

**MINING, CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND COMMUNITIES IN  
LIMPOPO PROVINCE: THE CASE STUDY OF MOGALAKWENA LOCAL  
MUNICIPALITY.**

**BY**

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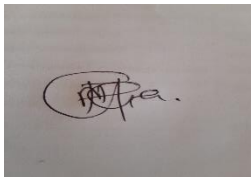
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## DECLARATION

I, **MABOLOKA JONAS CHIPA**, declare that the mini-dissertation “**MINING, CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND COMMUNITIES IN LIMPOPO PROVINCE: THE CASE STUDY OF MOGALAKWENA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY**” hereby submitted by me for the qualification of **MASTERS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**, at the University of the Free State, is my own independent work and that I have not previously submitted the same work for a qualification at another institution of higher education.

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MABOLOKA JONAS CHIPA

30 November 2021

Date

## **ABSTRACT**

The current study scrutinised the positive and negative effects of the communities closer to the Anglo-American Platinum Mine (AAMP) in Limpopo Province, Mogalakwena Local Municipality. A qualitative approach was applied to this study, and respondents were selected through crucial informants. The researcher also used a semi-structured interview method. Currently, the mining policies introduced in South Africa, such as the Mineral and Petroleum Resource Act No 28 of 2002 (MPRDA), as well as other mining sector policies. The study also discussed the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 and emphasised that the mining right cannot be issued without the Environmental Impact Assessment Study (EIA). NEMA was amended during 2014 where the South African Government proposed that the mining companies should put finances aside for the rehabilitation of the land. Broad-Based Socio-Economic Empowerment (BBSE) was introduced to redress the issue of the past. The MPRDA also redressed and developed the mining sector by introducing the Social Labour Plan (SLP). The SLP guidelines also clarify the mining industry about the development and improvement of the local economy. Human resource development primarily focuses on increasing mining skills. The mining charter also introduced the procurement plan divided into three levels: consumables, capital goods, and services. Research revealed that the Ga-Mapela communities were significantly provided with social infrastructures by the AAMP. The AAMP employed the local community who have matric certificates with mathematics and physical sciences. Direct traditional community leaders from different Ga-Mapela villager's asked the AAMP to develop a gravel main road. However, they were referred to government. Ga-Mapela communities also experience the adverse effects of AAMP mining activities. Those negative effects include noise and dust during blasting, disturbing the community, and cracking houses. The natural resources were also affected, especially the local river water and groundwater. The community noted the changing taste of groundwater, while the animals died after drinking the river water. Mountains and graveyards are negatively affected by AAMP mining activities. The AAMP employed a few communities due to requirements. When the youth realised the AAMP has a prerequisite before hiring, they mobilised themselves and protested. During the expansion, the AAMP informed paramount chiefs and community forums, excluding direct local traditional leaders, which caused the protests. The study recommends that the AAMP create friendship with local communities, reduce the health hazard and protect the environment and biodiversity. Government and AAMP should work together in the development of the local

economy and generate employment for the local community. However, intensive research should be conducted by the AAMP before implementing any development to the community.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS / ACRONYMS**

AAPM	Anglo American Platinum Mine.
ABET	Adult Bases Education and Training
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
BBBEE	Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment
COVID 19	Corona Virus Disease pandemic started during the late 2019.
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility.
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
DMR	Department of Mineral Resource.
DMRE	Department of Mineral Resource and Energy
EA	Environmental Analysis
FET	Further Education and Training
GCIS	Government Communication Information System
GoGTA	Department of Corporative Governance and Traditional Affairs
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICMM	International Council on Mining and Metals
IDP	Integrated Development Plan.
IMF	International Monetary Found
LDH	Limpopo Department of Health.
MLM	Mogalakwena Local Municipality.
MPRDA	Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002(Act No. 28 of 2002)
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998)
NGO	Non-Government Organisation.
PDC	Previous Disadvantage Communities

PGDS	Provincial Growth and Development Strategy.
SETA	Sector Education and Training Authority.
SLP	Social Labour Plan contemplated in section 23 of the MPRDA.
SMMEs	Small, Medium, and Micro Enterprises.
STATSSA	Statistic South Africa.

# CHAPTER 1

## SETTING THE SCENE

### 1.1 Introduction

Mining is one of Africa's most important sectors, as it generates large-scale employment. African economies benefit from foreign exchange associated with mining. Africa has at least 30 percent of the global mineral resources. This includes 30 percent of gold, 60 percent of cobalt, and 70 percent of platinum (Abuya, 2008). The African continent annually produces at least 205,056 tons of coal, 67,308 tons of nickel, 29,174 tons of iron, and 595,507 kg of gold (Abuya, 2008). Currently, South Africa is a significant international mineral producer of gold, coal, iron ore, and platinum. The South African mineral sector contributes at least R400 billion to the local Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Currently, the mining sector employs 410 000 people and contributes R34.7 billion in South African value-added tax (Chamber of Mines of South Africa, 2020).

The mining industry can potentially improve the lives of people, especially in rural areas. Yet, the relationships between mining and surrounding communities are often fragile. Most mines use CSR as the primary tool to access the social license to operate or reduce opposition to mining (Hilson, 2012). In addition, South African legislation has made provision that mining companies develop SLPs and dovetail these with IDPs.

Globally, the human rights movement and indigenous people have actively resisted mining activities. Mining often harms the environment and the health of local people. Mining often increases in-migration to mining shafts (Hilson, 2012). This influx of people could have adverse effects like the transmission of diseases to the local communities. In rural areas, mining can affect subsistence agriculture and livelihoods. Evidence shows that mining creates food insecurity in rural communities (Chinguno, 2013; Hilson, 2002). Furthermore, the mining industry affects land ownership patterns, which is essential for mining.

## **1.2 The research problem**

Mining companies often use CSR to develop the local communities. However, CSR often fails in its mandate (Mabuza, Msesane & Kwata, 2010; Bice, 2013). Currently, there is concern that the CSR of Anglo-American Platinum Mine (AAPM) in the Ga-Mapela area and Mogalakwena Local Municipality (MLM) is not addressing the community needs. Ga-Mapela faces challenges, such as social infrastructure development, a high unemployment rate, poor access to clean water, poor housing, and the in-migration of people. However, the CSR, by many mining companies, does not adequately address the community challenges (Mnwana, 2015). Many people in the Ga-Mapela communities depend on social grants from government (Farrell, Hamann & Mackres, 2012). Furthermore, only 68 percent of the population are literate, and most people only have primary education. The unemployment rate in the MLM is 40,2 percent and the youth unemployment rate is 51,7 percent (Stats SA, 2016).

The AAPM relocated communities, due to mine expansion. Currently, many villagers in Ga-Mapela cannot practice subsistence agriculture, since AAPM activities use the land. Rural communities rely on agriculture to produce food, and the surplus is sold to the local market to generate income (Brew, Junwu & Addae-Boateng 2015). Before mining commenced, the AAPM made various promises to the community. Seemingly, the mine has been unable to keep many of these promises. For example, there has been little progress on the promise of local job creation (Farrell, Hamann & Mackres, 2012).

## **1.3 Aim and objectives**

This study evaluated the characteristics of CSR and the local people's perception of CSR investment by the AAPM.

The dissertation had the following objectives to accomplish the aim stated above:

- To evaluate the international literature related to the development of the community by the mining companies;
- To evaluate the South African mining legislation,
- To assess the views of mining development from different vital informants, and
- To make recommendations and policies suggestions.

## 1.4 KEY TERMS

The subsequent terms require an explanation in this study and need a description.

**Corporate social responsibility:** A management concept whereby companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations and interactions with their stakeholders (Moir, 2001).

**Employment:** The agreement between an individual and another entity, which stipulates the responsibilities, the government recognises payment terms and arrangements, as well as rules of the workplace (Muckenbergh, 1996).

**Environment:** The surrounding in which the organisation operates, including air, water, land, natural resources, flora, fauna, human beings, and their interrelation (Heink & Kowarik, 2010).

**Local community:** The group of interacting people living in a common location of the Ga-Mapela area (MacQueen *et al.*, 2001).

**Natural Resources:** Substance or materials occurring in nature that different sectors can exploit for economic gain (MacQueen *et al.*, 2001).

**Perception:** The sensory experience by different people or groups of the current AAPM development. It involves both positive and negative and its done by AAPM (Brauer, 2001).

**Pollution:** Introduction of harmful materials into the environment. These toxic materials are called pollutants (Rimet, 2012).

**Protest:** A protest (also called a demonstration) is a community expression of objection, disapproval, or dissent towards an idea or action done by AAPM (Jeffries, Turner & Morris, 1999).

**Rural area:** The areas without access to ordinary public services, such as water and sanitation and a formal local authority (Surchev, 2010).

**Social infrastructure:** Contributes indirectly to the country's economic development. A few examples of social infrastructure are water supply, sanitation, health, housing, and others (Brown & Barber, 2012).

**Stakeholder:** A party or the group interested in a company can either affect or be affected by the AAPM activities (McGrath & Whitty, 2017).

## 1.5 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### 1.5.1 The research selection of study area.

The study focused on the villages around the Ga-Mapela area, close to AAPM under MLM in the Waterberg District, Limpopo Province. Ga-Mapela is a rural village that experiences high unemployment rate and a lack of social infrastructure development. Ga-Mapela is covered by over 415km<sup>2</sup> and is compromised with a northern side (Phafola, Ga-Chaba, Skimming, and Raowele villages), southern side (Ga-Molekane, and Ga-Puka villages), eastern side (Sunsloot village), and western side (Armonde, Rooibokfontein, Sekuruwe, and Luxemburg villages)

Figure 1.2: Ga-Mapela and the surrounded villager where the AAPM operates.



The AAPM requested to operate in the southern region during the year 1993 by working in a single site, and during 2003 the new site was opened, which is known as the northern region.

On both sites, the villagers were relocated, due to the expanding mining activities. Both mining sites belong to the AAPM company.

### **1.5.2. Research approach and design**

The study used a case study approach (Creswell, 1998; Yin, 2003; Demassis & Kotlar, 2014). The main reason for choosing the case study approach was that it identifies difficulties of mine-community relationships. The researcher used qualitative methods by conducting key informant interviews (Patton, 2002). According to Bryman (2012), the qualitative design is inductive and helps to create theory. The study drew on the personal views and stories of the key informants. The researcher linked their stories and views to clarify how the AAPM developed the Ga-Mapela communities. The current case study could help the different stakeholders in the mining sector build programmes and policies that can assist in community development.

### **1.5.3 Data collection**

The interviews were conducted by using an interview schedule (Flyvberg, 2011). The semi-structured and questionnaire interview were used to manage the qualitative data on key informants. Semi-structured interviews were vital to this case study since they provided permission to explain the questions, which the respondents did not understand (Bryman, 2012). A semi-structured face-to-face interview was employed with the key informants. Face-to-face interviews were preferred, because they can be the solicit information of CSR projects that might be sensitive. The interview was on oral exchange (Fontana & Frey, 1994). According to Bryman (2012), the discussions are the prominent information collector used in the case study approach. The open-ended questions were used during the interviews at the work offices of the informants to develop confidence. This allowed the researcher to explore essential informants' experiences and perceptions about planning and implementing CSR projects.

Due to the social distancing resulting from Coronavirus disease, 2019 (COVID 19), the researcher recorded the phone conversations. Before the recording began, the researcher explained the reason for using the smart cell phone for recording during the interview, and the interviewee provided consent. The researcher completed 15 interviews with key informants. Since the lockdown regulations were relaxed, the face-to-face interview was conducted. After

the interview, the researcher listened to the tapes, which enhanced data analysis. The researcher transcribed all interviews throughout the analysing period. During data analysis, the researcher applied narrative research.

Key representatives are mostly *Sepedi* speaking, which is an advantage since it is the home language of the researcher. However, it was also advantageous for those who understand English. Both languages (*Sepedi* and English) made it easy to perform qualitative data in depth. The researcher has lived in the Ga-Mapela area from birth until the tertiary level and knows the local culture, which assisted in narrating with the key informants. On the other hand, the researcher was able to be at the same level as respondents, making the interview process stream-lined. The interviews took place under an hour. All the interviews were being recorded and they were anonymous respondents (Stakes, 1995).

#### 1.5.4 Sampling Design

The chosen population can be well cleared as the universe of components from which a sample is selected (Bryman, 2012). The first populations were community representatives (two) and local traditional community leaders (nine) from different villagers of Ga-Mapela. Secondly, were government officials (one) from MLM, including NGOs (two), and AAMP (one) officials. Those focus groups are known as the key informants (Table 1.1). The data were analysed using thematic analysis.

Table 1.1. List of interviews and meetings with the key informant.

Focus group	Key informants	Number of interviews
Community leaders	Local traditional community leaders	9
Community development trust	Community representatives.	2
Government official	Local Government (MLM)	1
Non-Profit Organisation	NGO	2
AAMP	AAMP official	1

## **1.6 Ethical considerations and consent**

The majority of people conducting the research might be harmful and intolerant to the participants and not accepted (Bryman, 2016). Consequently, the researcher was provided with approval from the University of Free State's research ethics committee. Ethical guidelines and the ethical committee assisted in shielding the research and participants. There was no injury in the study. However, only time was lost by the respondents. Consent is mainly used to guarantee that the informants know what they are doing in the study. The motive behind this was to give participants adequate information to make appropriate choices whether they wanted to be in the research or not (Bryman, 2016). The consent form was developed and comprised of details regarding the study being done. Potential participants were told that all data collected would remain anonymous, and references would be used as numbers, not by name nor village.

## **1.7 Limitation of the study**

Permission to interview the traditional community leader and community representative was difficult, since the letter from the paramount chief was requested. Furthermore, the researcher was viewed by the paramount chief or AAPM to be spying on them, and others refused since they were scared to be victimised. Other traditional community leaders and community leaders decided to chase away the researcher. It was also challenging to secure time with the AAPM and the government officials, since most mentioned that they were busy with other commitments. As a result, a sample of fifteen (15) participants were derived from the entire study. The sampling technique used was helpful informative and effectively used the limited resources (Patton, 2002).

## **1.8 The outline of the study**

The current study consists of five chapters as follows in the below format:

**CHAPTER 2: Background of the CSR, adverse effect of mining activities and community development by the mining companies:** Discussion of the history of CSR was started during the early 1950s. As the decade passed, CSR also changed the pattern. Analysis of different adverse effects created by the mining activities were also identified from the literature. The chapter also analyses the CSR project used to develop the community by the local mining

companies from the literature, mainly by providing the socio-infrastructure and employment opportunities.

**CHAPTER 3: South African mining legislation:** prospective of the community development. This chapter narrows down the situation to the mining rights and environmental management in South Africa. Chapter three evaluates the South African regulation on human rights, environment, and community development. The chapter discusses human development in the mining industry and allows the previously disadvantaged people to participate in the mining industry, including women.

**CHAPTER 4: Findings of the study and the analysis:** The outcome of research and analysis is given in this chapter and followed by the extensive data analysis.

**CHAPTER 5: Conclusion and recommendations:** It is the final chapter of the research in which the researcher provides a summary of the study. And the end of the chapter, a few recommendations are ascertained for the upcoming research matters.

# CHAPTER 2

## BACKGROUND OF THE CSR AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

### 2.1 Introduction

Currently, most minerals discovered are in the rural areas of developing countries. The discovery of minerals is expected to promote the development of local communities, especially in infrastructure provision and employment creation. Development and the upgrading of infrastructures support the livelihoods of the local community. The majority of the people who stay close to the mining areas are poor and unemployed (Ellis, 2000; Ungar *et al.*, 2011). Affordability of housing, furniture, transport, and access to water, are very minimal, due to the unemployment. When a mine is opened near poor people, employment is also expected to improve their lives.

The education level in rural areas is notably more insufficient when compared to urban areas, due to inadequate access to an education infrastructure and access to educational materials. Ramezn's (2011) study stated that knowledge and skills are the main factors for a human being to perform the work. The mining industry can offer proper education infrastructure, learning materials, training skills, and bursaries for the local communities (Rafiei & Davari, 2015). Developing the local community by improving education and training, will improve human capital (Armstrong *et al.*, 2011). The first democratic leader of South Africa, Mr. Nelson Mandela, once said: "Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world" (Patterson, 2013).

When a mineral deposit is discovered in rural areas, migration for employment also increases. Women and young girls become the victims of the migrants, since they are more vulnerable, because they have relationships. Migrants end up having relationships with the unemployed young girls, since they are attracted by the money (Cambel *et al.*, 2009). The chances of young girls to have children unexpectedly and drop out of school can increase. Other women and girls end up infected by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (Campbell & Williams, 1999; Campbell, 2009; Basu *et al.*, 2013). This chapter reviews the work done by previous researchers in four sections. The first section defines Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and the implementation of CSR, by using the stakeholders in the mining industry. The negative effects caused by the mining activities to human beings, environment, and natural resources,

are also discussed. The last section investigates the different CSR projects implemented by the mining sector for the local communities.

