

67032



Distr.: LIMITED

ECA/TRID/UNCTAD/06/03

2 April 2003

Original: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

ECA/UNCTAD Joint Workshop on an "Africa Mining Network"

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
25-27 February 2003

**Report on the UNCTAD/ECA Joint Workshop on the
Establishment of an Africa Mining Network (AMN),**

25-27 February 2003

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Introduction

UNCTAD/ECA organized a joint international workshop on the Establishment of an Africa Mining Network (AMN) held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 25-27 February 2003. Thirty-seven participants (see Annex I) representing governments, inter-governmental organizations, private sector, mine labour, academia, research institutions and NGOs from within and outside Africa attended the event.

Objective

The objective of the workshop was to review existing and emerging policy initiatives, as well as regional and sub-regional mining networks and gauge the interest of workshop participants in the establishment of an all-embracing Africa Mining Network. This was necessitated in view of the little synergies and communication links that exist between the existing networks devoted to mining related issues, and the need to avoid duplication of efforts in the implementation of programmes and projects in the mining sector.

The workshop also devoted time to discussing the structure of the network, the broad themes and areas of activity that could form an initial framework for future work and the facilities the network would require to operate effectively. In addition, it probed donors on their interest to fund AMN, as well as it attempted to identify potential institutions and individuals, also from outside Africa, who could act as coordinators for specific themes and areas of activity of the network, including a central institution in Africa that could host the future AMN server and manage network activities.

Organisation

The workshop was organized in plenary and breakout sessions (see Annex II). Messrs Yousif A. Suliman and Brian Chambers made the opening remarks (see Annex III and IV), on behalf of ECA and UNCTAD respectively. Both described the context under which the workshop was being held and emphasised the importance of building partnerships for an effective and efficient exchange and cross fertilisation of ideas and delivery of services, particularly those for capacity building and

training. They noted that mining should be more responsive to the needs and aspirations of Africa for a social and environmental responsible industry, where corporate responsibility, empowerment of local communities, local beneficiation and value addition and better integration between mining and other sectors of the economy would be promoted.

During the plenary sessions, workshop participants, including ECA, made presentations (see Annex V-VI, and IX-XVI) aimed at informing the workshop about their respective areas of activity, identifying commonalities, sharing knowledge, and exchanging experiences. UNCTAD, through a consultant, made the presentation of the draft proposal for the network, including the possible components of the network system (Annex VII and VIII). This was subject to detailed reviewing during the breakout sessions, which also considered the themes that the network could pay attention to, actors and coordinators for each team and resources required for each team or activity.

Results

The workshop participants engaged in lengthy and deep discussions on the rationale for the establishment of AMN, its viability and sustainability and the extent at which it would add value to existing networks. They questioned whether AMN should be an institution or a tool. The workshop endorsed the idea of establishing AMN, as a tool aimed at "maximising the development impact of mining by promoting synergies among development actors". It recognised that AMN could compliment the activities of the Africa Mining Partnership (AMP) created by African Mining Ministers in March 2002.

There was consensus that AMN should act as a "one-stop-shop" for information exchanges on mining in Africa and raise awareness about existing networks and provide linkages to them. It was also agreed that AMN should facilitate networking among key mineral resources development actors from inside and outside Africa and be a discussion fora, especially for crosscutting issues affecting mining in the region. In addition, AMN could help identify and propagate best practices, compile and package technical information for end-users on CD-ROMs, promote policy co-ordination and harmonisation, establish databases and meta-databases on available minerals and mining information on Africa, and design and implement capacity building programmes.

The workshop identified several broad themes (see Annex 17 and 18) and potential areas of collaboration and interaction in geo-science/environmental and socio-economic fields. It also identified several institutions in Africa, which could act as hubs and nodes for AMN. These include SEAMIC, UEMOA, SANTREN and APINA, to name few. In addition, several donors and institutions manifested interest in supporting the activities of the network.

Follow-up actions

The workshop agreed that additional work was needed to identify other potential sponsors, as well as institutions that could act as hubs and providers of webserver facilities for the network. Furthermore, under the guidance of ECA and UNCTAD, a fact-finding and detailed evaluation mission will be undertaken to the institutions that volunteered to serve as hubs. This mission will assess the weaknesses and strengths of each institution and elaborate on that basis a feasibility study for AMN.

Road map

Should the viability of AMN be established, then the network could become operational in late 2003 or early 2004. A formal launching of AMN would be done in February 2004 during the Indaba meeting in Cape Town, South Africa to achieve wider impact and to benefit from a larger audience of policy makers and captains of the mining industry.

ECA's role in AMN could include:

- Generating information for dissemination;
- Providing technical assistance to the institution hosting the database and the server;
- Be a member of AMN governing/advisory body;
- Assisting in resources mobilisation;
- Participating in the discussions of specialised working groups (e.g. geoscience, society, etc);
- Facilitating the provision of training; and
- Convening and hosting meetings where required.



UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL



Distr.: GENERAL

ECA/RCID/UNCTAD/02/INF.2
Annex I
27 February 2003

Original ENGLISH/FRENCH

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

ECA/UNCTAD Joint Workshop on Africa Mining Network

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
25-27 February 2003

List of participants/Liste des participants

1. Mr. Abdoulaye Kone, Chargé des mines
Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine (UEMOA)
O1 BP 543
Ouagadougou 01, Burkina faso
Tel : + 226 31 88 73 / 226 41 88 74 / 226 31 88 75 / 226 31 88 76
Fax : + 226 31 88 72
Email: abdoulaye.kone@uemoa.int
2. Mr. Adebayo Olukoshi, Executive Secretary
Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa
(CODESRIA)
BP 3304
Dakar, Senegal
Tel: + 221 824 0374 / 825 9822
Fax : + 221 824 5795
Email: Adebayo.Olukoshi@codesria.sn
3. Mr. Andrew Bloodworth, Mining Advisor
UK Department for International Development
1 Palace Street
London SW1E 5HE
United Kingdom
Fax : + 44 20 7023 0072
Tel : + 44 20 7023 0648
Email: a-bloodworth@dfid.gov.uk
4. Mr. Antonio Pedro
Senior Economic Affairs Officer
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
P.O. Box 3001
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel : 25 1 516629
Fax : 25 1 513038 / 514416 / 51589
Email: apedro@uneca.org
5. Mr. Augustus A. Brima
National Coordinator
Network Movement For Justice And Development (NMJD)
M.M.B. 798, Freetown, Sierra Leone
Tel.: 232-22-229937/223378 OR 076.645314
Fax: 232-22-225486/223687
E-mail: abrima@nmjd.org/abubrima@yahoo.com/nmjd@nmjd.org

6. Mrs. Beatrice Labonne
Senior Advisor
United Nations Department of Social and Economics Affairs (UNDESA)
Tél. (41-22) 917 11 55
Fax (41-22) 917 11 55
Email : blabonne@unog.ch
7. Mr. Ben Aryee, Chief Executive
Minerals Commission of Ghana
P.O. Box M-248
Accra, Ghana
Tel : + 233 21 771317
Fax : + 233 21 773324
Email: b_aryee@mincomgh.org
8. Dr. Bernard Philippe
Sectorial Expert (Earth Sciences)
French Ministry of Foreign Affairs Detached to SEAMIC
Kunduchi Beach Area
P.O. Box 9573
Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania
Tel.: 00 255 744 636 800 / 00 255 22 2650321
Fax: 00 255 22 265 0319
E-mail: phi.bernard@ifrance.com
9. Mr. Brian Chambers, Programme Manager
Special Programme for Resource-Based Development
United Nations Conference of Trade & Development (UNCTAD/DITC)
Palais des Nations
CH-1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland
Fax : + 41 22 907-0197
Tel : + 41 22 907-5786
Email : brian.chambers@unctad.org
10. Dr. Brigitte Bocum, Industrial Engineer
African Development Bank
Industrial Engineer
B.P. V316
Ivory Coast
Email: b.bocum@afdb.org
Fax : + 225 20 20 59 67
Tel: + 225 20 20 47 59

11. Ms. Caroline DIGBY
Programme Director
International Council on Mining & Metals (ICMM)
19 Stratford Place, London W1C 1BQ
Tel : + 44 20 7290 4942
Fax : + 44 20 729 04943
Email: caroline.digby@icmm.com

12. Dr. Dennis Shoko, Lecturer
Southern African Network for Training, Research and the Environment (SANTREN)
University of Zimbabwe
Geology Department
P.O. Box MP 167, Mt. Pleasant
Harare, Zimbabwe
Tel : 263 + 303211
Fax : 263 + 303557
Email: dennis_shoko@excite.com

13. Dr. Diamantino Pedro Azevedo
Director General
Southern & Eastern African Mineral Centre (SEAMIC)
Kunduchi Beach Area
P.O BOX: 9573
Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania
Tel.:255-22-2650321/47
Fax: 255-22-2650319
E-mail: diamantinoazev@hotmail.com, azevedo@seamic.org

14. Mr. Edwin Amandus Ngonyani
Zonal Mines Officer, Central-West Zone
Ministry of Energy and Minerals
P. O. Box 834, Shinyanga
Tanzania
Tel.: 255 282763282
Fax: 255 282763089
E-mail: madini@africaonline.co.tz/eangonyani@hotmail.com

15. Dr. Elizabeth Marie Hoadley, Reseach Associate, Project Co-ordinator
School of Mining Engineering, University of the Witwatersrand
Private Bag. 3, Wits 2050
South Africa
Tel : + 27 11 7177422
Mobile +27 (0) 83-657-9375
Fax : + 27 11 339 8295

Annex I

ECA/RCID/UNCTAD/02/INF.2

Page 4

Email: hoadley@egoli.min.wits.ac.za

16. Mr. Hudson Mtegha, Programme Manager, Mining
Minerals and Energy Policy Centre
P.O. Box 629, Randburg 2125,
Pretoria, South Africa
Tel : + 27 11 709 430
Fax : + 27 11 709 4595
Email: Hudson@mepc.org.za

17. Mr. Jacinto F. Rocha
Director
Mining Resources Management
P.O. Box:
Tel.: +012 3179021
Fax: + 012 3201920
E-mail: jacinto@mepta.pwv.gov.za

18. Mr. Kwabena Mate
46 Marlborough Hill
London HA1 1TY
United Kingdom
Tel : 44 20 8861 6068
Fax :
Email: kwabenamate@yahoo.co.uk

19. Mr. Laval Michel
BP 6517 45065
Orléans Cedex 2
France
Tel.: 33 2 38 64 34 09
Fax: 33 2 38 64 34 72
E-mail: m.laval@brgm.fr

20. Mr. Lombe Wilfred Chisha
Economic Affairs Officer
ECA
P.O. Box 30647
Lusaka, Zambia
Fax : 00260 1 236949
Tel. : 00260 1 228502/3/4/5
Email : wlombe@uneca.org

