



# Stones for Development

Capacity development of  
mineral institutions and  
of small-scale  
private sector  
operating in low-value  
minerals in ACP  
countries

Inception Workshop  
Brussels,  
15-16 July, 2015



Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.

ACP-EU Development Minerals Programme.  
Implemented in Partnership with UNDP

[www.developmentminerals.org](http://www.developmentminerals.org)

# Stones for Development

Capacity development of  
mineral institutions and  
of small-scale  
private sector  
operating in low-value  
minerals in ACP  
countries

Inception Workshop  
Brussels,  
15-16 July, 2015



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*

ACP-EU Development Minerals Programme.  
Implemented in Partnership with UNDP  
[www.developmentminerals.org](http://www.developmentminerals.org)

Copyright © 2015  
by the United Nations Development Programme

UNDP Representation Office in Brussels  
14, Rue Montoyer  
1000 Brussels, Belgium  
Tel: +32 2 505 4620

[www.developmentminerals.org](http://www.developmentminerals.org)

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted, in any form or by means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior permission.

Lead authors: Salvador Mondlane, Lacina Pakoun and Caroline Ngonze  
Editor: Daniel Franks  
Series Editors: Daniel Franks, Lacina Pakoun, Caroline Ngonze  
Cover design: Ana Beatriz Dominguez Organero

This study is published as part of the publication series: *Development Minerals in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific*

**About the ACP-EU Development Minerals Programme:** The ACP-EU Development Minerals Programme is an initiative of African, Caribbean Pacific (ACP) Group of States, coordinated by the ACP Secretariat, financed by the European Commission and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and implemented by UNDP. This €13.1 million capacity building program aims to build the profile and improve the management of Development Minerals in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific. The sector includes the mining of industrial minerals, construction materials, dimension stones and semi-precious stones.



## 1. Background

In contrast to the large-scale tradable minerals and hydrocarbons sector, the low-value minerals and materials sector (LVMM) has closer links with the local economy, has the potential to generate more local jobs, and therefore can have a greater impact on poverty reduction. The LVMM sector includes the mining of construction materials, dimensions stones, industrial minerals and low-grade metals and precious stones.

Despite its income generation potential, the LVMM sector often remains unrealized or under-realized. This is in part due to the uncertain legal and regulatory framework in which the sector operates and the lack of publicly available and easily accessible geological data, which exacerbates wasteful exploration and discourages investment in the sector. In addition, small and medium-sized companies operating in the LVMM sector often lack up-to date technology, knowhow and financing to raise the productivity of their operations. Furthermore, there can be serious social and environmental impacts associated with low-value mining, with consequences on health and safety of workers in this sector and surrounding communities.

The initiative “Capacity development of mineral institutions and of small-scale private sector operating in low-value minerals in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries” aims to support the implementation of the ACP Framework of Action on the Development of Mineral Resources Sector endorsed by the ACP Committee of Ambassadors in 2011. This is an initiative by the ACP Group, coordinated by the ACP Secretariat, financed by the European Commission and UNDP, and implemented by UNDP. This is a three-year initiative, with a budget of €13.1 million.

The initiative will provide capacity-building support to the small-scale private sector, associations/chambers, public institutions and communities that operate in the LVMM sector. The initiative will promote knowledge exchange to increase the sector’s productivity; better manage mining operations; adhere to national and international environmental and health standards; and prevent conflict through effective community relations.

The **Inception Workshop** aimed to inform stakeholders about the objectives, activities and expected results of an initiative. The specific objectives of the workshop were:

- To identify the most suitable capacity development approaches, tools and potential partner institutions for each of the areas identified in the initiative
- To review experiences of similar initiatives targeting the LVMM sector, in ACP countries or elsewhere
- To identify areas for knowledge sharing and cross-country collaboration and possible mechanisms for doing so

- To define institutional partnerships and collaborations, including with regional organizations
- To gather information about small-scale LVMM mining sectors in ACP countries
- To present the initiative's concept, design and workflow
- To present a draft background paper on low-value mining in ACP countries and gather further feedback and comments to complete the study

The inception workshop was attended by a diverse group of more than 70 stakeholders, including participants from 21 ACP countries, international organizations, bilateral partners, mining associations, small-scale miners, chambers of mines, regional and specialist institutions as well as civil society organizations active in LVMM.

## 2. Main outcomes of the discussions

### Session 1 – Introduction and overview of the Programme

The objective of this session was to introduce participants to the Programme, providing an overview of its objectives, activities and expected results. Following the Programme overview, the aim was to stimulate an open discussion to gather feedback and inputs from the various stakeholder groups represented.

#### **Key features of the program:**

- The program is an initiative of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States, coordinated by the ACP Secretariat, financed by the European Commission and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and implemented by UNDP
- **Program implementation team based in Brussels and Addis Ababa:**
  - Daniel Franks – Programme Manager (Brussels; [daniel.franks@undp.org](mailto:daniel.franks@undp.org))
  - Lacina Pakoun – Technical Specialist (Addis Ababa; [lacina.pakoun@undp.org](mailto:lacina.pakoun@undp.org))
  - Caroline Ngonze – Programme Specialist (Brussels; [caroline.ngonze@undp.org](mailto:caroline.ngonze@undp.org))
  - Asan Amza – Operations Specialist (Brussels; [asan.amza@undp.org](mailto:asan.amza@undp.org))
- **Program aims:**
  - Enhance employment and incomes, including employment and incomes of women
  - Improve the policy and regulatory environment
  - Minimize environmental impacts on communities

- Address individual and community rights and prevent conflict
- Ensuring decent working conditions
- Facilitating South-South cooperation and cross-country learning
- **Program themes:**
  - mine and quarry management;
  - environment, health and safety;
  - entrepreneurship skills;
  - market analysis and investment promotion;
  - geo-data and maps;
  - community relations and addressing grievances.
- **Commodity focus:**
  - Construction materials (gravel, sand, clay, limestone etc.)
  - Dimension stones (marble, granite, slate, sandstone etc.)
  - Industrial minerals (gypsum, potash, salt, bauxite, graphite)
  - Low-grade metals, semi-precious and precious stones (these commodities will only be considered where low value commodities are not significant to the participant country)
- **Participants:**
  - Public stakeholders (government agencies, local government authorities, regional organisations etc.)
  - Private stakeholders (small-scale miners/enterprises, intermediaries, transportation and logistics service providers, construction companies etc.)
  - Business development stakeholders (mining and quarrying associations, chambers of mines, training centres, universities, consulting companies)
  - Civil society (communities, advocacy organisations, Indigenous Peoples)
- **Activities:**

