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ABOUT MADI

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The Minerals Africa Development Institution (MADI) Limited is a social enterprise registered in Uganda as a company limited by guarantee with an aim of supporting African countries in sustainable mineral resources development. MADI de-risks the African minerals sector to ensure there are mutual social and economic benefits accruing equitably to all key stakeholders (public, private and communities) while protecting the environment.

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Transformation

Transformation, and not mere inclusion, is what is needed by States and legal systems in their formalization of informal miners into formalized miners. A sensitivity to how the stigma that comes with the hegemonic notions of informal miners as criminals that are potentially violent and in partnership with international crime syndicates, affects the individual prospects of informal miners in their journey to formalization also needs to be recognized. The mandate of transformation that was echoed in the Agenda2063 text, was also reiterated in *Baleni and Others v Minister of Mineral Resources and Others*¹ where the court held that in the process of governance and when interpreting and weighing up competing rights in the Constitution, one must uphold the values of human dignity, freedom, recognizing that the constitution is founded upon the spirit of transition and transformation.

The MPRDA provisions prohibit mining without the required statutory authorization. Section 5 of the Act² sets out the procedure that must be followed and requirements that must be satisfied when an application for a prospecting or mining right is made under it. Yet the provisions of the Act do not oblige the State to provide the mechanisms through which marginalized communities such as informal miners, can have adequate access to the resources required to acquire legal authorization to participate in the economy of the minerals sector. Criminalizing mining without a license, while failing to provide for the fair and adequate access to the resources that informal miners need in order to acquire the above legal authorization, is incongruent with the mandate of transformation set by Agenda2063 and the South African constitution which requires the economic empowerment of women and the youth to be centered all policy related to the transformation of the continental and national economy. The legislation thus operates to entrench the existing structural and systemic

barriers and exclusion of the informal miners, who are a marginalized group, from possibly reaping the fruits of the minerals sector as legitimate stakeholders who participate within the sector on an equal footing to medium and larger stakeholders.

Conclusion

“Will you be at the harvest among the gatherers of new fruits? Then you must begin today to remake your mental and spiritual world/ And join the warriors and celebrants of freedom, realizers of great dreams/ You can’t remake the world without remaking yourself/ Each new era begins within/ It is an inward event with unsuspected possibilities for inner liberation/ We could use it to turn on Our inward lights/ We could use it to use even the dark and negative things positively/ We could use the new era to clean our eyes/ To see the world differently/ To see ourselves more clearly/ Only free people can make a free world/ Our future is greater than our past.³” - Ben Okri.

In the above excerpt, the poet Ben Okri poses a question to each of us on whether we will be at the harvest amongst the gatherers of new fruits. The poem invokes imagery of transformation, freedom, harvest and a better future than our past for Africa and Her people.

In the fight to balance the competing rights of mineral right holders versus the interests and constitutional rights of informal miners, the courts in South Africa have not always had an intersectionalist approach of informal miners as the very people that the Constitution obliges the State and courts to empower and protect. The mandate to transform Africa’s economies will require the removal of existing institutionalized systemics of exclusion that serve as barriers for women and youth who are informal miners, to become formalized without fear and stigma, and to participate in the economic harvest of the continent’s mineral sector- on an equal footing to medium and large stakeholders.

BY REABETSWA MATSELENG SEAKECO

Officer - Policy, Legal and Regulatory Framework Department, MADI

¹2019 (2) SA 453 (GP) para 91

² Ibid, section 5

³ Ben Okri, *A Time for New Dreams* (2011)

AFRICA MUST LEVERAGE ON WEST AFRICA'S NEW WORLD-CLASS GOLD MINING PROVINCE STATUS

List of the 43 Major Global Gold Producers in 2019

Country	Tonnes
China	383.2
Russian Federation	329.5
Australia	325.1
United States	200.2
Canada	182.9
Peru	143.3
Ghana	142.4
South Africa	118.2
Mexico	111.4
Brazil	106.9
Uzbekistan	104.0
Indonesia	82.6
Kazakhstan	76.8
Sudan	76.6
Papua New Guinea	72.9
Burkina Faso	62.0
Mali	61.2
Argentina	53.1
Tanzania	48.0
Colombia	46.3
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	45.6
Côte d'Ivoire	41.9
Zimbabwe	38.7
Philippines	38.3
Chile	37.8
Turkey	37.0
Suriname	32.8
Dominican Republic	31.8
Venezuela	27.8
Guinea	27.5
Guyana	25.5
Kyrgyz Republic	24.2
Senegal	16.8
Mongolia	16.3
Mauritania	15.1
Egypt	14.9
Madagascar	14.5
Nigeria	14.0
Iran	11
Ecuador	11
Sweden	8.1
New Zealand	7.8

