

# Case 3A – Tintaya



<b>Resource:</b>	Copper
<b>Mine location:</b>	Espinar Province, Peru
<b>Mining methods:</b>	Open-pit Sulphide processing Oxide processing
<b>Copper reserves:</b>	53 Mt of sulphide ore grading 1.6% copper 22 Mt of oxide ore grading 1.44% copper
<b>Mine capacity:</b>	Sulphide operation – 90 000 tpa Oxide operation – 34 000 tpa
<b>Affected communities:</b>	Tintaya Marquiri, Huisa, Alto Huarca, Alto Huancane, Huano Huano, Bajo Hunacane, the Yauri township
<b>Community support groups:</b>	CONACAMI (The National Coordinator of Communities Affected by Mining) <a href="http://comunidades@conacamiperu.org/">http://comunidades@conacamiperu.org/</a> CORECAMI CUSCO (Cusco Region Coordinator of Communities Affected by Mining) Cooperación <a href="http://www.cooperación.org.pe">http://www.cooperación.org.pe</a> Oxfam America <a href="http://www.oxfamamerica.org">http://www.oxfamamerica.org</a>
<b>Mine operator:</b>	(1996-present) BHP Billiton Tintaya S.A.

## Chronology of events

<b>Post 1980:</b>	Peruvian government expropriates 2368 hectares of land for developing the Tintaya copper mine in Yauri, Espinar Province.
<b>1994:</b>	Mine privatised and acquired by USA-based Magma Copper.
<b>1996:</b>	BHP acquires Magma Copper and a 99.94% interest in the mine.
<b>1996:</b>	BHP acquires 1263 hectares of Tintaya Marquiri community land for the purpose of building the copper oxide plant and increasing the capacity of the mine.
<b>1996:</b>	BHP acquires 246 hectares of Alto Huancane community land in order to ensure greater security of the Alto Huancane tailings dam.
<b>Post 1996:</b>	In order to advance exploration activities BHP acquires 400 hectares of Huano Huano community land, 477 hectares of Alto Huarca community land and to provide space for a new tailings dam, 875 hectares from individual property owners in the region.
<b>11/2000:</b>	CONACAMI requests Oxfam Community Aid Abroad to take up the Tintaya case with BHP Billiton head office in Australia.
<b>6/2001:</b>	The Tintaya case is included in the <i>Mining Ombudsman Annual Report 2001</i> .
<b>3-11/12/2001:</b>	Mining Ombudsman visits the communities affected by the Tintaya mine in order to undertake a field investigation.
<b>10/12/2001:</b>	Initial dialogue meeting held in Lima, facilitated by the Oxfam Community Aid Abroad Mining Ombudsman. Participants include BHP Billiton Base Metals, BHP Billiton Tintaya, CONACAMI, CORECAMI-Cusco, Oxfam America, Cooperación and the Municipality of Espinar.
<b>23/1/2002:</b>	Mining Ombudsman writes to Ian Wood (Vice President of Sustainability, BHP Billiton) outlining community concerns and recommendations from site investigations.
<b>29/1/2002:</b>	Jaap Zwaan (President of BHP Billiton Tintaya mine) expresses a desire to investigate community grievances in response to the Mining Ombudsman letter.
<b>2/2002:</b>	Ian Wood conducts an audit/field investigation of the Tintaya mine.

...on 20 June 2003 community representatives, their support organisations and BHP Billiton Tintaya met with the facilitation of Oxfam America....All parties, including the company, have agreed that the relocation and land concerns of the five impacted communities must now be resolved by December 2003.

## Request

As stated in the *Mining Ombudsman Annual Report 2001 and 2002*, the involvement of Oxfam Community Aid Abroad in this case was requested by CONACAMI in early 2000.

## Grievances

In December 2001, the Mining Ombudsman travelled to Peru to undertake the Tintaya case investigation. She met with representatives from the five impacted communities, their support organisations, local government and BHP Billiton. Grievances recorded during public meetings, site visits and interviews were broad and date back to before BHP Billiton acquired the mine. The grievances are detailed in the *Mining Ombudsman Annual Report 2002* and summarised below:

- > Community representatives complained that land sale negotiations and land expropriations were conducted unfairly, with inadequate compensation and a lack of informed consent.
- > Some women complained of forced evictions and violence by mine security.
- > Community members complained that they had lost their traditional means of livelihoods.
- > Community members complained that water and air pollution from the mine and the Alto Huancane tailings dam had caused the death or illness of their animals, as well as their own poor health.
- > Some community members complained about the lack of employment or business opportunities provided by the mine.
- > There was anxiety about a new Antapaccay project and the construction of a new tailings dam in the Ccanipia Basin.