#### **Regional Level (participants from 40 countries of the ACP)**

- Training (knowledge platform, return-to-work plans)
- Field visits

- Knowledge products
- Final conference
- **Country Level (six focus countries to be selected)**
  - Training and capacity building (training-of-trainers; return-to-work plans)
  - Small grants and partnership building to upgrade value chains in LVMM;
  - Studies, sector capacity assessments, and capacity development roadmaps;
  - Organization of public-private dialogues to strengthen LVMM value chains;
  - Production of maps and databases on low-value minerals;
  - Strengthening of regulations on environment, health and safety;
  - Organizing community engagement and addressing grievances; and
  - Organization of technology fairs and networking events.

**The inception workshop participants strongly welcomed the initiative**, which they consider very timely and useful to support a sector that has not received a lot of international attention and is key for the local and national economies of the ACP.

Several key issues were raised during the plenary discussion, relating mainly to two dimensions: 1) programme arrangements and functioning, and 2) programme scope.

### **1. Programme arrangements and functioning:**

There is a need to ensure that the **Programme is linked to the work of other institutions**, for instance regional organizations to deliver regional activities, and universities for the delivery of training programmes. The UNDP Program implementation team confirmed that the notion is to be complementary with, and reinforce of, ongoing strategies such as the African Mining Vision. The Programme intends to rely on partnerships to deliver some of its activities, and for that it will take advantage of UNDP's existing partnerships across regions and countries.

A call was made to **build on past experiences and existing knowledge**. Among other examples, participants recalled the Southern and Eastern African Mineral Centre's (SEAMIC) African Industrial Minerals Network<sup>1</sup>, work on dimension stones by the Centre for the Development of Enterprise (undertaken jointly with the ACP Secretariat), and the deliberations on industrial minerals of the 1998 Marrakesh Fifth Annual African Mining Investment Symposium.

---

<sup>1</sup> SEAMIC is now known as the African Minerals and Geosciences Centre (AMGC)

Participants expressed the need to link the project activities with **ongoing and future programs on mining at national level**. This crucial linkage would extend to other programs at the regional level such as the as well as **national policies and regulations**.

A call was made to ensure a strong **involvement of Civil Society Organizations** in the implementation of the Programme, as they represent key stakeholders of the sector at country level.

It was stressed that the Programme should have a **strong research component** to build its contents, ensuring solid baseline studies and overviews of existing experiences at country level, and use a **web-based platform** for South-South learning.

Participants asked about the selection process of the **six countries with in-depth country-level actions**. The Program implementation team informed that the selection will have a geographical balance, with one country selected for each of the six ACP regions (West Africa, Eastern Africa, Southern Africa, Central Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific). Within these regions, the country selection will be based on Expressions of Interest, giving priority to those countries with the desire, motivation and political commitment to build on the LVMM, and that can show that it will benefit from the activities. The selection will be done during the last trimester of 2015.

## **2. Programme scope:**

Clarification was requested on **what is meant by low value minerals and materials**. The Program implementation team clarified that low value minerals derives from economic geology, referring to the value of minerals in relation to their weight. Concern was expressed by workshop participants that both the terms Low Value Minerals and Materials and Artisanal and Small-scale Mining (ASM) have negative connotations and participants cautioned about the use of these terms to describe the program. There was a widely held belief that 'low value' implied that these commodities were not important for development, when the opposite is the case, where the commodities of the stones sub-sector provide crucial inputs to domestic industries. Representatives from Togo, Cameroon and the Africa Union Commission spoke to this issue and urged the programme team to adopt alternate language to describe the program. The representative from the African Minerals Development Centre argued that the term 'low value' could be seen to be associated with a colonialist view that unduly preferences the importance of minerals exported for consumption by developed economies (so called high-value minerals), rather than minerals and materials that are important for local and domestic development. Antonio Pedro, the spearhead of the African Mining Vision proposed adopting a programme shortname that moves away from the phrase 'low value'. Participants spoke in favour of this suggestion. The name should clearly differentiate the program from the metals sector, which is dominated by large-scale mining.



Participants also identified a strong need to work on the **formalization of the LVMM sector**. It is important to work on the legal and regulatory framework as it affects aspects such as land access and tenure, concessions, employment conditions, etc. which are drivers of conflict and environmental degradation. Economic linkages both upstream and downstream of the mining of LVMM should also be highlighted as should the inter-sectoral aspects and links with industries, trade, agriculture, infrastructure and land use. It was advised to ensure the quality and proper tailoring of **capacity development and training** activities, as there is a strong need at country level. It was also suggested to ensure inclusion of the **human rights** aspects in the training.

## Session 2 – Presentation of background paper on the LVMM sector

The objective of this session was to present the scope and main findings of the background paper on the LVMM sector, and seek feedback from participants to guide the finalization of the report. The key issues highlighted in the presentation of the background paper on LVMM were:

- The need to connect the project to wider policy formulation at the national level
- That many of the negative impacts associated with LVMM were directly linked to the informality of the sector
- Although focus on the legal and policy frameworks of LVMM is crucial, it is imperative that the project deals with the licensing frameworks at national level

Given the scarcity of up-to-date and reliable data on LVMM, there was a **request to the workshop participants to urgently provide data** that could inform the sector's situation at ACP country level following three questions:

- What does the LVMM sector look like?
- What are the main challenges of the sector?
- What data is available?

The plenary discussion that followed the presentation spotlighted the following issues:

- For some countries – such as Ghana – **the industrial minerals sector is better formalized than the ASM gold sector**; with the availability of indicative maps. Nigeria indicated the presence of baseline data on dimension stones which would be shared. This is in addition to the availability of data on LVMM reserves at every local government level. Furthermore, Mali also indicated the availability of robust data on women in ASM. Geo-data was also available on the quality and quantity of LVMM in Jamaica; as well as by the African Union and the RECs.