21. Ms. Lois Hooge
Natural Resource Canada
Postnet Suite #125
Private Bag X 7
Parkview 2122
Johannesburg, South Africa
Fax : +27 11 646 7347
Tel : +27 11 646 7347 (same as fax number)
Email: loishooge@worldonline.co.za

22. Mr. Ludovic Bernaudat, Environmental Expert
UNIDO
Vienna International Center
P. O. Box 300, A-1400
Vienna, Austria
Fax : + 43 1 21346 3363
Tel : + 43 1 26026 3363
Email : l.bernaudat@unido.org

23. Dr. Mamdouh Mahmoud Abdeen, Senior Research Scientist.
IUCN
Chair, Commission on Environmental Economic and Social Policy
23 Joseph Tito Street, Nozha El-Gedida.
P.O Box 1564 Alf-Maskan
Cairo, Egypt
Tel: + 002 02 2964389 / + 002 02 2964392
Mobile: + 41 79 2830812
Fax : + 002 02 2964385 / + 002 02 2964387
Email: m_m_abdeen@hotmail.com

24. Mr. Maxime Koivogui
Directeur Exécutif
Entraide Universitaire Pour le Développement (E.U.P.D.)
Quartier minière, près du golfe République
2058 Conakry, Guinée
Tel : + 0024 41 14 50. 46 11 53. 011 29 90 90. 011 26 91 21
Fax : + 0024 41 14 50. 46 11 53
Email : eupd@sotelgui.net.gn/koivoguin@yahoo.fr

25. Mr. Mesfin W. Gebremichael
Southern & Eastern African Mineral Centre (SEAMIC)
Kunduchi Beach Area
P.O BOX: 9573
Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania
Tel.: 255-22-2650321/47
Fax: 255-22-2650319
E-mail: mesfin@seamic.org
26. Mr. Mohammad-Taghi Farvar, Chair
Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP).
World Conservation Union (IUCN)
5 Lakpour (Suite 24), Langary Street.
16139 Tehran (Iran)
Fax : 00 1 253 3228599
Tel : 00 41 0 79 2954217, 293498, 2764908
Email : taghi@cenesta.org
27. Mr. Mokhethi Moshoeshe, Co-Director
Director
African Institute for Corporate Citizenship (AICC)
P.O. Box 37357
Birnam Park 2015
South Africa
Tel: + 27 11 643 6604
Fax : + 27 11 643 6915
Email: mokhethim@aiccafrica.com
28. Ms. Namakau Kaingu
Regional Chairperson and Coordinator
African Women in Mining and SADC Women in Mining Trust
P.O. Box 50550
Lusaka, Zambia
Tel : (Mobile) 00260 96 433324 / 260702
Fax : + 00260 1 251504
Email: kaingu@yahoo.com
29. Mr. Norman Jennings, Senior Industrial Specialist
International Labour Office (ILO)
4, route des Morillons
CH-1211
Geneva 22, Switzerland
Fax : + 41 22 799 7967

Tel : + 41 22 799 - 7529
Email : jennings@ilo.org

30. Prof. Osseo-Asare Kwadwo
Professor of Metallurgy and Geo-Environmental Engineering
Department of Materials Science and Engineering Penn State University
208 Steidle Bldg
University Park, PA 16802, USA
Tel.: 814-865-4882
Fax: 814-863-4718
E-mail: asare@ems.psu.edu

31. Dr. Philip Paul Jourdan
CEO
Mintek (Council for Mineral Technologies)
P/Bag X3015
Randburg 2125
South Africa
Tel: 27 11 7094682
Fax: 27 11 7094269
Email: paulj@mintek.co.za

32. Ms. Phydalis Ntombifuthi Z. Mvelase
Director
Department of Minerals and Energy of South Africa
Private Bag X2014, Dundee, 3000
South Africa
Tel: No: 27-34-212 1807
Fax: 27-34-212 2721
Email: zikalala@medun.kzntl.gov.za

33. Mr. Pierre Adama Traore
Consultant
P.B. 01 BP 1477
Ouagadougou 01, Burkina Faso
Tel.: (226) 38 41 68/(226) 20 07 96
Fax: (226) 38 41 68
E-mail: traoreap@yahoo.fr/ traoreap@hotmail.com

34. Mr. Reinoud Christiaan Boers
Secretariat
Mining Industry Associations of Southern Africa (MIASA)
C/O Chamber of Mines of South Africa
P.O. BOX 61809,
Marshalltown, 2107, South Africa
Tel.: 27 11 498 7212
Mobile: 27 82 5666 295
Fax: 27 11 838 4251
E-mail: rboers@bullion.org.za
35. Prof. Stephen Simukanga, Associate Professor
Head of Department of Metallurgy and Mineral Processing
University of Zambia
School of Mines.
P.O. Box 32379
Lusaka, Zambia
Tel: + 260 1 290281 / 294086
Fax: + 260 1 290281 / 294086
Email: ssimukanga@mines.unza.zm/simukanga2000@yahoo.com
36. Dr. Uphie Melo Chinje, President
African Industrial Minerals Network
B.P. 14938
Yaounde, Cameroon
Tel : 237 222 3720 / 237 770 4091
Fax : 237 222 3720
Email: umelo@uycdc.uninet.cm
37. Mr. Zokwana Senzeni
President
National Union of Mineworkers
P O Box 2424
Johannesburg 2000 RSA
South Africa
Tel.: 27 11 377 2060/ + 082 8049170
Fax: 27 11 833 0367
E-mail: szokwana@num.org.za



Distr.: LIMITED

ECA/RCID/UNCTAD/02/INF.1
Annex II

23 December 2002

UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Original: ENGLISH

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

ECA/UNCTAD Joint Workshop on an Africa Mining Network

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
25-27 February 2002

Agenda and Programme of Work

Tuesday, 25 February

09H00. Registration of participants.

09H30. Opening of workshop.

- (i) Introductory remarks by UNCTAD and ECA.
- (ii) Designation of workshop chairperson(s) and adoption of programme of work.

10H00. International activities relating to the mineral sector in Africa.

- (i) NEPAD and the Africa Mining Partnership
- (ii) ECA/UNCTAD/DESA activities
- (iii) Activities of other international bodies
- (iv) Questions and clarifications

11H00. Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative.

- (i) Presentation by UK Department for International Development
- (ii) Questions and clarifications

11H30. Africa Mining Network.

- (i) Presentation of the preliminary proposal
- (ii) Components of the network system
- (iii) Questions and clarifications.

12H30. Lunch break.

14H00. Bi-lateral aid and technical assistance for mineral activities in Africa.

- (i) Presentations by donor countries
- (ii) Questions and clarifications

15H00. Activities undertaken by different African actors.

- (i) Governments
- (ii) Mining industry
- (iii) Academia
- (iv) NGOs
- (v) Questions and clarifications

17H00. End of Day 1.

Wednesday, 26 February

09H30. Africa Mining Network: broad themes and areas of activity.

- (i) Organization of working groups and tasks. It is proposed to organize two groups: (1) on geoscience and natural environment questions; and (2) on socio-economic questions. The task of each group would be to identify a limited set of broad themes together with subsets of related activities, and, to the extent possible, to suggest eventual actors, coordinators and resources for each theme or activity. This information would be collated by the chairperson for each group and organized according to a predefined format.

10H00-12H30. Meetings of working groups 1 and 2 (separately and simultaneously).

12H30. Conclusion of working group meetings and lunch break.

14H00. Africa Mining Network: broad themes and areas of activity (cont.).

- (i) Presentation of results of the working groups by the chairperson of each group, followed by questions and general discussion.
- (ii) Identification of areas of interaction (actual or potential) between geoscience/environment themes and socio-economic themes. Introduction from the working group chairpersons, followed by general discussion.

15H00. Training and capacity-building activities.

- (i) Presentations of various examples of training and capacity-building activities, including media and methods of delivery (distance learning, etc.)
- (ii) General discussion.

16H00. Operation and management of multi-country/multi-party activities.

- (i) Examples of activities from existing institutions in Africa
- (ii) General discussion.

17H00. End of Day 2.

Thursday, 27 February

09H30. Discussion of any unfinished business.

10H30. Africa Mining Network.

- (i) Review of workshop objectives and achievements
- (ii) Discussion of plan for future action.

12H30. End of workshop.

Annex III

ECA/UNCTAD Joint Workshop
on Establishment of an Africa Mining Network

25-27 February 2003

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

By Opening Statement

By

Mr. Yousif A. Suliman, Director
Regional Cooperation and Integration Division

25 February 2003
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Ladies and Gentlemen, Distinguished Participants,

On behalf of the Executive Secretary of ECA, Mr K.Y. Amoako, I wish to welcome you to Addis Ababa and ECA in particular.

We feel very honoured to host this workshop and pleased to note that everybody have responded positively to the invitations sent to you. We have close to 50 participants representing a wide spectrum of interests, from government, academia to community-based organisations and the private sector.

At this venture, I wish to thank the co-sponsors of this workshop, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the UK Department for International Development (DFID) with whom we have established very close ties in joint programme implementation in the mineral sector in Africa. We are happy with this type of collaboration and look forward to extending it into other domains.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We are gathered here to review existing and emerging policy initiatives as well as regional and sub-regional mining networks in Africa with a view to gauge your interest in establishing an Africa mining network.

- Annex III

This is necessitated in view of the multitude of initiatives going on with little synergies and communication links between and among the different actors and stakeholders who are promoting and implementing them.

Despite the fact that certain jurisdictions argue that because we are not country-based, nor have the necessary financial leverage and human resources to meaningfully intervene in the mining sector, we still believe that we could use the combined resources of the UN system and our convening power as well as the resources of other partners to promote innovative and sustainable projects that will have effective impacts and broad outreach.

We believe that there is no single organisation that alone would be able to tackle the multifaceted socio-economic and technical challenges affecting mining today. Instead, we are of the view that if we are to improve the impact of our activities, as well as reduce the possibility of duplication of efforts, there is need to establish partnerships and platforms for dialogue and exchange of ideas. Given our limited resources, this could be achieved by creating a practical, interactive and comprehensive network of knowledge centres that through modern information and communication technologies and knowledge management systems would promote interaction, integration and more effective and sustainable implementation of projects, particularly for training and capacity building.

As part of the ongoing discussions on how to implement the mining chapter of NEPAD and having realized that there was a vacuum in the existing intergovernmental machinery for policy co-ordination at regional and sub-regional levels, ECA proposed in early 2002 the establishment of an Africa Mining Partnership (the AMP). I don't need to elaborate further on the logic behind this proposal, but to add that it received good acceptance from African Ministers of Mines, who endorsed it in March 2002, in Toronto, Canada, during the World Mines Ministries Forum (WMMF).

We view the proposed creation of the Africa Mining Network as a complement to the AMP initiative. The Africa Mining Network would among other activities support the AMP and because of its broad membership facilitate cross fertilisation of ideas, collection and dissemination of information beyond disciplines and language barriers.

We hope that at the end of the three days of the workshop we would at least know who's who, what each of us is doing, what are our respective objectives and mandates and which difficulties and bottlenecks we are encountering in discharging our responsibilities.