<b>6/2/2002:</b>	The first meeting of the ' <i>Mesa de Diálogo</i> ' (Dialogue Table), a process that flowed out of the Mining Ombudsman's visit in December 2001, which is intended to address the concerns of communities affected by the Tintaya mine. The participants include the company, community representatives, their support organisations and the municipality. This meeting is lead by a professional facilitator. The Dialogue Table agrees to establish four commissions to address specific community concerns: the Land Commission, Human Rights Commission, Sustainable Development Commission and Environmental Commission.
<b>13/8/2002:</b>	' <i>Report of the Dialogue Table of BHP Billiton Tintaya and the neighbouring communities of the Tintaya mine</i> ' signed by all parties on 25 June 2002 is sent to the Mining Ombudsman for inclusion within the Mining Ombudsman Annual Report 2002.
<b>4/11/2002:</b>	<i>Mining Ombudsman Annual Report 2002</i> published with results of the Mining Ombudsman Tintaya case investigation and the update presented by the Dialogue Table.
<b>14/11/2002:</b>	BHP Billiton CEO writes a letter of concern to Oxfam Community Aid Abroad over the presentation of the Tintaya case report within the <i>Mining Ombudsman Annual Report 2002</i> .
<b>12/2002:</b>	Oxfam Community Aid Abroad responds after conferring with Oxfam America and community support organisations which concur that the Tintaya case report provides an accurate portrayal of progress to date.
<b>5-11/4/2003:</b>	Mining Ombudsman returns to the communities affected by the Tintaya mine in order to undertake a follow-up investigation and explore the concerns of communities from the Ccanipia River Basin.
<b>8/4/2003:</b>	Mining Ombudsman attends a public meeting of the Dialogue Table. The four Dialogue Table commissions report back their findings and recommendations to community members.
<b>11/4/2003:</b>	Mining Ombudsman meets separately with all parties in Lima, including representatives of BHP Billiton, to discuss the Tintaya case investigation.
<b>4/6/2003:</b>	Mining Ombudsman writes to BHP Billiton urging it to accept and implement the proposals that will be formally presented by the communities on 9 June 2003.
<b>10/6/2003:</b>	Community representatives present a written call for the suspension of all Commissions until BHP Billiton Tintaya commits to its relocation with development in the same way that was provided for the community of Tintaya Marquiri.
<b>20/6/2003:</b>	Meeting facilitated by Oxfam America where BHP Billiton Tintaya, Cooperación, Oxfam America, CONACAMI, CORECAMI Cusco and Alto Huancane, Alto Huarca, Tintaya Marquiri and Bajo Huancane community representatives made significant agreements, including reaffirming their confidence in the Dialogue Table.

*The Dialogue Table has become an accepted process for community members to communicate grievances and complaints involving the mine.*

## Action taken – 2002

### Establishing the *Mesa de Diálogo* (Dialogue Table)

While in Peru, the Mining Ombudsman facilitated a meeting in Lima between BHP Billiton Base Metals, BHP Billiton Tintaya, CONACAMI, CORECAMI – Cusco, Oxfam America, Cooperación and the Municipality of Espinar. This resulted in an agreement to begin a dialogue process between the company and the five impacted communities.

The *Mesa de Diálogo* (Dialogue Table) was established in February 2002, with representatives from company management, the community and the communities' support groups. In a report to the Mining Ombudsman the members of the Dialogue Table described the process as representing a new era in company-community relations which is '...characterised by dialogue and mutual collaboration in which sustainable development is a guiding principle.'

The Dialogue Table has four working commissions: the Land Commission, the Environment Commission, the Human Rights Commission and the Sustainable Development Commission. In July 2002 a fifth commission, the Commission of Coordination, was established to facilitate better communication and coordination between the other four commissions. A timeline was also established which clearly sets out three separate process phases, as follows:

Phase 1 Generating trust amongst participants of the Dialogue Table. Establishing the task commissions.

Phase 2 The task commissions research, collect and analyse information regarding community grievances before drafting reports and recommendations for the implementation of their findings.

Phase 3 Implementation of the task commissions' findings in order to address grievances and put in place measures to foster and maintain ongoing good relations as well as sustainable development.