- In order to provide clarity on the definition of LVMM, there is a need to **identify commonalities between ASM and LVMM, isolate the differences** and thereafter concentrate program efforts on the aspects not covered by the two definitions. This was further buttressed by the suggestion that the project either focuses on industrial stones or ASM, but not the two at the same time, for maximum impact. The meeting was informed that the term LVMM was not well understood in the Pacific region, with ASM being more common. There was therefore need to standardize the definition across board.
- The need for the project to support the **insertion of ASM/LVMM into regional and global value-chains** as espoused by the AMV for enhancing employment and incomes – particularly of women – was emphasized.
- The meeting was further informed that the Africa Union Commission (AUC) and the World Bank were working on a **Mining Law template** that would include the often contentious issue of mining tenure legislation.
- The project was advised to highlight the significant **contribution of the LVMM sector to national economies so as to ensure the buy-in of national governments**. This will require the involvement of Ministries of Public Works /Roads in order for prompt attention to be directed to typical LVMM issues such as infrastructure and product characterization; leading to the mainstreaming of the sector into government development policies.
- **Linkages between the LVMM sector and other sectors** in the economy through their alignment with natural resource management in general were encouraged.
- The need for **targeted and systematic capacity building programs** for the existing workforce in the Ministries of Mines/environment could not be over emphasized. This capacity building in areas such as geological data needs to be preceded by a comprehensive needs assessment.
- The use of **cooperatives** – as an avenue for economic empowerment of women – through facilitating access to financing was cited as a best practice in Mali that could be replicated. This economic empowerment was pivotal in integrating the women into the mining value chain. This could further be enhanced by the carrying out of a market analysis of the LVMM sector with a view of maximizing the comparative advantage in the value-chain.
- The need for the project to employ a **forward-looking communications strategy** characterized by catchy messages with figures will go a long way in changing societal mind-sets on the “low-value” of the minerals. For instance, China has consumed more cement in 20 years than did America in 100 years.
- Linkages between the **supply-side and demand-side factors** in LVMM need to be

examined and understood in order that appropriate policies and strategies are put in place. This process will require the holding of inclusive multi-stakeholder dialogues to bring it to fruition.

### Breakout session 1 – Investment promotion and access to geological data in low-value mining

The objective of this session was to discuss investment promotion and access to geological data in the LVMM sector in ACP countries. Recommendations from the group discussions summarize as follows:

- **Geological information needs to provide insights into the economic feasibility of mineral reserves** including the production of thematic maps of specific minerals. The information and data produced needs to meet the needs for investment as well as for local development planning. The need for an integrated cadastral system to support land-use planning was proposed. However, since investing in the acquisition of this detail of geological data is very costly at project level, (at a minimum, \$1-100 million is required) there is need for synergy between all existing initiatives such as: the African Minerals Geo-science Initiative by the AUC, World Bank and AMDC; while regional institutions such as SEAMIC could support minerals characterization.
- The **minimum capacity at the national level in the conduct of detailed geological surveys needs to be enhanced** by the formulation and roll-out of a Pan-African geological initiative, which would also link ASM units in national capitals to the local level governance authorities. This skills upgrade for geological personnel needs to combine on-the-job training (linked to private sector investment) with the provision of tools and equipment. The example of the Pan-African Support to the EGS-OAGS Partnership (PanAfGeo), financed by the EU, to start in the coming years and aiming at training the Organisation of African Geological Surveys (OAGS) members and their partners through innovative case studies; developing geoscience information infrastructure and OAGS capacities, including technical infrastructure, GIS laboratories, equipment, facilities, was brought forward.
- Governments need to use the **information relinquished to them by LSMs during the process of license renewals**, to allocate concessions to the LVMM operators.
- The use of all available **ICT channels for information and data sharing on land planning and licensing** of LVMMs was encouraged. This would take the form of mobile telephony – as is current practiced in the agricultural sector – print & audio media and local meetings at the village level as appropriate.
- Successful implementation of the program will require a **close examination of the key drivers at both supply and demand side** of the low value minerals. The interrogation of the demand-side drivers will encompass the construction boom, infrastructure boom, the energy boom, industrialization boom, and the population boom, all of which will contribute

to employment creation. The burgeoning middle-class with more disposable incomes for purchase of luxury goods will also play a part in the demand for the LVM. These demand side drivers will contribute to the “value-proposition” of the LVMM project at the national level.

- The **factoring-in of the supply-side drivers of LVM** is required. Resource nationalism – where local entrepreneurs go into extraction competing with the multi-national corporations – also contributes to increased exploitation. Research and development is also poised to drive demand for products, where re-invention and innovation of new materials will be undertaken. For instance, the emerging use of dolomite in cement production is being witnessed on the continent.
- The identification of the key stakeholders of the LVMM project will need to **encompass all the players along both the horizontal and vertical value-chains, at national, regional and global levels**. This will also include those key players in the up-stream, down-stream and side-stream sectors linked to LVMM such as: the Ministries of Mines, Finance, Public works, Environment, Energy; the miners themselves, industry associations, chambers of mines, financial institutions, civil society organizations, consumers who want to purchase goods with Fair Trade certification, and governance institutions/frameworks e.g EITI, PWYP, Tax Justice Network.
- Since each resource has its own value position, the project was urged to undertake a **comprehensive value-chain analysis of at least one mineral**, to demonstrate what it takes to move up the value-chain at national, regional and global level.
- A **wide array of opportunities for financing** need to be utilized. They include: development finance institutions such as Exim Bank; international donors – IFC, World Bank; the African Development Bank; local development and commercial banks. The use of “off-taker agreements” to provide collateral through the backward integration of LVMM was also proposed. Leveraging of Diaspora bonds and funds as well as private equity, the real estate sector, local investment groups and foreign direct investment (FDI) to unlock domestic resource mobilization for the sector was recommended.

