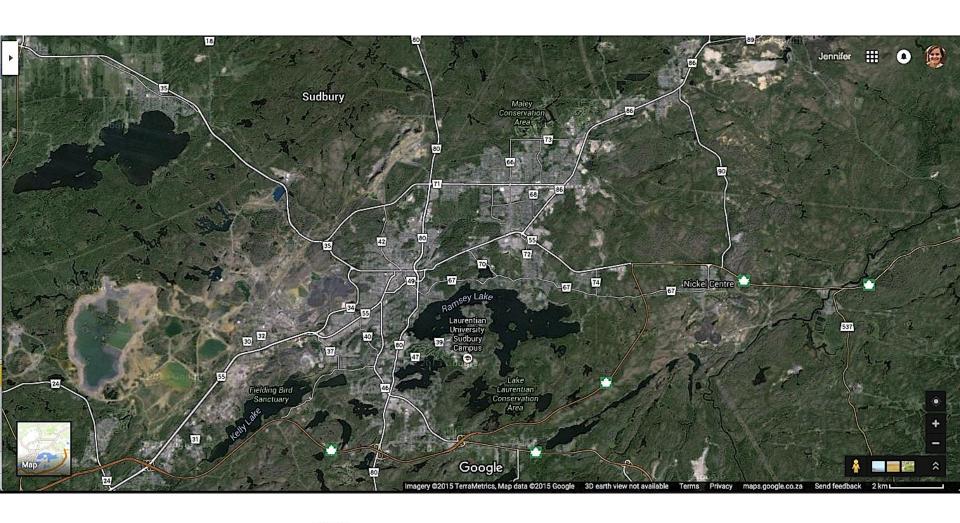








Sudbury - Ontario, Canada





The Platinum Belt - South Africa





City of Rustenburg





MINING DIALOGUES 360°

Social Surveys Africa





Social Surveys Africa

Existing social programs around mine closure assume that:

Economic alternatives exist

- The State provides an effective safety net and functioning over-sight mechanism
- There is an existing level of social resilience



Current reality Economic alternatives don't exist

Mine closes - community collapses

- Dependence on mine worker wages for income in local and labour sending areas
- Local economy not diversified
- Hard to diversify economy after mines leave: skills follow mines, loss of market



The Effect is much larger than the local economy



Every 1000 mineworkers = support 27 000 dependents

Current Reality No effective public safety net

 Local municipalities are dependent on minebased taxes / income – no public sector cushion

Impoverished municipalities unable to provide basic infrastructure and services

Lack of capacity in the private sector











Current reality No existing level of social resilience

Low levels of education

- High levels of long-term health problems
- Low levels of social cohesion

 Gender and family dynamics impacted by the shift system and migrant labour



Reality after mine closure

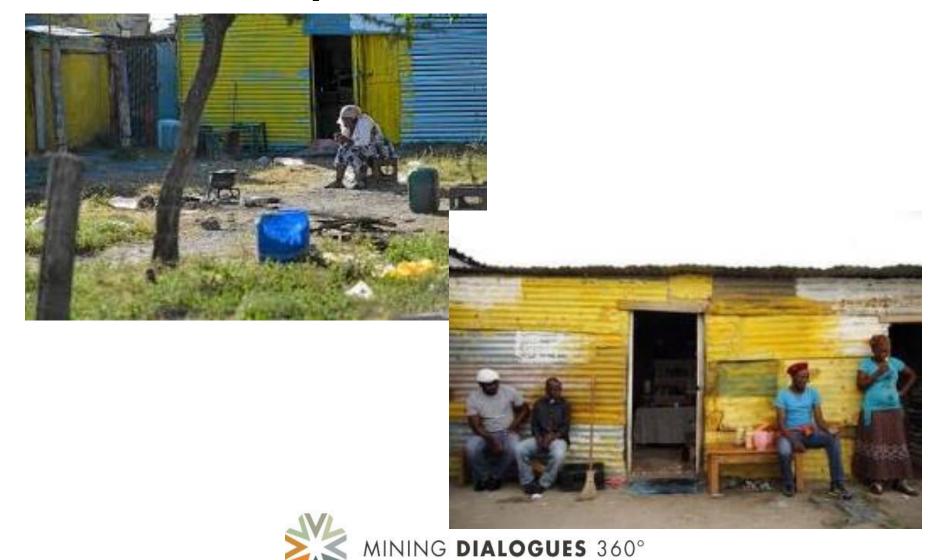
- Huge environmental impacts: sterile land
- No clean up: no funding and not enforced
- Health impacts: reduced services
- Break-down of family dynamics
- Ghost towns and abandoned children







Reality after mine closure The experience of women



Present men doesn't necessarily mean coherent family structure

- Unemployed men at home hinder women's capacity to earn side income – piece work
- Increased levels of domestic violence
- Increased risk of HIV, sexually transmitted disease
- Decreased access to medication
- Increased child neglect



Why is Action Urgent?

 Millions of people live in mining communities and multi-millions are dependent on them

 Near-mining communities have almost no voice in labour debates, government and corporate plans

 Highly vulnerable to shocks - strikes, sectoral downturn, retrenchments

Fuel for unrest: labour, political, social



Instruments usually available to intervene aren't there

- Economic alternatives don't currently exist
- The State does not provide an effective safety net

There is not an existing level of social resilience

Existing paradigms need to be broken



What can we do in Africa?

Build up strategic strengths in each sector:

- ☐ In communities find specific ways of building resilience
- Within the state find specific interventions for capacity building
- Within the private sector, find different ways of creating collaboration for impact

 Pull together the 3 sectors in a detailed manner to function effectively



THANK YOU

