

# **Africa Mining Vision (AMV), African Minerals Governance Framework (AMGF) and African Green Minerals Strategy (AGMS)**

**Mkhululi Ncube,**

**AMDC Programmes Officer**

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# The road to the Africa Mining Vision (AMV): Accessing Africa's resources



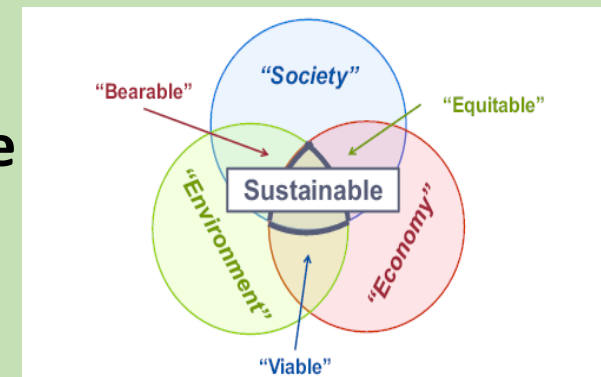
- **Extraction of mineral resources linked to Africa's history**
  - Africans acquired skills to smelt and produce alloys and forge metal to produce utilitarian objects, jewelry and ornaments (ISG 2011)
- **Before Independence**
  - Mineral resources in Africa were extracted and transported to the exclusive benefit of Western countries
  - This created mineral **enclaves** with very few linkages with the local economy, except for some infrastructure (especially railways and ports) built to export minerals from the continent to outside
- **After Independence- 60s and 70s**
  - Nationalization and establishment of SOEs to maximize local retention. Mixed results
  - SOEs underperformed and the hope that they would be the engines for growth and resource-driven industrialisation did not materialise.
  - A wave of privatisations followed.

# The road to the Africa Mining Vision: Accessing Africa's resources

- **The 80 and 90s: Mineral reforms and structural adjustment**
- The WB's "Strategy for Africa Mining", intervened in the African mineral sector with a series of policy packages aimed at reducing state participation and attracting private sector investment

**Early 2000s:** The boom years and the birth of "development mining"

- The 2000s were "mining years: prices reached historically high levels; CSOs gained voice and space and started to influence mineral policy formulation and practices on the ground; the concept of social license to operate gained traction; and, in addition to financial returns and maximisation of shareholder value, environmental and social value dimensions were introduced to measure success, **the triple bottom line approach**.
- The **Africa Mining Vision** was born in this environment of optimism and super cycle euphoria.

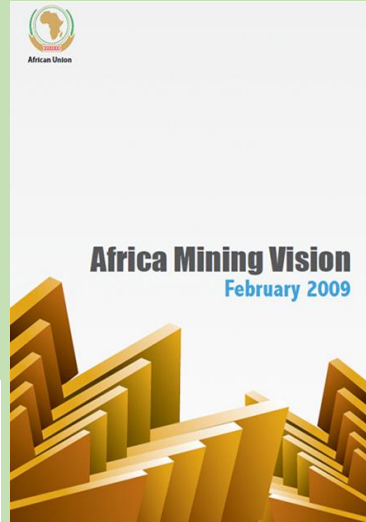


# The Africa Mining Vision (AMV): A New Social Contract

It is Africa's own response to tackling the paradox of great mineral wealth existing side by side with pervasive poverty. The AMV is holistic.

“To create a transparent, equitable and optimal exploitation of mineral resources to underpin broad-based sustainable growth & socio-economic development”

AMV is a first and foremost a **socio-economic transformation approach anchored in minerals based industrialisation** that insists that the royal road to growth is through **building economic and social linkages that benefit Africa itself**



# Historical Evolution of the AMDC – Milestone Timeline



## 2009 – Africa Mining Vision Launched

- **2013** - Launch of AMDC to provide strategic operational support and coordination for the implementation of the AMV and its Action Plan initially situated as a **project in UNECA**.
- **2013-2018** - AMDC as a project makes significant strides, as it becomes the repository of knowledge on matters relating to the AMV and succeeded in securing global recognition of the AMV. **AMV implementation instruments were developed**
- **2016**-Statute establishing the AMDC was adopted by the Twenty-Sixth Ordinary Session of the African Union Assembly (Assembly/AU/Dec.589(XXVI)).
- **2018** – AU Assembly endorses the Republic of Guinea’s bid to host the AMDC through a competitive bidding process
- **2019** – The AMDC project at UNECA officially handed over to the AU
- **2021**- Country Host agreement signed with Guinea
- **2022**- Under the ACP-EU development minerals program, UNDP successfully recruits Interim Secretariat



