

Assessing social impacts of cobalt artisanal mining: the role of S-LCA

NEMO Project Webinar

27th November 2020

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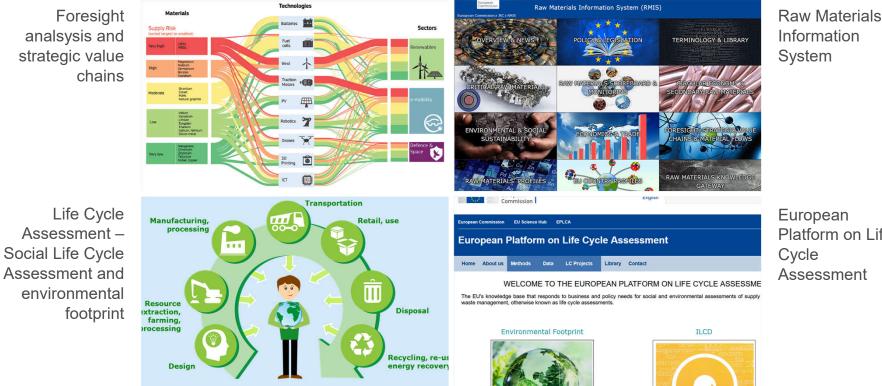
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JRC Land Resources Unit activities



Information

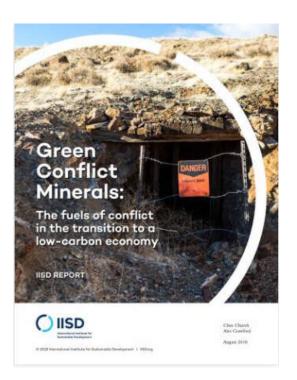
Platform on Life Assessment



Responsible sourcing as a new emerging field of research



AMNESTY &





Jan 13, 2020,

2.926 views | Jan 13, 2020, 05:12pm EST

Are These Tech Companies Complicit In Human Rights Abuses Of Child Cobalt Miners In Congo?

Harry Dempsey DECEMBER 16 2019

FINANCIAL TIMES

Commission

Tech giants sued over child deaths in DRC cobalt mining

Apple, Google and Tesla flout their own policies in sourcing material, says human rights group

Responsible sourcing in the EU policy

- Ch. 4 «A stronger Europe in the world»
 - Free and fair trade: zero tolerance on child labour»
- EU Conflict Minerals Regulation (3TGs)
- Strategic action plan for batteries and upcoming Battery Regulation





Cobalt in battery supply chain

Cobalt price trend, LME-cobalt cash, monthly average (€/tonne) 90,000 Cobalt 80,000 Increasing price trend until mid 2018 70,000 Demar ue 60,000 .ME Cobałt cash (EUR/tonne) to e.g. 50,000 40,000 62% of Эf \rightarrow Increase in the number of artisanal miners (150 – 200k active miners*) due to 30,000 the Co migration flows from neighbouring provinces 20,000 • DRC h 10,000 0 OCL:2A 30.74 mia carris units active carris units active carris units active parties active carris 25% of

Source: S&P Global (2019)

* Estimate based on various sources (Incl. BGK 2019, EITI, expert consultation, etc.)



Artisanal mining in the Katanga Copperbelt (DRC)



- Manual extraction in open pit or underground galleries and first processing.
- Key livelihood option, low entry barrier
- For each mining job 1 to 3 indirect jobs are created (e.g. transport and food providers, etc...)
- Informality/illegality → human rights abuses

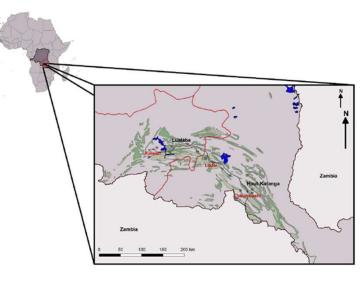


Photo credit: Nicolas Eslava, Afai Consulting

Responsible Sourcing (RS) of cobalt from artisanal mining in the DRC



Research questions:

- What is the impact of RS initiatives on the ground?
- Social conditions are improved?
 - Are these improvements due to the implemented schemes?