Gold mining is a global business with operations on every continent, except Antarctica. Gold, however, is extracted from mines of widely varying types and scale. Data from the World Gold Council shows that, globally, 3237.7 Tonnes were mined in 2019.

At the continental level, Asia produced the largest, i.e., 33.7% of the aforementioned 3237.7 Tonnes, followed by Africa with 22.5% (See Chart below). At a country level, China was the largest producer in the world and accounted for around 12 per cent of total global production.

Out of the 22.5% contribution of the world gold production by Africa, the West Africa enclave produced 11.21%, representing 50% of what the continent of Africa produced and surpassing what China produced to be the number one gold producer on the planet.

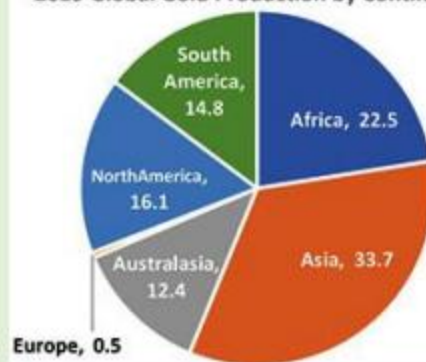
The gold mining industry in West Africa showed resilience even in Q1 2020 despite Covid-19 and pre-existing negative factors. Recent gold production numbers show that South Africa's gold industry is struggling and declining in production, while West Africa's gold mining industry, led by Ghana, Mali and Burkina Faso, are increasing and producing more than twice as much gold as South Africa.

Ghana is the leading gold producer on the continent (Number 7 globally) and West Africa is undeniably becoming a world-class gold mining hub. With a total population of 391,440,147 which is comparable to the population of 329,064,916 of the United States, ECOWAS is should be able to strategically leverage on this new world-class status as a market share and bargaining tool in so many ways to improve the local, social and economic development of her people collectively. The West African regional economic block is consequently attracting investment steadily with this new status. However, with each country arbitrarily relaxing their respective legal and tax regimes in order to attract the lion share of prevailing foreign direct investments, the region collectively risks scoring low on the fair negotiation barometer. For example, Nigeria has drilled a total of 45 *american-trillion* barrels of oil for 62 years, but has little to show for it in the socio-economic lives of the ordinary Nigerian, simply because of very poor and unfair negotiations, coupled with the unfortunate resource curse of the Dutch Disease because of her affinity and over reliance on oil. Bent on curing herself, the new Nigerian government has set out to diversify the country's economy and gold mining is on the list. Nigeria may be a new entrant in the mining and mineral resource space but she is setting the stage to leading Africa in the Gold industry, and her contribution can only fortify and further enhance the world class status of West Africa.

The overarching question is, what will all this world class status mean if it doesn't translate into the socio-economic development of the people? Perhaps it's time for the Africa Union to benefit from every ounce of gold extracted from the continent and redirect the cumulative funds into the continent's social, economic and infrastructural development.

In hindsight, if Africa hadn't been this fragmented and yet be expected to compete with the rest at the same level, West Africa for example, could easily be the number one globally producer of gold. Perhaps, it is also time for the continent to redirect her energy to her re-integration agenda. It is good news that the African Union recognizes the 8 regional economic communities, which serve as the building blocks for continental integration. These are: [AMU](#), [COMESA](#), [CEN-SAD](#), [EAC](#), [ECCAS](#), [ECOWAS](#), [IGAD](#) and [SADC](#); the hope of integration the continent can further leverage on, for there is power in the numbers.