## **2.2 The definition and concept of CSR**

Currently, there is no formal definition of CSR. However, CSR can be defined as the commitment of all business/government/organisations to pursue their policies to make the proper decision. Companies should be held responsible for any actions that affect the local communities, including taking care of the environment (Frederick *et al.*, 1992). Continuation of commitment by different businesses to behave respectably and add value to the local economic development, while improving the employees' quality of life, their families, and the local communities at large, is important (Watts *et al.*, 2003). The compliance to CSR plus the active development and implementation of a corporate strategy can assist in delivering the outcomes. It also includes responsibility management and the continuance of adverse effects when they transpire (Warhurst, 2001). The CSR can be known as the way of responsibility for the policymakers to implement different phases, which will not only concern or please their own needs (Martínez-Ferrero, Rodríguez-Ariza & García-Sánchez, 2016). The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) (2010) also explains CSR as the collection of activities carried out by different industries by acknowledging the responsibilities caused by the actions that can negatively affect society and the environment. CSR is a new approach followed by various sectors, especially in the mining industry. The impact of activities on human rights and the public, has been of concern for the past 40 years, especially in petroleum and mining (Warhurst, 2001; Gold, Muthuri & Reiner, 2018). CSR can be viewed as the different performances that progress to sustainable development, which is the key to how other sectors operate in the community.

### **2.2.1 Different phases of CSR**

The concept of CSR currently has a long history since the early 1950s. Recently, CSR gained momentum globally to trace the different businesses of adding value to the closer community (Carrol, 2009). CSR is considered as the actions of management to view the new approaches. During the year 2000, CSR in many industries, moved to reach the complete combination of corporate governance and strategic direction. CSR recognises management's structural mechanism and development to provide tangible outcomes and business regulation, especially in social matters and performance.

### **2.2.1.1 Corporate social stewardship (1950s-1960s)**

During the 1950s and 1960s, the basic idea of CSR was that the corporate managers served as the corporation representatives (Fredericks, 2018). During that period, three principles were highlighted. Firstly, the corporate managers as the public representatives in the broad scale of the economy. Secondly, the executive duty was to balance all claims to the corporate resources. Thirdly, the philanthropic support of worthy social causes (Fredericks, 2018). Top-level management was in charge of the obligations and duties. The public representative emerged during the early 1920s and was well-known during the 1950s (Heald, 1970). During the 1950s-1960s, CSR public representation was done through a volunteerism philanthropy approach. The funds were allocated from different industries to support the worthy community project (Bowen, 1953). Most of the time, the public wanted fairness and balance with societal interest, and philanthropy could offer a marginal assistance to reduce the gap between the rich and poor.

### **2.2.1.2 Corporate social responsiveness (1960s-1970s)**

A new meaning of CSR started to gain momentum during the 1960s and 1970s, as the basic idea of responding to social demands (Ackerman, 1975). Corporate actions, such as the social demands that focus on accommodating labour-intensive companies, were more likely to face charges of workplace discrimination. High-polluting industries drew the attention of environmentalists, while consumers generated anger and disbelief. High-risk operations (such as mining and construction) could expect their labour unions to insist on strict health and safety rules (Preston & Post, 1975). During this period, most companies did not expose revenues or profits, and the cost occurred during the implementation of social responsibility (Calhoun & Hiller, 1988). Different companies should be responsible for pollution reduction, fair treatment of minority and women employees. During 1960, the stakeholder started to gain momentum.

### **2.2.1.3 Corporate/business ethics (1980s-1990s)**

In early 1980, CSR adopted new implications outside philanthropy and social managerialism (Donaldson & Dunfee, 1999). The CSR of different companies was placed on administration by the local community at the specified point in time (Carrol & Buchholtz, 1999). Other companies paid attention to the quality of the corporate culture and kind of ethical climate. Normative principles guided the various companies in drafting the policies, strategies, and decisions. Different companies started to respect diverse communities' traditions, customers, rituals, and values globally (Vogel, 2005). It was an opportunity for the corporate management to support the organisational climate, which favours the socially responsibility for all

stakeholders. During the 1980s-1990s, the CSR norm changed as the ethical environment and recognition of society began. Appreciated models were developed and implemented to achieve social justice, promote community welfare, human rights, and protect the environment (Donaldson & Dunfee, 1999).

**Table 2.1. Summary of the different phases of CSR.**

Phases of Corporate Social Responsibility		CSR drivers	CSR Policy Instruments
Phase 1 1950s-1960s	<b>Corporate Social Stewardship</b> Managers as public trustee-stewards balancing constituent claims Corporate philanthropy.	Executive conscience. Company image/Reputation. Public relations.	Philanthropic funding. Company grants. Charitable foundation grants.
Phase 2. 1960s-1970s	<b>Corporate Social Responsiveness</b> Social impact awareness/analysis/audit Strategic priority for responsive posture Organisational redesign and training Stakeholder mapping and Implementation	Widespread social unrest/protest. Repeated corporate misbehaviour. Public policy/government regulation. Stakeholder pressures	Stakeholder strategy. Regulatory compliance. Social audits. Public affairs function.
Phase 3. 1980s-1990s	<b>Corporate/Business Ethics</b> Foster an ethical corporate culture Establish an ethical organisational. Climate recognise basic normative principles. Human rights. Social justice Community welfare. Environmental protection	Religion-ethnic beliefs Technology-driven value Changes. Human rights advocacy	Mission/vision/values Statements. CEO leadership ethics. Code of ethics. Social audits
Phase 4. 1990s-2000s	<b>Corporate/Global Citizenship</b> Identify/acknowledge globalisation Impacts. Environment/ecology issues National trade, wage, and income Issues. Cultural/religious clashes.	Global economic trade/ Investment. Digital communication networks. Geopolitical shifts/ competition. Ecological awareness/concern NGO pressures.	Intergovernmental compacts. Human welfare/rights Supply-chain labour conditions. Ecological stability. Global codes
Phase 5. 2000-3000	<b>Toward A Millennial Future</b> Integrating culture and nature Seeking corporate and planetary sustainability. Comprehending cosmic, galaxial, planetary processes	Sustainability processes Generational changes Religion-metaphysical. Beliefs	Indeterminate, speculative Awaits Millennials' maturity and control of corporate policies

Source: Frederick (2018:7)

#### **2.2.1.4 Global corporate citizenship (1990s-2000)**

At the beginning of the 1990s, communities started to understand CSR's meaning and what companies are doing in social issues. CSR developed the new dimension known as global corporate citizenship (Leipziger, 2003; McIntosh *et al.*, 2003). From the 1990s, the companies and community started to respect the environment, and it was the new beginnings of everyone's responsibilities. Different companies started not focusing on the economy only, but being responsible for the climate, since it could negatively impact the future (Rezaee, 2015). Later during the 1990s, the survival of humans and the quality of life remained the global awareness (Carrol, 2012). Different companies began to play the social role as they expanded far outside the management, distinctive corporate cultures, and philanthropy.

#### **2.2.1.5 Toward a millennial future**

The millennial future is unpredictable since CSR is not yet known and changeable (Fredericks, 2013). It was suggested by Giacalone and Jurkiewicz (2003) that this will be challenging and unrestrained since it can be a threat to human culture. The millennial future could be developed from corporate social stewards and corporate social responsiveness. The millennial future might be created from corporate social stewardship, which might be done with global corporate citizenship (Frederick, 2012). The prediction of phase five differences might affect human life and culture. Fredericks (2013) suggested that phase five might transform human awareness and potentialities. Phase five might assist CSR planners about the recent technology which can speed up global communication.

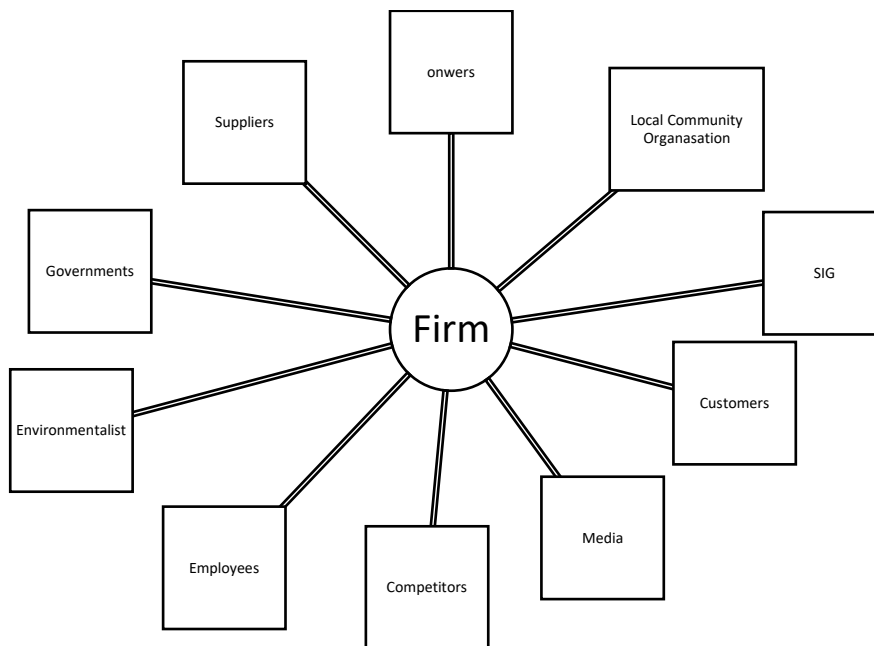
### **2.3 Stakeholder as the tool to implement the CSR**

The concept of 'stakeholder' gained momentum at Stanford Research Institute during the 1960s. Stanford Research Institute identified stakeholders as 'groups without whose support the organisation would finish to exist'. Kujala, Sachs and Stutz (2017) define stakeholders as critical to the industry's existence. Ranängen (2017) defines a stakeholder as the leading group from various organisations, adding to the company's success to ensure CSR is sustainable.

Stakeholders constitute the individuals from the affected community (Franklin, 2020; Prno & Slocombe, 2014). It is possible to show the stakeholder's approach through the web (Figure 3), as considered in CSR (Franklin, 2020; Freeman & Dmytriyev, 2017; Prno & Slocombe, 2014). Furthermore, Freeman, Harrison and Wicks (2007); Garriga and Mele (2004) show that the stakeholder should consist of the staff, the indigenous communities or non-government

organisations (NGO), government, researchers, clients and shareholders, service providers and, the representative from the particular company. Freeman (2004) concluded that the stakeholder could be anyone or party that can prejudice the companies' success. Stakeholders might be the approach that can incorporate the CSR's meaningfulness by assisting the reform and strengthening the proposed actions.

**Figure 2.1** The 'Stakeholder view' of the firm adopted Source: Adapted from Franklin (2020:12).



The purpose of the stakeholder is to simplify the duties of management. Stakeholders should be dedicated and ensure the CSR plan is implemented correctly. However, other stakeholders experience the internal dynamics during the planning and the final phase of CSR. Those dynamics can be stimulated by the different cultures from the communities, corporations, state of the economy, and politics. These dynamics mainly impact CSR implementation, even drafting the policy (Esteves, 2008; Gilbertorpe & Banks, 2012; Phiri, Mantzari & Gleadle, 2019). Stakeholders should be treated with high respect, since they can produce better outcomes.

Since the communities are the leading group to complain about the outcome of CSR, the NGOs can be representatives. It is essential for the affected communities to partner with NGOs, since they represent the communities interest. Most of the time, the NGOs pressurised the Civil society organisations and NGOs mainly act as the intermediates between the community and

the companies (Hobi, 2019). Community organisations primarily emphasize the companies and ensure that the stakeholders are accountable for the planning and implementation.

The local community can dispartate for the outcome of CSR projects from the companies, and unrest can be noticed. The community in general, looked outside the business's existence if they are not represented in the CSR stakeholder. Civil society organisations and NGOs are currently acting as the communities mouthpiece (Phiri, Mantzari & Gleadle, 2019; Hobi, 2019). Companies meet with challenges and pressure from civil society organisations and NGOs to accomplish the community's programs (Hobi, 2019). Community organisations mainly evaluate the outcome of the CSR and hold the stakeholders accountable for any project outcomes.

Stakeholders are established by the company to achieve the CSR programs, and the policy should also be generated by all representatives. Policies should inform the member' stakeholders what their roles and responsibilities are. Stakeholders nor policies were not included during the planning of CSR at the Newmont Ahofo mine in Ghana. At the end of the implementation of the CSR project, the manager noted fruitless results and unchanged situations of the community's livelihood (Kabemba & Lange, 2018). They were planning and implementing CSR without the proper policies and identifying stakeholders, left out essential issues and, later caused adverse outcomes.

The stakeholder approach can produce better or worse outcomes, depending on the implementation strategies of CSR. Nigerian Exxonmil introduces a stakeholder approach during the implementation of CSR. Exxonmil noted the conflict as the community involves outside representatives (Michael *et al.*, 2015). Action Aid Zambia (2018) supports the copper mine initiative to create the stakeholders by involving community representatives. The outcomes of the CSR project were more effective, as stakeholders identified different challenges during an early stage. The common understanding, visibility, faith, and even the responsibility of those representing the various groups, play a significant role in developing and implementing CSR.

#### **2.4 The negative consequences of the mining activities**

Africa has an abundance of different minerals. Recent mineral discoveries were often in rural areas, resulting in negative consequences for natural resources, the environment, and the community. The mining sector utilises a massive volume of water and discharges in other water

sources. Discharging of wastewater contains heavy metals, which causes diseases to the community and other animals. Water waste also causes economic challenges in developing countries (Vanclay, 2000; Hilson, 2002). Environmental degradation implications for the economies are a primary concern, particularly agriculture, which is often the main economic activity (Kapstein & Kim, 2011). Water and farming activities work hand-in-hand, and tampering could develop disease outbreaks and food insecurity.

There are currently many critical social issues related to mining activity in rural areas. Since the early 1990s, there has been increased monitoring of how mining activities affect human beings (Ward & Chapman, 1991; Liu *et al.*, 2016). Most of the time, the mining sector is associated with a social cost, due to the influx of people. Mining activities increase the disturbance of the social balance between the community, living organisms, water supply, and undesirable activities, such as prostitution (Vanclay, 2000). Demographical changes resulting from the influx of mine workers, significantly increase drug and alcohol usage (Hilson, 2002; Gibson, 2015). High use of drugs and alcohol increases pressure on local law enforcement, due to the high incidence of physical assault and sexual harassment.

Development needs to guide the resettlement policy of the community. Involuntary resettlement poses the community's risk of experiencing food insecurity, loss of properties, and natural resources (Cernea, 1997). Since 1986, most rural areas affected by mining activities and indigenous communities resettled to other locations (World Bank, 2001; Emmanuel, Jerry & Dzigbodi, 2018). In the new relocated area, the communities experience a reduction in houses and agricultural land (Webber & McDonald, 2004; Adam, Owen & Kemp, 2015). Voluntary resettlement creates conflict among the communities, mining companies, and the government if the representatives of the affected community are excluded.

#### **2.4.1 Health impact by the mining sector**

The mining industry remains one of the sectors in the world with dangerous work. Mineworkers and nearby communities are at risk of mining-related diseases. Diseases, such as cancer, respiratory infections, high blood pressure, and nervous system disorders are experienced by the mineworkers. (Amponsah-Tawiah & Dartey-Baah, 2011; Emmanuel, Jerry & Dzigbodi, 2018; Stephens & Ahern 2001; Ahern & Stephens, 2001; Bewiadzi, Awubomu & Glover-Meni, 2018). Opencast mining activity is associated with increased exposure to dust (Stephens & Ahern, 2001). The local Obuasi Hospital in Ghana recorded a high level of communities experiencing a challenge of respiratory diseases. Communities were located closer to the gold

mining area (Awudi, 2002). AGC hospital also observed more patients with arsenic poisoning, since the processing plant was situated closer to the community of Obuasi (Awudi, 2002; Yeboah, 2018). Activities of mines closer to communities, can be dangerous. Relocation can be the best option to avoid diseases, due to mining activity.

The mining sector has been known as the leading distributor of HIV/AIDS across the globe. Mining attracts many people, since it generates an employment opportunity, especially for skilled labourers. When the local people lack the mining skills and education, people from outside, use the opportunity to access employment. Mineworkers from other provinces or countries play a vital role in transmitting HIV/AIDS. The mining sector dealt with this problem, but reducing the transmissions does not show that it yielded any result (Williams & Campbell, 1998; Campbell & Williams, 1999). However, Corbett, Churchyard *et al.*, (2000) studied the effects of HIV/AIDS infection and silicosis in gold mines. The result shows that HIV/AIDS and silicosis are major challenging diseases in the mining industry. Campel and Williams (1999) show that HIV-positive miners are more inclined to tuberculosis rates and silicosis. The mineworkers from outside put the local community in danger of contracting HIV/AIDS. The mining industry should work hand-in-hand with the department of health to control the disease.

Mining activities can contaminate water quickly, and if consumed by human beings and animals, they can be at high risk of diseases. The Kotokuom community in Ghana recorded a high levels of skin problems, due to water contamination by local gold mines (Basu *et al.*, 2015; Awubomu & Glover-Meni, 2018). Since the community stays in the Kotokuom, they never experienced this disease before the mining activity. Colds and coughs were the second-largest problems noted by Kotokuom local clinic (Yeboah, 2018; Awubomu & Glover-Meni, 2018; Emmanuel, Jerry and Dzigbodi, 2018). In countries rich with minerals, minerals department can develop proper legislation to prevent people residing closer to mining activities.