### Breakout session 2 – Ensuring health, safety and environmental protection in managing mines and quarries

This breakout session discussed the health, safety and environmental aspects of LVMM mines and quarries, capturing first-hand experiences, lessons learnt, challenges and opportunities for the sector. Following the exchanges on the topic, participants made observations and recommendations that summarize as follows:

## Context

- It is important to **clearly define what is included in the LVMM sector**, since this definition changes the landscape of the discussion and health and safety implications are different, for instance with gold and the use of mercury.
- **Available statistics** on health, injuries and accidents in the sector are very limited and unreliable.
- On the question of why miners take risks and operate in dangerous situations, there was agreement that in most cases their **priority is to secure a livelihood to cover their basic needs**, so the long-term negative health and environmental effects are not their immediate concern. The sector is a livelihood option which can offer income with low capital investment and be complementary to agriculture during the dry season.
- The exploitation of LVMM in dangerous situations can be due to different reasons:
  - For some, the choice is out of desperation, with no livelihood alternatives.
  - For others it is a choice out of ignorance, with a lack of knowledge of the dangers, health and environmental effects of their activity.
  - In other cases it is a conscious decision for fast money and a cost-benefit analysis that makes economic sense, acting against their self-interest by damaging themselves and the environment.
  - For others it is not even a choice but coercion, being forced to mine, being their security at risk if they refuse to.
- The **major constraints** of the LVMM operators are: technical, financial, organizational, access to exploitation permits, lack of appropriate equipment, difficulty to dispose of products, lack of promotion.
- The most common **types of accidents and health problems** depend on the minerals exploited and the nature of the exploitation: dredging, open pits, underground mines, blasting with explosives, mercury amalgamation, use of mining equipment, etc. Participants mentioned:
  - Effects of toxic dusts and products (cyanide, mercury), silicosis, dermatosis.
  - Transportation and equipment operation related accidents.
  - Health problems linked to the positions and hardship of the work.
  - Asphyxia in galleries, drowning in the dredging.
  - Collapsing of galleries and dwells



- Hazardous self-medication.
- Lack of protective gear, which no one provides to miners with limited resources.
- On the impact on the **environment**, participants identified deforestation, pollution of rivers and oceans, pollution of soil, disruption of spawning and biodiversity loss, chemical and mechanic pollution.
- The activity may also have negative impacts on **livestock and agricultural development**.
- Another important point relates to **weak governance** and **corruption**, with a marginal presence and monitoring of the LVMM sector by public institutions, partly due to its high level of informality. There aren't many legal texts, norms and regulations specifically applicable to the sector.
- There is also the **lack of socio-sanitary infrastructures** near the LVMM sites: health centers, rural schools, access to drinking water, etc.
- Participants argued that negative social and health impacts can at times be associated with the sector, for e.g. prostitution, alcoholism, crime, school dropout, disruption of households, etc. It should be noted that these challenges may not be as relevant to the LVMM sector in comparison to higher value commodities like gold.
- In relation to the **community involvement**, it was stressed that grassroots community-based organizations play a key role in raising awareness and providing information, and should also have responsibility in monitoring.
- There is also a **gender and youth dimension**, since women and youth face greater security problems in the mining sites and are can be exposed.

### Recommendations:

- Stimulate **political support for the sector**: there are cooperatives and associations that are well organized, but there is still a lack of recognition of the sector as an opportunity for local and national development, with no political engagement for its exploitation.
- Undertake **comprehensive audits of the sector** in order to have reliable statistics on accidents, injuries, etc.
- Consider **good practices in the gold sector** and adapt them to LVMM:
  - Organize the periods of activity, in harmony with the wet season;
  - Identification of actors on the sites;
  - Prohibition of child labor and the use of chemicals;

- Delimitation of corridors dedicated to the activity under the control of local authorities, in collaboration with the responsible mining administration;
- Involvement of opinion leaders and civil society for advocacy, information and education.
- **Formalize** the sector by:
  - Strengthening of legal and institutional instruments;
  - Facilitating the acquisition of formal exploitation titles;
  - Improving governance for issuing exploitation permits;
  - Creating cooperatives and/or associative groups to facilitate access to equipment and bank financing;
  - Training of stakeholders: technical, management, marketing, trading, promotion, etc.
  - Strengthening collaboration between all stakeholders for the development and promotion of the sector;
  - Improving banking facilities and taxation of the activity;
  - Strengthening the role of women and integrating vulnerability analysis and a gendered approach;
  - Initiation of sustainable income-generating activities for youth and women: support for market gardening activities, local livestock fattening, poultry farming, fish farming, small businesses, poultry etc.
  - Easing access to individual protective equipment;
  - Improving the value chain and encouraging local and national consumption of the minerals produced by local operators.
- **Empower local communities, operators, elected officials and all stakeholders** on the:
  - Risk factors for health and hygiene in the LVMM sector;
  - Implementation of best practices in environmental protection and the fight against the use of hazardous chemicals;
  - Initiation of sustainable income-generating activities in areas with proven potential in low-value minerals.

### Breakout session 3 – Entrepreneurial skills and people management in low-value mining

The group discussions on entrepreneurial skills and people management in LVMM reached the following conclusions and recommendations:

- **A 2-pronged approach is necessary for getting finance and accessing equipment:**
  - The first would be the establishment of micro-credits / technical support system for a large number of LVMM operators that need to be lifted out of poverty. An example is the development of an ingenious way of guaranteeing loan schemes such that access to credit is facilitated without having to meet stringent collateral requirements e.g use of an LPO from a company to access funds from a commercial bank.
  - The second is a two-step program for up-and-coming entrepreneurs who require first an Incubator support (initial funding and technical support in the preparation of the technical documents for bankable projects) through the establishment of a multi-stakeholder trust fund; and secondly - revolving funding and technical support for the ongoing operation of mining enterprises through facilities such as a Mining Industry Loan Fund to access equipment.
- **Since the licensing structure for LVMM determines access to financing, the following mechanisms were identified:**
  - Artisanal miners would access funds from micro-finance institutions and cooperative societies – SACCOs - (including the new approach in Mali where micro-finance institutions purchase the equipment and loan them to the miners);
  - Additionally, ASM could use the village banking system e.g VIKOBA in Tanzania to access funds;
  - The role of middle-men and other key stakeholders in financing ASM operations was brought to the fore. It was recommended that a streamlined and regulated middle-men role could be leveraged to provide the financing for ASM operations.
  - Small-scale miners' funds would be accessible from development and commercial banks;
  - The use of social security funds and Diaspora funds were highlighted as innovative financing mechanisms.