2019 Global Gold Production by Continent (%)



Africa's Regional Economic Communities

- [Arab Maghreb Union \(UMA\)](#)
- [Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa \(COMESA\)](#)
- [Community of Sahel- Saharan States \(CEN-SAD\)](#)
- [East African Community \(EAC\)](#)
- [Economic Community of Central African States \(ECCAS\)](#)
- [Economic Community of West African States \(ECOWAS\)](#)
- [Intergovernmental Authority on Development \(IGAD\)](#)
- [Southern Africa Development Community \(SADC\)](#)

BY RAYMOND KUDZAWU-D'PHERDD

Head of Industry Value Addition, Beneficiation, ASM, Women, Youth and Blue Economy, MADI

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR FORMALIZING ASM SCALING UP THE NAMIBIAN EXPERIENCE FOR THE CONTINENT

1. Introduction

Approximately 5,000 to 8,000 people are involved in Artisanal and Small-scale Mining (ASM) in Namibia exploiting mostly gemstones, industrial minerals, dimension stones and base and rare metals. This is a significant number for a country which has a population of 2.5 Million people. The Government of Namibia has prioritized the sector in its National Development Plans and many initiatives are being jointly undertaken by Government and its development partners. It is believed that the Artisanal and small-scale mining sector has potential to contribute significantly towards skills development, employment creation and ultimately towards poverty alleviation especially in rural communities where economic opportunities are limited. However, the sector is bedevilled by a myriad of challenges which range from legal, financial, geological, geotechnical, environmental, socio-economic, and institutional (UNITAR & UN Environment, 2018). Namibia is not exempted from these challenges and still has a long way to go to successfully formalize the sector. However, major strides have been taken towards achieving formalization. This article outlines some of the Namibian government's programs and initiatives to develop the ASM sector. These initiatives though context specific have the potential to be customized and replicated in other jurisdictions with ASM sectors.

2. Namibian ASM Initiatives

The Namibian government is aggressively advocating for mineral beneficiation in line with the principles outlined in the African Mining Vision. Hence, it has developed a Growth at Home Strategy coupled with a Mineral Beneficiation Strategy for implementing Namibia's first Industrial Policy. Both strategies emphasize industrialization, manufacturing, and value addition. They both aim to develop value chains that are based on raw materials available within the country. The coloured gemstone and jewellery industry value chain has been identified as one of the promising value chains to be prioritized for implementation.

A Sector specific growth strategy was developed for this industry and is being implemented by a multi-stakeholder steering committee which includes key players in the ASM sector. Eighty percent of ASM in Namibia exploit gemstones and hence their relevance in the coloured gemstone and jewellery value chain. In line with the Growth at Home Strategy, three gemstone training centres were set up by the Ministry of Industrialization and Trade to build capacity for local beneficiation.

Another area that is receiving significant attention is environmental management in ASM. Currently, the Namibian Government is partnering with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to implement a project on strengthening environmental governance compliance in ASM. Activities under this project include conducting collective Environmental Impact Assessments and development of Environmental Management Plans for selected ASM hotspots to ease environmental clearance of ASM activities and to assist ASM who cannot individually comply with this requirement. Under this initiative, Safety and health guidelines tailor-made for the sector were developed, personal protective equipment (PPE) and training provided to ASM. Namibia is also in the final stages of developing a Mine Closure Framework which will be applicable to ASM as well.

Access to sustainable markets whether local or international is critical to the success of any ASM. Namibia has a very small local market, therefore securing International markets is imperative. To promote Namibia

internationally as a source of good gemstone products as well as improving the reputation of the ASM Industry, branding and promotion efforts are underway through a project called Minestone. There are also efforts to link the ASM industry and Tourism to stimulate the demand for Namibian naturally coloured gemstone products.

The Africa Mining Vision, Mosi-O-Tunya declaration and other conventions have called on international development cooperation and governments to invest in capacity building on enterprise skills, market analysis, investment promotion, technology, geological skills, mine and quarry management, environment, health and safety, community relations and grievance handling, labour rights, and other practical skills that will empower ASM.

The various efforts currently undertaken nationally and continentally need to be accelerated to realize the dream of a capacitated, successful, and well-respected sector.