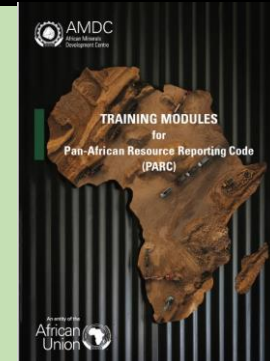
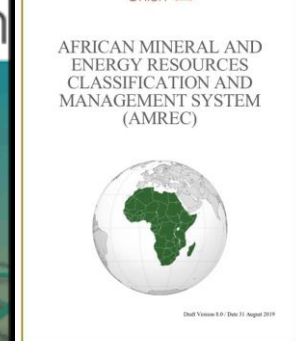
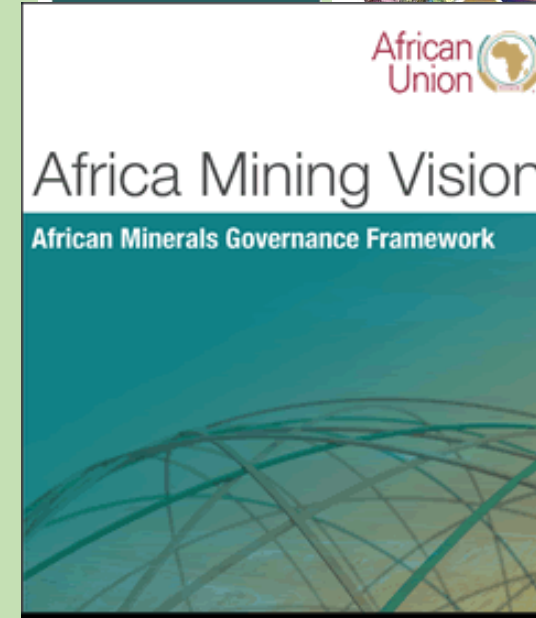
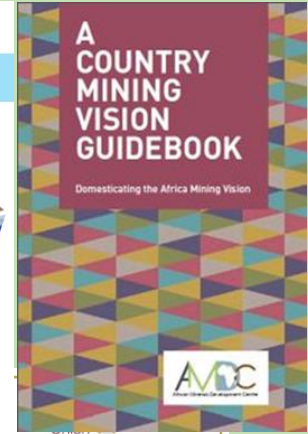
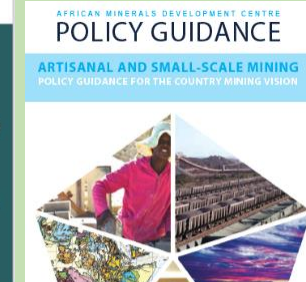
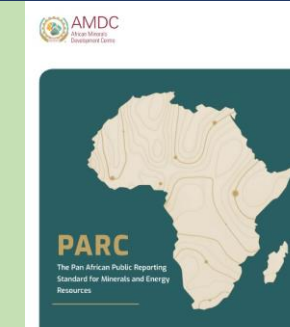


# Africa Mining Vision (AMV) implementation tools



AMV implementation instruments developed by AMDC:

1. The Africa Minerals Governance Framework (AMGF);
2. AMV-Private Sector Compact;
3. Country Mining Vision (CMV) guidebook;
4. Africa Minerals and Energy Classification Framework (AMREC);
5. Pan-African Resources Reporting Code (PARC)
6. PARC training guidelines



# AGMS Vision statement:

*An Africa that harnesses green mineral value-chains for industrialisation and electrification, creating green technologies and sustainable development to enhance the quality of life of its people.*

# Critical Minerals are critical for who?

- Recent Critical Minerals (CMs) lists drawn up by USA, EU, UK, Australia, India, Canada – *[not “critical” feedstocks for African Development =AMV]*
- Focus on minerals critical to energy transition, high tech and defence industries that have few producers and/or supply risks
- Access to critical minerals becoming an energy security issue
- CMs are critical to consumer countries seeking to secure their supply chains so often couched in geopolitical/ strategic terms
- ***Alternative view of an African Green Minerals Strategy for using Africa’s green minerals to support its resource-based industrialisation and electrification!***