On 4 November 2002 the *Mining Ombudsman Annual Report 2002* was released, which included the results of the Tintaya case investigation and an update from the Dialogue Table.

## Action taken – 2003

The Mining Ombudsman returned to Peru in April 2003 to evaluate the progress of the Dialogue Table and conduct an investigation into the concerns of communities impacted by the construction of the Huinipampa tailings dam (See Case 3B). The Mining Ombudsman again met with community representatives from the five impacted communities, their support organisations and BHP Billiton. She met separately with all parties involved in the Dialogue Table, attended community meetings and undertook a number of site visits and interviews. The Mining Ombudsman also attended an open meeting of the Dialogue Table on 8 April 2003 with over 250 participants at the BHP Billiton Tintaya mine site, which signified the end of Phase 2 of the process.

## The Dialogue Table Commissions

*"The Dialogue table is positive in that we can discuss things on equal terms, but unfortunately we still depend upon the goodwill of the company to act on the dialogue table to resolve the issues. We are thankful to the support organisations, but it is now the responsibility of each community to put forward solutions for each community."* Name withheld

*Community member shows his cattle that have wandered on to the tailings pond and are drinking contaminated water. Photo: Diego Nebel/Oxfam America*



*Right: Miguel Palacin, President of CONACAMI Peru. Speaking at a community meeting in Yauri prior to the public meeting of the Dialogue Table. "Let's now look for definitive solutions. I'm going to be part of the process – we must learn to manage this process." Miguel Palacin, President of CONACAMI Peru. Photo: Diego Nebel/Oxfam America*

*Far right: A woman from the community attends the Dialogue Table to hear results of the four working commissions. Photo: Diego Nebel/ Oxfam America*



## A. Land Commission

The Land Commission has responsibility for evaluating which communities have legitimate claims for relocation and how best to assist these communities to relocate or develop alternative options. The Commission agreed at the outset that actions could only be taken once consensus had been reached amongst community members. Achieving consensus was considered a necessary prerequisite for reducing potential problems and has resulted in improved trust between the company and the communities.

The Commission has three sub-commissions to deal with the communities of Tintaya Marquiri; Alto Huancane and Huana Huana; and Alto Huarca and Bajo Huancane.

Senór Miguel Palacin, the Director of CONACAMI and Chair of the Land Commission, in his report to the 8 April meeting, highlighted some positive aspects of the Commission including: the active participation of community members; a recognition of problems by the company; empowerment of the communities; and the provision of greater space for community members to negotiate their own future. However, Senór Palacin noted that the building of trust has taken over six months. He also noted that there has been difficulty in finding suitable tracts of land to accommodate the diversity of the relocation packages. Senór Palacin raised the need to formally secure the support of the company and/or the government for the relocation packages. He highlighted that the relocation plans should include the provision of housing, agricultural infrastructure and community development programs. Maintaining the cultural heritage and unity of the communities was also identified as integral

The relocation program has also been complicated by the perception of some that 14 families relocated to Copaychullo are now living in worse conditions than they did before they left.

The success of the Land Commission will depend on its ability to find appropriate land and funding which satisfies community requirements and their development needs. This point was reaffirmed on Tuesday 10 June 2003 when communities requested the suspension of all commissions until suitable land (with development opportunities) was provided and BHP Billiton reconfirmed its commitment to this process.

Following this request, on 20 June 2003 community representatives, their support organisations and BHP Billiton Tintaya met with the facilitation of Oxfam America. This meeting satisfied the communities, and avoided the suspension of Dialogue Table work. All parties, including the company, have agreed that the relocation and land concerns of the five impacted communities must now be resolved by December 2003.<sup>2</sup>

## B. Environment Commission

The Environment Commission is split into the following three sub-commissions:

- Environmental pollution – company and community representatives conducted tests and monitored environmental pollution. Three separate laboratories analysed the results to ensure validity.
- Human health – independent doctors, chosen by the non-government organisations and the company, assessed the health of community members who live near the mine. A community with similar characteristics was also assessed as a control group.
- Animal health – a vet chosen by consensus assessed whether mine pollution caused the death and ill health of animals. A control community was also used assessed.

The results of the studies were presented at the 8 April 2003 Dialogue Table meeting. Community members complained that many of the presentations were too technical and difficult to understand, or conveyed in an insensitive manner. Whilst many of the conclusions of the Environment Commission were disputed by community members, community and company representatives within the commission, broadly agreed on its findings.