There is equally an urgent need to prioritize the ASM sector's integration into the Development Agendas of our countries. Even though the sector directly employed over 40.5 million people globally in 2017, it remains on the side-lines of mainstream economies (IGF, 2017). Deliberate actions to reverse the status quo must be pursued with full vigour especially by African Governments due to the potential for socio-economic development on the continent. In Namibia, a project aimed at strengthening linkages between Small and Medium Enterprises (including ASM) and Large-Scale Mining (LSM) through provision of mining inputs and services is promising to bring the much-needed integration.

3. Conclusion

Finally, ASM plays a too significant role in the critical global mineral supply chain to be ignored and far too many lives are dependent on it. Africa needs to take radical steps to leverage on the current spotlight on ASM in order to create an industry that can be taken seriously, respected, and is sustainable. The triple helix approach whereby government, industry and academia comes together to address pertinent issues in ASM should be used to foster an environment where the sector is prioritized, capacitated and integrated with other sectors of the economy and, existing continental ASM plans, frameworks and visions are implemented to bring about an innovative and sustainable ASM sector.

References

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BY MINSOZI SIBESO

Acting Deputy Director, Small Scale Mining Division, Ministry of Mines and Energy, Namibia

NEWS FROM MADI

MADI HELD A SUCCESSFUL FRENCH E-CONFERENCE UNDER THE THEME “MINERAL POLICY, LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK IN AFRICA: CHALLENGES, GAPS AND SOLUTIONS” December 9, 2020 WELCOME REMARKS BY NANCY AWORI, CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, MADI



these policies, legal and regulatory frameworks need to be harmonized at sub-regional and continental levels especially through domestication of the Africa Mining Vision which emphasizes value addition if well managed Minerals resources can play a transformative role in social and economic structural transformation of African countries. We need therefore to critically examine and make recommendations on the policies, legal and regulatory frameworks the Africa needs to put in place for Africa to maximize benefits from her vast mineral wealth.

It is also imperative that African countries put in place institutional and operational arrangements for assessing, collecting, and managing the revenues and linking with the rest of the economy through local content and value addition.

The objective of this one-day conference is to:

- discuss key policy, legal and regulatory framework issues that have hindered Africa from realizing its potential from the minerals sector;
- explore how Africa can move away from policies, legal regimes and regulatory frameworks that seek to maximize revenue instead of optimizing value along the value chain;
- explore how to expedite the domestication of Sub-Regional and continental policy frameworks such as AMV.

In the next few hours, we shall listen to distinguished speakers with vast knowledge and experience in the area of minerals policies, legal and regulatory frameworks who will give us insight on how to find solutions to address the challenges and gaps in the management of Africa’s minerals resources.

We expect that the Conference will come up with key recommendations that will lead to Minerals contributing to broad based, inclusive growth and sustainable development including attracting responsible and ethical investments in the minerals sector, harmonization of policies, legal regimes and regulatory frameworks as well as domestication of sub- regional policy frameworks or laws where they exist and ensuring that they are aligned to AMV, creating shared Value for all Stakeholders along the Minerals value chain, Minerals certification mechanisms, formalisation and financing mechanisms for ASMs, value addition and beneficiation and environmental and safety management.

With those few remarks I declare this Conference open and wish you all fruitful deliberations. Thank you/ Merci beaucoup.

Mr. Chairman of the Board, Your Excellency, MADI distinguished speakers and participants

I want to take this opportunity to welcome you to the first French E-Conference on organized my MADI on the theme “*Mineral Policy, Legal and Regulatory Framework in Africa: Challenges, Gaps, and Solutions*”.

I also want to thank everyone who has managed to join us to today, you are most welcome. We are very honored to host our 1st French E-conference and hope that out of this Conference today we shall have many more Conferences and other activities specifically for the Francophone African Countries.

Before we get started, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to all of you who generously and tirelessly worked to make this event a great success. We wouldn't have done it without you.

Briefly, MADI is an African Think Tank that has been created by Africans to find African solutions to African challenges. Its core objective is to de-risk the Africa’s Mineral Resource Sector in order to attract responsible and ethical investments that will contribute to inclusive growth and sustainable development of Africa as envisioned by the Agenda 2063 and ensure that there are mutual social and economic benefits accruing equitably to all key stakeholders (public, private and communities, while protecting the environment.

Although well-endowed with natural resources, Africa has not been able to maximise the benefits from its own natural resources due to a number of issues including inadequate and misguided policies and minerals related laws that only seek to maximize revenue instead of optimizing value along the value chain.