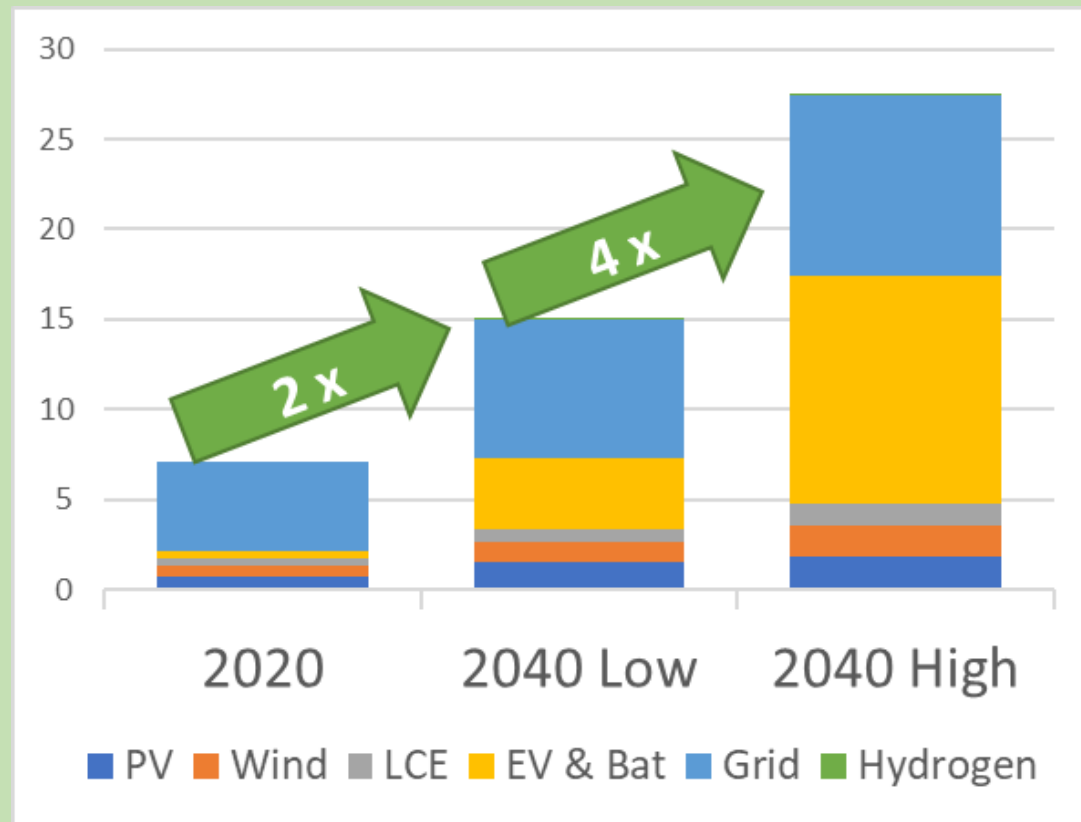


# Critical minerals are also 'green' minerals selected for an African Green Minerals Strategy to realise the African Mining Vision

Mineral	Wind	Solar PV	CSP	Hydrogen & fuel cells	Energy Storage	Hydro power	Electric Vehicles
<b>Aluminium</b>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
<b>Chromium</b>	✓		✓	✓		✓	
<b>Cobalt</b>					✓		✓
<b>Copper</b>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
<b>Graphite</b>					✓		
<b>Iron/steel &amp; Alloys</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Lithium</b>					✓		
<b>Manganese</b>	✓				✓		✓
<b>Nickel</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Phosphate</b>					✓		✓
<b>Platinum Group Metals</b>				✓			
<b>Rare earth elements*</b>	✓					✓	✓
<b>Titanium</b>						✓	
<b>Vanadium</b>					✓		
<b>Zinc</b>	✓	✓					