The African continent experienced the challenge of illegal miners. Kidney disease increased at an old gold mine in Ghana, due to illegal mining activities (Kusi-Ampofo & Boachie-Yiadom, 2012). Illegal miners usually left the area and later a pond developed after the rains. Children were attracted by the pond water and played and swam in it. Children from Zimbabwe and Indonesia were exposed to mercury intoxication, resulting in ataxia after swimming in those small ponds (Bose-O'Reilly *et al.*, 2008; Ohlander *et al.*, 2015). Nervous system disease was recorded at a local clinic in Ho Municipality, Ghana, due to mercury usage by illegal miners (Bewiadzi, Awubomu & Glover-Meni, 2018). Illegal mining can be changed to a legal operation and regulated to manage the use of chemicals.

## **2.4.2 Environmental impact of mining activities**

Natural resources and the environment play an essential role in all living organisms' activities. Protection of the environment and natural resources is the main priority, globally. The livelihood of the people depends directly or indirectly on the environment and natural resources. Mining activity impacts the natural resources and environment, including water, soil, air and noise pollution (Aremua *et al.*, 2010; Gutiérrez-Ginés, Pastor & Hernández, 2010; Ezeh & Chukwu, 2012).

### **2.4.2.1 Pollution of water as a result of mining activity**

Water pollution is a significant concern associated with mining activities (Aryee, Ntibery & Atorkui, 2017). There are four forms of water pollution resulting from mining activities: acid mine, drainage, heavy metal contamination, and leaching. Waste produced by mining contains heavy metal that increases sediment in the water source, affecting the quality (Asklund, 2015). The sedimentation process decreases oxygen and light and later affects marine life (Tetteh *et al.*, 2010). Once the acids are developed, the underground water quality will be affected, due to the sulphates and nitrate filtration process (Obiri *et al.*, 2016). Mining activity is the beginning of water pollution.

Processing of minerals utilises the harmful chemicals that increases the risk of water pollution if misused. Ho municipality in Ghana noted a higher level of mercury and arsenic acid after the inception of the gold mine activities (Dasgupta, 2012). Underground water were not contaminated only. The level of sulphur dioxide increases from local rivers and dams (Hudson, 2012; Yoboah, 2008; Fatawu & Allan, 2014). Legislation can be generated by the countries, rich with minerals, to regulate the usage and discharge of water to prevent the contamination of water sources.

The major challenge of the mining industry is acid drainage, which creates more problems in the environment. Mineralogy of rock and availability of water and oxygen generate acid mine drainage (Hudson, 2012). Acid mine drainage stimulates toxic metals, especially copper, arsine, aluminium, and mercury, which dissolve and pollute water faster. Those metals develop stream at the bottom with an orange-red colour cream, known as a yellow boy (Chauhan, 2010). New technology needs to be generated by the mining industry to manage acid drainage, because it is the main challenge.

#### **2.4.2.2 Pollution of air and noise by mining activities**

Activities of transporting minerals and blasting, generate noise and air pollution. Transporting the waste and processed minerals pollute the air and since heavy-duty vehicles utilise diesel. Heavy equipment used to dig the mineral also pollutes the air and generates noise. Newmont vehicles used in Kenyasi local mines, caused a high irritating noise level to the community (Basu *et al.*, 2015). The animals are frightened by the blasting noise that disturbs their mating and affects the animal population (Akabzaa & Darimani, 2001). Relocation of communities and livestock can be the leading solution to avoid noise pollution.

Blasting activities in the Tarkwa mining area generate smoke fumes in the sky and make visibility difficult (Akabzaa & Darimani 2001). When the blasting generates the dust, the dust could consist of dangerous chemicals. After the development of clouds, acid rain can occur, and water can be contaminated with different chemicals (Opoku-Ware, 2010; Garvin *et al.*, 2017). Blasting is associated with massive noise pollution, and later the community of Kenyasi can experience the damages to houses (Akabzaa & Darimani, 2001 Ramazan & Dimitrakopoulos, 2013). Air pollution can be associated with a high level of respiratory disease, especially for the community closer to the mine.

#### **2.4.2.3 Impact of food production by mining activities**

The majority of rural areas practice agriculture as the primary source of livelihood. Water and soil are the leading natural resources for farming activities. Mining activities mainly affect the natural resources negatively (Eta *et al.*, 2019). Heavy metals might be disposed of after the mine activities and flow into the river later, which affects agricultural output, since farmers use river water for irrigation (Hilson 2002; Mayes *et al.*, 2009; Mathabatha 2011). Aquaculture declined as noted by local farmers in Kwabrafo River Fatawu, due to the water pH level dropping (Emmanuel, Jerry & Dzigbodi, 2018). Samples of fish from Kwabrafo River Fatawu were analysed and discovered the toxification, which creates high mortalities (Emmanuel, Jerry & Dzigbodi, 2018; Fatawu & Allan, 2014). Livestock farmers also noted higher mortalities, due to the toxification of river water from Kwabrafo River Fatawu (Aragon & Rud, 2012). Mining activities in the agricultural production area are the beginning of declining food production and threats to food security.

The mining sector impacts farming activities in many ways. Newmont gold mine activities in Ghana reduce cattle grazing land, used by the local community by 170 hectares (Kapstein *et*

*al.*, 2011). Communal farmers were experiencing overgrazing after the reduction of grazing land. Local livestock farmers were forced to reduce their animals, which affected the income of the household. Mining activity cleared more land, which resulted in the removal of natural veld to extract the mineral. During 2011, over 70% of the household left their practice of livestock production, due to reducing grazing land (Kapstein and Kim, 2011). Changing the land from agriculture to mining activities, negatively affected the rural community's livelihood. Mining activity has mostly taken place where indigenous people use the land for planting crops extensively. Mining activity utilises over 65% of land used by the local community for extensive crop production in Tarwa, Ghana. Grain production reduced grain by 75% (Akabzaa & Darimani, 2001). Western provinces in Ghana lost over 660 hectares of agricultural land, due to gold mining activities between 1986 and 2006 (Duncan, 2009; Akabza & Darimani, 2001). Since the local community gives away the arable land, the cost of living is expected to increase.

Soil and water are not the only natural resources that are competing with the mining sector. Farmers experienced a reduction of workers after the opening of the gold mine in Tarwa, Ghana (Bhattacharya, 2012). Local youth were leaving employment at the local farms as the local mine increased their production. India experienced a decline in agricultural output as workers left their work at farms and were employed at local coal mines (Mishra & Pujara, 2005). The shifting of farmworkers to the mining industry might increase the cost of food.

#### **2.4.3 Resettlement of the indigenous communities by mining development**

The discovery of minerals causes the local community to relocate to another area voluntarily. Relocation develops the risk of losing or reducing access to natural resources (Gebre, 2003; Cernea, 1997). Indigenous people realised the new area was minimal as the population increased, stimulating congestion (Owen & Kemp, 2016). Most indigenous communities develop a bad relationship between the mining activities after the relocation process (Anderson, Smith & Lomba, 2008). Changes in practicing agriculture, property loss, and compensation are the main issues of voluntary relocation (Moody & Pannus, 1997; Anderson, Smith & Lomba, 2008). The mining sector should undertake the new area's proper feasibility before relocating can take place to avoid challenges.

#### **2.4.3.1 The effect of voluntary relocation as a result of mining activities**

Minerals discovered from the land belong to rural communities, which leads the community to relocate. Chiadzwa villagers in Zimbabwe were given a one-month notice to relocate by Diamond Mines after the agreement concluded (Madebwe, Madebwe & Mavusa, 2011). Communities were not aware they would be resettled to an old farm, since they never saw the area, and relocation took place during the middle of the harvesting period. Many households lost their income from the agricultural output, and food insecurity increased (Madebwe, Madebwe & Mavusa, 2011; Bui, Schreinemachers & Berger, 2013). Before relocating the communities, it is advisable to do it reasonably without disturbing their agricultural produce. Before the relocation can take place, the affected community should view the new area.

When the mining sector discovers minerals in the land area belonging to the rural community, there should be a proper consultation in all resettlement processes. The Chiadzwa community did not have a representative during the relocation process, and the diamond mine and government decided on their behalf. (Lilywhite, Kemp & Stuurman, 2015; Katsaura, 2010). The mine used lorries to relocate households (Madebwe, Madebwe & Mavusa, 2011). Communities of Chiadzwa expressed discomfort when supplied with the poor mode of transport. Bulyanhulu from Tanzania communities were also excluded during the relocation planning process, due to the expansion of mining activities (Nambiza, 2007). Stakeholders involving community representatives can be developed immediately before the relocation process begins to avoid dynamics.

#### **2.4.3.2 Compensation after the communities relocated**

When the rural communities relocated, there is a lot of expectation from the mining company. Another form of expectation is the compensation for agricultural output that is lost and non-movable properties. Diamond Mine gave each household from Chiadzwa in Zimbabwe US\$1000 per household, which was once off after relocation. After the relocation, the community re-evaluated the loss, and it was found that each household lost over US\$25 000 (Madebwe, Madebwe & Mavusa, 2011). Compensation provided to the Wassa communities in Ghana by the gold mine did not correspond with the loss of immovable properties (Kidido *et al.*, 2015; Taabazuing *et al.*, 2012). The mining companies compensated the community without community representatives, and they later realised their loss (Behera, 2015).

Before the communities can relocate, it is better to evaluate their immovable assets. Diamond Mine did not participate during the evaluation process of community properties, but only the government evaluator did (Katsaura, 2010). The government evaluator only visited each household once, and no outcome or inputs from the local community were given. Replacement of houses for the families was the original, which included the kitchen. Bedrooms were significantly smaller and reduced as compared to their former houses. Families of Chiadzwa are huge, and the reduction of the room creates a family to be overcrowded (Madebwe, Madebwe & Mavusa, 2011). Traditional leaders received bigger houses than communities, and it was more significant than the original house. Chiadzwa community suspected the traditional leader had been corrupted by the mine and government officials (Katsaura, 2010). Rutile Mining in Sierra Leone involved only the paramount traditional leader during the relocation and pre-resettlement processes, excluding other traditional leaders (Wilson *et al.*, 2015; Wilson, 2019). Traditional leaders allocated themselves more land in the new resettlement area. More portions of the land supplied to the traditional leaders, produces more crops. Communities experience the challenge of practicing farming, since they are provided with a small portion of land. After relocation, Rutile Mining provided head traditional leaders with courtesy food, and the sub-traditional leaders were not given anything (Wilson *et al.*, 2019). Transparency and consultation play an essential role, especially if the villagers expect proper resettlement.

#### **2.4.3.3 The loss of non-economical assets during voluntary resettlement by the mining companies**

Relocation of the community, due to mining activity the non-economic assets should be compensated. An inventory list can be generated together with the community for all non-economical assets. Chiadzwa communities in Zimbabwe lost an estimated value of US\$ 500-900 of non-economical assets (Madebwe, Madebwe & Mavusa, 2011; Katsaura, 2010). Chiadzwa communities used the deep wells to irrigate their gardens and fruit trees, including the woodlots. For storerooms for safekeeping of equipment, animal feed, and maize kernels. The community constructed buildings by using different materials. Livestock kraals were also built by using various steel and wood materials. Mining officials during the auditing, excluded these non-economic assets. Communities were concerned about these assets, because they were not evaluated and compensated (Katsaura, 2010). Economists expect that specialised non-economic assets can be appointed by the mining companies during the pre-settlement stage.

African people still respect the people who passed away and ensure that the graves are protected at all times. Graves are used to perform cultural activities as a mean of communication to ancestors. During the relocation of the Chiadzwa communities in Zimbabwe, the graves were left behind (Katsaura, 2010). When the community visited the graves to perform cultural activities, it was noted that the diamond mining activities tampered with the graves. Communities felt the local diamond mine betrayed their identity by tampering with the graves and this caused tension. Graves were exhumed and moved closer to their new resettlement area without compensation (Madebwe, Madebwe & Mavusa, 2011; Katsaura, 2010). The local community should advise the mining companies about local cultural issues before developing the inventory list during the pre-relocation stage. It is crucial to respect the culture of the rural community, since it shows respect.

## **2.5 Contribution of CSR to community development**

Proper implementation of the CSR program executed by the mining industry can uplift the local community's living conditions. If the local mining industry does not develop the local community, mining activities can be affected (Nelson, 2006). With the intervention of local mines by implementing the CSR correctly, the relationship between the mine and the local community can remain solid.

### **2.5.1 Poverty alleviation by using agriculture and access to employment**

Malnutrition can be eliminated by the community, especially when food is produced by themselves. The gold mine of Ghana supports the Obuasi community with the piggery project. The purpose of the piggery project was to meet their protein demand and improve food security. Gold mines provide different piggery houses to be managed by each household (Robertson & Churchill, 2015). Each family was given two female and one male pig to produce the piglets. After the piglets are born, the families would raise them until the slaughter period. The local mine was providing production inputs, training, and veterinary service to the beneficiaries. The project failed as the community believed that the gold mine was imposed without consultation (Robertson & Churchill, 2015). The initiative of the piggery production was the right move. Excluding the community from the project without representatives as part of stakeholders, produced poor results.

Crop products were initiated by the local villagers of Obuasi and Anglo Ashanti. The project aimed to re-introduce planting to the local villagers of Obuasi in Ghana (Amankwah, 2013). Anglo Ashanti provided the farming inputs, and land preparation for planting for two hectares of land to each household (Amankwah 2013; Churchill, 2015). The Department of Agriculture was also involved in the project during planning, with distribution of farming inputs, and providing agricultural advice in crop production. The project became fruitful since the villagers of Obuasi could exchange the maize with maize-meal and sell the surplus (Amankwah, 2013; Churchill, 2015; Okrah, 2013). Farming can also stimulate the local economy, since village communities practiced agriculture before mining activities (Humphrey, 2001). Anglo Ashanti was also awarded the best household producer within the local community (Churchill, 2015). Each household was encouraged by the awards, and the project and yield of maize increased annually. The involvement of stakeholders and awards encourage the villagers to participate in farming and increase food production.

Employment reduces poverty and stimulates the local economy. Mining companies is one industry that employs many workers. The local gold mine in Zimbabwe hired local communities from Kabwela villagers without proper skills and education as labours (Muruviwa, Nekhwevha & Akpan, 2018). However, another local platinum mine in Zimbabwe ignored the local villagers as they employed the outsiders from Blantyre (Kamlongera, 2013). Villagers were not happy with the local mine, since they did not offer job opportunities and they even failed to hire the local youth. Villagers were frustrated and suspected the local platinum mine and government were dishonest (Kanlongera, 2013). The majority of rural communities experience a high challenge of unemployment. Discovery of minerals closer to them raises hope of access to employment.

### **2.5.2 Provision of education and health infrastructure**

Education plays an essential role in improving the livelihood of poor communities. Obuasi in Ghana communities was provided with new primary and secondary schools, including a library filled with textbooks and a laboratory (Addae-Boateng, 2015). Kabwela is situated in the rural area in Zimbabwe and is the home of Platinum Mine. Construction of new a secondary school was built and the local teachers were provided with special rates by the local mine. Matric's passing rate increased after the intervention of the local platinum mine (Muruviwa, Nekhwevha

& Akpan, 2018). Local mines can increase different professionalism in the rural communities by supporting education.

Villagers mostly experience the challenge of accessing the health facilities. Other communities access the health facility, but the condition is poor, due to lack of maintenance. Platinum Mine noted that Kabwela Health Centre in Malawi were without toilet facilities and proper running water (Kabemba & Lange, 2018). The Health center seemed like a deserted area, and only one nurse assisted over 2 000 villagers monthly. Local Platinum Mine intervened by building and equipping the new health facility. Villagers received medication and were tested for different chronic diseases without any expenses (Kabemba & Lange, 2018). Gold mines in Ghana built and equipped health facilities in Obuasi communities, and the salaries of nurses came from local mines (Brew, Junwu & Addae-Boateng, 2015). Mining companies play a significant role in villages, especially in health care facilities in rural communities.

## **2.6 Conclusion**

The literature review analysed the global mining CSR and the approach of implementation. The mining sector can significantly improve the lives of the rural community, especially when minerals are discovered in their area. The first section of the literature review chapter discussed the background of CSR, since it was starting to gain momentum in different decades. During the last two decades, CSR involves the local community and the protection of the environment. However, it is unclear what will happen in phase five and the upcoming decades. There are predictions of CSR changing, due to technology and globalization, or other stages can be repeatedly combined. The stakeholder approach can be the best tool to identify and implement the CSR project. However, stakeholders should be appropriately identified and develop the policies as guidance.

Mining always has a negative effect caused by the different activities. Environmental and natural resources are the biggest victims. Proper regulation about mining activities and the environment is required to be updated after a decade. Local communities and mine workers are the second victims of mining activities. The DMRE requires monitoring the regulation as the environment, animals, and human beings can be affected by mining activities. Illegal miners are exposed to dangerous chemicals, which can damage the environment, themselves and local communities. Each state can also recognise the illegal mining activities and legalise them to ensure they are controlled.