Should we consider the establishment of an Africa Mining Network viable and pertinent, then we could also devote time to discussing the structure of the network, i.e. the networking facilities and the information database and elaborate an action plan for short and medium term.

•
• Annex III

As with any initiative, we are bound to have critics, who will say that this is another UN-led "gabfest" and irrelevant platform for discussions. We can only prove our critics wrong, if we are very serious, realistic and results-oriented during our deliberations in these three days. I wish you all a very successful workshop.

Thank you!

UNCTAD-ECA Workshop on an Africa Mining Network
Addis Ababa, 25-27 February 2003.

Introductory statement by UNCTAD

Distinguished participants, friends and colleagues,

It is my pleasure also to welcome all of you to this workshop on behalf of Mr. Rubens Ricupero, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. We thank all of you for giving up several days of your valuable time to attend the workshop. We are especially grateful to those participants who have found their own resources to be with us here in Addis over the next few days. And we gratefully acknowledge the aid kindly provided by the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom, which has helped us to support the participation of some 20 persons from different countries in Africa.

Mr. Suliman, this workshop would not have been possible without the close cooperation of ECA. We much appreciate the kind assistance that has been provided by your Executive Secretary, Mr. Amoako, and especially by the staff of your own Division. We very much hope that UNCTAD and ECA can continue to work together in the follow up to this workshop.

Some of you will already be familiar with the work of UNCTAD. From our headquarters in Geneva, in Switzerland, we work on a wide range of development issues with the goal of maximizing the opportunities of developing countries in the business of trade, investment and sustainable development. For those of you who are not familiar with UNCTAD's work, we have made available a small leaflet, entitled "UNCTAD in Brief", which you may read at your leisure.

The global mandate for mineral resources within the United Nations was assigned to UNCTAD in 1995. Our work on mining, minerals and metals is circumscribed,

Annex IV

however, by fairly tight budget constraints - only one percent of UNCTAD's total budget is devoted to work in this area. For this reason, we have concentrated our work on a fairly narrow range of activities that respond to the needs of our member States. These activities include: the provision of information and statistical data including the operation of a website (*Mineral Resources Forum*); analytical and technical assistance work on the process of economic development in mineral economies; and advisory work to developing countries on specific trade and environment issues that arise during the life cycle of minerals and metals. We have made available for your convenience a summary of our recent activities on mining and metals, including links and references to our work as well as contact details for further information. So, I will not dwell here in any further detail on the range of our activities.

Rather, I would like to use these introductory remarks to do two things: firstly, to give you some background on the Project from which this present workshop originates; and, secondly, to share with you our expectations about the workshop itself and about your own contributions to it.

Background to the workshop

In 1996, UNCTAD organized in Geneva an international expert group meeting on resource-based development, with a significant focus on countries highly dependent on minerals. That meeting resulted in the publication of a book - *Development Policies in Natural Resource Economies* - that represented the analytical basis for our technical assistance to those developing countries that were largely dependent on mineral resources. Over the past 2-3 years, this technical assistance work has benefited from the financial support of the United Nations Development Account, which made available nearly half-a-million dollars to undertake a project aimed at capacity building and policy networking for sustainable resource-based development. In this regard, we gratefully acknowledge the role of the United Nations Department

of Economic and Social Affairs – and in particular of Beatrice Labonne who is here with us today – in recognizing and promoting our work and securing the financial support for it.

Our work under this Development Account project has focused on mineral-based development in Latin America and Africa, with an emphasis in both regions on capacity building, institutional strengthening and strategic networking.

In Latin America, the main target for capacity building has been the local governments of mining areas. For this region, we are presently developing, together with the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, a set of training modules in Spanish aimed at the local authorities in mining areas and covering the governance of local sustainable development. With regard to networking activities in Latin America, we are initially targeting the regional academic community. In April of this year, we are organizing a regional workshop in Peru, with the cooperation of the University of San Marcos in Lima, in order to manage the establishment of a Latin American network on mining and sustainable development.

In Africa, the main target for capacity building has been central government, with a focus on the management of mineral wealth for socio-economic development. For this purpose, we are developing a set of training modules aimed at government policy makers and regulators. Last August in Lusaka, in cooperation with ECA, we organized a seminar involving senior officials from a number of African countries – from both English- and French-speaking Africa - in order to review these training modules and exchange experiences in this domain. The training modules are now being finalized in the light of that seminar and will soon be ready for delivery throughout Africa.

As regards strategic networking activities in Africa, we are making a start with this present workshop on an Africa Mining Network. Later this morning, I and my

Annex IV

colleague, Kwabena Mate, will make presentations providing details of our view of an Africa Mining Network. For now, therefore, I would like to conclude these introductory remarks by taking a few moments to say what we expect from all of you, both as a group and as individuals, during this workshop.

Workshop expectations

We have here a very heterogeneous group of participants. There are persons from national governments and parastatal institutions, from intergovernmental organizations, from the mining industry including labour unions, from universities and research institutions, and from the NGO community. As a result, we have here an immense diversity of knowledge and experience, ranging from remote sensing from outer space to the contribution of women in mining. We sincerely hope that this diversity will stimulate a cross-fertilisation of ideas that will help all of us to better envisage what an Africa Mining Network should be and what it should do. We realize that this cross-fertilization is not an easy thing to achieve. Each of you comes here with your own baggage of knowledge and experience, with your own agendas and ideas for the future. During this workshop, we will have the opportunity to tell each other about those ideas. But we ask each of you to do this in a way that will help others to understand, appreciate and eventually assimilate your ideas. Your challenge here is to stimulate each other to do some lateral thinking, to think "outside of the box" that normally circumscribes your daily working lives.

This group is also a very select group. It is select in the sense that it comprises individuals of high quality and achievement. However, the group is also select in the sense that its participation is limited. This limitation has been necessary in order to promote meaningful discussion and interaction among the participants. But a consequence of this is that many persons who could have made valuable contributions to the workshop and to future activities are not present here. To the extent possible, therefore, we ask you to represent also those missing persons. All of

you have your own networks and contacts and are likely to know of persons or institutions that could contribute to future activities. In the working groups that will be constituted tomorrow, we would like to hear from you also about those persons or institutions, with a view to extending the range and the quality of future networking activities.

We also hope that each of you will feel free to approach the work of the next few days in an informal manner and in your personal capacity. Some of you may wish to make a statement or express a view in your formal capacity and we will of course respect that. For the most part, however, we will not be recording individual views or discussions. We envisage that the report of the workshop will be forward looking and comprise mainly the results of the working groups and the summary review of workshop objectives and achievements that will be made on the last day under the responsibility of the chairperson. So please feel free to be frank and open with your interventions during the next few days. We have not asked you to come here only to listen to our own ideas and solutions. Rather, we are looking to you for innovative ideas and constructive criticism. We have asked you to come here because we need your help.

In conclusion, let me sound two final notes, of caution and optimism. First, a caution to emphasize that this workshop is only a beginning. We hope and we believe that we can make a good start here, but we realize that much work lies ahead in order to bring together the resources that will make an Africa Mining Network operational. Second, a note of optimism. I have said earlier that this is a very diverse group, but I believe that we are all united by a common goal – that is, to ensure that mining activity contributes better to the sustainable development of the peoples and countries of Africa. I am confident that many actors, both inside and outside of Africa, recognize that this is a worthy and worthwhile goal and are willing to help with the establishment of an Africa Mining Network.

Annex IV

I thank you all for listening.

Nepad and the African Mining Partnership

Jacinto Rocha
Department of Minerals and Energy
Government of South Africa

What is Nepad – New Partnership for Africa's Development

- Merger of the Millenium Partnership for African Recovery Programme (MAP) and the Omega Plan => New African Initiative (NAI);
- NAI approved by OAU Summit of Heads of State and Government in 11/07/01;
- Nepad came into existence on 23/10/2001

What is Nepad?

- Is a vision and programme of action for the redevelopment of Africa;
- It is a plan that has been conceived and developed by African leaders;
- Is a comprehensive integrated development plan that addressed key social, economic and political priorities in a coherent and balanced manner;

What is Nepad

- Is a commitment that African leaders are making to African people and to the international community to place Africa on a path to sustainable growth;
- It is a commitment made by African leaders to accelerate the integration of the African continent into the global economy;

What is Nepad

- Is a framework for a new partnership with the rest of the world; and
- Is a call to the rest of the world to partner Africa in her own development on the basis of her own agenda and programme of action

Goals of Nepad

- To promote accelerated growth and sustainable development;
- To eradicate widespread and severe poverty; and
- To halt the marginalisation of Africa in the globalisation process

Background

- Nepad the blueprint for African Development
- African Minister's attending WMMF decided on the establishment of AMP
- Similar forum established in the World
 - Global Mining Initiative (business);
 - Global Mining Dialogue (Government)

What is the role of mining in Nepad

- Nepad has various elements which impact on the minerals and mining sector;
- It has areas which can and should be supported by the mining and minerals industry

Areas of contribution

- Conditions for sustainable development
 - Peace and security (conflict diamonds, resources wars) (p. 16);
 - Democracy and Political Governance (p. 17)
 - Economic and Corporate Governance Initiative (p. 19)

Areas of contribution

- Bridging the infrastructure gap (pp 22 -27) – how can minerals contribute?
- Human resources development (28-30)
 - Poverty reduction;
 - Bridging the education Gap;
 - Reversing the brain drain; and
 - Health
- Agriculture – the role of minerals in this sector: (33)
- The Environmental Initiative – Impact of mining (34)
- Culture – how can mining contribute?
- Science and technology

Areas of contribution

- The capital flows initiative –
 - Increasing domestic resource mobilisation (p. 37);
 - Private capital flows (p. 39)
- Market access Initiative (p. 40 -50)
 - Diversification/Manufacturing;
 - Agriculture
 - Mining
 - Tourism;
 - Services
 - Promoting the private sector – the role of African entrepreneurs
 - Promoting African exports

Areas of contribution

- A new global partnership (p. 51 - 54)

The African Mining Partnership

The Champion of the Nepad minerals and mining initiatives in Africa

Background

- Nepad the blueprint for African Development
- African Minister's attending WMMF decided on the establishment of AMP
- Similar forums established in the World
 - Global Mining Initiative (business);
 - Global Mining Dialogue (Government)

Why an AMP?