#### Breakout session 4 – Relationships with communities

This breakout session discussed the relationships with communities in the LVMM sector, focusing on conflicts and grievances with nearby communities and mechanisms for addressing them. The key points of the discussion summarize as follows:

- **Identification of the sources of conflict:**
  - How resources are managed: the host communities may feel that resources are being plundered, and see their natural environment being destroyed.

- How the project contributes to the development of the host communities and their integral local development: what returns to the community from the royalties, etc.
- How the employment generated by the site will be accessed and distributed, especially among a local workforce that is often not qualified.
- Failure of the mining sector to properly communicate with the communities.
- Clientelism, lack of transparency in the concession processes and ambiguity in the legal and informal processes. Legislation read in a partial manner that benefits the operators. Lack of accountability by operators.
- Little effort on the part of investors and governments to involve community members in decision making.
- Land management, altering the harmony of traditional land use in the territory, with pressure on the available land.
- Short-term migration by miners, population stress, and changes in cultural behavior. Sometimes associated with social ills.
- Lack of social infrastructure – institutions are not present in the mining sites.
- Competition for the access to finite resources. Livelihoods and land often times not restituted.
- Lack of information and knowledge about regulations, local government cannot inform communities.
- **Identification of mechanisms to limit and resolve conflict:**
  - In the LVMM sector, conflict may be between different social groups within a community. In this case traditional channels for conflict resolution may be in place.
  - Lack of communication, transparency and inclusion needs to be tackled by promoting inclusive dialogue mechanisms, and a culture of participation. Dialogue and consensus-building needs to happen over time, with ongoing communication, it is different than just consultation.
  - It is important to consider how to identify the key stakeholders to take part in such mechanisms.
  - Project-level grievance mechanisms: there is the problem of access (usually within the mining site) and their ephemeral nature, created just to manage a specific conflict. They may also suffer due to lack of credibility.
  - Government mechanisms are often not trusted, seen as partial due to corruption

and clientelism. There needs to be the political will by the governments to promote inclusive and participatory approaches. There is an important role to be played by local governments, as the first interphase between the community and the government.

- There is a need for impartial mechanisms, not created or controlled by a party in the conflict. Honest brokers can be a third-party or an honest government with no embedded interest.
- LVMM activities need to create shared value and protect the interests of the community.
- Access to basic social services needs to be ensured.
- LVMM and Large-Scale Mining can have a symbiotic relationship and be positive.
- Strengthening the legal framework and ensuring its implementation is key to overcoming conflict. If the sector is not regulated, opacity, the lack of accountability and the misuse of law by interested parties will prevail.

### Session 3 – “Show and Tell” of capacity development initiatives

#### *List of presentations:*

#### **Perspectives of a small-scale woman miner in Malawi**

Margaret Banda, Northern Division of Malawi Women's Mining Association

#### **SEAMIC mineral based services to assist import substitution in Africa**

Ketema Tadesse, Southern and Eastern African Mineral Centre (SEAMIC)

#### **Global policy dialogue series on artisanal and small scale mining**

Abbi Buxton, International Institute for Environment and Development

#### **Proposal for a dimension stones quarrying-processing-marketing cluster in Kaduna State, Nigeria**

Nuhu Wya Jr., Executive Director at CIBI GRANITES Ltd

#### **Capacity building in the artisanal mining sector: Training of trainers and of miners. Examples from Ghana, Malawi and Madagascar / Formation dans le secteur des mines artisanales: Formation des formateurs et des mineurs. Bref aperçu de Ghana, Malawi et Madagascar**

Lynda Lawson, Centre for Social Responsibility in Mining, Australia

#### **Community-based monitoring system in small-scale mining: The case of Madre de Dios, Peru**

Flaviano Bianchini, Source International



**Madini halali – Lawful minerals**

Alexis Muhima Shinja, Executive Director of the Congolese Civil Society Watch for the Minerals of Peace, Democratic Republic of Congo

**Valorisation des ressources minières et géologiques du Cameroun: cas des minerais de faible valeur / Valuation of mining and geological resources of Cameroon: the case of low-value minerals**

Etienne Alain Minyemeck, Ministry of Mines, Industry and Technological Development, Cameroon

**Cyanidation pilot project on releases from artisanal gravimetric processing of gold ore, Koma Bangou Niger / Projet de pilote de cyanuration sur les rejets du traitement gravimétrique artisanal du minerai d'or de Koma Bangou Niger**

Issoufou Sanda, Ministry of Mines and Industrial Development, Niger

**Formalizing the artisanal and small-scale mining sub-sector to enhance rural livelihoods: the Nigerian example**

Anene Nnamdi, Nigerian Ministry of Mines and Steel Development

**Training and building capacity of ASM miners to attain fair trade standards for gold**

Dr Willison Mutagwaba, MTL Consulting

**Unlocking value for artisanal gemstone miners through mining in cooperatives and gemological education**

Majala Mlagui, Thamani Group/Thamani Trust

**The capacity building approach for the African Mineral Development Centre**

Claudine Sigam, African Mineral Development Centre

**IGF guidance for governments on managing artisanal and small-scale mining**

Nicholas Eslava, RCS Global

**Aperçu de l'orpaillage au Sénégal: Importance des coopératives minières / Overview of gold panning in Senegal: the importance of mining cooperatives**

Sarr Alioune, Direction des Mines et de la Géologie, Sénégal

**Supporting precious stone mining in Papua New Guinea through a public service for gem identification**

Bobby Yavi, Mineral Resources Authority, Papua New Guinea

**Support for ICGLR member states on the implementation of Regional Initiatives on Natural Resources**

Gerard Nayuburundi, International Conference on the Great Lakes Region

**The Ndata School of Climate and Earth Sciences**

Leonard Kalindekafe, Associate Professor (Geology & Mining), Malawi University of Science and Technology

**Session 4 – The way forward**

In the closing session, the program implementation team presented how the project would implement the activities following the Inception Workshop. It was stressed that the program is about partnerships, and that the Inception Workshop is just the start of an ongoing relationship, particularly with the country focal points who will be the connection with their countries. Following the Inception Workshop, the next steps will be different for each of the different stakeholder groups.