Relocation, due to the mining activities affects the villagers negatively. Without involving the community or the representatives, primarily generates the challenges before or after the relocation. Villagers spend most of their time and energy developing non-economic assets that are not included in the compensation. One blanket approach of compensating the community creates challenges. The value of properties and assets (either movable or non-immovable) differ from one household to another. During the evaluation phase, it is crucial to involve all stakeholders and the head of the household during evaluation to avoid many challenges during evaluation or relocation.

Villagers give the mining sector the land by means of relocating. It is expected when the villagers are relocated that the mining companies will compensate them accordingly. However, it does not always happen. When the villagers relocate to another area, the expectation is development and access to employment. Villagers have no mining skills and education, which resulted from the hiring of outsiders. Those workers from outside put villagers' lives at significant risk of health, especially STI disease and unexpected pregnancy.

Lastly, the literature also focused on the CSR project to uplift the livelihood of the affected community by mines. Social infrastructure changes villagers livelihood, especially schools, clinics, and hospitals. The learners who complete matric are also offered a bursary, which is the best investment for the villagers. Most of the time, the villagers were practicing agriculture to produce and sell the surplus. Mining companies, including the community and local department of agriculture as part of stakeholders, produce sustainable projects. When the mining activities begin, it is better to provide the affected villagers with employment opportunities. Employment of the local villagers improves the relationship between villagers and mining companies. The following chapter focuses on the perspective of mining policies in South Africa.

# CHAPTER 3

## THE OUTLOOK OF MINING POLICY AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN SOUTH AFRICA

### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

Mining contributes to socio-economic development in many countries. The mining sector contributes to the local and national economy infrastructure development, employment creation, export revenue and tax income. However, the industry is also widely known to adversely affect the environment and surrounding communities (Yakovleva, 2005). Mining activities can disrupt natural resources and distract indigenous communities' traditional way of life (see Chapter 2).

CSR is one way in which mining companies try to reduce their effect. Most development efforts include investment in education and social and physical infrastructure (Bice, 2013). Poor stakeholder identification during the implementation of the CSR projects, could generate tensions (Nyembo & Lees, 2020; Jenkins, 2018). Other mining companies utilise CSR and community development to achieve a social licence (Boutilier & Thompson, 2018). However, community development by the mining sector is required, according to MPRDA. Therefore, the participation of the community, as the primary beneficiary of CSR, is essential and it requires appropriate policies.

This chapter assesses the South African policies on community development from the mining CSR. The following South African legislation regulates the mining sector as follows:

- Constitution;
- Mineral and Mining Policy of South Africa (1998): The White Paper;
- Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act No. 28 of 2002 ("MPRDA"), as amended in Act No. 49 of 2008;
- National Environmental Management Act No. 107 of 1998 ("NEMA");
- The Broad-Based Black Socio-Economic Empowerment Charter For The South African Mining And Minerals Industry, 2018 ("Mining Charter), and
- The Social and Labour Plan (SLP) guidelines.

### **3.2 THE CONSTITUTION OF SOUTH AFRICA**

The South African Constitution is the supreme law of the country (Act 108 of 1996). The constitution of the country ensures all South Africans are protected and equal before the law. Mining companies currently operating in South Africa should follow the Constitution. Underlying the Constitution is the Bill of Rights. When the mining companies grow or close down, they should respect human rights (Swart, 2003).

Section 24 of the South African Constitution, is debatably the foundation for sustainable mining. Section 24 also declares every South African should be:

1. Living in an environment that cannot damage their health or welfare, and
2. Protected in the environment for their economic activities and benefit the upcoming generation.
  - a) Stop the degradation of the environment and pollution,
  - b) Encourage the preservation; and
  - c) Protected environmental justifiable development by using natural resources effectively though endorsing acceptable social and economic development.

The Constitution of South Africa emphasised that everyone has the right to an environment that is free from harm and should be comfortable. The environment should be protected and preserved to be used by the current and upcoming generations. The government should implement equitable regulation and other procedures to inhibit pollution and environmental degradation, encourage preservation and ensure sustainable ecological development. Natural resources should be used appropriately to justify social and economic development.

### **3.3 MINERAL AND MINING POLICY OF SOUTH AFRICA (1998): THE WHITE PAPER**

The mining industry in South Africa is more than a century old. The Mineral and Mining Policy for South Africa (1998) (also known as the White Paper) laid the foundation for post-apartheid mining operations. The White Paper consists of the six components:

- Business climate and mineral development, which looks at the continuation of policy, conducive to investment and includes a section on mineral rights and prospecting information, which presents changes to the system of access to, and mobility of, mineral rights;

- Participation in ownership and management, which examines racial and other imbalances in the industry;
- People issues, which looks at health and safety, housing needs, migrant labour, industrial relations and downscaling;
- Environmental management; and
- Regional cooperation

The remainder of the discussion only focuses on people issues and environmental management. Over 120 years, the mining sector has experienced migrated labour. Migrant labour was a way to keep the wage bill low, but had adverse social outcomes. It harmed family life, breaking up the marriages and the poor living conditions in single-sex compounds had negative health implications (DMR, 1998). The White Paper required the mining sector to reconsider the migrant system. Consequently, the White Paper said the mining sector should upgrade the single-sex hostels to married quarter units to minimise the social life disturbance (DMR, 1998).

The White Paper requires the mining sector to avoid discrimination against the mineworkers based on their geographical origin. The White Paper acknowledges that mining companies can employ workers from anywhere, including neighbouring countries. Furthermore, mining companies and mineworkers have the right to agree on employment conditions (DMR, 1998). However, all mineworkers must be protected since they have the right to affiliate with any labour union (DMR, 1998).

The mining companies should balance and maintain the preservation of the environment while encouraging economic development (DMR, 1998). Before the mining activities begin, the mining right applicant should conduct an environmental impact assessment and deliver it to the DMRE. The DMRE should arrange the consultation with another organ of state to evaluate the assessment report of the environment submitted by the applicant (DMR, 1998). The mining companies' adverse environmental costs should not shift to surrounding communities. The White Paper encourages the rehabilitation done by mining companies and in different phases to ensure a low impact on the environment.

### **3.4 MINERALS AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT**

#### **NO 28 OF 2002 (MPRDA)**

Before accepting the MPRDA in 2002, the Mineral Act of 1991 (Act No 50 of 1991) guided mining in South Africa. Under the Minerals Act of 1991, the mineral resources belonged to the mining companies. Since the acceptance of the MPRDA, the South African government has overseen all the minerals and ensured benefits for all South Africans. The assessment below focuses on aspects of social and environmental issues.

The MPRDA requires a Social and Labour Plan (SLP) as part of the mining licence. The DMRE regional manager should receive the applications and assess the SLPs. The regional manager has the authority to return the application and to amend the SLP if required. In terms of MPRDA Section 43, the SLP is valid until the mining closure certificate is issued. However, the SLP should not change without the approval of the DMRE minister.

The MPRDA mentions that the SLP should add value to the Local Economic Development (LED) where the mining operation occurs. After the mining right has been issued, the mining companies should submit the SLP report annually to the DMRE. The report should comprise the human resources development programme and the background of mining company information (MPRDA, 2002). In the report, the mining companies should emphasise the programmes of LED, especially the social and economic background of the particular area of the mining operation. The SLP must include eradicating poverty projects and infrastructure development that the mining right holder will support. However, the social infrastructure should align with the particular mining operation area's Integrated Development Plan (IDP).

The MPRDA also provides guidelines on the environment. The environmental report should be submitted during the mining rights application, as MPRDA Section 39(1) states. The environmental report should mention any projected environmental, cultural, and social influences. Section 39(5) of the MPRDA emphasises submitting the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report and the Environmental Management Programme (EMP) during the application of mining rights. The regional manager should assess the report by inviting comments from other affected state organs within 30 days. During the 30 days, other invited organs of state should also submit their comment. Section 39(2) authorises the regional manager to request further additional information. Comments about the EIA and EMP from other state organs should be consolidated by the regional manager, according to MPRDA Section 39(2) and submitted to the applicant.

The EIA report should include an evaluation of the environment affected by the planned mining activities. An EIA must identify land use and environmental impacts. The EIA report should include the effect of the suggested mining activities environmentally, socially and affected person or communities and cultural influences, including environmental impacts. The applicant should also reflect on the affected persons' or community's anxiety and opinions about the proposed mining activities. The report should explain the preparations for observing or monitoring the supervision of environmental influences.

The EA emphasised by Section 39(1) of MPRD, has the following objectives:

- Mining closure;
- The supervision of acknowledged environmental impacts originating from the proposed mining operation;
- Socio-economic circumstances as acknowledged in the SLP; and
- Cultural and historical characteristics

The implementation programme of the EA should include plans to accomplish the purpose and objectives anticipated in Section 39(1) of MPRDA. This requirement should contain a plan to mitigate the impacts of mining.

The MPRDA requires the mining right holders to participate in SLP, since the permission cannot be granted. Mining rights holders should also provide a report to DMRE about the implementation of the proposed SLP. The MPRD also requires the mining right holder to participate in the regional economic development. The social plan of the mining rights holders should also support the IDP. The mining sector is known for environmental degradation, but the MPRDA produces the guidelines regarding the environmental issue. During the application of mining rights, the environmental reports should be submitted. The MPRDA encourages the DMRE to work with another departments, since mining activities affect many environmental and natural resources.

### **3.5 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT 107 OF 1998**

#### **(NEMA)**

The Constitution of South Africa, Section 24, states that everyone should live in a clean environment. The MPRDA (2002) also ensures the mining and petroleum sectors should not tamper with the environment in the name of economic growth by using the minerals. Since

Section 24 of the Constitution emphasises the constitutional right, mining is the one sector polluting the natural resources (Muswaka, 2017). The Apartheid government often overlooked the social inequality and environmental issues triggered by the mining companies.

South Africa promulgated the National Environment Management Act in 1998. NEMA protects the environment and livelihoods from human and economic activities. Mining companies applying for mining rights must perform the EA, closure and environmental assessment. During the mining right application, the EIA should be provided by the applicant to the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) and DMRE. The NEMA is the primary tool for environmental matters in South Africa. Section 24(R) (1) of NEMA indicates that: “the mining right and permit holder still have responsibility for any environmental liability, ecological degradation and pollution. Polluted water by mining should be treated as polluted water and issue the certificate to minister in charge of DMR.”

In 2014, the NEMA was amended and required the mining companies or mining right holders to provide financial security for rehabilitation during closure. Section 41 of NEMA requires that a financial establishment should be saved separately and utilised for the mining closure. The funds are mainly deposited directly into the rehabilitation account and managed by the government and released during the mining closure. However, the government should monitor if the finance secured for rehabilitation, is adequate.

The new amendment mentioned that the mining companies should be accountable for the negative effect on the environment and should rehabilitate the land where mining activities took place. The NEMA Act 107 of 1998 mentioned the particular cost, which includes “rehabilitation, closure and the neutralising actions during the end of life of mine, management and remediation of dormant or remaining environmental impacts which could be identified in upcoming years, as well as impelling and management of contaminated or inessential water.” NEMA requires the mining companies, holding the mining permit to arrange to rehabilitate environmental effects caused by their activities and guarantee funds required for these hazards.

According to Section 34 of NEMA (1998), mining companies or holders must obtain a closure certificate when they finally close the mine. The mining closure certificate ensures the mining company cannot be responsible for harm or damage created (Van Eeden *et al.*, 2009). The mining companies should rehabilitate the mining area to obtain a closure certificate (Watson & Olalde, 2019). However, after obtaining a closure certificate, the mining company will not be accountable anymore for any social and environmental damage. When the mining closure

certification is issued, the relevant state organs (DMRE, DEA, and municipalities) should monitor and evaluate the rehabilitation progress.

However, Swart (2003) mentions that the EA and the EIA must be obtainable and officially recommended as the primary rehabilitation and environmental pre-condition during the proposal of the mining closure. The mining companies are formally responsible for pollution, since the load of rehabilitation at the mining activities sites, is on the hands of DMRE (Fourie & Brent, 2008). However, the mining closure certificate is valid once the environmental risk information is submitted with the closure plan (Swart, 2003). Watson and Olalde (2019) think that the funds could be insufficient, especially to the vast mining company that might cover the rehabilitation expenses. Mines have not made adequate provisions for financial obligations. The unspecified preservation and maintenance of a mine or the transaction to dodge mining closure can be less costly (Watson & Olalde, 2019).

Mining activities are not permanent, because mines close and it could adversely affect the environment and society. When mining companies experience downscaling, more remedies are required, primarily the finance to rehabilitate the land and other issues. Mining activities mostly put human health in danger, pollute the atmosphere and affect other animals living in the soil. However, NEMA regulates how the South African mining companies will manage the waste, damaging water quality for the upcoming generations.

### **3.6 THE BROAD-BASED BLACK SOCIO-ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT CHARTER FOR THE SOUTH AFRICAN MINING AND MINERALS INDUSTRY, 2018 (“MINING CHARTER”)**

Many South Africans were historically excluded from participating in the mainstream economy. One of the consequences is high levels of inequality. The MPRDA Section 100(2) gives the minister of DMRE the authority to develop the Broad-Based Black Socio-Economic Empowerment Charter for the mining sector in South Africa. The first Mining Charter was developed in 2004. The Charter aimed to address transformation in the mining sector (DMRE, 2018). In 2009 the DMRE conducted a comprehensive assessment of the mining charter. The DMRE amended the Mining Charter in 2010. A decade after the inception of the Mining Charter in 2014, DMRE conducted the second evaluation of transformation. This led to a third charter being released in 2018. The Mining Charter of 2018 aims to transform the mineral

sector and ensure previously disadvantaged communities participate in the mining economy (Marais *et al.*, 2017).

In addition to the participation, the amended Mining Charter of 2018 encourages skills development for the mineworkers. Skills development ensures the mine workers are hired by other mining companies when the current company faces downscaling or closure. Most of the time, the previous mineworkers are not employed in another mining company, due to different skills and experience (Marais & Nel, 2016).

The Mining Charter establishes the two essential features that could develop the surrounding communities. Firstly, the Mining Charter stresses that mining companies should develop the local communities, comprehensive procurement suppliers, and enterprise development, since they add value to the socio-economic wellbeing of their surrounding communities. Secondly, the Mining Charter recommends the five percent equity should be allocated to the development of communities. Local community trusts should hold the equity. The Mining Charter currently does not enforce trust managers to report to DMRE, even providing the report and evidence.

Community development trust funds should not replace the SLP commitments. However, it can cover eight percent of the budget's project management, administration, and fees consultation. The compliance of mining community development is still challenging since the finance investment requirement is unclear. The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) codes instruct at least one percent of the Net Profit after Tax (NPAT) annually, which should be focused on socio-economic development. The Mining Charter requested mining companies to provide the report annually about the community development to the DMRE.

When minerals are discovered in a rural areas, communities see the potential to supply the service to local mining companies. Procurement is the other part of developing the surrounding communities in the mining companies to stimulate local economic growth. The mining industry does not differ from different sectors to support the Inclusive Procurement, Supplier, and Enterprise Development (IPSED). Support is mainly given by using three main areas:

- Preferential procurement of a percentage of capital goods, consumables, and services from BBBEE entities,
- A contribution (the proportion of annual income generated) by multinational suppliers of capital goods from local mining companies towards socio-economic development of local communities into a Social Development Trust Fund, and

- The utilisation of South African facilities for the analysis of any mineral samples.

The Mining Charter primarily emphasises local procurement, with the IPSED component the highest weighted funder to the general obedience scorecard (at least 40% out of the 100%). Adjustments were made in the 2018 Mining Charter, as mentioned, that the mining goods must be manufactured in South Africa. However, at least 60% are from the local area and approved by the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) or another entity, chosen by the Minister of DMRE. The Mining Charter requests mining companies to distribute mining goods and services in a certain percentage, according to the following: previously disadvantaged communities, companies owned by women and youth, which meets the compliance of the BBBEE. Even the Mining Charter raises number of companies owned by the women; some parts in the guideline specifically mentions black women.

### **3.7 THE GUIDING LINE OF SOCIAL AND LABOUR PLAN (SLP)**

#### **GUIDELINES**

SLPs must improve and develop the local economy (DMR, 2010). According to Section 23(f) of MPRDA, as stated in the previous sub-section, the appointed minister can grant the mining license to the private sector when they meet the requirement of Section 100 of the mining charter obeying the approved SLP procedures. However, Section 25 (f) of MPRDA requires mining companies to provide the SLP as the main pre-condition. The lifecycle of SLP is only for five years, and once it passes, the mining sector should offer a new plan (DMR, 2010).

The DMRE developed guidelines for SLPs, as stipulated by the MPRDA (Act 28 of 2002). The SLP needs the mining sector in South Africa to invest in developing Human Resource Development (HRD), community development, and housing and living conditions (DMR, 2010). The mining companies cannot implement the SLP alone. However, it also required the collaboration of the local government (Van Der Watt & Marias, 2021).

#### **3.7.1 Human resource development plan**

The HRD plan must increase the scarcity of primary essential skills and the particular exclusivity in the mining activities. The approach consists of improving the skills that can support the mining sector or another associated industry, such as skills and engineering. The

HRD plan prepares local people to participate in safeguarding business and employment prospects.

