



MADI

Minerals Africa Development
Institution

MADI AFRICA

Times

Newsletter

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// EDITOR'S NOTE



You are welcome to the July edition of the MADI Africa Times. This month we bring you a special announcement on our inaugural Prof. Calestous Juma Essay Competition. Be on the look out! We also bring you updates on the exciting work MADI is doing all over Africa as well an insightful read on our coming session at the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA22).

Enjoy!

Charlotte Kwitonda - Editor in Chief



THE PROF. CALESTOUS JUMA ESSAY COMPETITION ANNOUNCEMENT



Minerals Africa Development Institution in partnership with the Calestous Juma Legacy Foundation proudly presents the first ever

MADI - Prof. Calestous Juma Essay Competition

Theme

Changing Mindset: Transforming Africa's Mineral Resource Sector for Sustainable Development

Deadline for submissions 30th November 2021

Applicants have to be between **18-30 years** of age with legitimate citizenship in an African country.

For the Essay Questions and Submission Guidelines, visit: info@madi.africa or follow us on our **social media handles**

Prizes to be won
1st prize - 700USD, 2nd prize - 350USD,
3rd prize - 175USD

www.madi.africa

Minerals Africa Development Institution (MADI) in partnership with the Calestous Juma Legacy Foundation (CJLF) is proud to announce the winners of the recent inaugural Prof. Calestous Juma Essay Competition which was concluded early this year. We are proud to announce the following outstanding essays as the winners respectively:

- 1. Adaji Ufedo-Ojo Eleojo**
- 2. Nwankwo Gideon**
- 3. Joshua John Inioluwa**

In addition to the top 3 winners, we would like to name two honourable mentions for their excellent submissions.

Honourable mention – Faith Oluwatosin
Honourable mention – Feruz Barkedda Aman

We received over 50 essays from all over Africa and had so many exceptional ideas brought on by young Africans. Dr. Frank Mugenyi, the Executive Chairman of MADI remarked that the main goal behind the essay competition was to bring together great young African minds to deliberate on solutions to persisting problems that plague Africa especially in regards to its natural resource sector, which was successfully achieved.

“We are proud to have partnered with MADI for the inaugural essay competition named for Prof Calestous Juma, who was a champion for innovative thinking among the youth. Congratulations and thanks to all of the participants and winners!” Angela Christiana, Executive Director, Calestous Juma Legacy Foundation We would like to extend our appreciation to our panel of judges for their dedicated work towards finding the prize winning essays. This esteemed panel was constituted by:

- **Kate Bauer**
- **Robin Bose**
- **Victoria Chengo**
- **John Ludden**
- **Frank Mugenyi**

Please note:

The top 3 winners will be contacted personally via email or via any appropriate means of communication. MADI is currently working on the AWARD Ceremony that will be revealed once all the arrangements have been concluded.

We are also happy to notify you that the top 20 essays shall also be featured in many of MADI and CJLF's future publications.

**Thank You,
Charlotte Kwitonda
Communications, MADI**

MADI WEBINAR

PANEL DISCUSSION

Topic -

The Impact of the Russia & Ukraine war on Africa's Minerals Resources Development - Opportunities & Challenges

Date: 26th September, 2022.

Time: 2:30am - 4:30pm (East African Time) GMT +3

These include large infrastructural deficits which constrain the movement of goods and services; weak local markets for mineral products which reflect the overall low level of Africa's industrialization; technological deficiencies; low levels of research and development; and the large skill gaps existing in the continent

The Russia–Ukraine conflict will likely impact on a number of aspects that affect Africa negatively and positively. While food security in Africa is being highlighted, there is less mention on the impact on minerals. Food production—agriculture optimal productivity requires minerals – especially fertilizers and fuel for transport and mechanized agriculture and food processing. Russia has been the major supplier of oil and gas to most western countries. Western Countries especially USA and European countries who are hugely dependent on Russian oil and gas, are caught-up in between.

Europe's urgent need to diversify away from reliance on Russian oil and gas could present new opportunities for some African export markets. Russia holds the world's fourth-largest supply of rare earth elements and is a major producer of many of the minerals most critical for clean energy technology—including copper, nickel, and platinum. Diversifying global supply chains away from Russia (and China) is already encouraging the United States and others to invest in African mining.

The U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (DFC) is considering an investment in Namibia's lithium mining industry, and President Biden's proposed FY 2023 budget includes \$1 billion for a Global Clean Energy Manufacturing initiative to build more resilient supply chains around the world.

Africa is also importing some mineral products other than food from Russia and Ukraine. South Africa imports from Russia was US\$529.78 million during 2020, according to the United Nations COMTRADE database on international trade. South Africa Imports from Russia - data, historical chart and statistics - was last updated on May of 2022

The table below shows the import of some of these items by South Africa from Russia.
Russia Value Year

Copper \$169.27M 2020

Cereals \$132.32M 2020

Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products \$64.47M 2020

Fertilizers \$57.98M 2020

Russia has been slowly building relationships with Africa. Russia has pushed an agenda to sell nuclear technology part of its broader strategy with Africa. As of 2020, at least Africa Union member states had signed agreements to deploy nuclear power with support from Russia—and according to Ryan Collyer, acting CEO of Rosatom Central and Southern Africa the state-owned Russian nuclear company confirmed it was working with more than fifteen African markets in all, including on their next generation small modular reactors (SMRs). These AU member States include Ghana, Zambia, Kenya, South Africa, the Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Tanzania, Egypt, Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco.