The starting point for any country to benefit from her natural resources is having coherent policies and prudent and transparent legal and regulatory frameworks that can result into a well governed minerals sector. For Africa,

PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN MINERALS AFRICA DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTION (MADI) LTD AND AFRICA LEGAL SUPPORT FACILITY ACADEMY TO PROVIDE TRAINING ON “MINERALS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT” BEGINNING EARLY 2021



We are excited to announce a partnership between Minerals Africa Development Institution (MADI) Ltd and the Africa Legal Support Facility

(ALSF) Academy to provide training on “Minerals and Sustainable Development.” (The Course) The African Legal Support Facility (ALSF) is a public international institution hosted by the African Development Bank Group. The Facility is dedicated to providing legal advice and technical assistance to African countries in negotiation of complex commercial transactions, creditor litigation and other related sovereign transactions. The ALSF also develops and proposes innovative tools for capacity building and knowledge management.

The ALSF has established the ALSF Academy Project, which consists of: (i) a comprehensive training and capacity building program entitled the “ALSF Academy Program”, (ii) an online capacity building portal, and (iii) an accreditation process.

Having applied to ALSF Academy for Accreditation of the Course, on December 4, 2020. MADI received an ALSF Academy Partnership and Collaboration offer in connection with the Course. In this regard and within the framework of the MADI/ALSF Academy Partnership, the First Training Programme on “Minerals and Sustainable Development” (the Course) will kick-off early 2021. Additional details on the Course and Training Programme and dates will be posted on MADI’s website, and will be advertised through MADI’ and ALSF Networks.

MADI AND MAKERE UNIVERSITY BUSINESS SCHOOL (MUBS) SIGNED A MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU)



**MAKERE
UNIVERSITY
BUSINESS
SCHOOL**

AREAS OF COOPERATION UNDER THE MOU

MADI and MUBS will their respective appropriate organs to cooperate in matters that relate to Africa’s

Minerals Sector and all matters of common interest that arise in the field of education, joint proposal writing, research and development, consultancy, publication, international/national conferences/symposiums, training, internship and mentorship programs for MUBS students, content development and related areas, particularly:

1. Professional training leading to a Certificate, Diploma, and Post Graduate Diploma in Minerals Policy, Legal and Regulatory Frameworks, including the African Mining Vision;
2. Mentorship and Coaching Programs in the Minerals Sector;

3. Short, executive and specialized training in collaboration with stakeholders in the Minerals Industry;
4. Project based training;
5. Course Content/Curriculum development;
6. Research dissemination Programs with a view to deepen understanding in areas of mutual interest among stakeholders;
7. Exchange of information pertaining to developments in research and activities of mutual interest;
8. Development of modules and materials for use in training in areas of mutual interest;
9. Delivery of Training Programs and Projects in areas of mutual interest;
10. Give due consideration to requests for technical support for the goals and objectives of this MOU.
11. Concert and coordinate their efforts in the areas of information collection, analysis and dissemination of activities in the fields listed herein above and any other areas of interest to Oil and Gas, Minerals Industry and Energy.

MEET OUR NEW STAFF MEMBERS



JOCELYN NABAASA - Finance Manager

Joselyn Nabaasa is a citizen of Uganda and an Accountant by profession. She is a certified public accountant of Uganda-CPA(U) and also qualified with ACCA (UK). She also holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree in Finance from Makerere University. She has over 15 years of experience in Finance management acquired from Radio media organizations, Financial Institutions, Management Consultancies and real estates in Uganda.



Dr AHAMADOU MOHAMED MAIGA – Global Affairs and Partnerships: African Diaspora in North America Unit

Dr Ahamadou Mohamed MAIGA is a citizen of Mali. He holds Doctor’s Degree in Mining Law and Consultant in Extractive Industry Specialist in extractive industry with proven knowledge on legal, economic and social issues relating to the exploitation of mineral resources acquired through my various experiences in International Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations, Structures Governmental and Law Firms. Currently he works as a Senior Project officer at Cowater, Ottawa, Canada.