- Need for a governments forum to champion the Nepad's mineral and mining related initiatives;
- Harness Africa's mineral wealth to promote socio-economic development;
- The need to have a united and co-ordinated approach and process to implement Nepad in minerals and mining sector;
- Increase bargaining power of Africa in international forums
- Create a holistic and cohesive approach towards minerals and mining contribution to sustainable development in Africa

Challenges

- Capacity to run the AMP;
- Funding;
- Support from all mining economies and governments of Africa;
- Leadership;
- External influences/external agendas;
- Conflicting policies and interests

The Objective [preliminary]

- Ensure an integrated and cohesive approach to the implementation of the Nepad's tenets in the African minerals and mining sector;
- Promote co-operation and integration in the African minerals and mining sector;
- Establish uniform principles and standards of governance and administration for the African Minerals and Mining sector

Objective cont'd

- Facilitate the creation of stable investment climate for the African minerals and mining sector;
- Ensure that minerals and mining contribute towards sustainable development of Africa;
- Promote the harmonisation of policies and standards in the minerals and mining sector

Possible Institutional Support

- Commissions and committees
 - Committee/Council of Ministers:
 - Linkages; transformation; ownership patterns
 - Human Resources and Skills Development
 - Skills needs, capacity building
 - Minerals and Sustainable Development
 - Beneficiation, with special emphasis on the mineral resources-based industries (disasters), Small Scale Mining, WSSD, Poverty eradication; other projects
- Advisory Committee
 - Strategic issues, markets

Way Forward

- Resolutions
 - Each State national poverty plan should identify the minerals and mining sector as a instrument to eradicate poverty;
 - AMMF nominates a Steering Committee, after consultation with the Five Nepad representatives to lobby approach Canada, as leader of the G8 Africa Fund, to ensure that minerals and mining is identified as a vehicle for poverty eradication;
 - That a Steering Committee, lead by Ghana, is established to drive the establishment of the AMP no later than Indaba 2004.
 - Each country designates a Nepad contact point in each mining ministry

Wayforward

- Steering committee
 - Mali, Ghana (Chair), Burundi, Ethiopia, South Africa (Secretariat), Nigeria and SADC Secretariat
- Steering Committee Meetings
 - April 2003 – Ghana
 - August 2003 (Gold conference) – Mali

Conclusion

- The AMP will be body which consists of the representatives of the African peoples:
 - What is the role of the proposed African Mining Network?
 - Is it in competition with AMP or will it support it?
 - Can/Should the AMN serve as a resource to the AMP?

AMN Workshop

ECA and Mining

Objectives

- Promote regional co-operation and integration in Africa, focusing mainly on policy issues, infrastructure development and related services
- Promote sustainable mineral resources development within the context of the MDGs and NEPAD

Expected accomplishments

- Contribution to the creation of a conducive regulatory framework and environment for competitive mineral resources development
- A broad-based intervention and contribution to the debate on sustainable natural-resources based growth strategies and cluster development
- Contribution to the development of strategies that will enhance value addition of African Minerals
- Contribution to training of African policy makers and other stakeholders on management of mineral resources and other capacity building activities
- Provision of strategic support to regional institutions devoted to mining (e.g. SEAMIC)
- Promotion of geo-information exchange networks
- Establishment of platforms for informed policy analysis, networking and exchange of experiences, advocacy and awareness raising
- Best (good) practices identified and disseminated

Outputs

- Compendium on best practices in small-scale mining in Africa
- Comparative studies of regulatory regimes
- Studies on Models of Mineral Resources Cluster Development
- Committee on Natural Resources and Science and Technology (CNRST) now merged with the Committee on Sustainable Development (CSD)
- Expert group meetings
- Workshops/seminars/conferences (e.g. Yaounde seminar on ASM)
- Group training (Lusaka seminar on Management of Mineral Wealth)
- Assistance to SEAMIC
- Africa Mining Partnership

ECA and the Africa Mining Partnership (AMP)

- Context: End of ECA-sponsored Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Mining (Durban 1997); Extinction of SADC-MCU
- Call by Ministers in Ougadougou (Dec. 2000) for a ministerial fora for high-level consultations and consensus building
- ECA proposed the Africa Mining Partnership (AMP) in July 2001 as an instrument to implement NEPAD's chapter on mining
- ECA participated in the drafting of the AMP project document with SEAMIC, Tanzania and NRC (Canada)

ECA and the African Mining Network

- We see it as an input to AMP
- We support its establishment
- It conforms to ECA's own strategy for establishment of knowledge networks [e.g. Africa Knowledge Network Forum (AKNF)]
- It could complement AMIST (The African Millennium Initiative on Science and Technology) hosted by UNU/INRA

What could be our role?

- Generating information for dissemination
- Providing technical assistance to the institution hosting the database
- Be a member of a management/advisory board (???)
- Assisting in resource mobilisation
- Participating in the discussions of specialised working groups (e.g. geosciences.society,etc)
- Facilitating the provision of training
- Convening meetings where required

AFRICA MINING NETWORK A Preliminary Proposal

ECA/UNCTAD workshop on an
Africa Mining Network
Addis Ababa
February 25, 2003

1. Background

- Importance of mineral resources and mining activity to many African economies
- Challenges
 - Land use, community displacement, biodiversity
 - Government/community/company relations
 - Management of mineral wealth, including transparency and accountability

—sam - Africa 0203

2. Background (contd)

- Mining's integration into national economies, diversification
- Health – HIV/AIDS
- Conflict minerals

—sam - Africa 0203

3. Network objectives

- Collection and dissemination of information, cross-fertilisation across continent, disciplines and language divides
- It could:
 - Stimulate new local and sub-regional initiatives and strengthen existing ones
 - Promote capacity building
 - Support AMP and other initiatives
 - Establish and maintain database(s)
 - Integrate actors and networks within and outside Africa

—sam - Africa 0203

4. Activities

- Support discussion groups and other activities organised along themes
- Possible themes:
 - Geo-sciences
 - Environment
 - Mining engineering
 - Industry

—sam - Africa 0203

5. Activities(contd.)

- Economy
- Law
- Governance
- Society
- Small-scale mining
- Overlap, collaboration and interaction between themes
- Possibility of sub-regional activities

—sam - Africa 0203

6. Expect of meeting

- Identify themes/activities – framework for future work
- Existing/planned activities that may be integrated
- Identify participating institutions and individuals
- Identify co-ordinators of themes
- Possible composition of policy-making body
- Identify managing institution
- Identify potential sponsors and funders

AFRICA MINING NETWORK

AFRICA

- FOCUS of networking activities is clearly on Africa: the region, sub-regions, countries and localities
- BUT actors outside of Africa will participate in networking activities
- THEREFORE, networking is not an exclusively African activity

MINING

- FOCUS is on mineral resources and derived products, excluding oil and gas.
- BUT oil and gas issues or activities that are also relevant to mining activity may be included (for example, some examples of best practice, revenue management, corporate responsibility, etc)

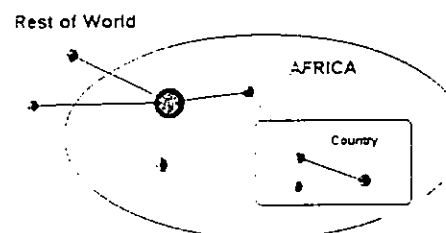
NETWORK

- The ACTORS included
- The SPATIAL dimension
- The virtual STRUCTURE
- Network FACILITIES

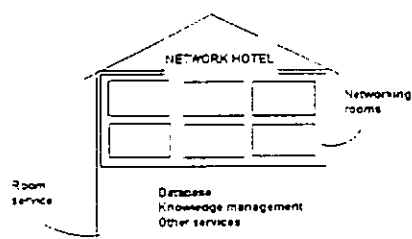
The ACTORS included

- ORGs – intergovernmental institutions
- GOVs – national governments
- COMs – mining companies & associations
- EDUs – academic & research institutions
- INTs – the NGO communities
- But also the general public who will have read-only access to the network website.

The SPATIAL dimension



The virtual STRUCTURE



Network FACILITIES

- Networking: 1 to 1, 1 to many, using the profiles of registered members
- Database search and submit facilities, with notification of new materials
- Training and capacity-building facilities, with teaching materials and distance-learning facilities.

MINISTERE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES
(French Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

French Cooperation
SCAC

AGENCE FRANCAISE DE DEVELOPPEMENT
(French Agency for Development)

M.A.E and French Ministry of Finance
AFD representation

French Cooperation

Institutional - Role of State

- ✓ Mining law
- ✓ Regulation
- ✓ Ministry organisation
- ✓ Information management
- ✓ Geological map