The importance of the plan is to invite and develop the appropriate applicants to achieve previously disadvantaged communities to be economically active. It also supports the workplace skills plan in the mining sector and local industries. The HRD plan includes career progression, internship and bursary, skills development, employment equity, and mentorship (DMR, 2010).

### **3.7.1.1 Skills development plan**

Skills development in the HRD plan requires all stakeholders to agree on the primary skills needed in the mining sector, which include surveying, mining engineering, mineral processing, and geology. Other skills include health and safety, maintenance or equipment, artisan, health and safety, and others (DMR, 2010). Objectives of the skills development plan in the mining sector, are primarily regulated by Section 46 (b) (i) of the HRD and are as follows:

- To ensure the mine has adequate essential skills and capabilities that will empower the mine to meet the current and future production and operation,
- To provide that employment and skills in the mining sector are always produced according to demographics of South Africa, and
- Mining employees should be developed by and use the predictions and even transfer the skills.

Mining companies must profile the entire labour force and apply the training. Analysis should not involve only the current labour force of the mine, but can even include the potential workforce in areas closer to the mine. Demographic areas can be categorised for training and Adult Basic Education Training (ABET) as from entry-level until diploma and degree level (DMR, 2010).

Mining companies should submit the annual training information since the mining sector pays the Education and Training Authority (SETA). The mine should also bring the supporting form, workforce-Form Q, and educational level (DMR, 2010). The document should also include the general requirements, especially general education, further education and even higher education. However, all employees and the community benefits from this skill development

plan, according to gender and race and include which gender or race has been trained from ABET until higher education, e.g. a doctoral degree.

### **3.7.1.2 Career progression plan**

Development and education are needed to develop career paths. SLPs require every individual in the mining sector to create a career path. Even the skills are required and designed to obtain practical knowledge from the mining environment. However, this training should be completed by formal training only (DMR, 2010). Management and employees should generate the Individual Development Charters (IDC) as authoritative for the career path development.

A career progression plan is not a step ladder to promote the employees to upper positions. The mining companies should be prepared to provide skills, as well as education in the mining sector. On the other hand, the mining sector experiences the challenges of selecting employees with potential and develops them by utilising the career path.

### **3.7.1.3 Internship and a bursary plan**

Internships and bursaries are meant to attract, educate, and develop the youth. This program will also support the Mine Employment Equity requirements, which will add to the pool of professionals and experts in the mining sector. The bursaries can be issued by supporting the learners to further their studies at the universities, colleges, and universities of technologies. During the vacation period or experimental learning, they can be interns in the mining sector. The previously disadvantaged communities can be assisted by this plan and even provided the technical experience (DMR, 2010).

## **3.7.2 Mine community and rural development**

The mining community and rural development plan require companies to help with local poverty alleviation. Those projects should be sustainable to provide the community with livelihoods. However, mines should co-operate with the local government to ensure the Integrated Development Plans (IPDs) are met. The IDP projects must be sustainable to avoid the development of Ghost Towns (DMR, 2010). For the local mine to implement the project, the socio-economic assessment can ensure that the IPDs meet the community's expectations

and even reduce poverty. They must consult with relevant development frameworks, such as the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS), National Spatial Development Strategy (NSDS), and other relevant stakeholders

### **3.7.3 Housing and living conditions**

Guidelines of SLP encourage the establishment of a Housing and Living Condition Plan (HLCP), mainly to promote homeownership. However, the HLCP should line itself with the local municipality's human settlement. The HLCP specifically addresses the housing of the mineworkers. The programme of SLP needs the mining companies to transform previous single-gender hostel quarters into family units. The mineworkers were infrequently taking a longstanding asset in the mining town in economising (Marais & Cloete, 2013). Appreciation of the hostel condition was inhumane. The SLP emphasised on the mining companies to create a five-year living development approach with detailed objectives.

The guidelines of SLP are good intentions to ensure all South Africans are benefiting from South African minerals. However, the validation of the SLP is only until the mining right holders or companies receive the mining closure certificate. Currently, there is a need for the enforcement of SLP guidelines by DMR officials. When the DMR proposes monitoring and evaluation of SLP guidelines and implementation, the South Africa mining area might not experience many riots in the mining sector, especially from surrounding communities and mineworkers. The SLP guidelines mention women or gender is another concern, because they are minimal (Sessile, Marais & Van Rooyen, 2021). Furthermore, DMR regional managers need a gender profile. However, women receive little attention in the SLP guidelines. People with disabilities are another group in which the SLP guidelines are not mentioned and should benefit from the minerals of South Africa.

The SLP classifies community projects by ensuring the mining companies are committed in when and how the plans will be implemented, according to how budget distribution for each project is identified. All the projects of SLP must be integrated with corporation from local government, assurance of finances to ensure the post-mining economy and intelligibility on project variety, and their appropriateness standing (Marais, 2013a).

### 3.8 Conclusion

This chapter provided the mining policy of South Africa, especially in community development and environmental issues. South Africa currently has a constitution that produces different legislation and policies in the mining sector for community development and environmental issues (see Table 3.1).

**Table 3.1: Legislation and policies about mining and petroleum**

THE NAME OF THE POLICY/ ACT	APPROVED YEAR	FUNCTION OF THE POLICY/ACT
Mineral and Mining Policy of South Africa (1998): The White Paper.	1998	The White Paper looks at many themes such as participation in ownership and management, people issues, downscaling, environmental management, regional cooperation, and governance.
Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act no 28 of 2002 (MPRDA).	Act 28 of 2002	The purpose of MPRDA is to appreciate south Africa recognised as the state and all minerals belonging to the state. South Africa issues the mining right to the application as the curator. The policy guides the mining rights holders on how the minerals can benefit all south African.
National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA).	Act 107 of 1998	The NEMA was established to provide the direction to decision-makers about the environmental matters which can impact South Africans.
The Broad-Based Black Socio-Economic Empowerment Charter for The South African Mining And Minerals Industry, 2018 (“Mining Charter”).	2018	The primary purpose of the mining charter is to welcome the previously disadvantaged communities to participate in the mining sector.
The guiding line of social and labour plan (SLP) guidelines.	2010	Economic improvement and production of mineral and petroleum requested by SLP to generate employment and establish the social wellbeing of South Africa.

Table 3.1 summarises the legislation of mining and petroleum in South Africa. Most of the policies emphasise the community’s environmental issues and social development surrounded by the mining companies. Skills development also includes the local communities, mainly where the mining companies source the mineworkers. Policies and regulations mentioned that the mining rights holders should also manage the adverse environmental effect affecting how communities live.

The mining companies should develop the local communities while they are currently active. Since the mining companies generate income from South African natural resources, legislation and policies mainly emphasised and regulated how the mining companies should develop the surrounding communities. The legislation regulates how the mining companies should preserve

the natural resources for further utilisation under the White Paper, MPRDA, and NEMA. Since the mining activities negatively affect human life, the South Africa legislation regulates how the mining activities can stop harming the surrounding areas directly and indirectly. The legislation ensures that all South Africans are free from any adverse environment effects, which can harm people.

The MPRDA regulates how the mining companies should participate in the social infrastructure, since the mining companies should implement the development aligned by the regional IDP. When the mining companies apply for a mining licence, the SLP plan should be attached. The SLP should involve how the mining company will implement human resources, community development, procurement, etc. The procurement plan is also emphasised in the Mining Charter, primarily to ensure the local businesses provide the service to the local mining companies. Mining companies should submit the SLP annually to the DMR, as mentioned during the application.

# CHAPTER 4

## FINDINGS OF THE STUDY AND ANALYSIS

### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

Chapter 2 provided an overview of the change in CSR practice. Mining companies are focusing on sustainable development and mitigating the adverse effects of their operations through CSR. Chapter 3 discussed the mining policy in South Africa and the outline of implementing the CSR. Chapter 3 included an analysis of NEMA, the South African Constitution, and the MPRDA.

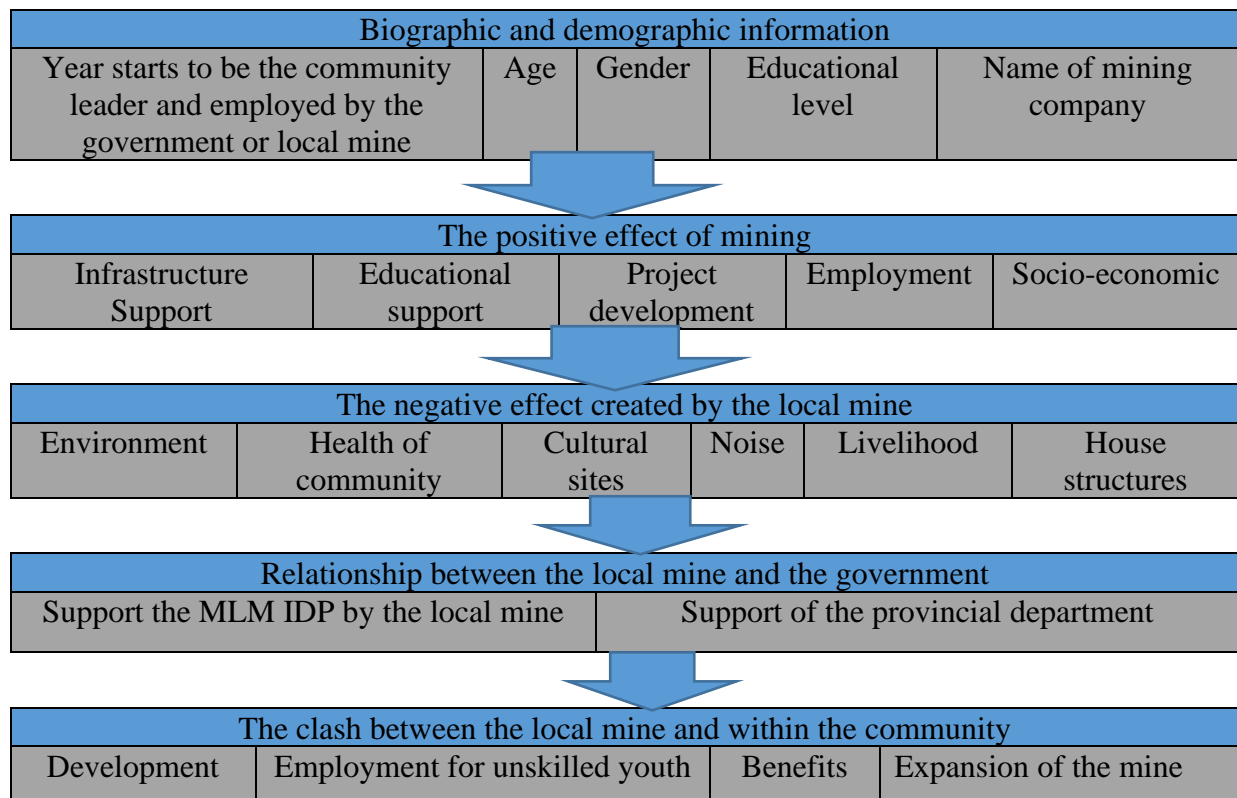
In this chapter, the focus shifts to the case study area and the responses of the informants interviewed. I analysed the data from the fieldwork with the community leaders, NGOs, local government, and mining officials. These main two questions guided the case study fieldwork:

Question 1: “Explain the positive effect of mining (Which includes the infrastructure development, access of the employment and procurement opportunities)?”

Question 2: “Explain the negative effect of the mining? (The result of blasting, health issues, environment, heritage sites and effect of the houses)?”

Figure 4.1 provides an outline of the chapter.

Figure 4.1 Chapter outline



## 4.2 BIOGRAPHIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Table 4.1 provides an overview of the biographic and demographic information of the research participants. 13 respondents live in the Ga-Mapela area in Mogalakwena Local Municipality (MLM) in Limpopo province, where the Anglo American Platinum Mine (AAPM) operates. One respondent was a local government official, and one respondent was a mining official. Two respondents were community representatives and nine traditional community leaders (*Induna*), representing the Ga-Mapela villages near the AAPM. Two respondents represented local NGOs.

Interviewee Number	Focus group	Place of origin	Gender	Range of age	Years in the current position	Education	Name of the Mine
1	Traditional community leader	Ga-Mapela Village	Male	50-60	15	Grade 12	AAPM north region
2	Community representative	Ga-Mapela Village	Male	50-60	10	Grade 12	AAPM north region
3	Traditional community leader	Ga-Mapela Village	Female	30-40	15	Grade 7	AAPM north region
4	Community representative	Ga-Mapela Village	Male	40-50	5	Grade 12	AAPM north region
5	Traditional community leader	Ga-Mapela Village	Female	60-70	16	Grade 7	AAPM north region
6	Traditional community leader	Ga-Mapela Village	Male	50-60	5	Grade 10	AAPM north region
7	NGO	Ga-Mapela Village	Female	50-60	5	Grade 12	AAPM north and south region
8	Traditional community leader	Ga-Mapela Village	Female	60-70	13	Grade 7	AAPM north and south region
9	NGO	Ga-Mapela Village	Female	40-50	5	Computer certificate	MPM north and south region
10	Traditional community leader	Ga-Mapela Village	Male	60-70	15	Grade 4	AAPM north region
11	Traditional community leader	Ga-Mapela Village	Male	60-70	20	Grade 7	AAPM north region
12	Government	Government	Female	40-50	5	Tertiary	AAPM north and south region and Ivan Platinum
13	Traditional community leader	Ga-Mapela Village	Male	60-70	3	Grade 10	AAPM south region
14	Traditional community leader	Ga-Mapela Village	Male	50-60	7	Grade 11	AAPM north region
15	Mine	AAPM north and south region	Female	30-40	3	Tertiary	AAPM north and south region

The majority of the traditional community leaders were older people over 50 years. Boso, Afrane, and Inkoom (2017) support this finding that community representation, especially traditional leaders, is mostly older. They argued that these older people struggle to understand mining-related issues. Most of the traditional community leaders are without matric, while the officials have post-matric qualifications. 12 respondents were men, while only three were female. Their husbands passed away, and the female leaders took over from them. The majority of traditional community leaders have been in their traditional leadership role for less than ten years.

### **4.3 BENEFIT TO BE CLOSER TO THE MINING ACTIVITIES**

This section discusses what the respondents viewed as the benefits from the AAPM in Ga-Mapela. Respondents referred to the following benefits: social infrastructure, education, employment opportunities, and socio-economic activities since the inception of the AAPM.

#### **4.3.1 Social infrastructure developed by the local mine**

The central theme from the respondents was that the mine helped with social infrastructure by providing the new classroom blocks at schools. Seven respondents mentioned the additional classrooms as a positive issue which AAPM did. One respondent expressed satisfaction in the following words:

*“In our village, we have a school that was built by the community during the olden days. When the local mine arrived in our area, the blocks were ageing, and the local mine demolished those ageing blocks of classes and built the new one from the start.”*

(Interview 8).

The recognition that AAPM constructed the new school is important, because the old schools were dilapidated. In addition to school construction, three respondents said that the AAPM drilled for water and equipped the borehole and toilets at schools and crèches. Access to water and sanitation has substantial benefits for children’s health and learning.

Three respondents said the AAPM provided a clinic to the communities. Previously, the local community used only one clinic located in the village of a traditional leader. It was largely inaccessible. The additional clinic has improved access to health services and local clinics. One of the respondents summarised this in the following words:

*“The local mine has given us the clinic because we never have it before we relocate. Before the local mine relocated us, our community was struggling to access the clinic, but currently, mine gave us the clinic situated in the centre of the two villagers.”*

(Interview 11).

The AAPM assisted the community with a clinic infrastructure while the Limpopo Department of Health (LDH) offers medical equipment, medication and pays the staff. According to two respondents, the AAPM constructed new houses for the relocated community. When the

community relocated to these new houses, the mine also provided a high mast light, which helps reduce crime.

*“As the community leader, the mine provides us with a better house than the houses compared to the houses we had before we relocated. The local mine provides Apollo light [high mast light]. After the high mast light provided by the local mine, Barloworld company contracted at the local mine, install the solar streetlight in our village.”*

(Interview 11).

In the previous village, most houses were old, and some were informal (corrugated iron). Most households constructed the houses by themselves using clay soil. These houses required maintenance during the rainy season. The AAPM provided bricks houses for everyone with tile roofs. According to two respondents, there were some defects of the houses in the later stage after relocation. Four respondents indicated that the local mine was providing the tribal hall (still under construction). Previously, the community sat under trees during a community meeting. Sometimes the meeting was postponed or delayed without a proper conclusion once the external environment changed, like rain.

The above statements provide evidence that the AAPM provided a range of social infrastructure for the local communities. The central infrastructure supplied to local communities is constructing new classes and water and sanitation blocks in the schools, clinics, tribal halls, and new houses.

#### **4.3.2 Employment and income opportunities**

Since the inception of the AAPM in Ga-Mapela, one respondent mentioned that “...[t]he mine gives preference to hiring the local people.” (Interview 15). However, the mine had specific requirements before hiring the local people. One respondent stated that despite the so-called preference to local employment, “... [l]ess than 30% of our youth from our community employed at the mine since the mine required mathematics and physical science subject after completing matric.” (Interview 2). Many youths employed at the AAPM came from outside and not from Ga-Mapela villages. One respondent mentioned that the “...[m]ajority of the youth who are employed come from the Mahwelereng area since they meet the requirements of the mine.” (Interview 11).