# Upsurge in demand for critical minerals

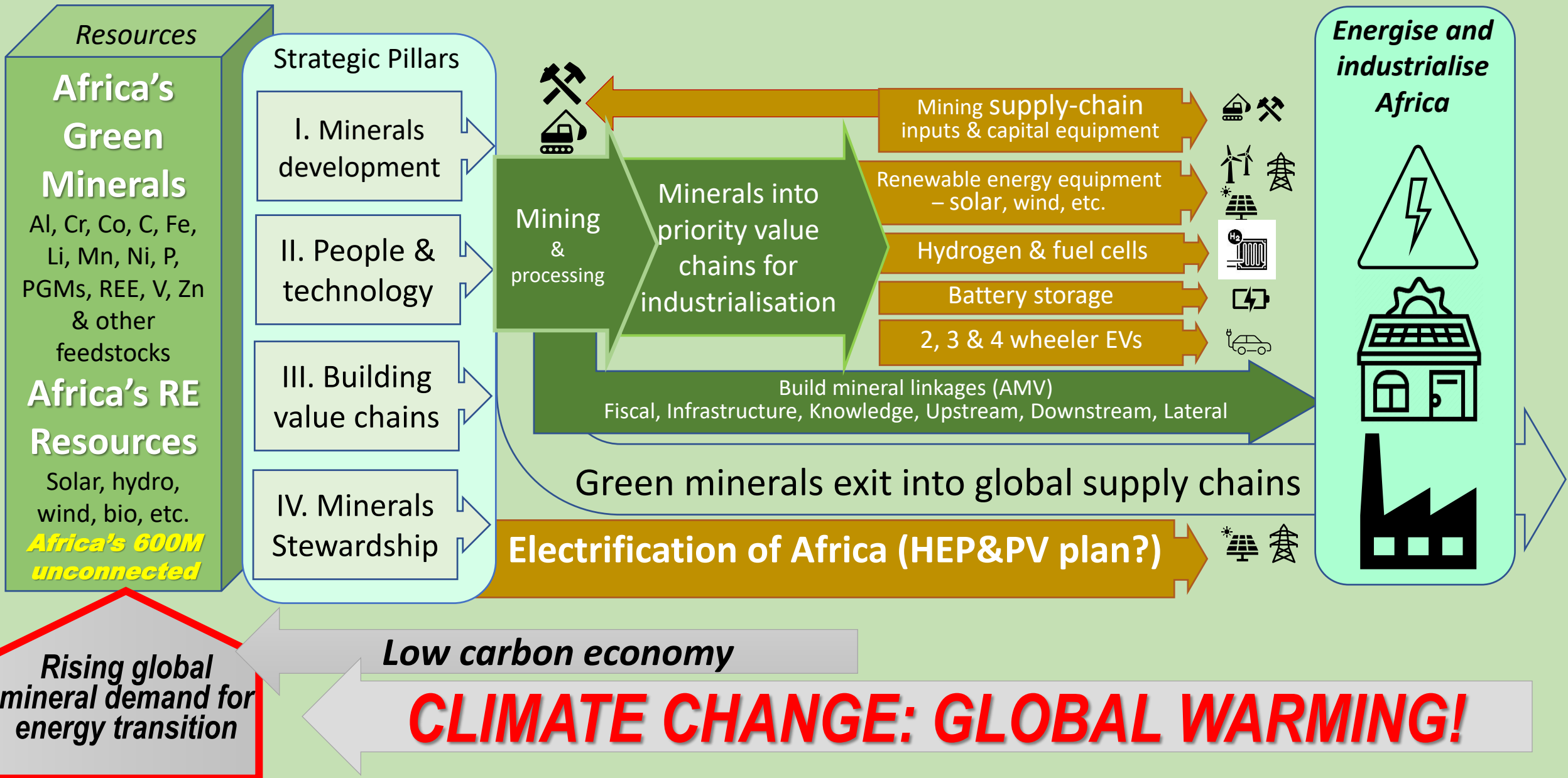
Clean energy technologies – Wind, Solar, Electric Vehicles, switching fuels, grid expansion, hydrogen, low carbon energy sources, et.al.



Rate of increase in mineral demand depends on speed of transition to goal of Net Zero by 2050 / 2060 for developing countries