An upcoming task is to acquire a good understanding of the sector at country level, a baseline of the sector at country level and of ongoing initiatives. For that, it was asked that all country focal points share information of their respective countries with the author of the background study, information relating to geological data, entrepreneurship, community relations, environment-health and safety in the LVMM sector.

The Programme Manager informed participants that the programme will have a strong component of capacity development through training. The first part of the Programme will focus on regional-level activities, with the organization of regional trainings where all participating ACP countries will take part. Proposals will be sought from training providers in order to co-host activities at the regional level.

In parallel, the process to select 6 countries for in-depth work will take place. The selection will have a geographical balance, with one country for each of the six ACP regions (West Africa, Eastern Africa, Southern Africa, Central Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific). Within these regions, the country selection will be based on Expressions of Interest, giving priority to those countries with the desire, motivation and political commitment to build on the LVMM, and that can show that it will benefit from the activities. The selection will be done during the last trimester of 2015.

### 3. Agenda of the workshop

**DAY ONE – 15<sup>th</sup> of July, 2015**

**08:30 Registration, coffee and introductions**

**09:00 – 09:45 Opening**

Moderator: Daniel Franks, Chief Technical Advisor/ Programme Manager, United Nations Development Programme

**Welcome and Objectives:**

Mr Viwanou Gnassounou, Assistant Secretary General, Head of Department Sustainable Economic Development & Trade, African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) Group of States

Mr Denis Salord, Head of Unit, Regional Programmes Sub-Saharan Africa and ACP wide, Directorate General for International Cooperation and Development, European Commission

Ms Barbara Pesce Monteiro, Director, United Nations Development Programme – Brussels.

**09:45 – 10:00 Overview of UNDP work in the extractive industries,**

Dr Degol Hailu, Senior Advisor, Sustainable Development, United Nations Development Programme

**10:00 – 11:00 Overview of the programme and Q&A**

Dr Daniel Franks, United Nations Development Programme

**11:00 – 11:30 Coffee / Tea break**

**11:30 – 13:00: Presentation of background paper on the LVMM sector and Q&A,** Professor Gavin Hilson, University of Surrey

**13:00 – 15:00 Lunch**

**15:00 – 17:30: Facilitated discussion of program focus areas** (16:00 working coffee/tea)

Moderator: Lacina Pakoun, Technical Specialist, United Nations Development Programme.

Discussion leader (Topic 1): Antonio Pedro, UNECA

Discussion leader (Topic 2): Professor Jean-Pierre Tshibangu, Polytechnique de Mons

Discussion leaders will give an introduction to the topic areas, participants will be asked to choose their preferred topic and break out groups will discuss the topic in detail. Discussion leaders will report back to the full group.

**1. Investment promotion and access to geological data in low-value mining**

- What is the role of geological information not only for identifying potential deposits, but also for enabling better land planning?
- How do geological surveys (from within or outside of ACP) provide such information for decisions related to land planning and licensing of low-value minerals?
- What are the drivers of demand of low-value minerals?
- Who are the principal stakeholders in the value chains; and what is the potential for increasing incomes of mining operators in these value chains?
- What role can be played by provision of geological information to potential investors?
- What are the approaches for providing better access to public geological information at sufficient detail to small/ local entrepreneurs?
- What are the opportunities of financing or leasing for low-value mining operators?

**2. Ensuring health, safety and environmental protection in managing mines and quarries**

- What are the main environmental and health impacts of low-value mining?
- To what extent are accidents and injuries present in low-value mining?
- What should be considered by managers for spatial organization of mine or quarry sites vis-à-vis residential areas, access routes, water bodies, etc?
- During mining operations, what are the factors that should be taken into account – e.g. blasting, slope management, waste and rock storage, hauling and transportation?
- What are the safety precautions, such as protective gear and orientation?
- To what extent are standards enforced through laws, regulations and monitoring and what further roles can governments play?
- What are the constraints faced by low-value mining operators?
- What is the role of communities in environmental, health and safety matters?

17:30 – 18:00: Recap and Close of Day One

**DAY TWO – 16<sup>th</sup> of July, 2015****8:30 Registration, coffee and introductions**

09:00 – 11:00 **Facilitated discussion of program focus areas** continued. Moderator: Caroline Ngongze, Programme Specialist, United Nations Development Programme.

Discussion leader (Topic 3): Isabelle Ramdoo, European Centre for Development Policy Management

Discussion leader (Topic 4): Fitsum Weldegiorgis, Centre for Social Responsibility in Mining

**3. Entrepreneurial skills and people management in low-value mining**

- What are the current practices of low-value mining and quarry operators in:
  - 1) getting finance;
  - 2) accessing equipment;
  - 3) hiring and managing workers and contractual services providers – such as hauling, weighing, measuring, etc;
  - 4) managing stock of materials;
  - 5) transportation and logistics;
  - 6) pricing and marketing, getting information on buyers and prices;
  - 7) pooling resources to work with other operators.
- What roles can government, chambers of commerce, and mining associations play to enhance the sector?
- How can local economic linkages be strengthened up and down the supply chain?
- What is needed to strengthen the professional and industry leadership roles played by women in the sector?

**4. Relationships with communities**

- What are the key reasons for conflicts and grievances with nearby communities?
- What are the mechanisms for addressing these conflicts and grievances?
- Are the community relations approaches adopted by the large-scale mining sector transferable to LVMM?
- What scope is available to streamline approaches for LVMM?
- Are there opportunities to involve communities in participatory environmental monitoring?
- How can gender, livelihoods and rights be mainstreamed into the LVMM sector?

11:00 – 11:30 Coffee / Tea break

11:30 – 13:00 **'Show and Tell' of capacity development initiatives** (*continued after lunch*)

Innovative and rapid presentations (**6 min each**) organized as a “live market of initiatives”. Instead of having booths and kiosks, each rapid presentation will consist of a showcase by participants from varied organizations about their initiatives – either in a related field, or those that can cross over from different fields to low-value mining. Presenters will be asked to:

- Share examples of capacity development initiatives that have worked well in their organization
- Explain how these examples can be applied to this project.
- Presenters can use any method of presentation, but be creative! Visual prompts and materials are encouraged.