Difficulties

A. F. D.

Actions for development

- ✓ Financial support
- ✓ Investment

Difficulties for small project

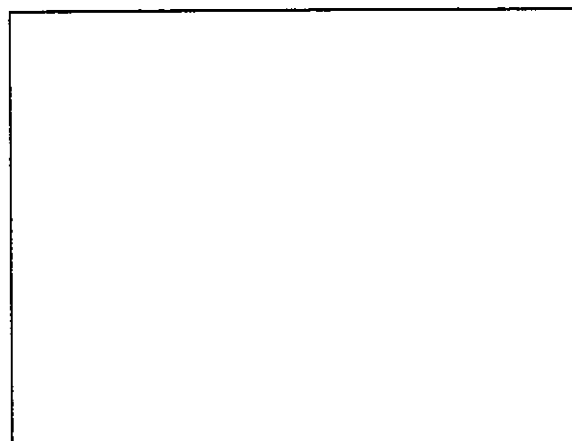
examples

A. F. D.

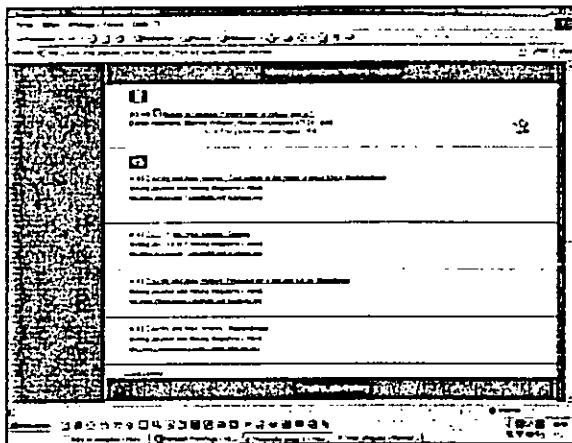
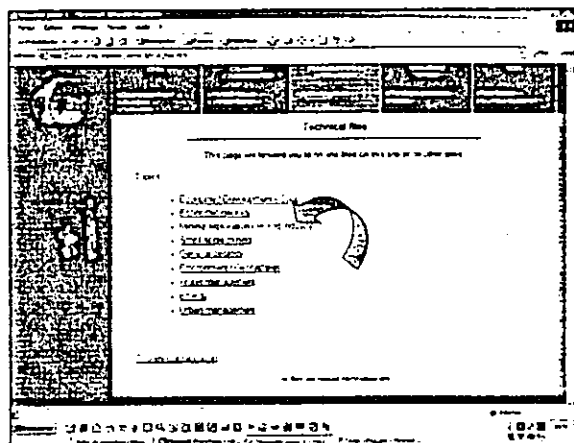
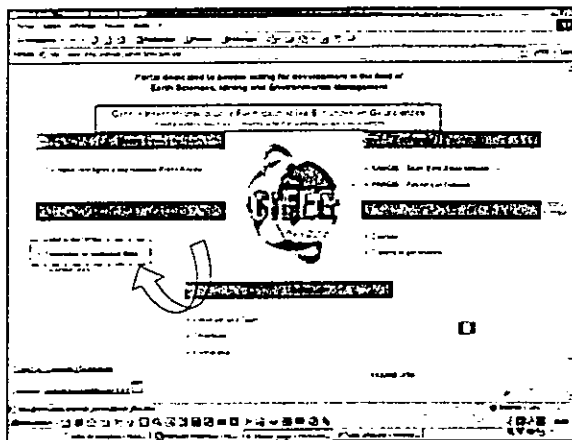
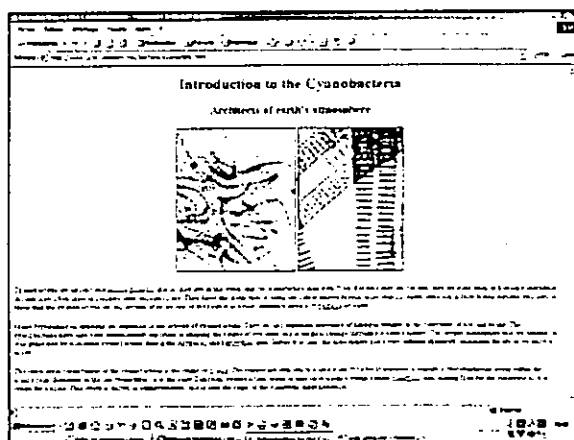
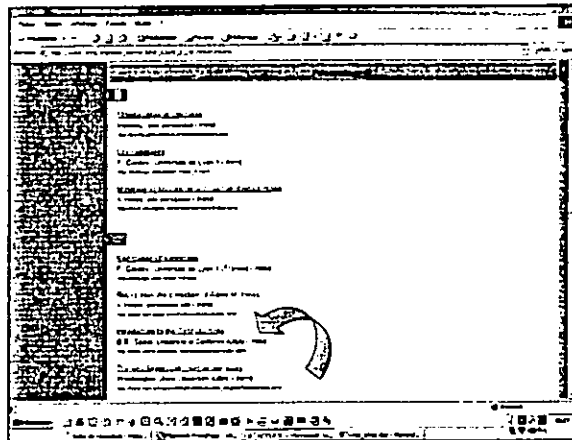
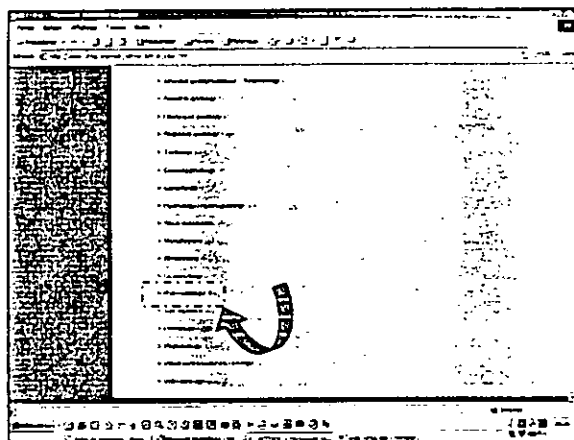
- ✓ MOZAL
- ✓ TAIBA (phosphate)
- ✓ Roads, railways
- ✓ PASAD

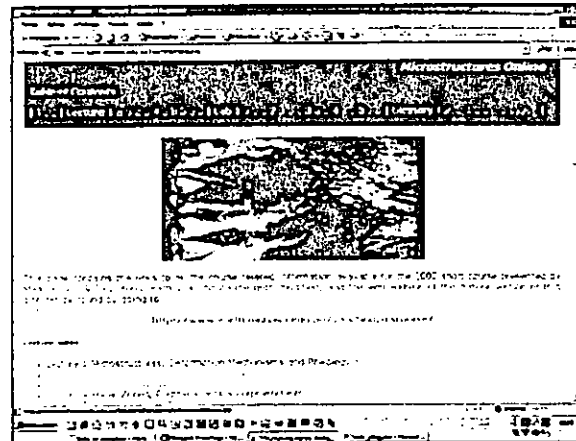
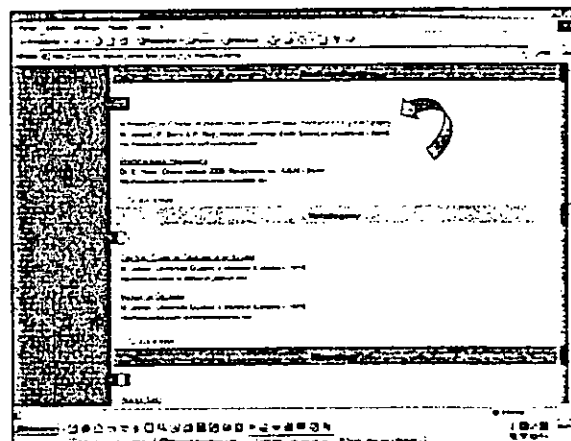
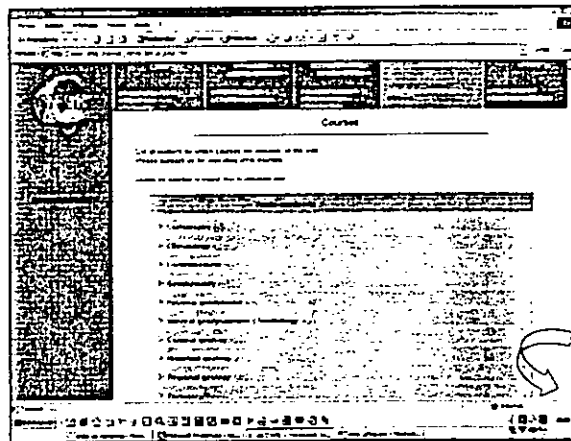
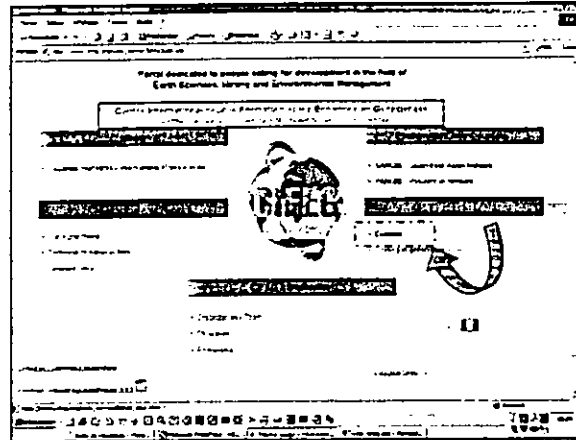
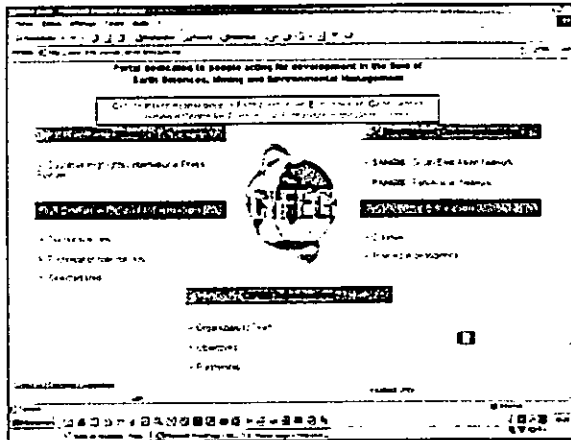
French Cooperation

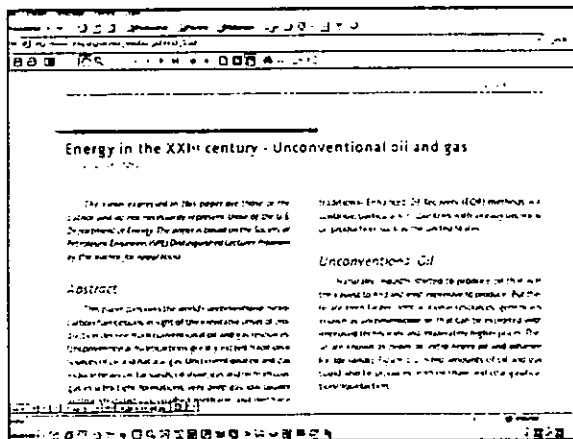
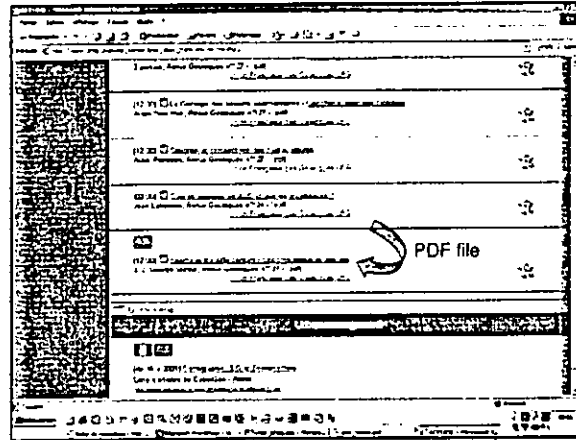
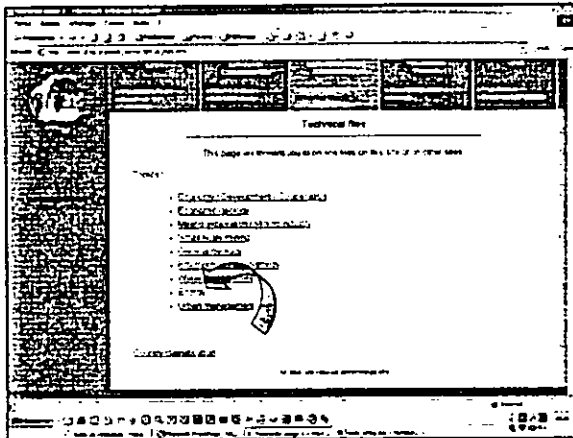
- ✓ Geological maps (Guinea, Mauritania, Madagascar, Niger, Ivory Coast)
- ✓ SIGM (Gabon, Niger, Angola)
- ✓ Technical assistant
- ✓ Training (Universities, school of Mines, CESMAT, CIFEG)
- ✓ Artisanal and small Scale Mining



www.cifeg.org







Canadian Support for African Mining Development

UNECA/UNCTAD Conference
African Minerals Network
Addis. February 25-27/2003

UNECA/UNCTAD African Minerals Network

Overview

- Canada's efforts to support African Mining Partnership
- Global Dialogue
- Relationship to African Minerals Network

UNECA/UNCTAD African Minerals Network

African Mining Partnership

- July 2001: AMP originally conceptualized by UNECA to implement mining development objectives of NEPAD
- March 2002: WMM Meeting Toronto. Ministers supported: Tanzanian president asked to Chair
- June 2002: Canada's Fund for Africa announced at G8 meeting
- Aug-Sept 2002: Canada invited Tanzania, as country proposed to lead AMP to submit funding proposal to Canada

UNECA/UNCTAD African Minerals Network

AMP, cont...