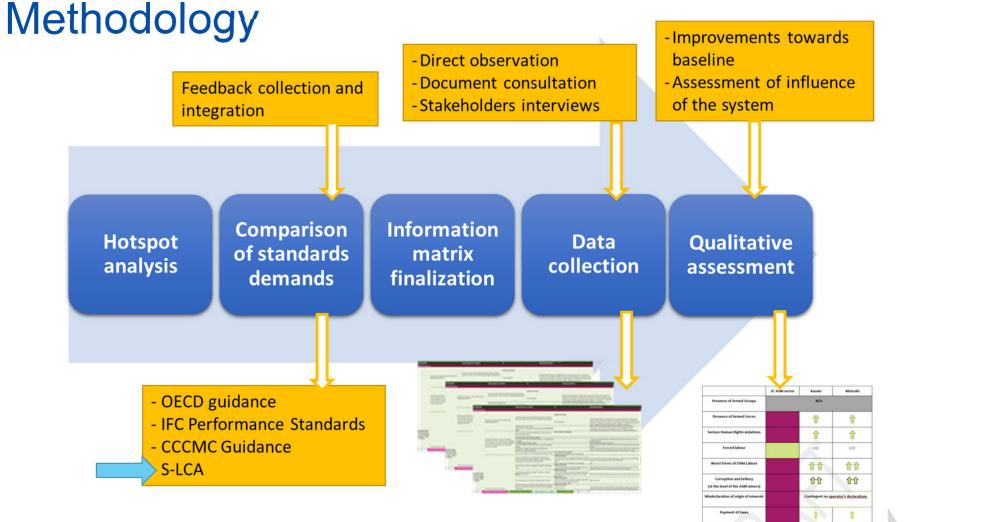


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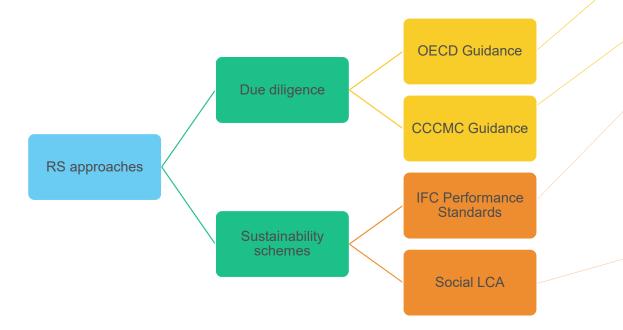
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Selection of frameworks

Approaches to responsible sourcing in mineral supply chains (Van Den Brink et al. 2019)



CCCMC: China Chamber of Commerce of Metals Minerals & Chemicals Importers & Exporters

IFC: International Finance Corporation

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- severe abuses (torture, force and child labour,
- World Heritage Sites (WHS) or legally protected areas
- community engagement
- working conditions
- impacts on human health and environment
- health & safety in local community
- local employment and economy
- social benefits / losses
- cultural heritage & land rights
- discrimination
- forced migration/resettlement and land rights
- poverty
- health and social well-being of workers
- wages
- social benefits
- working conditions
- discrimination
- freedom of association and collective bargaining
- training and education
- · job satisfaction and engagement

Results of impact assessment

CATEGORY	ASM sector	Kasulo	Mutoshi
Presence of Armed Groups	N/A		
Presence of Armed Forces		+	+
Serious human rights violations		+	+
Forced labour		=	=
Worst forms of child labour		++	++
Corruption and bribery		++	++
Misdeclaration of origin of minerals		Contingent	
Payment of taxes		Unknown	
Displacement and resettlement		=	=
Occupational health and safety		+	++
Environmental and public health impacts		++	++
Indigenous peoples	N/A		
Minorities and discrimination		=	=
Gender		=	+

Legend: situation in the general cobalt ASM sector		
No noted risks		
No noted risks, related issues remain		
N/A (absence of underlying factors)		
Systematic abuses		
Systematic and grave abuses		



Responsible and sustainable sourcing of batteries raw materials

Insights from hotspot analysis, company disclosures and field research

Mancini, L., Eslavia, N.A., Traverso, M., Mathieu

2020

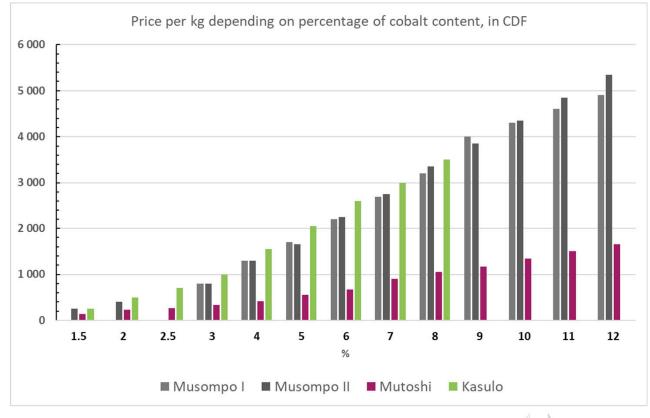


• In **bold**, categories included also in **S-LCA**

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The role of Social LCA: additional aspects

- Large set of categories
- Spotting relevant aspects for stakeholders:
 e.g. miners' income
- Inclusion of positive impacts → role of artisanal mining as a source of livelihood.