**SEAMIC mineral based services to assist import substitution in Africa**

Ketema Tadesse, Southern and Eastern African Mineral Centre (SEAMIC)

**Global policy dialogue series on artisanal and small scale mining**

Abbi Buxton, International Institute for Environment and Development

**Proposal for a dimension stones quarrying-processing-marketing cluster in Kaduna State, Nigeria**

Nuhu Wya Jr., Executive Director at CIBI GRANITES Ltd

**Capacity building in the artisanal mining sector: Training of trainers and of miners. Examples from Ghana, Malawi and Madagascar / Formation dans le secteur des mines artisanales:****Formation des formateurs et des mineurs.****Bref aperçu de Ghana, Malawi et Madagascar**

Lynda Lawson, Centre for Social Responsibility in Mining, Australia

**Community-based monitoring system in small-scale mining: The case of Madre de Dios, Peru**  
Flaviano Bianchini, Source International



**Madini halali – Lawful minerals**

Alexis Muhima Shinja, Executive Director of the Congolese Civil Society Watch for the Minerals of Peace, Democratic Republic of Congo

**Valorisation des ressources minières et géologiques du Cameroun : cas des minerais de faible valeur / Valuation of mining and geological resources of Cameroon: the case of low-value minerals**

Etienne Alain Minyemeck, Ministry of Mines, Industry and Technological Development, Cameroon

**Cyanidation pilot project on releases from artisanal gravimetric processing of gold ore, Koma Bangou Niger / Projet de pilote de cyanuration sur les rejets du traitement gravimétrique artisanal du minerai d'or de Koma Bangou Niger**

Issoufou Sanda, Ministry of Mines and Industrial Development, Niger

**Formalizing the artisanal and small-scale mining sub-sector to enhance rural livelihoods: the Nigerian example**

Anene Nnamdi, Nigerian Ministry of Mines and Steel Development

**Training and building capacity of ASM miners to attain fair trade standards for gold**

Dr Willison Mutagwaba, MTL Consulting

**Unlocking value for artisanal gemstone miners through mining in cooperatives and gemological education**

Majala Mlagui, Thamani Group/Thamani Trust

Claudine Sigam, African Mineral Development Centre

**IGF guidance for governments on managing artisanal and small-scale mining**

Nicholas Garret, RCS Global

**Aperçu de l'orpaillage au Sénégal: Importance des coopératives minières / Overview of gold panning in Senegal: the importance of mining cooperatives**

Sarr Alioune, Direction des Mines et de la Géologie, Sénégal

**Supporting precious stone mining in Papua New Guinea through a public service for gem identification**

Bobby Yavi, Mineral Resources Authority, Papua New Guinea

*Stand by presentations (if time permits):*

**Support for ICGLR member states on the implementation of Regional Initiatives on Natural Resources**

Gerard Nayuburundi, International Conference on the Great Lakes Region

Louis Marechal, OECD

Salesh Kumar, Secretariat of the Pacific Community

**13:00 – 15:00 Lunch**

**15:00 – 16:00 'Show and Tell' of capacity development initiatives continued.**

**16:00 – 16:30 The Way Forward** (16:00 Working Coffee/Tea)

Discussion on the next steps for implementation.

Dr Daniel Franks, United Nations Development Programme.

**16:30 Close**

Mr Viwanou Gnassounou, Assistant Secretary General, Head of Department Sustainable Economic Development & Trade, African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) Group of States

Mr Denis Salord, Head of Unit, Regional Programmes Sub-Saharan Africa and ACP wide, Directorate General for International Cooperation and Development, European Commission

Ms Barbara Pesce Monteiro, Director, United Nations Development Programme – Brussels

## 4. List of participants

GOVERNMENTS OF THE ACP		
NAME	POSITION / INSTITUTION	COUNTRY
Abdoulaye Sambare	Directeur General des Carrières, Ministère des Mines et de l'Energie	Burkina Faso
Etienne Alain Minyemeck	Sub-Director Geological Mapping and Natural Hazards, Ministry of Mines, Industry and Technological Development	Cameroun
Jikssa Kidane	ASM Acting Director, Ministry of Mines	Ethiopia
Anthony Kwesi Aubynn	CEO, Minerals Commission	Ghana
Atiglah Paul Ellis	Deputy Manager, Sectoral Policy & Planning, Minerals Commission	Ghana
Fodé Berete	Directeur National des Mines	Guinea
Saint Louis Mildor	Directeur Technique, Bureau des Mines et l'Energie	Haiti
Oral Rainford	Principal Director for Energy at Ministry of Science Technology, Energy & Mining	Jamaica
Clinton Thompson	Commissioner of Mines, Mines and Geology Division	Jamaica
Seydou Keita	Ingénieur Géologue, Directeur National Adjoint de la géologie et des mines, Direction Nationale de la Géologie et des Mines	Mali
Issoufou Sanda	Head, Monitoring and Controlling of Small Scale Mining, Ministry of Mines and Industrial Development	Niger
Anene Nnamdi	Geologist ASM, Ministry of Mines and Steel Development	Nigeria
Bobby Yavi	Senior Mapping Geologist, Mineral Resources Authority	Papua New Guinea
Su'a Pou Onesemo	Assistant Chief Executive Officer, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Samoa
Alioune Sarr	Chef de Division, suivi et facilitation des projets, Direction des Mines et de la Géologie	Senegal
Banimpo Gbengbertane	Directeur Général des Mines et de la Géologie, Ministère des Mines et de l'Énergie	Togo

Awuve Koffi Azilan	2ème Conseiller Ambassade du Togo à Bruxelles	Togo
Naomi Mathotho	Economist, Ministry of Mines, Energy and water Development	Zambia
John Makandwa	Director of Mining Promotion and Development, Ministry of Mines and Mining Development	Zimbabwe