- Natural Resources Canada strongly endorsed and supported proposal to CIDA
- CIDA originally rejected the proposal, but recent discussions have opened the possibility for future funding

UNECA/UNCTAD African Minerals Network

Global Dialogue

- Global Dialogue announced as Type 2 Partnership at WSSD
- Reference paragraph 46. Plan of Implementation: calls for provision of support to developing countries to promote sustainable mining development

UNECA/UNCTAD African Minerals Network

GD, cont...

- At WSSD, Canada was asked to facilitate process leading to inaugural meeting (now scheduled for Cape Town, Feb 2004)
- South Africa co-sponsor
- Member countries worldwide are joining the process
- Interim terms of reference, objectives, potential outcomes currently being drafted between the two interim co-sponsors

UNECA/UNCTAD African Minerals Network

What can GD do?

- Enhance participation of stakeholders including local and indigenous communities and women to play an active role in mining development
- Support efforts to address the environmental, economic, health and social impacts and benefits of mining and use a range of partnerships to promote transparency and accountability for sustainable mining and minerals development

UNEP/UNCTAD African Minerals
Network

Outcomes, etc...

- Foster sustainable mining practices through the provision of financial, technical and capacity-building support to developing countries for the mining and processing of minerals, including small scale mining and where possible and appropriate, improve value added processing, upgrade scientific and technological information and reclaim degraded sites

UNEP/UNCTAD African Minerals
Network

Resources

- Canada has committed resources up to the establishment of a Global Dialogue at inaugural meeting next Feb
- Thereafter, Canada will continue support but will assist in getting funding from other sources

UNEP/UNCTAD African Minerals
Network

Relationship to African Minerals Network

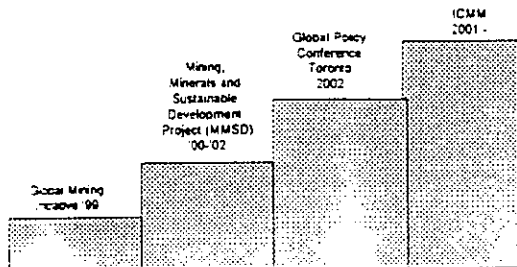
- The AMP is viewed as a delivery mechanism to realize mining related objectives and principles of NEPAD: The GD will likely be delivered through the AMP
- The African Minerals Network can support the two initiatives through provision of minerals related information distribution systems
- The AMN can also assist in capacity building and other types of training/education initiatives

UNEP/UNCTAD African Minerals
Network

International Council on Mining and Metals: Work Programme for Sustainable Development

Africa Mining Network
25-27 February 2003
Addis Ababa

Transition to Sustainable Development



- Accepted need for change & face up to new challenges
- Building trust & translating analysis into action

ICMM Objectives

- Leadership towards enhanced sustainable development performance and advocacy of good practices
- Principal point of engagement with international constituencies
- Promotion of policies and material choice decisions that facilitate market access while ensuring safe production, use, reuse and recycling of metals and minerals

To support improved sustainable development performance

Priority Action 1: Industry Performance

Adopt a Sustainable Development Framework:

- ICMM Principles
- Reporting systems (with GRI)
- Independent third party verification
- Website of good practices

To provide a collective voice for the industry

Priority Action 2: International Policy

Participate in key international initiatives:

- Extractive Industries Review (EIR)
- Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)
- Global Mining Dialogue by Governments

To develop good practice in partnership with key constituencies

Priority Action 3: Catalysing Sector Wide Change

Partnership to develop tools for community and social development

- Public consultation and conflict resolution (with WBG)
- Social sustainability assessments (with WBG)
- Roll-out emergency procedures for local communities (with UNEP)

Dialogue to develop guidelines for biodiversity assessment and management (with IUCN):

- Integrate biodiversity into land use management
- Review IUCN's Protected Areas classification system
- How industry can contribute to biodiversity protection

Workplace health and safety:

- Case studies on good practice
- Health Advisory Panel

In conclusion...

Is there a potential for collaboration between ICMM and the Africa Mining Network?

- Sharing information on key issues of relevance through networking facility, e.g. EIR, EITI
- Sharing good practice examples on issues relating to sustainable development through information database
- Possible consultation mechanism for key ICMM initiatives e.g. SD framework, social sustainability assessments, biodiversity management
- Other opportunities?



Southern African Network for Training and Research on the Environment **SANTREN**

Presented by Dennis Shoko

Background

• SANTREN -

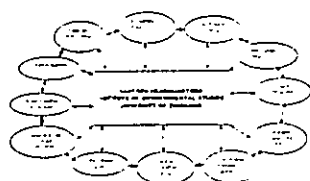
Participants :

- ☐ Carl Duisburg Gesellschaft (CDG) of Germany,
- ☐ DANIDA of Denmark.
- ☐ Institute of Environmental Studies (IES) of the University of Zimbabwe
- ☐ Various educational institutions within the SADC region.
- ☐ The project was formed in 1995 with an initial membership of 50 which has grown to more than 350 to date.

The Network :

- ☐ Secretariat at the Institute of Environmental Studies (Harare).
- ☐ Organised into 13 technical groups.
- ☐ The Technical groups working under SANTREN are as follows:

- Development of Environmental Information Systems
- Regional Comparative Analysis of The Environmental Impacts of Mine Dumps
- Establishing Environmental Training Guidelines for Small-Scale Mining in Selected SADC Countries.
- Management of Sustainable Use of Water Resources
- Assessment and Monitoring of Groundwater Quality in a Polluted Aquifer: Botswana Case Study
- Interdisciplinary Training Modules in Mining and The Environment: Case Study of The Zambian Copperbelt
- The Impact of Rural Communities on Biodiversity (Flora And Fauna) and Assessment of Options for Sustainable Utilisation in SADC Countries
- Training on Air Pollution and Monitoring Systems for The SADC Region
- Effects of Landuse Practices on the Water Systems in the Catchment of Lake Malawi and Tanzania
- Cleaner Production
- Integrated Coastal Zone Management
- Internet based training (Tele-learning)



SECRETARIAT
Institute of Environmental Studies
P.O. Box 322, Harare
Zimbabwe
Tel: +263 4 795 1111
Fax: +263 4 795 1112
E-mail: santren@ies.ac.zw

GOVERNANCE
The project is managed by a steering committee consisting of representatives from the participating institutions and the CDG.

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
The project is managed by a steering committee consisting of representatives from the participating institutions and the CDG.

TECHNICAL GROUPS
The project is managed by a steering committee consisting of representatives from the participating institutions and the CDG.

SECRETARIAT
Institute of Environmental Studies
P.O. Box 322, Harare
Zimbabwe
Tel: +263 4 795 1111
Fax: +263 4 795 1112
E-mail: santren@ies.ac.zw

Objectives of SANTREN

(a) To bring together individuals, universities, industrial organisations and other institutions in Southern Africa in a financially sustainable programme of environmental research, training and professional services. This objective is being achieved through:

- meetings and workshops;
- information exchanges;
- the promotion of research (including sourcing research funding).

Objectives continued

(b) To facilitate, design, and deliver training courses on the environment and natural resource protection in Southern Africa. This objective is being achieved by:

- the design of demand oriented training programmes and courses;
- the development of training material
- ensuring the delivery and dissemination of the programmes and material designed and produced through the implementation of appropriate arrangements (such as running training courses, franchising training material, contracting with training organisations).

Objectives Continued

(c) To support research and training activities and projects geared to promoting sustainable development. This objective will be achieved through:

- training activities;
- professional services
- publicity

Why network?

The environmental problems in the SADC region are very similar as development has progressed in a similar way. Some of the major environmental problems in the SADC region are:

- Deforestation,
- Air, land and water pollution
- Increasing number of mine dumps

Advantages of a network

1. Regional environmental problems can be tackled through the combined experience available in the SADC region
2. Improves the scientific capabilities of individuals involved through the exchange of information

1. Harness on experienced interdisciplinary teams which are readily available on demand to clients
2. Learning from each other saves resources
3. Strong networks are an attractive partner for funding institutions e.g. attracted further funding from DANIDA and SEI for three more case studies

Activities of SANTREN

- Training manuals and modules have been developed in most of the topic areas where research has been conducted
- Training of trainers courses have been conducted to improve the capacity of trainers to write better and more effective training manuals
- Delivery of short courses is in progress
- We provide technical advisory services in all fields of environmental management

SANTREN Activities

- Quarterly publication of newsletter which is distributed to more than a thousand training institutions. The SANTREN newsletter informs regularly, both as paper print and in electronic form published on the SANTREN homepage (<http://uzweb.uz.ac.zw/ies/santren>).
- We provide environmental data and information through the SANTREN database
- We have developed an environmentalist experts database
- Have progressed on developing internet based training courses

Internet Based Training

- New concept for SANTREN
- Viewed as alternative way of delivering training courses to the end-user
- One week prototype course was developed and delivered
- The course is on mining and the environment
- The course is market based as a prior needs assessment and competence survey was conducted
- More courses are now being delivered after success of prototype

Advantages of Internet based training courses:

- Convenient way of delivering courses as it will reach those who are not able to attend the conventional training courses
- Costs of accommodation transport, etc are reduced
- Accessible to a wider audience
- Is less rigid for the very busy people who can not leave their offices to attend a one week course
- Allows better interaction with students

Disadvantages:

- Too expensive to implement initially
- Some individuals in the SADC region may not have access to the internet, the current situation shows that only top management has access to the web
- Downloading time is too long due to poor band width in Africa

The challenge for the future of Internet based learning in Africa

- Internet based learning has great potential, it is fundamental to address the conceptual designing of the course and the technical problems currently hindering the success of the delivery of courses
- Important to assess the effectiveness of internet based courses compared to conventional short courses- do people understand more when they read on their own or when they are lectured to?