### i. Environmental pollution

The sub-commission on environmental pollution found that the company had not caused the degree of contamination alleged by the communities, but some water sources were polluted. As a result, the company is providing drinking water to the affected communities. It also found high levels of selenium and nitrates in some areas. It was later pointed out to the Mining Ombudsman that the tests were conducted when the mine was not fully operational and there were still additional studies to be carried out. It is positive to note that at the 20 June 2003 meeting, BHP Billiton Tintaya committed to resolving the selenium problem and is closing the holes from the exploration activities undertaken in Antapaccay and Corocohuayco in order to eliminate any contamination within these zones.<sup>3</sup>

### ii. Human health

The human health sub-commission found that community members have inadequate health and high levels of parasite infections, but that this is related to poor diet, sanitary and hygiene standards rather than due to mine pollution. The study showed that the levels of heavy metals within the community members tested were at the higher end of the acceptable range, but there were not 'unacceptable' levels of heavy metals present.



Far left: A woman from the community attends the Dialogue Table to hear results of the four working commissions. Photo: Diego Nebel/Oxfam America

Left: Dora Usca, standing in front of the Tintaya mine site. Photo: Brendan Ross/OxfamCAA

Several concerns were raised about the methodology of the testing. Specifically, it was asked why blood samples were only tested, when heavy metals generally accumulate in bones or other areas of the body. There were also questions raised over whether the nutritional deficiencies of community members were related to heavy metal accumulation reducing their ability to absorb nutrients and whether the sub-commission had considered the potential impacts of contamination.

Whilst not answering these specific concerns, which were raised in the Mining Ombudsman investigation report of 20 June 2003, the company responded:

*“The protocols for both studies were agreed upon by all members of the Commission, and included the use of a control group, outside the area of influence of the mine. There were no significant differences between the results found in the control group and those in the communities near to the mine. Both studies included testing for contamination by the mine (although, as the Ombudsman pointed out, some community members believe that the animal study did not).”<sup>4</sup>*

### iii. Animal health

The animal health sub-commission concluded that the infections in the animals were due to parasites resulting from poor sanitation, not the mine. The sub-commission also speculated that animal sickness was due to a lack of regular vet supervision.

These findings were in conflict with testimonies taken by the Mining Ombudsman and were vehemently contested by various community members at the meeting. Some community members claimed the researchers only tested for parasites and not for the contamination caused by the mine.

*“They say that there is no contamination near mining activities – but there is. The community did some independent studies around human health. We found that Alfonso Cuti had high levels of arsenic. Studies by the commission need to be done seriously. Those chemicals accumulate. Regarding animal health – most of the time animals have malnutrition. Their pancreases are dry. This is not because of parasites; it is because of poisoning.”* Name withheld

### C. Human Rights Commission

The Human Rights commission initially received 34 allegations of human rights violations and remains open to receiving new cases. As the primary support group, CORECAMI – Cusco is the coordination point for the collection and investigation of new cases. To investigate the initial cases, the Human Rights Commission appointed the Peruvian human rights organisation, Legal Defense Institute and the Solidarity Vicariate – Prelature of Sicuani.

The resulting report states that:

- > 4 human rights violations were found to have taken place;
- > 6 were found to have probably taken place;
- > 19 were found to have not taken place; and
- > it was not possible to determine if five of the cases had taken place or not.

BHP Billiton Tintaya has committed to honour the results of the human rights investigation.

The findings of the commission are important in addressing some of the more personal grievances of the community. At the 8 April meeting, it was evident that many of the community members were anxious over the findings and results of this commission in terms of compensation and the restoration of their rights.

The ongoing work of this commission is potentially more complicated than the other commissions in that the interpretation of human rights and human rights violations (and the methods of redress) needs to be adaptable and may need to be broadened. One example comes from Senóra Dora Usca who stated that the commission must also consider issues such as equal employment opportunities for women and the rights of abandoned women and widows who have suffered because of the mine. She suggested that the Sustainable Development Commission must collaborate closely with the Human Rights Commission to address the inequality of women. BHP Billiton has recently endorsed the comments of Senora Usca, ‘...to address equality issues in order that women are not disadvantaged.’<sup>15</sup>

### D. Sustainable Development Commission

It is recognised by the Dialogue Table and the wider community that environmental, health and land issues must be resolved as a basis for sustainable development. It is also recognised that communities must develop their own plans in order to ensure the suitability and sustainability of the proposals.