NYARADZO CHAGWINYA – Intern and Research Officer, Industry Value Addition and Beneficiation, ASM, Women and Youth and Blue Economy

Nyaradzo is a citizen of Zimbabwe. She is an enthusiastic LLB graduate and a recent LLM graduate, under the programme Extractive Industries Law in Africa awarded from the University of Pretoria. Her interest lies within the oil, gas and mining sector. She has a business acumen, with sound theoretical knowledge on the extractive industry. Her master’s programme included topics such as mining investments, project finance, aspects of land access and use, mining and petroleum models, environmental and social challenges with respect to the extractive sector. She was part of a 10-member legal research team under Africa Legal Support Facility under the project Africa Mining Legislation Atlas.



RODRIGUE FOTIE LELE – Environment and Climate Change

Rodrigue is citizen of Cameroon and a holder of a Master Degree in environmental geology, with versatile skills and trainings including Mineral Finance, Project Evaluation and Socio-Environmental Aspect of Mining in Western Australia School of Mines, Curtin University and in Centre for Sustainability of Mining and Industry, Wits University.

He has more than 7 years’ experience particularly in Artisanal and Small Scale Mining (ASM) in Cameroon and Zimbabwe where he experienced challenges of ASM management including insufficient policy and regulatory framework, mercury issues and lack of training.

ANNOUNCING

MINERALS AFRICA DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTION (MADI) INTERNSHIP AND MENTORSHIP PROGRAMME



Apply December 1 – February 28 for the Internship/Mentorship Term in 2021

The Minerals Africa Development Institution Internship and Mentorship Programme offers highly motivated individuals an opportunity to be exposed to ways of providing solutions to the challenges facing Africa’s natural resources management. The internship and mentorship programme allows individuals to bring new perspectives, innovative ideas and research experience into MADI’s quest, mission and work, while improving skills in a diverse working environment. In addition, it is a great way to enhance CVs with practical work experience even in this era of Covid-19. Internships are currently available in the following Departments:

- Policy, Legal and Regulatory Frameworks
- Industry Value Addition and Beneficiation, ASM, Women and Youth and Blue Economy
- Research, Technology and Innovation
- Environment and Climate Change
- Business Development, Programming and Marketing
- Minerals and Geological Information

- Global Affairs and Partnerships
- Corporate Affairs

Acceptance into the programme will depend on availability and business need.

Eligibility Criteria

To be eligible for an Internship, candidates must have an undergraduate degree or be pursuing a master's degree or PhD.

Language Requirements

Fluency in English is required. Knowledge of languages such as: French, or Arabic, or Portuguese and or Swahili, are added advantage.

We value diversity in our workplace, and encourage all qualified individuals, particularly women and persons with disabilities to apply. Our aim is to attract and recruit the best talent in the world.

Selection

PS. All applications are stored in a database which is consulted by hiring Managers based on business needs. Please note that candidates will not hear from us unless they are shortlisted by a hiring Manager that is looking to hire an intern. Managers have access to the Internship database. We do not have a pre-identified number of positions for interns per season. For each season, hiring is solely based on business needs.

At the moment, internships at MADI are term positions, and are NOT PAID. Please click [here](#) to apply.


Alternatively, copy <https://forms.gle/p9NgjUtgazaaYdA9> into your browser, and enter.

FROM OTHER SOURCES

MONICA GICHUCHI, LINKDIN

Minerals Supply Chains/ASM/Policy/Responsible Sourcing/Women in mining

PROCESSING THE GOLD



Monica Gichuhi · 1st
1h · 🌐

Processing the Gold. Crushing and Sluicing and the last image ,Mercury to be used to 'catch' the gold.The washing is mainly done by women who sadly get paid minimum wages but are exposed to the highest risk through direct exposure to Mercury.The lady uses her bare hands to handle the Mercury oblivious of the danger she is exposed to -this is about livelihood.#womeninmining #whominedyourgold #ASM #supportyourminers Association of Women in Mining in Africa



GENDER DIMENSIONS OF ARTISANAL MINING

BY ALAKA LUGONZO

With permission from: <https://www.extractiveshub.org/> Newsletter
<https://mailchi.mp/c73d8142deff/extract-latest>

Alaka Lugonzo is an Extractives Sector Consultant with a legal background and a specialization in energy, oil gas and mining. She is an Advocate of the High Court of Kenya and has a Master in Laws (LLM) in Energy Law and Policy from the University of Dundee. We are delighted to present the below interview with Alaka on the topic of gender and artisanal mining.