The challenge continued

- Target population should be considered, do they have time to spend long hours on the internet
- How can international community help to overcome problems

CONTRIBUTION OF SEAMIC TOWARDS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AFRICAN MINING NETWORK



MISSION STATEMENT

The Mission of SEAMIC is to "Promote socio-economic and environmental responsible mineral Sector development in Eastern and Southern Africa"

MAIN OBJECTIVES OF SEAMIC

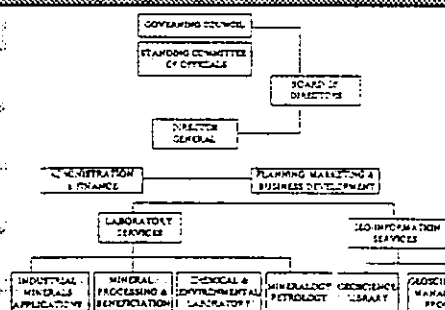
- ◆ Provision of support services in mineral resources development
- ◆ Establishment of sub-regional networks of programmes and services and to promote regional collaboration
- ◆ Promotion of indigenous mineral based industrialisation
- ◆ Promotion of responsible mineral investment
- ◆ Promotion of mining prospects with the highest socio-economic impact
- ◆ Harmonisation of mineral sector's policies across the sub-region
- ◆ Promotion of awareness on the potential contribution of minerals to socio-economic development of the sub-region

THE INSTITUTION



- ◆ Created: 1977, ECA
- ◆ Members: Angola, Comoros, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda
- ◆ Policy Organs: GC, SCO
- ◆ Executive Organs: BOD, DG (CEO)
- ◆ STAFF: 35
- ◆ Sections: IMA, GIM, C&EL, MP, M/P, EG, AF, PM&BD

ORGANISATION STRUCTURE OF SEAMIC



MAIN ACTIVITIES

- ◆ Provision of specialised training, research and development
- ◆ Provision of commercial laboratory services in mineral processing, chemical analyses, EIA, mineralogy/petrology/gemmology and industrial minerals applications
- ◆ Geoscience data processing and management
- ◆ Advisory services in mineral related subjects upon request
- ◆ Promotion of indigenous mineral-based industrialisation
- ◆ small-scale production of Ceramic tableware and fire-clay crucibles

PRINCIPLES

- ◆ Complementing existing facilities, and expertise in the sub-region
- ◆ Focusing on customer and results oriented projects and services
- ◆ Enhancing collaboration between key stakeholders in the governments, private sector, academia and donor community to avoid duplication of efforts and to achieve maximisation of results and impacts
- ◆ developing and implementing services and products with the highest economic potential, social and environmental benefits and impact

MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS

- ◆ Diverse laboratory and geo-science data processing services, research and development activities, training, workshops/conferences, consultancy and other services and products.
- ◆ Forum on "Strategies for the development of the Industrial Minerals Sector in Africa" (creation of an African IMI Network).
- ◆ Assistance to member Countries.
- ◆ Projects: GEODESA, Cross-border projects.

CONSTRAINTS

- ◆ Poor perception of relevance of the Centre's services and products by its member states, other states, and institutions
- ◆ Financial constraints
- ◆ Low utilization of the available internal and external capacities
- ◆ Inadequate generation of revenue to meet the relatively high operating costs
- ◆ Low membership

OPPORTUNITIES: THE FUTURE

- ◆ Shareholding Concept (public/private sector partnership)
- ◆ New societal driven services: ELA
- ◆ Gemmological Institute
- ◆ ISO 9001: 2000 Certification
- ◆ Greater integration with the member states: Performance contract, tailor-made services, SBP
- ◆ New projects: EU, BRGM, UNIDO and other partners; and twinning with other institutions: e.g. ITC, GEUS, GTK
- ◆ African Mining Partnership: African Mining Network

EXAMPLES OF SEAMIC'S CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE AMN

- Development of technology packs/incubation units and networks for promotion of indigenous minerals based mineralization specially for SME's:
 - Term Centre:
 - develop the IMA section to a Regional Training and Database Centre for ceramic, clay and non-metallic materials for SME's (with AIMN)
 - Establish a Network and Information exchange on Environment.
- Regional Centre for Geo-science Information at SEAMIC, based on experience achieved with the Geodesa project and new project AFRICAGIS network.
- Organisation of cross-border projects, assistance to geological surveys, conferences, R&D, training.

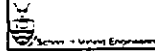
ECA/UNCTAD Joint Workshop on an Africa Mining Network

ADDIS ABABA - 25-27 February 2002



SCHOOL OF MINING ENGINEERING UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND

- Node – much to offer – largest mining school in English-speaking world.
- 1. Research – SD in the mineral sector
- 2. Environmental Management
- 3. Technical aspects (rock mechanics, mine ventilation) (GIS systems) OHS



SCHOOL OF MINING ENGINEERING – UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND

- New focus on management of social impacts of mining operations
- Active outreach to communities
- HIV/AIDS research



Academic Programmes/Staff

- Approximately 200 undergraduates, predominantly from SA, several from other Africa countries
- Responsible for general degree in mining engineering.
- Post graduate programme, about 200 students, involved in specialised training and research related to mining engineering. (Open to regional post-graduates)
- 14 full-time academic staff
- Research associates



Collaborative Partnerships

- University of the North
- Technicon Witwatersrand
- Official collaboration programmes with University of Botswana and Eduardo Mondlane
- A number of international institutions, such as the University of Queensland
- Informal links with universities throughout the region, including UNZA, University of Zimbabwe, University of Cape Town, University of Natal.



So....

- Sees itself as an African institution – seeks African solutions to Africa problems.
- Network and the School would benefit greatly from participation.
- Good links in the region
- Good links with large-scale industry (especially in SA) and with SA Dept. of Minerals & Energy
- Can't commit until more details are available and a formal approach is made
- Funding would have to be substantial.
- Not a distance-learning institution, but a partnership is being developed with Technicon SA, which is.



Centrality of Academic Institutions

- Seen as a resource by a wide variety of stakeholders in the sector
- Frequently involved in legislative drafting and policy making
- In touch with global trends
- Responsible for the training, knowledge and professional skills of future "miners".



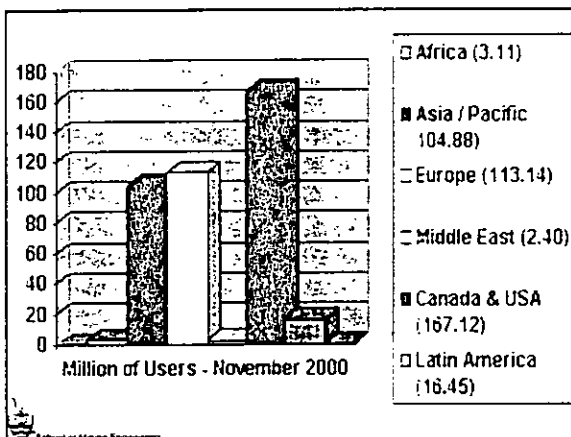
School of Mining Engineering

Lessons from MMSD SOUTHERN AFRICA

- Not a network – a stakeholder engagement process
- There is a person behind the pixel.
- The importance of outreach
- Specific interest groups
- The question of standards
- Internet access and limited resources



School of Mining Engineering



School of Mining Engineering

The continuing use of (ex) MMSD as a resource base for:

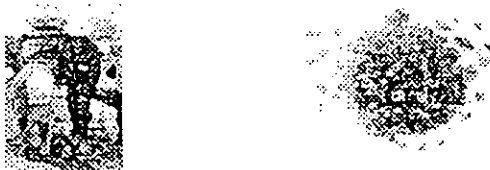
- Experts
- Research papers
- Research proposals
- Resources



School of Mining Engineering

**SMALL SCALE MINING AND CONSTRAINTS
FACED BY WOMEN MINERS**

Namakau Kaingu
Regional Chairperson – SADC Women in Mining Trust &
Coordinator African Women in Mining Network, P.O. Box
50550, Lusaka, Zambia
Email: kaingu@yahoo.com, kainguem@yahoo.co.uk
Website: www.azwim.co.zm



INTRODUCTION

- Small Scale Mining in Africa is conducted by men & women including youths

PRODUCTS MINED:

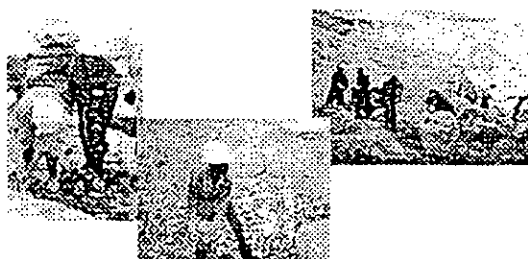
- Metallic minerals e.g gold, silver, platinum etc;
- Non-metallic minerals e.g talc, kaolin, limestone.
- Gemstones e.g diamonds, emeralds, sapphires, rubies, aquamarine, amethyst, garnets, tourmalines, chrysoberyls etc;
- Dimension stones e.g marble and granites
- Focus is on gold and gemstones, which are easier to process, transport, market and above all fetch higher prices for small amounts.

- Small scale mining activities are mainly informal because in the past governments did not accept & recognize the sector
- Only recently have governments, donors & NGOs realized & recognized the important role played by small scale mining & the extent to which the sector can contribute to national development

SSM CONSTRAINTS IN GENERAL

- Lack of capital to finance operations
- Inability to estimate the size of the deposits
- Labour intensiveness of mining operations
- Poor access to the right markets
- No access to safe clean water, sanitation, schools, hospitals, roads
- Lack of the appropriate equipment and machinery, protective clothing and necessary technical training, information on government regulations and policies
- ETC

PICTORIAL EXAMPLES OF CONSTRAINTS



Mining is labour intensive

SSM & POVERTY REDUCTION 1

- SSM existence & activities in rural areas must be supported at all costs by Govts & all stakeholders because doing so would contribute to economic development and poverty reduction especially in rural areas
- In Africa, the recognition that SSM can be a major tool in poverty reduction should not be ignored
- SSM & communities should develop very close ties, plan, operate, treat & interact with each other as partners whilst recognizing each others' strengths & weaknesses

SSM & POVERTY REDUCTION 2

- Example of partnership between SSM operator and community is of the presenter
- Mine located in remote area with no nearby infrastructure such schools, hospitals, shops
- Nearby community mobilised to contribute labour to the building of school and mine/ community shop

SSM & POVERTY REDUCTION 3

- Local government lobbied to drill a borehole for the community - clean water
- This shows example of contribution of SSM to poverty alleviation in rural areas
- If similar activities were done by SSMiners this would reduce urban drift

EXAMPLES OF SSM/COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP

KAINGU Community School constructed through partnership between Namakau's Mine & the Community, Zambia



KAINGU Community Shop constructed through partnership between Namakau's Mine & the Community, Zambia

If all SSMs were encouraged to carry out similar activities, rural areas would develop & this would help in reducing urban drift.

WOMEN IN MINING 1

- Between 1996 & now the number of women involved in the SSM sub-sector has increased. "Women have since shaken off their aprons and put on overalls"
- Women are mine owners, mine workers, manufacturers, lapidary owners/workers and traders.



Woman Mine Worker



Woman Lapidary Worker

WOMEN IN MINING 2

- Women small-scale miners have brought positive change to the sector & are operating their mines as "Sustainable Mining Villages" and not as "Go-Come" temporal camps the way men earned them out.



KITCHEN at Kaingo Mine
Zambia



SLEEPING quarter at
Kaingo Mine, Zambia

WOMEN IN MINING 3

WOMAN
GEMSTONE
TRADER



WOMEN IN MINING 4

- Women miners' aspirations are to see rural mining areas they operate from developed into town/cities in the long term.
- Women mine owners encourage cleanliness among workers & workers families, better house keeping methods, better welfare among mine workers children, the need for medical check ups of workers, provision of protective clothing, demonstrate better eating habits to the workers in order to raise healthy children who are future leaders.

WOMEN IN MINING 5

- Women easily interact with communities & through this they find opportunities to teach communities the importance of environmental conservation, bio-diversity, appreciation and use of natural resources available to them.