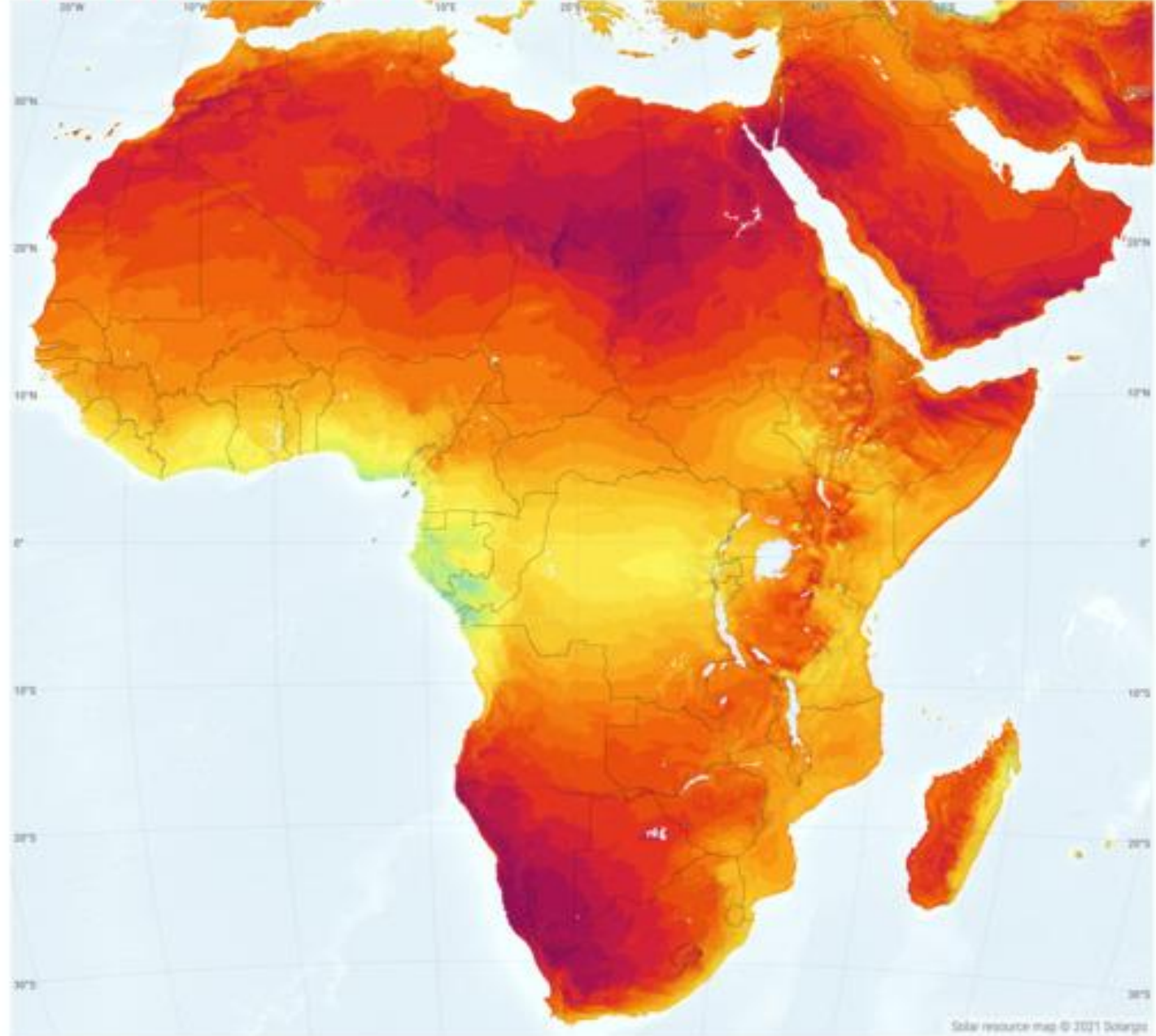
**But traditional markets for metals still important except for Li, Co, REEs,**

# African Green Minerals Strategy on a page



*Africa has HUGE RE  
potential (solar, hydro, et  
al), yet half its people are  
unconnected!*