Currently, the AAPM has one project helping to create income. A respondent mentioned that this project “...[c]reates employment but cannot hire many people from the village surrounded by the mine but those closer to the project.” (Interview 2). This project is currently sustainable, supplying big retailers with different types of vegetables. One person noted that the project created by the AAPM is “... [e]mploying temporary employment especially during planting and harvesting season.” (Interview 9).

Since the AAPM employs outsiders, local villagers; utilised the opportunity and built rooms that they then rented to these employees. Outsiders are renting those rooms and paying the monthly rent to local people. One respondent expressed the value of these rooms in the following words:

*“Since local mine hires outside people, most of our community builds the backrooms in their yard to hire people employed by the local mine. Other communities purchase the stand and create the renting room for the mineworkers. Every month our community receives the income from those tenants.”* (Interview 5).

Providing rental space is an essential source of income for local people. It provides households with a decent income every month. It does require some investment to provide the extra space if it is not available.

There is only one small shopping complex. The opening of the mine resulted in a small number of people earning wages through employment at the shopping complex. A person said the current shopping structure is “...[t]he only retail supermarket situated at the centre of Ga-Mapela, and it cannot stimulate the local economy since the majority of the community still traveling to Mokopane town.” (Interview 7). However, many respondents did not indicate that the U-Save influences the local socio-economy or is part of development stimulated by the AAPM, since it does not add much value to benefit the Ga-Mapela villager;s.

The shopping complex also provides another opportunity. Since most people move to Gauteng to search for employment, many send money using the retailer cash transfer service. The local community can withdraw the money at the U-save, which decreases transport costs to Mokopane Town.

#### **4.4 THE NEGATIVE EFFECTS CREATED BY THE MINE IN GA-MAPELA**

The mining sector is known as a significant industry affecting the environment, animals and people. The NEMA and MPDRA regulate the South African mining sector, especially about environmental issues. This section assesses the adverse effects of the AAPM activities as experienced by the Ga-Mapela communities.

##### **4.4.1 Blasting affecting the houses and developing dust**

According to ten respondents, the mining activities create dust, and blasting activities in the open cast mine negatively affect the houses. Common responses referred to “[h]ouses cracking due to blasting” (Interview 8) or “...[w]e feel our houses shaking ... we are scared the house can fall and injure people” (Interview 6). There were also noise complaints. Some respondents felt that the mining company was responsible for addressing the structural problems to houses due to blasting. One respondent noted that the mine is “... [2]20 years old, and they only come once to fix the cracks, but still, the cracks return” (Interview 5).

Affected households spend money repairing the damage created by the AAPM. As the respondent said, the mine has not been responsive in dealing with the problems. However, the cracks continue as the mining activity still takes place. Blasting also creates dust, which affects the local villagers. Since the AAPM has two dumping sites, many trucks dump the waste and generate dust. One respondent said:

*“The dust took place during the windy period which came to us and when the dumping truck dumped the waste. We see the massive cloud of dust smoke during blasting, sometimes just like a fire, and it shows we are eating or inhaling the dust.”* (Interview 6).

There were also concerns that the dust creates health problems. Three respondents indicated that the villagers have experienced the challenges of coughing since the inception of the AAPM. One respondent summarised the current perception in the following words:

*“The dust created during mining activities pollute the air, and the people located in the village very closer to the activities of the mine mostly sneezing as we fell somehow in our nose. I am not a doctor, but currently, the people are coughing non-stop, and we do not know what the cause is as it never happens before the mining.”* (Interview 9).

I was unable to obtain reliable health data, but this remains a concern that requires ongoing monitoring. The dust from the AAPM on roofs flows rainwater into storage tanks (the dust assembles during winter). Since the villagers experience challenges with water from the taps, they choose to use rainwater. The following respondents mentioned the challenge of dust affecting the harvested rainwater from the house roof.

*“Dust is mainly trapped in our house roofing, and during the rainy season we harvest the rainwater and use it for household purposes. Since we have no tap water in our village, the community drink the harvested rain, which contains the dust from our local mining activities.”* (Interview 7).

*“We experience dust, especially during the windy period, dumping waste, and blasting and falling into our roofing houses. During rain, we harvest the water as we have the tank in our household. The dust goes directly into the water, and later we use the water for our household even drinking since we have the problem of accessing tap water in our village.”* (Interview 8).

Harvested rainwater from the house roofing saves the villagers money and time. Since there is no tap water, villages spend more money to purchase the water sold by the locals, using the mini truck and donkey carts. During the rainy period, the community has some relief from buying the water.

#### **4.4.2 Noise created by the blasting and trucks**

The AAPM is an open cast, and there are dumping trucks in both sites. The main noise results from the blasting that takes place during the day. However, the trucks dumping stones also create noise. As the AAPM operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week, this noise occurs at any time. Six respondents indicated the AAPM causes noise during blasting and the dumping truck. The following responses gave an overview of the perceptions of the people.

*“Since we are less than a kilometre from the dumping site of the mine, there is significant noise of dumping trucks and the falling of rocks during the night. The problem is that these dumping trucks are so many, and we cannot count them; during the night, the noise is much louder than during the day. Both dumping and blasting are the leading cause of the dust.”* (Interview 2021).

*“During the mining activity, the villagers closer to the mine face the noise problem, especially at night you can hear that these people are working. Once you wake up at night, you cannot*

*sleep even the falling of rocks as the waste. When the visitor comes to those areas, they cannot sleep at all.*” (Interview 9).

The noise irritates the Ga-Mapela community, especially those closer to the mine. In other research, Akabzaa and Darimani (2001) found that the blasting noise frightens and affects reproduction of farm animals, which decreases production. However, the respondents did not mention this problem. Yet, the quotes above show that the noise does become a problem and could impact the sleeping patterns of people living near the mining operations.

#### **4.4.3 Mining activity of AAPM affects the local natural resources, heritage sites, and graves of Ga-Mapela**

Mining usually affects natural resources negatively. Environmental impact studies should take place before mining activities, to prevent the destroying of natural resources. Out of 15 respondents, eight of them indicated the AAPM activities affect natural resources. Respondents indicate the water from the borehole changes as a result of mining activities.

*“The water resource we drink is affected as the water from the borehole tastes like before as the water tastes salty. When we make the tea and pour the milk, either powder or liquid, the tea and milk become separated, or the tea turns into milk mass irrespective of what type of milk we used.”* (Interview 8).

*“The groundwater we also used from the drilling borehole, especially those who did for themselves the water is salty. Still, we never tested if the water could be suitable for drinking or not, but we had never salted water before, but since the mine came to our area, we experienced this problem.”* (Interview 7).

The quality of the water from the borehole has changed since the inception of the mine. The majority of households in the village drilled boreholes before beginning or expanding AAPM, and the taste of the water was perfect. Currently, the community experiences another taste of water, which affects the household’s drinking products. Borehole water is not only affected by the activities of AAPM in Ga-Mapela. Other water sources, especially the local rivers, were contaminated and resulted in villagers livestock mortality. The open cast mine pollutes the local river, and higher sulphur residues could be dangerous to the livestock (Yoboah, 2008; Fatawu & Allan, 2014). One respondent said:

*“The mine pollutes two rivers that supply the local livestock with water. When the livestock farmers allow their animals to drink water from those rivers, more animal*

*especially cattle, goats, and sheep. Our livestock keepers were previously used to allow the animal to drink the river water before the mining came to our area.”* (Interview 9).

I was not able to acquire reliable data from a local veterinarian from the local Department of Agriculture. However, this remains a worry to subsistence farmers and needs constant observation. Ga-Mapela is a rural area, and the community relies on livestock as income and food. The mortality of animals affects the livelihood of the subsistence livestock producers. The direct effect on the livestock and people’s livelihoods is a matter of concern.

Ga-Mapela area is in Limpopo Province, and the majority of the community utilises the water for traditional activities. They regard the water from those sources as holy after pastors or traditional healers pray for them. Those people believe the holy water removes bad luck. Since the activities of AAPM tampered with the watering holes, the community travelled far and spent money to find the holy water. Respondents expressed that the activities of AAPM destroy the watering holes and river as follows.

*“Our area has a wetland producing water throughout the year. Our traditional healers and some of our indigenous church members in our village remove the bad luck by using that water. Mining activities destroys those wetlands which resulted those members from our villager to travel far to access the water.”* (Interview 1).

Three respondents out of 15 mentioned that mining activities affect natural resources and heritage sites. As the AAPM expands and the dumping site covers some part of the mountain of *Mothlootlo*, and since the AAPM currently operates, large parts of the mountains will become a dumping site. The mountain is the home of specific wild animals and trees only found in the area and rocks with the old footprints of animals and human beings. Animal who used to live in the *Mothlootlo* Mountain might die. By moving the animals to another area, since the AAPM creates disturbing noise, they might not cope with climatic conditions. Indigenous trees produce exceptional fruit consumed by the community as a nutritional supplement. The following are the dissatisfied respondents about the dumping.

*“Mining activities closed some mountains which are our heritage. In those mountains is the home of the indigenous tree and animals, which can only be found only in our area. Our traditional healers used to find herbs in that mountain to heal their clients; however, those trees producing them are also tempted. Our mountain has footprint rocks, and those rocks were preserved as part of the heritage. However, those rocks*

*are also tempered as we cannot move with them since they are big.*” (Interview 2, 2021).

Initiation schools take place in those mountains. The boys who died were buried there. After initiation, those families perform cultural activities to remember those who died in initiation school. The main concern of the communities is that they cannot practice cultural activities since the AAPM is busy closing the mountains. One of the respondents worried about the AAMP activities.

*“The mining activity also tempered our old initiation school marking. Culturally when the boy dies at initiation school, he will be buried there, and the family will be informed. Annually the affected family performed rituals, but when we informed the mine, they did not listen to us as they continued to temper with those in our initiation area.”* (Interview 1).

According to two respondents, the AAPM expansion moves closer to the former households of the relocated communities. The responses from the traditional leader of the community mentioned that AAPM mining activities’ expansion affect the graveyards of children who passed away within three months after birth. Historically, the community used to bury those children in the yard. Common responses referred to “...[d]uring the relocation we left the graves of children who were buried in our old yards” (Interview 1) and “[c]urrently the AAPM already dump the waste in other old yards and covers those old graves” (Interview 11). Other communities complained that during the blasting, the graveyards are also affected. One respondent noted that since the AAMP expands closer to them, “...[m]any tombstones were fallen even the people who unveil new tombstone cannot last for a long period standing”. (Interview 5). Activities of the AAMP affect the graveside of the Ga-Mapela communities, especially blasting and dumping of the waste. When the mining companies tampered with the gravesites, it mostly showed disrespect or ignorance to those who passed away.

#### **4.4.4 Expansion of the AAPM and the arable land for food production by the community**

Subsistence farming plays an essential role in the food security of rural communities. Ga-Mapela community also practices subsistence agriculture, especially crop farming. According to eight respondents, mining activities currently utilise the community’s agricultural land.

Responses referred to “...[a]rable land used to plant maize and other crops currently used as the dumping waste of the AAPM” (Interview 11). Current activities of AAPM resulted in the community having to purchase maize meal, since there is no more arable land for planting. One response referred to the “...[c]ommunity cannot plant the maize anymore since we’re used to harvesting 40 to 45 bags of 80kg annually of maize kennels and converted into maize meal at the milling companies based in Mokapane town.” (Interview 4). The community complained that the cost of feeding the livestock increased since the expansion of AAPM reduced the grazing land. One respondent noted that “... [w]e no longer uses the maize and other field crop remaining from the field after harvesting as the source of livestock feed, we are currently buying the dry bale grass which is costly during the winter period”. (Interview 4, 2021). The local community ended up paying the price, since livestock became expensive, due to feeding costs. If the subsistence livestock producers market the animal with a lower price while paying more cost during maintenance, they might lose the profit.

#### **4.5 RELATIONSHIP OF THE AAPM AND THE GOVERNMENT**

The MPDRA requires the mining companies to partner with the government and communities. The purpose of the partnership is to support the local government’s integrated development plan (IDP). Every five years, the local government generates IDP, aiming to produce the employment and development of the local communities. When mining starts in a particular municipality, the mining companies should support IDPs by using their CSR program or developing social and labour plans. As part of a collaborative planning process, mining companies must develop social and work plans (SLPs).

Some respondents mentioned that the local government and AAPM never come to the community regarding their planning. One response referred to “...[d]ifferent talks from the MLM and the AAPM.” (Interview 6). Respondent noted that “...[w]hat has been implemented by our local mine, the MLM claim that it is their work.” (Interview 6) because “...[t]he AAPM and the MLM did not come down to us and ask what are our needs in terms of development.” (Interview 8). Since the AAPM and the MLM did not come together, the community became confused about community development.

Another respondent mentioned that “...[t]he local mine develop their IDP without consulting the local government” (Interview 12). The SLP generated by the AAPM focuses on a specific

area in the municipality. According to the one respondent, “...[m]ine implement CSR projects to benefit the community of Ga-Mapela area only. (Interview 12). Other villages outside Ga-Mapela, but within the MLM boundaries are not part of benefiting from the AAMP. Ga-Mapela communities mentioned that “... [t]he mine should do for them only as the activity happen to their area” (Interview 12). Without the support of the AAMP to MLM, the SPL cannot be fulfilled. It was suggested by the respondent that “... [i]f local mine works together with our MLM, many industries could be generated and later supply the service to mine including the upcoming mining companies”. (Interview 12). The MPRDA mentioned that the local mining companies should work together with the local government to develop the local economy. The AAMP needs to work together with the MLM to avoid duplications. When the AAMP and MLM work together, more SLP can be generated, since the local factories will supply the AAMP.

During the rainy period, those communities experience challenges. One respondent indicated, “...[t]he people who live in those villages with the poor road cannot access the public transport during the raining period, including other services, since there are schools and clinic there”. (Interview 7). Since the rain turns the main road into the water runoffs, one respondent noted that “...[l]earners do not attend the school even since there is no proper bridge to cross especially for those who are in the primary levels, teachers also do not come to work in that period due to gravel main road.” (Interview 7). The traditional leaders from the affected community sharing the poor main gravel road, approached the AAMP for assistance, but the AAMP responded that “...[a]s the AAMP, we cannot assist your villages since the gravel road does not belong to the local government, but the Limpopo Road Agency.” (Interview 10). One of the local traditional community leaders asked, “... [w]hy does our local mine not talk to the relevant Limpopo Province department and the local government to donate the tar road to the community? (Interview 7), and another local traditional community leader concluded that “...[o]ur local mine doesn’t care about us” (Interview, 10). Those villagers in Ga-Mapela currently utilise the main bad gravel roads, and during the rainy period, the community will still have the same challenges accessing the service.

## **4.6 THE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE AAPM AND GA-MAPELA COMMUNITY**

This section highlights the conflicts between the AAPM and the local communities. The majority of the area where the mining companies operate, experience conflicts with the local communities. The section emphasises what the respondents view as conflicts between the AAPM and society, including promises and not implemented promises. I separated disputes between the community and the AAPM into three themes: the development of the projects, including employing unqualified local people, procurement opportunities, and the mining expansion in the Ga-Mapela area.

### **4.6.1 Development of the sustainable project and employment of unskilled labour**

Interviewees indicated that there is only limited development in the Ga-Mapela area. 14 respondents suggested that the development of sustainable projects to the community is lacking, since the population is expanding.

Many respondents indicated the lack of a shopping complex and factories that can supply the AAPM with different inputs in the Ga-Mapela area. Common respondents indicated that “...[l]ocal mine does not develop the Ga-Mapela community” (Interview 12) and “...[t]he development in our area it is inferior. There are no changes since the inception of the mine as there is no businesses locally” (Interview 4). There are many tuckshops which are owned by the outsiders. Other respondents felt that the AAPM did not influence the investors to develop the shopping complex with different retailers that could create employment for the local people. One respondent also noted that “... [s]ince the mine comes in our area, we cannot point out that our mine influences the investors to develop the business or the shopping mall around Ga-Mapela.” (Interview 14).

The AAPM employs the local community who has a matric certificate and passes mathematics and physical science only. Communities without matric certificates with mathematics and physical science are left out. When the community, especially youth, realise that the mine only selects those people from the community, they fight back with the AAPM, requiring to be employed without those subjects.

Out of 15 respondents, 14 indicated a major protest at Ga-Mapela villages complaining about hiring unskilled youth. The primary respondents indicated that “...[t]he past three years, the Ga-Mapela youth mobilise the strike to the mine requesting the employment opportunities for

*those without qualification or matric.*” (Interview 1). When the AAPM proposed to develop the mining activities in Ga-Mapela, there were no issues of employing the youth with terms and conditions. The majority of respondents indicated that “...[t]he mine never fulfil the promise of employing 30% youth from the community. Unimplemented promise creates youth to strike in front of mine gates requiring hiring, including the companies contracted in the mine”. (Interview 2). During the unrest, the AAPM called the police to disperse the crowd as the unrest continued for over three days. One on the respondents noted that “...[m]any youths in different villagers of Ga-Mapela were arrested and charged with the violence since the majority of them are currently with the court issues.” (Interview 2). When the court found those arrested youth guilty, their chances of accessing employment somewhere within the AAPM, would be affected by a criminal record.

