

Participatory planning in mining areas – research outline of MINIPART project

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MINIPART - Improving participation in spatial planning of mining areas 2024/2027

Project partners:









External collaborators:





Supported by:











Research outline of MINIPART project

Problem:

Development in large-scale mineral extraction regions impacts local community and environment, mostly negative:

- · forced resettlement,
- · loss of agricultural land,
- construction of boom towns and company settlements,
- endangered indigenous rights,
- impoverishment,
- human rights abuse,
- · forced and child labour,
- endangered health,
- · gender dimension,
- endangered physical cultural resources,
- workforce migration.





Source: Jankovic, M., 2022, Vreme



Research outline of MINIPART project

Problem in Serbia:

- Opposition of communities & experts against mining in Serbia intensified since 2000s
- International Mining Companies (mining rent, privatization of state companies, CRO & SLO, environment protection)
- Local population's opinion often neglected

 → protests and riots
- reason: missing adequate prior information i.e. participation in decision making?





MINIPART Objectives

IDENTIFY THE MOST APPROPRIATE PARTICIPATION METHODS, TAILORED TO ALL STAKEHOLDERS IN MINING AREAS.



Source: Beta/Milan Obradović/MO

- (1) Compile comprehensive **repository** of examples of participatory planning in mining areas <u>www.minipart.rs</u>
- (2) **Engage all stakeholders** (citizens, mining industry, government, NGOs, environmentalists) actively in the identification of the best participatory methods through **interviews**, surveys, and focus groups.
- (3) Address the specific needs of **vulnerable groups** (women, ethnic minorities, rural populations, persons with disabilities, elderly, youth)
- (4) **Develop new or adapted approaches** for meaningful and inclusive community participation in mining planning and development.
- (5) **Disseminate** results to: national and local government, NGOs, citizens in Serbia & abroad, academia, professionals, and the general public.



MINIPART project methodology

- Participatory methods can be identified and developed only through collaboration with end users (citizens, business, GOs & NGOs)
- Exploratory study: qualitative + quantitative research methods
- Focus: Bor and Majdanpek mining area (high challenges, civic activism)

I phase: selecting participatory methods by desktop analysis (reviewing literature, projects, reports).

Discussions with external collaborators. Study visit to the Tara mine in Ireland.



MINIPART project methodology (2)

- II phase: assessing the knowledge and attitudes of urban and rural communities in the Bor-Majdanpek mining area
- July/August 2024: sample of 300 respondents (total population of 60,000) surveyed to identify the most relevant aspects of participation that motivate or enable their involvement in the planning process.
- SPSS software used to analyze the survey data.



MINIPART project methodology (3)



- III phase: in-depth interviews with key stakeholders who influence the selection of participation methods in decision-making. (ministries for spatial planning, mining & environmental protection, local governments of Bor and Majdanpek, public institutions involved in urban and spatial planning, national spatial planning bodies, national and local NGOs. – ongoing –
- IV phase: focus group discussions. Workshop in Bor: representatives from Govt., NGO, business/industry, civil sector.
- testing selected participatory methods -
- E-participation application
- Layman report





MINIPART dissemination strategy

- www.minipart.rs a bilingual website (Serbian and English)
- (inter)national conferences
- High impact international scientific journals
- international monograph
- Layman report with recommendations
- Open Data
- RAUMPLAN repository

(http://raumplan.iaus.ac.rs)





Preliminary findings

There is a need to enhance institutional transparency and communication to strengthen public participation in decision-making processes related to mining areas.

Formal participatory methods should not be used exclusively, but accompanied with additional ones (i.e. informal) depending on the specific situation, to provide a shift from manipulation to delegated power.