Social impact assessment in the mining sector

Literature review of social impacts in the mining sector

Comparison of **indicators** for social sustainability in business and policy context:

• SDGs framework

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- EU policy: Better Regulation guidance
- Global Reporting Initiative (GRI mining sector)
- Social LCA databases (PSILCA SHDB)

Source: Mancini & Sala (2018) Social impact assessment in the mining sector: Review and comparison of indicators frameworks. *Resources Policy* 57 (2018) 98–111



Resources Policy Volume 57, August 2018, Pages 98-111

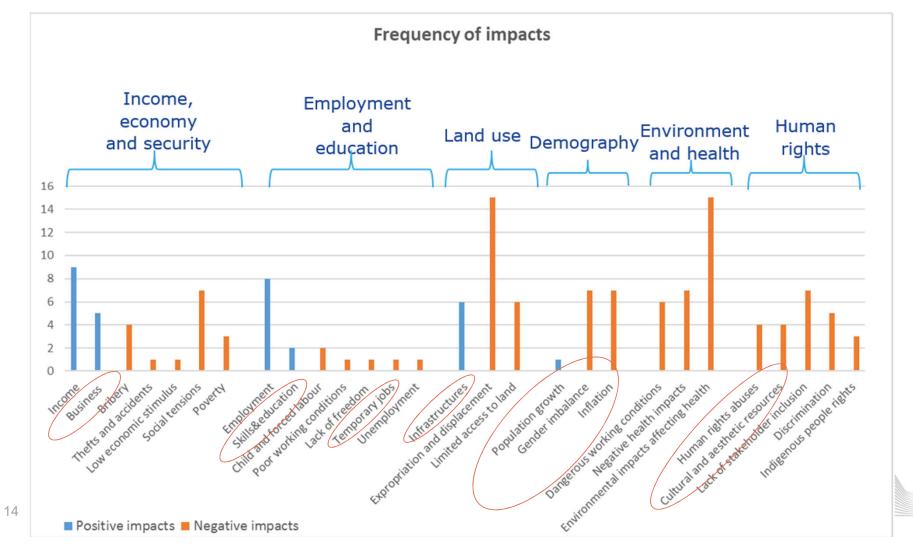


Social impact assessment in the mining sector: Review and comparison of indicators frameworks

Lucia Mancini ª 😤 🖾, Serenella Sala ^b



Literature review on social impacts of mining



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Conclusions and key lessons learnt

Improvements from RS initiatives

Detection of important aspects for local stakeholders: **price** and **fairness** Gaps of S-LCA databases: land competition and demographic aspects Measuring positive impacts important also for social acceptance Integrating top-down and bottom up approaches

Thank you

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The speaker: Lucia Mancini



Lucia Mancini is a scientific officer at the European Commission Joint Research Centre (JRC). Within the Raw Materials team, she works to support the EU raw materials policy, for what concern social sustainability and responsible sourcing. She contributed to the revision of the methodology for the identification of the critical raw materials for the EU, and to the development of the <u>Raw Materials Scoreboard</u> and the <u>EC Raw Materials Information System</u>.

She is part of the Advisory Committee of the UN Life Cycle Initiative project on Social Life Cycle Assessment and contributors of the upcoming revision of Social LCA Guidelines.

Among others, she has published articles on the <u>social impacts of mining (2018)</u>, <u>supply risk-based characterization of raw</u> <u>materials</u> (2016), and <u>resource footprint (2015)</u>. She published JRC reports on <u>responsible sourcing of battery materials</u> (2020); on the <u>role of raw materials in achieving Sustainable Development Goal (2018)</u> and on <u>social assessment of raw materials</u> <u>supply chains (2018)</u>.

Lucia has an academic background in agricultural economics and ecological economics. She was visiting scientist at Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy (Germany), where she performed her Ph.D thesis on the agri-food chains' sustainability and material intensity analysis.