#### **4.6.2 Procurement opportunities**

Before the AAPM started mining in the Ga-Mapela area, the AAPM made many promises to the community. One of the promises was that the “...[m]ine gives the local people first preference during the procurement opportunities.” (Interview 15). From these AAPM promises, many people came together or a business owner to register their business. Respondent indicated that “...[o]nly one person from the Ga-Mapela community provides the service to the mine by transporting the staff. In contrast, many businesses from our community the not given the opportunity to supply the service to the mine.” (Interview 1). Currently, the AAPM appoints business people from outside Ga-Mapela villagers. One interviewee responded that “... [t]he mine appoints people to supply us with water by mean of the trucks, but those people who own the business are not originated from Ga-Mapela but from other municipalities where the mine also operate”. (Interview 6).

When the local community who registered to provide the service to AAPM, realised that the procurement opportunities did not go to them, they rebelled. Other respondents expressed their consent about the procurement at AAPM as follows:

*“The last recent protest was the business people [tenderpreneours] because they were complaining that the local mine does not give them the business but the outsiders since there are many changes. The main problem of our local tenderpreneours is they don’t like the rotation or open tender system.” (Interview 13)*

*“The mine mostly appoints the people from outside by giving them tenders, and I see that these surnames come from other areas where Anglo operate, which create tension between the mine and community, and most of the time, we don’t need them. We also tell the mine they should benefit the business of local people.”* (Interview 6).

Two respondents indicated that the AAPM appointed outsiders in the case of supplying services. According to one respondent, the “...[p]rotest of the local tenderpreneours resulted from the changing of the management in the mine, as appointing them should happen by a fair system – by applying the open tender to allow fair competition among them.” (Interview 15). From this quote, the local tenderpreneours required a closed tender system to reduce the competition. Local tenderpreneours realised the new management of AAPM changes the old system and recognised they were not appointed like before. They mobilised themselves and complained through a protest, since they went directly to the gates of the AAPM.

#### **4.6.3 Expansion of the AAPM activities**

Ga-Mapela village is under traditional leadership, since it is a rural area. The local community mainly interacts with the traditional community leader directly. If any issues need the community’s attention, a siren will move along the village, calling for the local leaders’ meeting. It is the only way the rural community is updated or solves others challenges they come across. A local traditional community leader and community representatives are not part of the stakeholders of the AAPM, but the paramount chief and the Ga-Mapela community forum. The following response provides poor communication with the paramount chief, the Ga-Mapela community forum, and the direct traditional community leaders.

*“Local mine selects who they want to deal with and selective. Poor stakeholder engagement, which the local mine they are picky. Currently, there is a committee developed by the local mine and only includes the paramount chief. In the end, local mines only focus on them as they take everything for themselves and ignore the local traditional community leader and community representatives, which creates conflict. There was a protest at Ga-Mapela Villages against the paramount chief and local mine as the road closed leading to the local mine, tribal hall of paramount chief burn.”* (Interview 12).

The quote indicates that the direct leaders are not participating or updated regarding the changes of the AAPM. The AAPM only communicates with the Ga-Mapela community forum and the paramount chief. Affected communities are not updated about the expansion of the AAPM, since the close contact local traditional leaders are not aware of anything.

The AAPM is the open cast mine that requires massive land to do all its activities. Most of the time, communication takes place with the paramount chief and the Ga-Mapela community forum. However, the affected community and local traditional community leader do not receive updates. One respondent mentioned that, “... [a]s a local traditional community leader in the village, I was surprised along with the community when the mine starts to dump the waste in our land where there is an old grave.” (Interview 3). When the affected community and their local traditional community leader approached the AAPM about their expansion to their land, the response from the AAPM was, “... [w]e inform the paramount chief and Ga-Mapela community forum about our next plan of expansion, and we have been permitted to utilise the land.” (Interview 4). During expansion, the AAPM informed the Ga-Mapela community forum and paramount chief as the local traditional community leader and community representatives were excluded. Wrongful families claimed the graves and were reimbursed by the AAPM. When the rightful owners of those graves where their grandparent were buried and relocated by the AAPM without their knowledge, became aware of this, one respondent mentioned that “...[i]t was concluded by the communities that those families who claim the graves wrongfully should not work with the community especially during our traditional purposes, weeding or funeral”. (Interview 3), and the communities started to take the law in their own hand as the respondent in word mentioned that “...[f]amilies who claim the graves wrongfully were forcefully removed in the village as the people were burning of their houses. Mine called police, and arrests were made. As I speak, many people are making ups and down to the court.” (Interview 4). Before the inception of AAPM, the local community’s social life was never affected, as they were always working together. However, since the AAPM began to dump the waste on their land and others claimed the old graves wrongfully, the social life of those communities was broken. The AAPM, Ga-Mapela working committee, and paramount chief never came to the villagers and resolved the social problems. However, the “...[a]ctivities of local mine continue without any disturbance even still utilising our land.” (Interview 3). The people who have been changed with the violence and malicious damage of properties still attended the court hearings. If the judge found them guilty, they

would be spending some time in jail, and once they have been released, they would still have a criminal record, which would affect their future.

Local traditional community leaders of the villages where the AAPM expanded, suspected that the community forums representatives and the paramount chiefs received something, from the following words “... *[i]it seems the community forum and our paramount chief receive bribery from the mine as they give them go ahead without us who are affected directly.*” (Interview 5). On the other hand, the AAPM and Ga-Mapela community forum conducted the meeting outside the main tribal hall of the paramount chief, outside the Ga-Mapela area, as it has been noted by one respondent that “...*[M]most of the time, the task team representing the community attend the meeting in a fancy hotel and forget about their role.* The affected community of the expansion of the mine, mobilised the protest to the paramount chief. A respondent mentioned in these words, “...*[p]people end up going to the main tribal hall and the home of our paramount chief and burn during the protect.*” (Interview 2).

#### **4.7 Conclusion**

Chapter 4 identified the positive and negative effects created by the AAPM since its inception. The AAPM built a block of classes of the old school, including the water and sanitation to the learners. The relocated community received new houses that were better than the old ones. The AAPM constructed clinics for the community, since they used only one clinic at the village where the paramount chief was based. Youth who completed matric and passed mathematics and physical science received employment opportunities at the AAPM.

Mining activities has affected the natural environment. The AAPM is the open cast mine and operates 24 hours seven days, and blasting takes place only during daylight, which creates noise, disturbing animals and human beings. Dumping trucks also generate dust and noise. Borehole water does not taste like before, since it tastes salty since inception of the AAMP. During the rain, the dust from the houses’ roofs moves with water to the harvesting tank. The community uses the rainwater from the tank for all household purposes. On heritage matters, especially at the mountain, the AAPM is currently busy covering the area with waste. The mountain has several unique endemic animals and plants.

The study revealed that the AAPM experienced challenges of riots from the local community. Most protests were because of the AAPM activities without informing the community and

direct employment opportunities, especially those without entry requirements. Expansion of the AAMP lead to infighting within the community due to poor communication. The local communities started to register businesses to offer the service to the AAPM. The AAPM appointed outsiders due to the open tender system introduced by new management.

## **CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **5.1 INTRODUCTION**

This study examined the CSR of the mine based in Ga-Mapela under the MLM in Limpopo. This research used a qualitative approach. I interviewed the local traditional community leaders of Ga-Mapela and several key-informants (government and mine officials) to assess the implementation of CSR and understand how mining affects the local communities. The AAPM is an active mine in the area that creates jobs and development opportunities. The study's main aim was to understand how the development of AAPM affected the local community of Ga-Mapela and whether the mining company's actions helped mitigate the impacts and address long-term concerns.

### **5.2 THE SUMMARY OF THE KEY STUDY CHAPTERS**

Chapter 2 provided an overview of CSR. CSR became a mainstream activity in the 1950s and current researchers predict that technology and globalisation will influence the future directions in CSR. Africa has various minerals and private companies who are investing in the continent. The mining sector is known to have adverse local effects. However, many communities around the mines benefit because of infrastructure development and employment and CSR contributions.

In Chapter 3, I analysed the mining regulation and policy in South Africa. The Constitution of South Africa mentioned that people have the right to a clean environment. The mining policy states that mining companies have the right to hire anyone and those applicants should be treated equally. The White Paper requires the assessment of the environment before the mining activities start. Previously, the mining sector was controlled by the Mineral Act of 1991 and is currently regulated by MPRDA Act 28 of 2002. The mining companies can apply the mining

right to the DMR. All applicants should attach the SLP plan and should submit a report annually to DMR. Section 39(5) requested to submit the EIA report during the mining rights application. In 2014, NEMA was updated NEMA asking the mining right holders to secure the rehabilitation funds.

Section 100(2) of the MPRDA gives the minister of DMR the right to generate the Mining Charter. The Mining Charter mostly redresses the past issues by ensuring previously disadvantaged communities participate in the mining economy and community development. Mining companies should promote mining skills, especially for the mineworkers and the surrounding communities. Bursaries and internships need to be provided to the local communities and mineworkers to add to the pool of mining professionals.

The results in Chapter 4 indicated that the AAPM provides the social infrastructure for the Ga-Mapela communities. However, local employment is low and AAMP depends on employment from elsewhere. The AAPM generates adverse effects, especially cracking of the house, contaminated local rivers, air, and noise pollution. Activities of AAPM are currently expanding, affecting natural resources like water and rivers. The relationship between the government of the AAPM is inadequate. The AAPM also experiences the challenge of community protest. The local communities are protesting, due to the employment opportunities, procurement service, and expansion without notification to affected villager is and their representatives.

## **5.3 MAIN FINDINGS**

In this section, I discuss the main findings of the research.

### **5.3.1 There is insufficient social infrastructure because mining resulted in increased population growth**

International studies indicate that mining companies contribute to the development of surrounding communities (see Chapter 2). The MPRDA mentioned that the mining companies should form part of rural and local development within a collaborative planning system (see Chapter 3). Respondents indicated that the current social infrastructure provided to the Ga-Mapela community, is small and cannot accommodate the growing population due to mining.

Currently, the number of people in Ga-Mapela is increasing, because of the mining activities. The AAMP and government are only replacing schools in relocated communities. Because of the influx of people, schools have become overcrowded. Respondents mentioned that the current clinics are also small, since there are insufficient consulting rooms. Most of the social infrastructures developed by the AAPM form part of rural development. However, the narrow focus on resettled communities should be broadened to consider the local impacts.

### **5.3.2 The AAPM do not employ local people**

Many mining companies use their CSR funds to broaden the skill levels of the pool of people they can recruit from (see Chapter 2). Guidelines of SLP from Chapter 3 recommended that the mining companies use the HRD to offer bursaries to the mining employees and local communities. Respondents mentioned that the AAPM does not support improving the Grade 12 pass rate in the Ga-Mapela area. When the learners completed Grade 12, the AAPM did not offer the bursaries to add the pool of young mining professionals. Ga-Mapela area is a rural area where the learners come from low-income households. Families depend on government student funds to ensure their children are studying at universities. The AAPM intentionally does not utilise its HRD, as guided by SLP, to add the pool of mining professionals from the Ga-Mapela area.

### **5.3.3 Mining does not contribute to the economic diversification of Ga-Mapela**

International studies indicated that the mining companies mostly use agriculture to improve the local economy and increase food security (see Chapter 3). The MPRDA guides the mining companies to support the LED in their operational area. Respondents in Chapter 4 mentioned that since the inception of AAPM, only one agricultural project was implemented. Some property owners recognised that employment at the AAPM created rooms to rent to newcomers and mine employees. However, the respondents also noticed that the single retail complex is unable to serve the community. The AAMP and government do not think about economic diversification life beyond mining. The AAMP does not follow the policies of MPRDA of collaborative planning and thinking about a post-mine environment.

### **5.3.4 Mining activities cause health hazards to the neighbouring mining community**

Communities living near mining activities often experience respiratory problems (see Chapter 2). The Constitution of South Africa emphasised that everyone in the country should live in an environment that cannot cause any harm (see Chapter 3). In Chapter 4, respondents said that the AAPM is currently operating significantly closer to existing villages. When the AAPM dumps the waste, and during blasting, the dust goes directly to them. Respondents mentioned “coughing throughout the year”. Another problem is that the community depends directly on harvested rainwater. Many respondents said that during the windy period and blasting, the dust moves to their villager’s and pollutes the water. The AAPM violates the constitutional rights of Ga-Mapela communities, since the activities generate air pollution, affecting their health.

### **5.3.5 There is evidence that the environment and biodiversity are negatively affected as a result of mining activities**

Chapter 2 emphasised the adverse effect of mining activities on the existing natural resources. The White Paper MPRDA mentioned the mining must conduct an environmental report during the application of mining rights. NEMA requires the full details of EIA before the mining activities can commence. The Constitution of South Africa encourages stopping environmental pollution during economic activities (see Chapter 3). Respondents mentioned that the communities residing close to the mining activities of AAPM experience noise pollution, due to the blasting during the day. Dumping trucks generate noise pollution day and night and affect the community’s sleeping partners. The AAPM activities are generating noise that frightens the local communities and animals. Since the noise disturbs the local communities, the AAMP intentionally pollutes noise, which is against the NEMA policies and violates the Ga-Mapela community’s constitutional rights.

International studies show that mining activities pollute the local rivers (see Chapter 3). The Constitution of South Africa encourages the protection of natural resources, especially during economic development. Respondents mentioned that the local rivers of Ga-Mapela are polluted since livestock dies after drinking the water. Animals living in the river and wild animals also die, due to the toxification of water from the river. The water running from those rivers has no longer been beneficial since the inception of AAPM. Respondents are concerned about the wetlands, which where are close to the AAPM activities. The activities of AAMP are

expanding and currently covering the mountains of *Mothootlo*, which is another anxiety of respondents since it is the home of unique animals and plants. When other villages gave the AAPM permission to operate and expand since they relocated, the expectation was that the mountain range of *Mothootlo* would not be affected. The AAPM is currently bypassing the policies of NEMA, since the mining activities are not managed correctly to avoid destroying natural resources.

### **5.3.6 There is a lack of stakeholder involvement during planning and implementation**

Chapter 2 showed that the stakeholder approach mainly resulted in better outcomes if different groups were represented. The stakeholder approach is also reflected in Chapter 3, especially in the White Paper and guidance of SLP for general community development. Mining companies should ensure the support provided to local communities and align the plan according to the local IDP. However, the respondents mentioned that the AAPM and the MLM are currently working separately. Ga-Mapela communities are affected, due to the poor alignment of the development of AAPM and MLM IDP. Excluding the organs of state in the AAMP stakeholder to develop Ga-Mapela, is the non-compliance of supporting the IDP as encouraged by MPRDA SLP guidelines.

Respondents mentioned that in the AAPM stakeholder, only particular groups represented their interest while another specific group was not represented. Currently, there is an exceptional influential group in AAPM stakeholders which is represented, namely the direct community representatives. Since the stakeholder does not have a representative of the influential group, the AAPM noted protests by the community as they opposed the expansion of mining activities without their acknowledgement. When the directly impacted community is not represented, the stakeholder does not serve any purpose.

### **5.3.7 The lack of transparency on employment and procurement leads to social unrest**

Chapter 4 mentioned that the local mining companies do not offer the local communities employment, but outsiders who are not from the town. The Mining Charter emphasised that the mining companies can employ anyone from anywhere and be treated equally (see Chapter 3). Respondents indicated that the AAPM only uses a few local people. Before the AAPM recruit anyone, requirements should be met to ensure their employees understand the mining

industry regulations and AAPM policies. People from the Ga-Mapela often do not comply with these requirements.

The mining charter encourages the mining companies to procure the service in South Africa. However, more should be generated locally (see Chapter 3). Respondents mentioned the AAPM changes the procurement policies. These changes cause more challenges for the local businesses, who do not supply services to AAPM. Changes in AAPM procurement policies stimulate situated companies who operate outside the AAPM, to grab the opportunity and provide the service. Since more companies who provide procurement services, do not originate from the AAPM operational area, less products are manufactured locally. The AAPM procurement policies are not in line with the Mining Charter, since more procurement is generated outside operational areas.

## **5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS**

The research study recommends the following.

### **5.4.1 Proper development of social infrastructure which can cater for the growing population**

The Ga-Mapela community trust stakeholders should conduct an intensive research study before implementing the social infrastructure for the Ga-Mapela communities. The clinics, schools, and other social infrastructure provided to the community, are insufficient, since the population has increased. The research will assist the Ga-Mapela development trust and AAPM in ensuring that the social infrastructure will accommodate the expanding population. However, research and implementation should be approved by the stakeholder. Currently, there are social infrastructures that can make a difference for the Ga-Mapela community. During any development planning, the Ga-Mapela community development trust must note the community's views.

