

Africa Mining Vision and Country Mining Visions: Mainstreaming Mineral Resources for Development

**High Level Expert Group Meeting:
Towards the Post 2015 Development Agenda and the African Union
Agenda 2063: Enhancing the management of Africa's Extractive
industries to promote inclusive and sustainable industrial
development, structural economic transformation and inclusive and
resilient economic growth.**

**24 February 2015
New York, USA**

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Objectives

- Raising awareness about rational of the Country Mining Vision (CMV) as AMV implementation tool;
- Providing information on current, ongoing CMV processes being supported by AMDC, AUC and UNDP.
- Identifying challenges and opportunities of AMV/CMV processes.

Structure of the presentation

1. African Mining Vision: goals and objectives
2. AMDC mandate
3. Country Mining Vision: as a process and a product
4. Challenges in AMV implementation at country level.

Africa Mining Vision

- AMV's goal is to create a *“Transparent, equitable and optimal exploitation of mineral resources to underpin broad-based sustainable growth and socio-economic development”* (2009).
- **African governments are called upon to produce the following policy shifts:**
 - ✓ changing the vision for the sector;
 - ✓ expanding the role of linkages;
 - ✓ adopting innovative fiscal sector and taxation regimes;
 - ✓ transforming ASM into a developmental tool;
 - ✓ creating transparent and accountable mineral sector governance;
 - ✓ upholding highest standards of safety, health and environment protection,;
 - ✓ integrating CRS in local and national development plans;
 - ✓ supporting regional integration and cooperation;

AMV implementation: AMDC, mission and activities

- Formally launched in December 2013; Facilitator of choice to support AU member States in implementing the African Mining Vision through Country Mining Visions or support to design and implementation of AMV-compliant national mineral policies
- **UNECA-AUC-AfDB-UNDP** as implementing partners.
- **AMDC mission:** “working with member States and their national and regional organizations to enable mineral resources play a greater transformative role in the development of the continent through increased economic, social linkages and improved governance”.
- **Demand driven:** government request for AMDC support in launching CMV or mineral sector reform is required (access to funds, provision of technical support and expertise, etc.)



AMDC focus

- Tracking and coordinating implementation of AMV;
- Identifying gaps and areas of need in MS and providing expertise to address such needs;
- Undertaking policy research to develop policy strategies and options for realizing AMV;
- Providing think-tank capacity for embedding the AMV into Africa's long term development;
- Implementing continuous advocacy and information campaign in order to engage stakeholders on AMV implementation and Country Mining Vision (CMV) processes



CMV- as a process

- The CMV will allow countries to articulate their respective vision statements of the potential contribution of mining to their national development goals. This integrated vision should be a **vision that outlasts political cycles**
- **STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT:** The involvement of a **broad range of stakeholders** from society (mining affected communities), trade unions, CSOs, business and government in developing the CMV will create support rooted in collective national ownership, to ensure continuity beyond electoral cycles. **(i.e. Multi-stakeholder approach);**
- **Road map for all sectorial ministries**, reflective of their shared role in development: instrument to allow extractives to play a transformative role as result of policy coherence across several ministerial departments –i.e. an institutional cohesiveness
- **Good understanding of the challenges confronting the extractive sector is key element for the design of a successful CMV process:** MVM tool, local and international scan of the sector; strategic assessment, etc.

CMV- as a product

- **Common vision on mining and development** – including what can be exploited, what shared opportunities exist, what the challenges are and what does not work: result of an integrative thinking of the different sectors of government, the private sector and society
- Key element of a **new social contract for promoting economic transformation, inclusive growth and mineral resources based industrialization**;
- The CMV will **enrich and not replace country PRSPs** and national development plans. CMV needs to be informed by **key AMV focus areas**, i.e. fiscal regime, geological information system, human and institutional capacity, mineral sector governance, linkages, environmental and social issues.
- Besides supporting planning process at national level, CMV is expected to promote connection with plan at **regional level** (Resource Corridor; Spatial Development Initiative) and **local level** (delivering benefits to communities of mining areas).



Mozambique

- Between 2007-2012 several instruments : CSR Policy, Training and Capacity Building Policy for Extractive, Strategy for concession areas for petroleum operations; adherence to EITI, revision of 2002 Mining Law and 2001 Petroleum Law;
- At sub-regional and regional level Mozambique adopted SADC Protocol on Mining (2000) and adopted the African Mining Vision;
- **Administration of the WEF-MVM tool : questionnaire** investigating drivers of value in the extractives sector for different stakeholders; it gathered stakeholders' views on current value and areas of opportunity to increase value.
- **Multi-stakeholders dialogue** among government, industry, and CSO representatives took place in November 2013: key challenges, opportunities and actions for responsible developmental mining in the country were identified;
- **Mineral Resources Policy and Strategy/Four priority areas** were agreed:
 - i) increased skilled manpower through training programs;
 - ii) EITI multi-stakeholder platform to be transformed in permanent forum;
 - iii) local content;
 - iv) communication strategy;
 - v) better integrated land-use and infrastructure planning.