**MINERS / MINERS' ASSOCIATIONS**

NAME	POSITION / INSTITUTION	COUNTRY
Majala Mlagui	Founder and CEO, Thamani Group / Thamani Trust	Kenya
Margret Banda	Head of Northern Division of Malawi Women's Mining Association	Malawi
Mariam Doh Goita	Société Coopérative des Opératrices minières du Mali (SCOMINE)	Mali
Nuhu Wya Jr.	Executive Director at CIBI Granites Ltd., Association of Dimension Stone Operators	Nigeria
Iwani Irene Masuku	Liaison & Communications Officer for Women's Affairs, Artisanal & Small Scale for Sustainable Mining Council	Zimbabwe

**CIVIL SOCIETY**

NAME	POSITION / INSTITUTION	COUNTRY
Alexis Muhima Shinja	Executive Director, Observatory of Congolese Civil Society for Peace Minerals	DRC
Tonny Joseph	Advocacy Coordinator, Oxfam Haiti	Haiti
Flaviano Bianchini	Director, Source International	Italy
Paul Kamlongera	Director, African Centre of Communication for Development	Malawi
Massaran Bibi Traore	Extractive Industries Specialist, International Alert	Mali

**MULTILATERALS / REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS / PARTNERS**

NAME	POSITION / INSTITUTION	COUNTRY
Frank Dixon Mugenyi	Senior Industry Advisor, African Union Commission	African Union
Salesh Kumar	Secretariat of the Pacific Community	Fiji
Gerard Nayuburundi	Coordinator Natural Resources Unit, International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR)	Burundi
Aberra Mogessie	President, Geological Society of Africa (GSAf)	Ethiopia/ Austria
Louis Marechal	Policy Advisor Extractives, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	France
Judith Kunert	Advisor, Extractives for Development (X4D), GIZ	Germany

Andre Ufer	Advisor, Extractives for Development (X4D), GIZ	Germany
Ketema Tadesse	Director General, Southern and Eastern African Mineral Centre (SEAMIC)	Tanzania
Emile Kabore	Chargé des Mines et du Pétroles, Commission de l'UEMOA	UEMOA
Samuel Gayi	Chief, Special Unit on Commodities, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)	UNCTAD
Claudine Sigam	Human and Institutional Capacities Africa Minerals Development Center (AMDC) UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)	UNECA
Antonio Pedro	Director, Sub-regional Office for Eastern Africa, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)	UNECA
Tas Nilguen	Chief, Competitiveness, Upgrading and Partnerships at UNIDO	UNIDO
Florian Peter Iwinjak	Programme and Liaison Officer at UNIDO Brussels	UNIDO

#### LVMM, ASM AND DEVELOPMENT SPECIALISTS

NAME	POSITION / INSTITUTION	COUNTRY
Lynda Lawson	Manager (Training and Knowledge Transfer), Centre for Social Responsibility in Mining	Australia
Isabelle Ramdoo	Deputy Head of the Economic Transformation and Trade Programme, European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM)	Mauritius
Abbi Buxton	Senior Researcher, International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)	United Kingdom
Fitsum Weldegiorgis	Research Officer, Centre for Social Responsibility in Mining	Eritrea/ Australia
Leonard S. N. Kalindekafe	Associate Professor (Geology & Mining), Malawi University of Science and Technology	Malawi
Willison Mutagwaba	Managing Director, MTL Consulting Co. Ltd	Tanzania
Alessandra Awolowo	Consultant, Synergy Global Consulting	United Kingdom
Nicholas Garrett	Director, Resource Consulting Services	United Kingdom
Adam Rolfe	Project Officer, Estelle Levin Limited	United Kingdom
Gavin Hilson	Professor, University of Surrey	United Kingdom
Josh Fisher	Director, AC4, The Earth Institute, Columbia University	United States

ACP SECRETARIAT / EUROPEAN UNION / UNDP		
NAME	POSITION / INSTITUTION	COUNTRY
Kingsley Acheampong	Intern	ACP Secretariat
Yao Adingra	Expert in charge of Protocols and Commodities	ACP Secretariat
Maximin Emagna	Expert in Charge of Private Sector and Investment	ACP Secretariat
Morgan Githinji	Trade Expert	ACP Secretariat
Viwanou Gnassounou	Assistant Secretary General, Head of Department Sustainable Economic Development & Trade	ACP Secretariat
Edmund Jackson	Environment and Climate Change Programme Officer	ACP Secretariat
Christiane Leong	Expert in charge of Infrastructures and Economic Services	ACP Secretariat
Denis Mburu	Government of Kenya seconded staff to the ACP	ACP Secretariat
Ekaterina Bakalova	Policy Officer, Trade and Regional Economic Integration, DG DEVCO	European Commission
Annica Floren	Head of Sector, Regional Programmes Sub-Saharan Africa and ACP wide, DG DEVCO	European Commission
Denis Salord	Head of Unit, Regional Programmes Sub-Saharan Africa and ACP wide, DG DEVCO	European Commission
Zakaria Sbitri	Programme Manager, Regional Programmes Sub-Saharan Africa and ACP wide, DG DEVCO	European Commission
Sebastian Zaleski	Policy Officer, Resource Efficiency and Raw Materials, DG GROW	European Commission
Rein Nieland	Policy Officer, Desk Officer for Market Access, Industry, Energy and Raw Materials, DG TRADE	European Commission
Peter Batchelor	Manager, UNDP Pacific Centre (Fiji)	UNDP
Daniel Franks	CTA and Programme Manager, UNDP Brussels	UNDP
Degol Hailu	Senior Advisor, UNDP Addis Ababa	UNDP
Caroline Ngonze	Program Specialist, UNDP Brussels	UNDP
Lacina Pakoun	Technical Specialist, UNDP Addis Ababa	UNDP
Barbara Pesce-Monteiro	Director, UN/UNDP Brussels Representation Office	UNDP
Ferran Pérez	Consultant, UNDP Brussels	UNDP







[development.minerals@undp.org](mailto:development.minerals@undp.org)



[@DevelopmentMin](https://twitter.com/DevelopmentMin)



[facebook.com/developmentminerals/](https://facebook.com/developmentminerals/)

[www.developmentminerals.org](http://www.developmentminerals.org)