#### **5.4.2 Increase the mining skills and careers by supporting education**

Since the AAPM currently operates in Ga-Mapela, the company can develop and support education from the late secondary phase until the tertiary. However, the AAPM needs to conduct the mining career expo to guide the learners about a mining career. The AAPM can start by offering extra classes of Grades 11 and 12, especially in mathematics and physical science, because they are essential subjects in university for a mining career admission. For the best-performed learners in Grade 12, the AAPM can invest in providing bursaries and later experimental training and absorb them. Other local learners and communities can be given the ABET training by AAPM as part of HRD from the lower level until the colleges, especially in boiler-making and other related mining skills offered by Further Education and Training (FET) colleges.

#### **5.4.3 Improving the local economy by development of industries and local smelters**

The MPRDA encourages that the procurement should be done within the local area. When the AAPM sources the inputs at the local level, the Ga-Mapela, including the MLM communities, can find sustainable employment. Currently, the MLM will be the home of other mining companies as the DMR issues the mining licence while others are in the process. When the local inputs supply to AAPM, other mining companies will automatically source the inputs locally, which will increase employment. The more the local inputs are produced locally, the more LED of Ga-Mapela and MLM increase the tax revenues.

#### **5.4.4 Reducing the health hazard to the communities staying closer to the AAPM activities**

Ga-Mapela villager's who are closer to the AAPM activities are mostly exposed to different dangers. Due to noise and air pollution, the villager's closer to mining are in trouble, and their houses are cracking due to blasting. The AAPM should develop better strategies to convince the villager's closer to the mine to relocate to other areas. In the meantime, the AAPM should monitor the dust and noise by putting some measurements into place to monitor and minimise the current pollution. The monitoring can be done by independent service providers and guide AAPM on how to manage the pollution. The independent service provider should also share the report with the stakeholder every month or when the stakeholder has a meeting.

#### **5.4.5 Protection of environment and biodiversity of Ga-Mapela**

The AAPM activities should always respect the environment. Currently, the AAPM affects the local community's food security and living organisms. The dumping site of the waste should be monitored to ensure the running water of rain does not pollute the local rivers. The AAPM should also avoid dumping the waste close to the local rivers and mountains. Since the land currently used by the AAMP is minimal, because communities do not want to relocate, other waste might be used for other purposes, especially the big rocks. The AAPM can process the big rocks into the concrete stones for building, ensuring the duping area will always be available. When the waste is processed for other valuable inputs, the environment and biodiversity cannot be harmed by AAPM activities, since the land will always be available. The best way to secure more land is for the AAMP to convince the closer villager's to relocate. Once the closer villager's migrate, more land will be available. In the end, the environment and biodiversity will be protected, but the local economy will be affected negatively.

#### **5.4.6 Proper stakeholder development for appropriate planning and implementation**

Before the AAMP implements the CSR project, it is essential to ensure all different groups are represented in the stakeholder. The AAMP should also involve the MLM and representatives of the community. The MLM will provide their plan for implementing the IDP, and the AAMP will also be informed on how they can support it. When the AAMP and the MLM work together, the IDP can be implemented within a specific period with minimal confusion. The affected community should be represented since the AAMP expands their activities and even further development are the beneficiaries. The AAMP should involve the direct traditional leaders and community representatives, since they communicate with the community by using *Kgoro* in Sepedi to update the community on everything. When the AAMP involves the traditional community leaders and community representatives, the affected community can be updated with any progress, planning, and implementation without any disturbance.

#### **5.4.7 Creation of the friendship between the AAMP and the local communities to reduce social unrest**

The AAMP is unable to employ all people of Ga-Mapela. However, the AAMP should not be ignoring the LED, since it generates indirect employment for the community. The current

single retailer supermarket is very minimal to influence the LED in Ga-Mapela. The MLM, AAMP, and the provincial government should also invite investors to develop a shopping complex (Mall) with different retailers. When the shopping complex is developed in Ga-Mapela, many employment opportunities will be locally generated. Other communities can also create their business closer to the mall, which will decrease unemployment. However, it can only happen if the stakeholder is properly developed (see recommendation in 5.4.6) and there is proper planning in LED in Ga-Mapela. The AAMP can provide workshops to local entrepreneurs on what is required during the application and even the procedures. However, training about business management should also be part of training. The local entrepreneurs also form their forum of the Ga-Mapela and have their representatives (in the stakeholder). Those representatives can be their mouthpiece. With any changes in AAMP, the representatives will be informed later, and the whole forum members will be notified if there are any changes.

## **5.5 FURTHER STUDY ABOUT THE CSR IN GA-MAPELA**

The current study examined what is currently happening in the Ga-Mapela area and their experience since the inception of AAPM in MLM under Limpopo Province. Communities receive the social infrastructure from the AAPM, but the communities' employment is still a challenge, especially those without requirements. According to their comments, no respondents from the current study indicated that the AAPM meets the promise of hiring the local community (direct to the AAPM or from CSR). It is in contradiction of this background that the researcher proposes future research studies as follows.

*“Stakeholder approach as the tool to implement the CSR project of AAPM in Mogalakwena Limpopo Province South Africa.”*

The above-suggested research topic is crucial, since it can assist the CSR project to be effective and develop the Ga-Mapela communities.

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## ANNEXURES

### ANNEXURE 1: ETHICAL APPROVAL LETTER



#### GENERAL/HUMAN RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE (GHREC)

29-Mar-2021

Dear Prof Johann Marais

#### **Application Approved**

Research Project Title:

**Mining and community**

Ethical Clearance number:

**UFS-HSD2021/0256/293**

We are pleased to inform you that your application for ethical clearance has been approved. Your ethical clearance is valid for twelve (12) months from the date of issue. We request that any changes that may take place during the course of your study/research project be submitted to the ethics office to ensure ethical transparency. Furthermore, you are requested to submit the final report of your study/research project to the ethics office. Should you require more time to complete this research, please apply for an extension. Thank you for submitting your proposal for ethical clearance; we wish you the best of luck and success with your research.

**Outcome: Approved**

Yours sincerely

**Dr Adri Du Plessis**

**Chairperson: General/Human Research Ethics Committee**

**Adri du Plessis** Digitally signed  
by Adri du Plessis  
Date: 2021.03.29  
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## ANNEXURE 2: INFORMED CONSENT FORM



### RESEARCH STUDY INFORMATION LEAFLET AND CONSENT FORM

#### DATE

April-June 2021

#### TITLE OF THE RESEARCH PROJECT

Mining and community

#### RESEARCHERS' (STUDENTS') NAMES

Mr Chipa, MJ                      CMabolokaJonas@gmail.com  
Ms Gabeela, TP                  ThembelihleGabele498@gmail.com  
Mr Steenkamp, DC              DSteenkamp.dsd@gmail.com

#### FACULTY AND DEPARTMENT:

Faculty of Economic and Management Sciences  
Centre for Development Support

#### STUDY LEADER'S NAME AND CONTACT DETAILS:

Prof Lochner Marais                                  MaraisJGL@ufs.ac.za                                  051 401 2978

#### WHAT IS THE AIM OF THE STUDY?

To understand the social and economic outcomes of mining activities on surrounding communities and evaluate how mining companies and government attempt to address these consequences.

#### WHO IS DOING THE RESEARCH?

Master of Development Studies students are doing research towards their dissertations to complete their degrees

#### HAS THE STUDY RECEIVED ETHICAL APPROVAL?

This study has received approval from the Research Ethics Committee of UFS. A copy of the approval letter can be obtained from the researcher.

**Approval number:** UFS-HSD2021/0256/293

#### WHY ARE YOU INVITED TO TAKE PART IN THIS RESEARCH PROJECT?

As key role-players (community leaders, officials from NGO, government officials, mining officials and others), you are best place to reflect on how mining affects local communities and settlements.



**WHAT IS THE NATURE OF PARTICIPATION IN THIS STUDY?**

Your participation will be through an interview of 30-60 minutes, at a time convenient to you.

**CAN THE PARTICIPANT WITHDRAW FROM THE STUDY?**

Participation is voluntary and that there is no penalty or loss of benefit for non-participation. Being in this study is voluntary and you are under no obligation to consent to participation. If you do decide to take part, you will be given this information sheet to keep and be asked to sign a written consent form. You are free to withdraw at any time and without giving a reason.

**WHAT ARE THE POTENTIAL BENEFITS OF TAKING PART IN THIS STUDY?**

You (or your organization) will receive no direct benefit or compensation for participating in the research, however, the information you have is invaluable to understand the impact

**WHAT IS THE ANTICIPATED INCONVENIENCE OF TAKING PART IN THIS STUDY?**

No inconvenience is anticipated

**WILL WHAT I SAY BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL?**

Your name will not be recorded, anywhere and no one will be able to connect you to the answers you give. Your answers will be given a pseudonym and you will be referred to in this way in the data, any publications, or other research reporting methods such as conference proceedings. The information will only be accessible by the research team. Your answers may be reviewed by people responsible for making sure that research is done properly, including members of the Research Ethics Committee. The anonymous data may be used for other purposes, e.g. research report, journal articles, conference presentation, etc.

**HOW WILL THE INFORMATION BE STORED AND ULTIMATELY DESTROYED?**

Electronic information will be stored on a password protected computer. Future use of the stored data will be subject to further Research Ethics Review and approval if applicable. Your name, or any other information that may identify you will not be kept after conclusion of the project.

**HOW WILL THE PARTICIPANT BE INFORMED OF THE FINDINGS / RESULTS OF THE STUDY?**

*If you would like to be informed of the final research findings, please contact the researchers*

**Thank you for taking time to read this information sheet and for participating in this study.**

**CONSENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS STUDY**

I, \_\_\_\_\_ (participant name), confirm that the person asking my consent to take part in this research has told me about the nature, procedure, potential benefits and anticipated inconvenience of participation.

I have read (or had explained to me) and understood the study as explained in the information sheet. I have had sufficient opportunity to ask questions and am prepared to participate in the study. I understand that my participation is voluntary and that I am free to withdraw at any time without penalty. I am aware that the findings of this study will be anonymously processed into a research report, journal publications and/or conference proceedings.

I agree to the recording of the interview.

I have received a signed copy of the informed consent agreement.

Full Name of Participant: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Participant: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Full Name(s) of Researcher(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Researcher: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## ANNEXURE 3: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

### Annexure A: Interview schedule – government officials

1. Explain what the positive effects of mining in your area are. (Get the interviewee to list these and discuss each of the issues in the list in detail)
2. Explain what the adverse effects of mining in your area are. (Get the interviewee to list these and discuss each of the issues in the list in detail)
3. Are you aware that the mine has an SLP? Do you know what the content of the SLP? Provide detail if you know. If you do not know, provide reasons why you do not know.
4. Does the mine have a corporate responsibility programme? Do you know what the criteria are for funding CSR funds? What are the intended benefits to whom?
5. Were the SLP and CSR strategy developed with the community? Explain the process.
6. Were the SLP aligned to the IDP? Give examples?
7. What is the difference between SLP funds and CSR funds?
8. How would you explain the relationship between you (the government department or the sphere you are working at) and the mine/s?
9. In your opinion, what contribution does the mine/s make to the area through their CSR or SLP?
10. What would you like to see the mine/s do differently?
11. Do you think the mine/s focus on community development? Why? Why not? If yes, what do they do and what are the successes?
12. What will happen if the mine would close down? Has a plan been shared with the community?
13. Is there conflict between the mine and the community? What are the elements of these conflicts?

## **Annexure B: Interview schedule – mining officials**

1. Does the mining company have an approved SLP?
2. Does the mining company have a CSR Strategy?
3. How would you describe the socio-economic situation of the surrounding communities?
4. Provide evidence of the contents of the above programmes in the SLP or CSR strategy. Is the content of your SLP / CSR programme different from what you do in other countries? Why? What are the intended benefits to whom?
5. What do you think are the positive effects you have on the nearby community? (Get the interviewee to list these and discuss each of the issues in the list in detail)
6. What do you think are the adverse effects you have on the nearby community? (Get the interviewee to list these and discuss each of the issues in the list in detail)
7. Who is responsible for ensuring that the mandates of the SLP strategies and the CSR programmes are met?
8. What is the company's overall approach toward ensuring sustainable projects? Provide detail
9. Who does assessments and who implements SLP and CSR programmes? What do you think have been success and failures? Provide detailed reasons.
10. What is the relationship between your company and sustainable development in the surrounding area? Provide reasons for the answer?
11. What does mine contribute to the surrounding communities? Why does the mine do this?
12. What kind of sustainable development projects does the mine have in the communities and what are the future development projects for sustainable development?
13. What are the roles of the communities in your projects delivered by your company?
14. What will happen if the mine would close down? Has a plan been shared with the community?
15. Is there conflict between the mine and the community? What are the elements of these conflicts?

### **Annexure C: Interview schedules – community leaders and NGO representatives**

1. Explain what the positive effects of mining in your area are. (Get the interviewee to list these and discuss each of the issues in the list in detail)
2. Explain what the adverse effects of mining in your area are. (Get the interviewee to list these and discuss each of the issues in the list in detail)
3. How would you describe the socio-economic situation of the surrounding communities?
4. Are you aware that the mine has an SLP? Do you know what the content of the SLP? Provide detail if you know. If you do not know, provide reasons why you do not know.
5. Does the mine have a corporate responsibility programme? Do you know what the criteria are for funding CSR funds?
6. What is the difference between SLP funds and CSR funds?
7. How would you explain the relationship between you (the government department or the sphere you are working at) and the mine/s?
8. In your opinion, what contribution does the mine/s make to the area through their CSR or SLP?
9. What would you like to see the mine/s do differently?
10. Does the mine/s support any community projects? If no, why not? If yes, what type of projects? Are these successful / failure? Please evaluate these attempts by the mines.
11. What should the mine change in their approach to the community?
12. What will happen if the mine would close down? Has a plan been shared with the community?
13. Is there conflict between the mine and the community? What are the elements of these conflicts?

**Annexure D: Interviewee recording systems**

Interviewee number	Government, mine or NGO	Gender	Years of experience in current position	Nature of involvement with the mine

## ANNEXURE 4: LETTER FROM LANGUAGE EDITOR

**Michelle Woolley**

WRITER EDITOR PROOFREADER TRANSLATOR

Bachelor of Library and Information Science: B.Bibl.  
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Regards  
Michelle Woolley

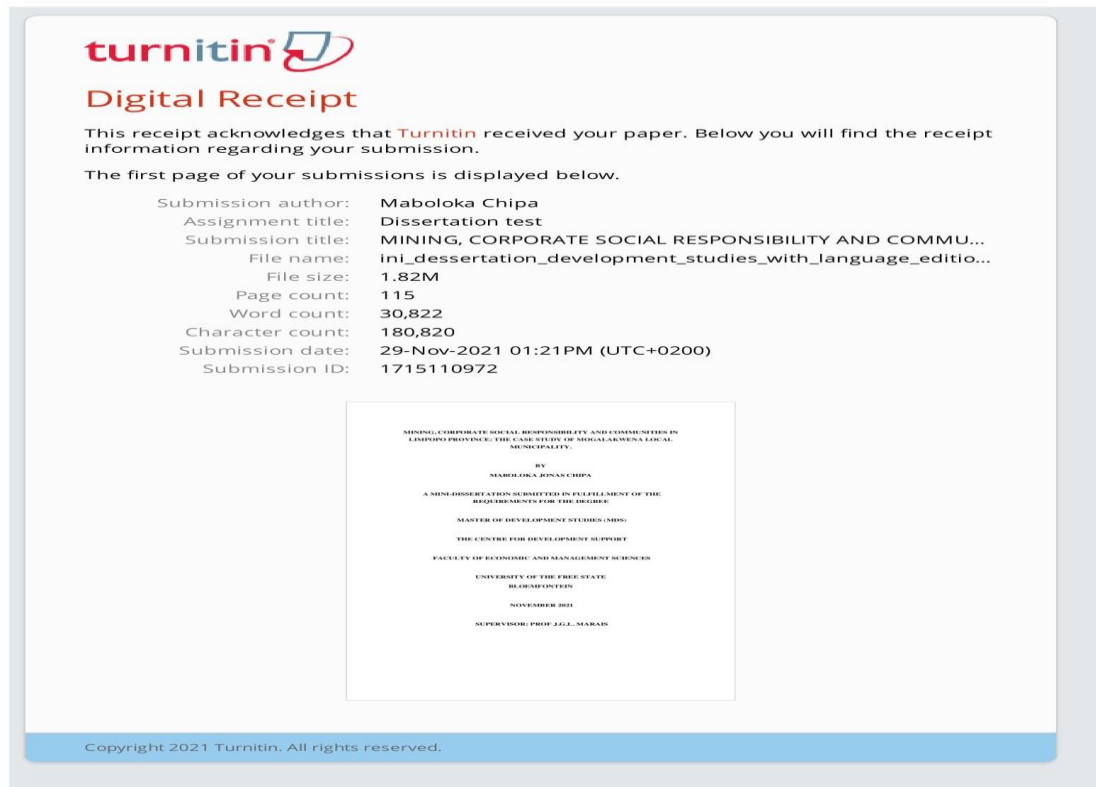



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MINING, CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND COMMUNITIES IN LIMPOPO PROVINCE: THE CASE STUDY OF MOGALAKWENA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY.

BY  
MABOLOKA JONAS CHIPA

A MSc DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE  
MASTER OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES (MDS)  
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FACULTY OF ECONOMIC AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES  
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