Despite the preliminary findings of the Environment Commission, many community members still perceive their land to be damaged by mine activities. As a result, they wish to be relocated to ‘start again’ before they can develop any sustainable development proposals.

Some community representatives were disappointed that the Sustainable Development commission did not address the issue of mine employment. They explained that they were employed at the mine in the early 1990s, but lost their jobs when the government sold the mine to Magma Copper, and jobs were given to outsiders. Company officials believe the commission should not deal with mine employment because the proposals should look to the future, which may not include the mine as an employer. However, they added that they would give local community members preference for work when positions became available.

The success of the Sustainable Development Commission will require a long-term commitment from all parties to the Dialogue Table. It will also require some initial financial and technical input from the company to fund community-led projects.

A woman provides a testimony at the public meeting of the Dialogue Table. She speaks the indigenous language of Quecha. The man in the foreground is translating for her.  
Photo: Diego Nebel/Oxfam America



At the meeting between community representatives, their support organisations and BHP Billiton Tintaya on 20 June 2003, Cooperación raised the possibility of preparing a project proposal to obtain funding to address long-term sustainable development issues. The company has agreed to support the project by providing seed capital. This initiative is a first step towards addressing some community concerns relating to the Sustainable Development Commission.

## Status of existing grievances

### A. 8 April 2003 – The end of Phase 2

Overall the Dialogue Table seems to be improving communication and trust between the company, the communities and their support organisations. In December 2001, it would have been unlikely to think that all parties would be working together to resolve problems, however 18 months later, there is a level of respect and appreciation of each other's views. Community members are pleased that the company is listening to their concerns and working to address some of their problems. The community support organisations also acknowledge that there have also been some important transformations of senior BHP Billiton Tintaya management who are now working towards resolving problems with the mine site to the benefit of local communities.

However, frustration at the inability of the Dialogue Table and its commissions to generate tangible solutions to the numerous grievances documented in the *Mining Ombudsman Annual Report 2002* was high amongst the complaints of community members on 8 April 2003.

There was a perception that although many tests and studies had been conducted, the solutions that community members expected to flow from the Dialogue Table had not been forthcoming and the process was too slow. Many community members were also sceptical about results contradicting their personal experiences. Community members were eager to start Phase 3 of the process.

*"The company is always saying that a study is needed. They do not accept anything that we say – they need proof of everything. Many consulting companies come – this is why it takes so long. There are too many studies and the results aren't given to communities. People don't know what is happening."*

Name withheld

### B. 20 June 2003 – Phase 3

The outcomes of the meeting between community representatives, their support organisations and BHP Billiton on 20 June 2003 should assist in generating concrete solutions to community grievances in relation to land and the environment. Both community representatives and company officials believe this meeting demonstrates a positive next step in resolving the on-going grievances above. The agreed resolutions of this meeting are as follow:<sup>5</sup>

- > Reaffirm confidence in the Dialogue Table as the appropriate vehicle for the resolution of conflicts between BHP Billiton Tintaya and communities.
- > Accelerate the implementation of the solutions obtained through a consensual and participatory methodology in the work of the commissions.
- > Call on all participants to make a greater effort to find solutions to the pending issues as soon as possible.
- > Invite BHP Billiton Tintaya to reinitiate the complete development of mining activities in order to ensure that the resources needed to attend to the claims and solve the disputes are generated.
- > Carry out joint and participatory environmental monitoring of the sulphur plant, with the aim of measuring and discounting the risk of environmental contamination. Compare the results with those obtained previously.
- > Approve the new work methodology of the Land Commission by forming parallel sub-commissions to attend to the problems and conflicts in each community. Such work should not be exclusively bilateral. The presence and advice of representative organisations and NGOs that participate in the Dialogue Table and representatives of the affected communities should be involved.
- > Prioritise the identification of new properties that comply with the requirements and needs of the affected communities. This work would be carried out jointly and in a participatory manner.

The outcomes of this meeting demonstrate the willingness of all parties, including BHP Billiton Tintaya, to set concrete dates and goals to resolve two priority issues: the land and the environmental problems.