*Africa has  
massive solar  
potential*



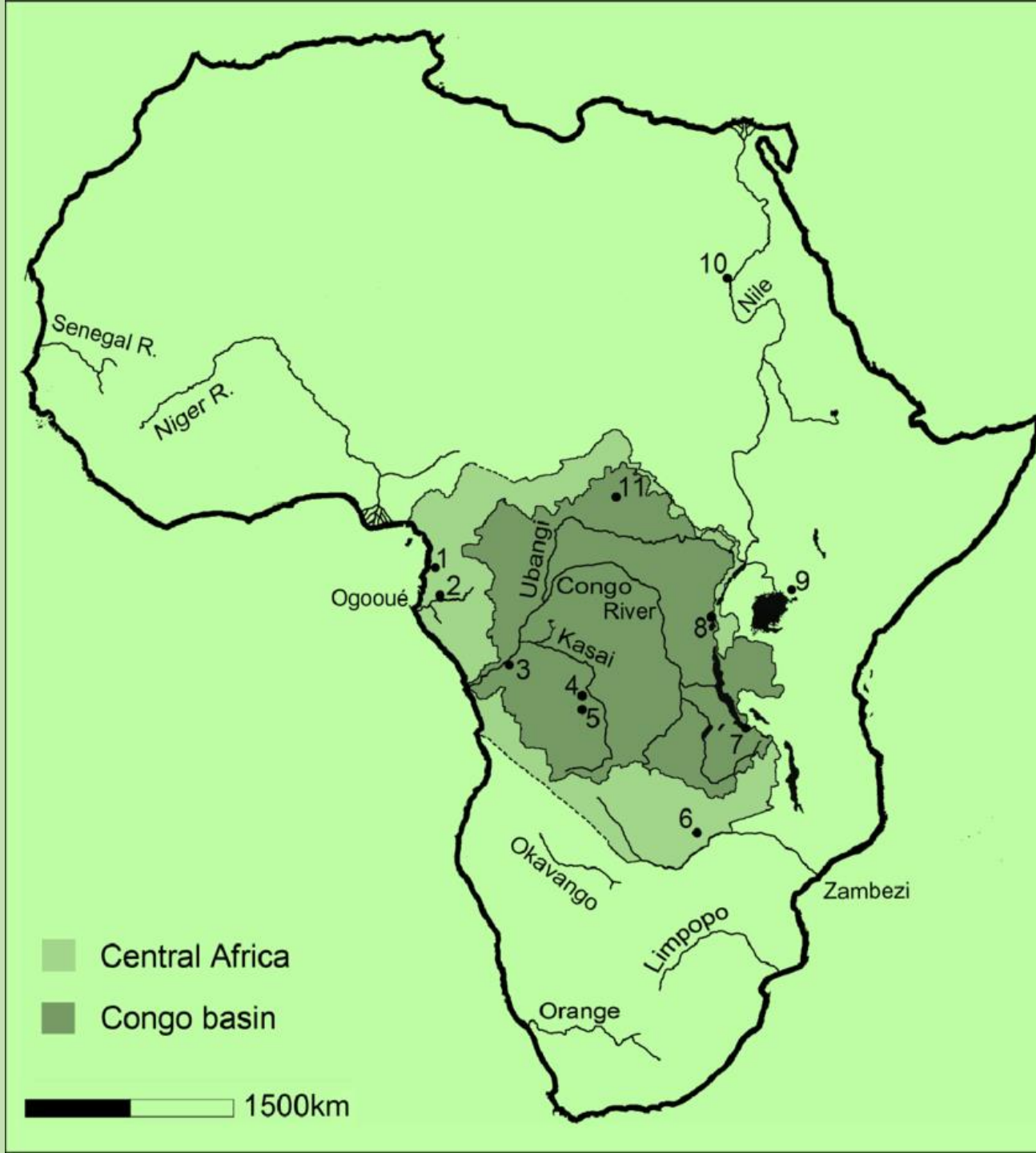
PVOUT: Long-term average of PV power potential, period 1994-2020 (1999-2020 in the Middle East)





Congo River HEP  
estimated at  
150-200GW =  
> double Africa's  
consumption

1. Angola
2. Gabon
3. Burundi
4. Cameroon
5. Central African  
Republic
6. Democratic Republic of  
the Congo
7. Republic of the Congo
8. Rwanda
9. Tanzania
10. Zambia



*Viability of  
developing an  
African  
electrification  
strategy based on  
the Congo River  
hydropower and  
PV*

# Project development and governance models

## OPTIMAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT DEEPENS REGIONAL INTEGRATION

- River basin organisations manage transboundary natural resources through multi-country governance organisations, e.g.
  - Congo, Nile, Lake Chad, Niger, Zambezi, Juba-Shibelli, Orange, Okavango et. al
- Shared watercourses logically make for shared asset ownership, for e.g. Rep. Zambia and Rep. Zimbabwe own Kariba dam via the Zambezi River Authority
- Multi country asset ownership models are also emerging, for e.g. Rusomo Falls Hydroelectric Project owned by Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania built on Rwanda and Tanzania border downstream from Burundi

**Thank you**