Q1. How do women, both miners and in local (host) communities, experience artisanal mining differently to men? What should be the policy response?

"Women amongst local (host) communities typically experience mining differently to men in those same communities. In many countries, the roles of men and women are largely predetermined by culture, social economic roles and expectations.

Miners in the Artisanal and Small-scale Mining (ASM) sector are predominantly male. Recently, and encouragingly, there has been an increase of women venturing into ASM mining as an economic activity. Even though in many cultures they have been prohibited from accessing the mines, women have ventured into the sector in order to gain a livelihood. Women are involved in activities such as washing, panning, sorting and in some occasions mining. However, for such women cultural constraints may prohibit their involvement in the more financially lucrative ASM job roles, e.g. minerals trading and the actual mining itself. Hence, gender equality remains a far-off goal, despite the limited progress made through greater female participation in ASM, albeit women are still far away from the dollar sweet spots of the sector.

Both male and female artisanal miners face obstacles including; lack of formal education and the financial capacity to invest in high levels of mine mechanization technologies. Indeed, their absence is a defining feature of artisanal mining.

Many male miners, specifically, seem blinded by optimism that they will one day literally 'Strike Gold' in a big way, resulting in them working under very hostile and harsh environments in the hope of doing so. Perhaps this is less the case for women working in the sector, given their differing job roles to men. These job roles are one step or more removed from digging for the hoped-for gemstones or gold, and the financial transformation that substantial finds of valuable minerals can bring.

What should be the policy response?

Legislators should create fair and effective regulations and policies that stipulate provisions for women in terms of equal access to land and licenses. In my view, preferential treatment could be in the form of quotas reserved specifically for women with respect to licensing and subsoil extraction rights.

Incentives are critical to enhance women's access to financing and training on the technical mining know-how.

Governments and development partners should be on the frontline of creating platforms online hubs or market centres where women can access information on value addition, pricing, trade, networks and other market related training."

Q2. Do women wishing to pursue an entrepreneurial career in the mining sector have equal access to finance as men? If not, why not, and what can be done about it?

"The increase of women participation in the mining sector has grown significantly in the last decade.

In Kenya, following the enactment of the Mining Act 2016, women mining groups in areas such as Taita Taveta and Kakamega have sought to formalize their groups and community based organizations in order for them to access financing.

Financing is a critical factor for the establishment, growth and the ultimate success of any mining enterprise. However, Kenyan female artisanal miners mostly do not have access to funding. That is because these women lack knowledge of financial institutions and some are simply not brave enough to attempt as they lack the necessary financial training.

What can be done about it? Plenty. A concerted and deliberate effort

let by government is critical to address the challenges women face in access funding. Participating in the financial sector is both key and critical to female empowerment generally, not least for those especially for women working in ASM.

In Kenya, we have witnessed some state led initiatives such as training and outreach programmes such as setting up women's bank, Kenya Women Finance Trust Bank, the establishment of the Women Fund which provides funding for women and women owned business, specialized women loan products in banks that offer incentives that encourage property ownership.

While these initiatives can be beneficial to women there is a need to create awareness for institutions and to provide training and capacity building to increase the knowledge regarding finance. Public-private partnerships such as these are vital in securing the elevation in circumstances and empowerment of women in ASM."

Q3. Are women treated more equally in the petroleum sector than in the mining sector, or vice versa? Also, are they treated more equally in large scale formal mining than in the artisanal mining sector, or not? What lessons can be drawn from such comparisons, if any?

"In my opinion the way women interacted with the extractives sector either in mining or the oil and gas sector is similar. Extractive industries tend to be male-populated, with women 'crowded out' and having limited access to technical and non-technical roles and opportunities alike.

This narrative can be changed through enhancing women's participation in decision-making around legislation, management and in the society. Investing in female participation and empowerment will impact positively in the wellbeing of their communities and have a direct impact on skills development.

In order to achieve this, we must have enabling legislation and regulatory frameworks that establish and implement laws and policies that actively support women empowerment and economic diversity.