CONSTRAINTS FACED BY WOMEN

- **Education** – women require training in all aspects of mining from pitting, trenching, mine development, extraction, processing up to distribution.
- **Access to credit** – there is need for a deliberate policy to enable women access credit from banks and other financial institutions without encountering men who are frustrated and would not like to see a woman own a business like a mine.
- **Non-availability of information** on products, markets, investment opportunities, joint venture prospects, government regulations and policies and many other programmes.
- **Environmental and HIV/Aids awareness programmes** – such programmes are required as women are always the ones who end up taking care of both the infected and the affected members of households and mine workers.

AFRICAN WOMEN IN MINING NETWORK

- African governments, having realized the ability for women to change this sub-sector from a nuisance it has been to a formal profit making & contributor to national economies, African Mining Ministers recommended, in 2002 in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, that the SADC Women in Mining Association should expand & establish an African Women in Mining Network which would cover the whole continent.
- Women are now leading men in this sector and require all the support.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- The ECA & UNCTAD should seek funding to invest in all viable mining operations & to assist in provision of training & infrastructure for this sector to move from informal to formal.
- Governments should contribute through provision of incentives e.g tax holidays, duty exemptions on imported items for the sector, facilitating access to working capital, equipment/machinery, markets, provision of information and other support services.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Africa Mining Network
Capacity building & Policy networking for
Sustainable resource-based Development

UNCTAD / UNECA

25 – 27 February, 2003
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

By
Mokhele Moshoeshe
Director
African Institute of Corporate Citizenship



Summary

- Introducing the African Institute of Corporate Citizenship (AICC)
- General Observations
- Response to "Africa Mining Network: A Preliminary Proposal" by Kwabena Mate
- Sustainable Investment in and Management of Africa's Natural Resources
- Africa Mining Network: Ideas for consideration
- Key role of Leadership in the way forward
- Conclusion



African Institute of Corporate Citizenship

- Leading Africa's corporate citizenship thought and practice
- Solution orientated engagement, research and training
- Developing learning networks and communities of purpose
- Advocacy through practice
- Globalized approach



General Observations

- This Group: Collective power of thought, knowledge and wisdom
- Africa's resources: A blessing or a curse?
- Does it have the ability & willingness to assume leadership? Taking risk!
 - Politically – Highly sensitive
 - Delicate "environmental / social" balance
 - Competing and complementary vested interests: community interest, investor interest, personal interest.
- Figuring out the role of AMN... Or What?



Engaging the Preliminary Proposal

- A lot has been said and done
 - Research. What's missing?
 - Networks and fora. Is there need for more?
 - Policy and legislation at local level. Enforcement and policing?
 - International industry standards and best practice benchmarks. Self regulation – Does it work?
 - Key issues identified. What's been overlooked?



AMN – Proposal (ctd)

- (1). Importance on mineral resources
- (2). Related issues
- (3). Mining networks & initiatives
 - West, central and Maghreb regions?
- (4). Possible functions of the network
 - Who's already doing what?
- (5). ICT – backbone of knowledge management
 - Digital divide?



AMN Proposal: (ctd)

- (6 – 13) The what, the who and when.
 - ❖(8) Information database – UN Global Compact portal?
 - ❖(9) Training and distance learning – CCC @ Unisa and other institutions?
 - ❖(11) Advisory body or Governing body. Could include other relevant industries
 - ❖(12) Themes – Add Sustainability reporting (GRI) and Global Compact commitment



AMN Proposal: (ctd)

- (14) Ambitious timetable: Minimizing the risk of failure by securing key elements for success
- (15):(1 – 7) What this workshop can or should contribute to the process – Great!
- AddⓈ(15): (8) What is the reason for the network's existence? The big "WHY?"



In Search of the Why?

- Corporate Social responsibility
- Corporate Citizenship
- Sustainability



Corporate Social Responsibility

"The Commitment of business to contribute to sustainable economic development, working with employees, their families, local community and society at large to improve their quality of life"

Holliday Jr. et al 2002, "Walking the talk"



Corporate Citizenship and Sustainability

- Sustainable Development is not a fixed state of harmony, but rather a process of change in which the:
 - exploitation of resources;
 - direction of investment;
 - orientation of technological development and;
 - institutional change are made consistent with future, as well as the present.

"World Commission on Environment & Development 1987 'Our Common Future'"

The Commission championed the concept of Sustainable Development and called for the World Summit on Sustainable Development



Sustainable Development

"Sustainable Development seeks to meet the needs and aspirations of the present without compromising the ability to meet those of the future".

The two definitions have a number of implications implicit within them:

- People and their aspirations
- Natural environment and its ability to meet these needs and aspirations
- Social Justice
- Fair and Just distribution of wealth, rights and opportunities
- Justice between generations
- Economic growth
- Political will



Sustainable Business

- Finding a balance between what's good for business and what's good for the planet.
- Managing for the long and short term.
- Gains for business should not be losses for the planet
- Seeking economic vitality while simultaneously finding environmental and social vigor and justice.
- Prices for goods and services ought to reflect their full costs, social and environmental, for the market to truly reflect the environmental, social and financial cost.



11

Critical Changes in relations

- Business / Community relations
 - from legal compliance, to philanthropy to CRM to CSR
- Redefining the roles of government and Business
- Corporate Citizenship
- New Leadership



12

Where we are at...

- Global Reporting Initiative Launch November 11, 2002
- Corporate Citizenship Benchmark – South Africa
- Global Compact – South African launch soon
- Sustainability reporting
- Social Accounting Auditing and Reporting



13

Where are we headed?

Step II: Partnerships

- > Cooperative management
- > Learning and decrease of
 - uncertainty;
 - misunderstanding;
 - risk and liability;
- increase of
 - public acceptance;
 - predictability of regulators.
- > Power of community
- > Encourage innovation to social & environmental challenges
- > Open minds to new possibilities
- > Break down historical barriers
- > Mobilization of a wider range of resources
- > Access to variety of skills



14

Getting there: Leadership

- Doing things differently not just better
- Coping with Change not just complexity
- Decentralizing – working thru human networks
- Opportunity not problem orientation
- Motivate and inspire not monitor and control
- People with integrity and respect



15

We have a choice

"Let us choose to unite the power of markets with the authority of universal ideals. Let us choose to reconcile the creative forces of private entrepreneurship with the needs of the disadvantaged and the requirements of future generations."

– Kofi Annan
Secretary-General
of the United Nations

www.unglobalcompact.org



16

- Thank you very much!!



GEOSCIENCE AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT OUTCOMES

| Broad Themes | Subthemes | Interested institutions | Roles | Potential Sponsors |
|----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Human Resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education Workshop Scholarship Training Distance learning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UEMOA Universities SEAMIC SADC Geol.Soc. of Africa CIFEG UNU/INRA-MRU Efr EFREG SANTREN Mintek MEET | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education Training (on-line and face-to-face) | EU Governments ICMM UNIDO |
| Geoscience info | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geodata production and delivery Exploration | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological Societies Geological Surveys SADC-MCU UEMOA CIFEG Industry SEAMIC CIFEG (PANGIS network) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide geoscience data/info List of experts Journals and Publications Policy network Provide technical files on-line Compile publications on CR-ROMs | UNDP UNECA UNCTAD World Bank ADB INWENT |
| Mining and Processing Technology | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleaner Production Mines Dumps Mine Closure Orphaned Mines Best practices | UNIDO SANTREN ITGD MINTEK CSIR SIRDC UNIVERSITIES UNU/INRA-MRU ASTNet SEAMIC AIMNet CDE SADC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research Activities Project execution Technology Development Research and information dissemination on technology | DANIDA CIDA SIDA |
| Small-scale Mining | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information Training Technology transfer Environmental issues Women in Mining Child Labour Sustainable Livelihoods | UNCTAD UNDESA CASM SADC CEFEG ILO ECA ITDG SEAMIC UNIDO UNU/INRA-MRU UEMOA Mintek TDC | | CASM |
| Environment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mining and Water Mining and Air Mining and Land/Soil Mining and Bio diversity Monitoring Systems | IUCN APINA UNDESA UNIDO WWF SADC SANTREN UNIVERSITIES CEFEG UNU/INRA-MRU Mintek | Training and project execution | DFID World Bank Foundations |

African Mining Network: Social & Economic Working Group

| Theme | Sub-theme | Institutions | Role | Expectations |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|---|--------------|
| Sustainable livelihoods | Benefit sharing Community upliftment | UN, IUCN CTESP, R&D institutions | Poverty elimination; environmental & biodiversity conservation; social & economic equity | |
| | Trade & marketing | | | |
| | Local value addition | Minelec | R&D; databases; development | |
| | Technology | Minelec, IMIR/CIML | Development | |
| Challenging ownership, management & control | DFI: Local capital; Access to capital; Socially responsible investment | IFC, AfDB, IFC, CDB | Benefit sharing; governance (including transparency & accountability) | |
| | Co-management; Community management; Common property resource management; Land tenure | IUCN CTESP; NGOs; CTOS; IINDESA | Stakeholder participation; equity; capacity building; benefit sharing; governance; governance (including transparency & accountability) | |
| | Role of Unions | ILAO, Unions | Stakeholder participation; benefit sharing | |

| Theme | Sub-theme | Institutions | Role | Expectations |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--|--------------|
| Human rights | Land & mineral rights | | | |
| | Labour conditions | | | |
| HRD & R&D | Optimisation of existing capacity | | Capacity building and strengthening, including for legislation | |
| | Centres of excellence | | | |
| ASSM | Engagement of Diaspora | | | |
| | Finance | | | |
| | HRD | | | |
| | Technology | | | |
| | Governance | | | |
| Working & living conditions | Information | | | |
| | Health and safety; HIV/AIDS | | | |
| | LED | | | |

| Theme | Sub theme | Institutions | Role | Expectations |
|------------------------------|---|--|---|--------------|
| Environmental sustainability | Biodiversity conservation Pollution abatement (including air, soil, water) Soil erosion | R&D; NGOs; IUCN; industry | Environmental, economic and social benefits; conservation and development; rehabilitation | |
| Gender in all of above | | IUN; Women in Mining; & other NGOs; IUCN | | |
| Learning sites | | IUCN (TEES); NGOs; governmental; intergovernmental; industry | Best practices; sharing experiences; capacity building; piloting; guidelines | |

| Theme | Sub theme | Institutions | Role | Expectations |
|--------------------|-----------|--------------|--|--|
| Network properties | | Various | <p>Give & disseminate info</p> <p>Organise fora, workshops and field visits</p> <p>Data collection; policy formulation</p> | <p>Fill Communications Gap</p> <p>Avoid Duplication</p> <p>Strengthen Existing Networks</p> <p>Start With Existing Networks</p> <p>Info Access</p> <p>Evaluation Of Systems & Exploitation</p> <p>Supportive Of NEPAD, AMP, Other Existing Initiatives</p> <p>Analytic, Not Just Information</p> <p>Get To Fundamental Issues Facing Africa</p> <p>Involve Diaspora</p> <p>Consider there is more information outside Africa on Africa</p> <p>Ownership in Africa</p> <p>Be people & community focused</p> |