## New issues and grievances

The Dialogue Table has become an accepted process for community members to communicate grievances and complaints involving the mine. Higher-level mine management are taking a positive approach to community relations, and there is trust between these officials and community representatives and their support groups. However, there have been complaints made against several mid-level company officials and lower-level staff involved in the dialogue process and the commissions. Community members have accused company staff of not listening to them during the investigations of the commission or preventing women in particular from speaking to the consultants. There have also been allegations that company officials have intimidated community members by stating that if they are involved in the Dialogue Table process then they are acting 'against' the mine and will therefore not obtain work at the mine.

These allegations were communicated to the company in June 2003 and it was strongly recommended that an investigation be conducted and appropriate action taken. BHP Billiton responded on 18 July 2003 stating, 'BHP Billiton takes very seriously the concerns expressed about certain individuals working for the company. The allegations will be investigated.'<sup>7</sup>

*Overall the Dialogue Table seems to be in improving communication and trust between the company, the communities and their support organisations. In December 2001, it would have been unlikely to think that all parties would be working together to resolve problems, however 18 months later, there is a level of respect and appreciation of each other's views.*

## Recommendations

- > Reaffirm all recommendations made in the Mining Ombudsman 2002 Annual Report and commend all parties on the efforts made in implementing these recommendations.
- > Encourage the continuation of the level of trust and progress achieved by the parties involved in the Dialogue Table, particularly the progress made by specific company officials in understanding the concerns of the communities and working towards resolving these concerns.
- > Encourage the continuation of the commitment of all parties to the Dialogue Table.
- > Encourage the continued involvement of the public in the dialogue process.
- > As has already begun with the 20 June 2003 meeting, all parties should quickly implement Phase 3 of the Dialogue Table process in order to generate tangible outcomes for the communities impacted by the Tintaya mine.
- > The criticisms by the communities of the sub-commission reports should be evaluated, answered and acted upon where required.
- > The issue of employment should be reconsidered as an issue for the Sustainable Development Commission.
- > Communication of the results of the sub-commission studies should be done in a manner that is more sensitive and can be easily understood by all parties, especially the communities.
- > All relevant information and findings of the commissions should be translated into the Quechua language for non-Spanish speaking community members.
- > Training should be provided to the local people so that they can themselves collect necessary environmental information and monitor the activities of the company.
- > Training should also be provided to community members in order that they can adequately define and propose sustainable solutions that meet their cultural, economic and nutritional needs for now and in the future.
- > The allegations of intimidation by middle and lower-level company employees should be investigated by the members of the Dialogue Table in a transparent manner. If proven, appropriate disciplinary action should be taken.
- > BHP Billiton should undertake training of all company employees, especially security personnel, around the benefits of the Dialogue Table and the rights of local communities. Civil society representatives, such as those from CONACAMI and Cooperación, need to play a role in such training.
- > Cases of human rights violations verified through the Human Rights Commission should be addressed immediately. Further verification around human rights issues should be conducted through the Dialogue Table and a formal mechanism for receiving and handling grievances should be established.
- > The Land Commission and Sustainable Development Commission should work closely together to find successful relocation packages that include investments in infrastructure, agricultural development and preserve the cultural integrity of affected community members.
- > BHP Billiton should provide an assurance that it will fulfil all obligations decided through the Dialogue Table process irrespective of the operational status of the mine or the new Huinipampa tailings dam.
- > The Dialogue Table should continue to make a concerted effort to involve women in the process and seek equal employment, relocation and compensation opportunities for women.

## FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup> Report of the Dialogue Table of BHPB Tintaya and the Neighbouring Communities of the Tintaya Mine' (2002), officially endorsed by the Dialogue Table August 13, 2002 in Macdonald & Ross (2002) *Mining Ombudsman Annual Report 2001-2002*, Oxfam Community Aid Abroad, p.25. <sup>2</sup> Minutes of Meeting (2003) *Reunion de la session ampliada, especialmente convocada, de la Commission de Coordinacion y Seguimiento de la Mes de Dialogo*, 20 June 2003. <sup>3</sup> Ibid. <sup>4</sup> BHP Billiton Tintaya (2003) 'Response to Concerns in OXFAM CAA Ombudsman Reports', July 2003, p.1. <sup>5</sup> Ibid. <sup>6</sup> Minutes of Meeting (2003), Op. Cit. <sup>7</sup> BHP Billiton Tintaya (2003), Op. Cit, p.2.



*Photo: Diego Nebel/Oxfam America*  
*Below: Community member points to the mine. Photo: Diego Nebel/Oxfam America*