AMV-compliant mineral policy: Lesotho

- **Local scan and international scan conducted in support of government request.**
- Establishment of a **Multi-stakeholder working group (MSWG) comprising 40 people** from several Ministries (Mine, Economic Development, Finance), NGO-CSOs, local communities, Private sector, small scale miners
- **Maseru stakeholders workshop November 2013:** identified problems and proposed themes that guided the preparation by the lead consultant of draft I – AMV compliant Mining and Mineral Policy (MMP).
- **Extensive consultations at community and district level (11 June-4 July 2014)** facilitated by SARW by using draft I MMP as basic document : a) Soliciting maximum input and feedback from communities, especially those living in mining areas; b) providing space for dialogue and improvement of content & substance of MMP; c) mobilizing and sensitizing communities on their role in the design and implementation of MMP/CMV. **615 people consulted overall in 10 districts**
- **Final Validation workshop, 19-20 August 2014. 70 people participated; including members of the MSWG.**

CMV Tanzania

- Tanzania joined the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI) in 2006 and was deemed compliant in 2011 with its first publication;
- Vision 2030 leans heavily on the extractives sector as the engine of growth and development for the country.
- 2014, UNDP Country Office in Tanzania received a formal request from the government of Tanzania through the Ministry of Energy and Mining (MEM) for support in formulating a **Country Mining Vision**;
- UNDP-AMDC acted as facilitator of the CMV process and started working with Minister of Energy and Mining, as the lead government institution, in the development of a participatory CMV to be launched through multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder High-level *Roundtable and Dialogue on Extractives in Tanzania (11 March 2015)*
- Administration of the Mineral Value Management Assessment (MVM) tool: Fiscal, legal, and regulatory environment (72.7%); Employment and skills (70.5%); Social economic and cultural conditions (45.8%) were identified as main priorities

Upcoming CMV processes and AMV-compliant reform activities

➤ Guinea Conakry:

- a) capacity building initiatives for contract negotiations;
- b) establishment of fiscal policy and legal frameworks for the improved management of oil and mineral resources;
- c) Corporate Social Responsibility: strategic assessment and long-term program; and
- d) human and institutional capacity development;

➤ Ghana:

- a) formal request to AMDC/ECA to assist in the formulation of CMV; b) activities for CMV being designed and scheduled to take place in mid-2015.

➤ Angola, Ethiopia, Namibia, Uganda, Zambia: multi-stakeholder processes aimed at promoting alignment to AMV are being planned by AMDC, AUC, and UNDP.

➤ Kenya and Eritrea: Ad hoc support initiatives.



CMV Guidebook: domesticating the AMV

Objective: The guide is expected to support countries' alignment to goals and objectives of the AMV, It provides recommendations, options and suggestions for the design and implementation of Country Mining Visions through inclusive and consultative processes.

Outline:

- Chapter I, **Processes: stakeholder engagement, Coordinating Body, Diagnostic Tool**; CMV implementation, monitoring and evaluation; and Chapter II: **CMV communication strategy**;
- Chapter III: **Fiscal Regime and Revenue Management**;
- Chapter IV: **Geological and mineral information systems**;
- Chapter VII: **Building Human and Institutional capacity**;
- Chapter VIII: **Artisanal and small-scale mining**;
- Chapter IX: **Mineral sector governance** ;
- Chapter X: **Linkages, investment and diversification** ;
- Chapter XI: **Environment and social issues.**

Main challenges for AMV domestication and CMV

- 1. Poor knowledge of and familiarity with AMV among African governments. Citizens and parliamentarians:** need to promote peer learning, experience sharing and further popularize AMV/AMDC
- 2. Strong political will and commitment:** capable and visionary national leadership keen to promote a new integrated development approach to mineral resources exploitation;
- 3. Concrete risk of diversion of energies/attention of African governments and citizens from pursuing AMV:** is there a competition between alternative and “external” frameworks for mineral resources governance and regional/sub-regional instruments? How can this be transformed in synergies and complementarities?
- 4. Efficient administration & sound national governance framework and practices;** coherent state strategies across key linkages ministries (Mining, Trade, Industry, and Finance).

Main challenges for AMV domestication and CMV

5. How to combine a **broad range of stakeholders with the *legitimacy and capability*** to take decisions, the *incentives* to enforce such decisions and the *willingness* to support such decisions beyond the political cycle – in pursuit of policy objectives that deliver positive broad-based development

6. **Which frameworks and analytical tools can be used to identify the economic and social impacts of extractives industries**, and help establish some widely-shared common knowledge on such impacts and development potential?

Other challenges include:

- a) AMDC/AUC-UNDP partnership to be strengthened;
- b) Coordination among all partners engaged in supporting mining sector at country level (NRC, WEF, AUC, AfDB, AMDC, UNDP, major donors and development partners, etc.).

Thank you!

<http://www.africaminingvision.org>

<http://www.uneca.org/amdc>