The polices must advocate for an increase in economic opportunities for women in order for them to; secure initial funding, establish, and grow their businesses. Finally, we must strengthen platforms whereby women can access training, network, secure funding and also challenge negative and restrictive societal norms.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF MINERAL AND ENERGY POLICY NAMIBIA: SUMMARY OF ENERGY POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

DR. LEON MOLLER

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The Extract team is very pleased to showcase Dr Moller's [Namibia Energy Policy article](#) as part of Springer's [Encyclopedia of Mineral and Energy Policy](#). Exclusively for the Extract, Dr Moller introduces this topic below.

**NAMIBIA: SUMMARY OF ENERGY POLICY DEVELOPMENTS
DR LEON MOLLER**

"In 2017 Namibia adopted a revised National Energy Policy to ensure the development and sustainable use of the energy resources in the country.

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The Policy replaced the 1998 Energy Policy which guided the development of the energy sector for over 20 years. At the same time, the government also adopted a new Renewable Energy Policy, to encourage the development of renewable energy resources, and to support government's commitment to energy security and a clean energy future. Namibia is endowed with a rich variety of mineral and energy resources with numerous opportunities for growth and investment, however

there are many key challenges to the energy sector which the Policy is trying to address.

Currently, the combination of the expanding mining sector and other economic activities are leading to an increase in electricity demand and generation within the country. Namibia's energy resources include hydro, liquid fuels, electricity, geothermal energy, gas, coal, solar water

heaters and cooker and charcoal (wood). Throughout the past decade, Namibia's total energy consumption increased by 3% per annum, while electricity consumption increased by an average annual rate of around 4%. The Namibian coastline stretches for about 1500 km between neighbouring countries Angola to the north, South Africa to the south (with land-locked countries Botswana, and Zambia to the east). Ocean energy remains untapped. The country is vast and occupies an area of some 824 292 km², with the rural parts sparsely populated. Many rural areas will never be connected to the national grid due to high costs associated in required investment and maintenance. Efforts at rural electrification are ongoing but remains a major challenge and a long-term target for government. The current Covid-19 (coronavirus pandemic) is having an unprecedented impact on the Namibian economy which has been in recession since 2016. Various sectors of the economy including tourism, retail, construction, service sectors have been heavily affected and are under strict lockdown resulting in a rise in unemployment, poverty, and inequality levels. According to the World Bank, Namibia is categorised as an upper-middle-income country mainly because of the natural resources wealth and the tiny population of about 2.5 million, with a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of US\$12.367billion in 2019.

The Energy Policy which aims to address the above challenges, went through numerous stakeholder consultation meetings, contains several policy statements on electricity, upstream oil and gas, downstream liquid fuels, downstream gas and thermal energy, and cross-cutting themes. It contains several adjustments to the institutional, and regulatory framework. The main sections consist of an introduction on the national context; the overarching policy framework; the main policy statements; and the implementation framework for the Policy.

Liquid fuels dominate the energy sector in the country (accounting for around 58% of all energy consumed), while electricity and biomass accounting for some 20% each, with the remainder in the form of coal and liquid petroleum gas. However, there are significant security of supplies issues, both nationally and regionally, as demand is outstripping supply at present. Over the last decade, the demand for electricity increased from about 630MW to 657MW. As Namibia strives to becoming an industrialised nation by 2030, more economic activities will require substantial amount of power.

Regional integration of the energy sector has been an important priority for Namibia as the gap between local power generation and excess demand of energy has been sourced from neighbouring countries, i.e. South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique under the regional Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) framework. The wider Southern African energy sector faces numerous challenges, mainly because of long-term under investment in infrastructure, recent devastating droughts in the region, power imbalances (with regional demand outweighing supply), resulting in the majority of countries in the region suffering from regular and extended load-shedding and rolling blackouts. The Policy includes objectives and statements encouraging cross-border projects, and energy-related co-operation with other governments in the region.

The Policy contains a number of cross-cutting themes including rural and urban household access to energy; rural institutional and commercial access to energy; environmental considerations; energy as an integral part of national development; resource and consumption data and information; transparency and good governance; economic empowerment; gender, youth and persons with disabilities; capacity development; consumer awareness; research, development and innovation; and regional and international cooperation.

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