On the other hand, the world requires energy transition minerals and Africa has plenty of them. As countries struggle with the rising costs of energy prices due to the war what is in or not in for Africa? The projections are that there will be a sustained commodity rice boon for a foreseeable future due to the transition. Africa

● **Could all these global trends and interest in Africa's resources provide opportunities for Africa?**

● **How is Africa positioned to take up the challenges/ What can Africa do to ensure the Agenda 2063 – The Africa We want -“A Global Strategy to Optimize use of Africa's Resources for the benefit of all Africans” is not lost?**

● **Does Africa have a Strategy to respond to these issues?**

The objective of the webinar is to establish how or if Africa is well prepared to respond to the global issues such as the COVID 19 pandemic and now the war on Ukraine. How can Africa respond to the changes in the demand and supply of products such as oil and gas and energy transition minerals considering Africa's own development agenda as defined by Agenda 2063 and the global Agenda 2030 (SDGs)?

Africa has been pushing for industrialization, but this has been more on paper than action. Strategies after strategies have been developed and endorsed by AU Assembly but they remain unimplemented, these include but not limited to the following; Lagos Plan of Action, Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA One) and (IDDA Two) from 1980 – 2000. The African productive capacity Initiative (APCI (2004), the Accelerated Industrial Development for Africa (AIDA), the Africa Mining Vision (AMV), the Boosting of Intra African Trade (BIAT), and now (IDDA Three) and the African Continental Free Trade Area Agreement (AfCFA) Agreement. All have pushed for Africa's industrialisation. However, Africa remains the most unindustrialized continent in the world and has been de-industrializing despite her natural and human resources (with over 0% of her population under the age of 35 years) In other words, how can Africa position herself to take up the opportunities while responding to the global challenges such as Energy Transition?

The fact that Africa is under-developed is a great opportunity for Africa to leapfrog into the

new technologies without having to use the same polluting technologies that the rest of the world used to achieve their industrialisation. On the other hand, how can the International Agencies working in Africa shift their modus operandi to work in Africa for Africa's Development as envisioned by the Global Agenda 2030 (the SDGs)?

These and other questions will be answered during the Webinar.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

● **A clear understanding of the opportunities and challenges facing Africa as a result of the war**

● **What are the solutions – or recommendations for solutions?**

● **How can Africa position herself to respond to the global demand and supply of the minerals because of the war and energy transition?**



SPEAKER

Dr. Frank Dixon Mugenyi
Executive Chairman,
Minerals Africa Development
Institution

MADI AT THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY (UNGA77)

MADI is proud to announce that we shall be participating in this year's United Nations General Assembly in the Science Summit at UNGA77 which is slated for between the 13th - 30th September 2022. For more details, stay tuned to our website and social media sites to be part of this insightful discussion. Here's a sneak peek into our session.

Making Mineral Resources Work for Sustainable Development in Africa
MADI works towards the attainment of the African Union Agenda 2063 and the Global Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The 2030 Global Sustainable Development Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are at the centre of a global cooperative effort or attaining sustainable development globally through inclusive growth and socioeconomic structural transformation.

Lifting nations and communities out of extreme poverty (SDG 1), eliminating hunger (SDG 2), ensuring decent jobs and economic growth (SDG 8) as well as industrialization, innovation and infrastructure (SDG 9) to mention but a few are some of the key goals. These efforts are particularly important for Africa and African nations and are in line with the African Union Vision through Agenda 2063 and its 7 aspirations.

About the Session **Theme- African Leadership for African Development through Sustainable Mineral Resource Exploitation-Regulations, Innovation and Investment**

The main objective of the session is to explore at how science, technology and innovation can contribute to the attainment of the SDGs through sustainable mineral resources development. Examining sustainable or sustainable

development (SD) from a worldwide context and in particular the minerals industry, the noted references would suggest a broader interpretation that includes social, economic, environmental, governance, technological/innovation and human capital. From the position of investors, "shareholders are getting serious about sustainability", in particular ESG (Environment, Social and Governance). The Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) has assembled 77 industry-specific standards, including Extractives and Minerals Processing, along with a SASB Materiality Map® that breaks down materiality into sectors within each industry.

While Africa is endowed with two key assets, the young population and abundant natural resources, it has not been able to transform their economies socially and economically to catch up with the rest of the world. Countries are competing instead of cooperating for investment resulting in the race to the bottom. Little value addition and manufacturing is happening within the continent. No country in the world has developed without vibrant manufacturing and industry sectors.

Structural transformation from factor-driven to technological and innovation-driven economies requires investing in human capital that can apply science, technology and innovation to transform economies using natural resources. The world is moving faster, and the global challenges are more complex today than ever before. Through innovation, the world has moved through various stages; stone age, bronze age, iron age, and industrial revolutions – from industry 1.0 to now industry 4.0 – and all the stages have been dependent on mineral resources with high level of application of science, technology and innovation.

Furthermore, the world is in transit to green economies. The 'Green Economy' has been defined as "an economy that results in improved human well-being and reduced inequalities over the long term, while not exposing future generations to significant environmental risks and ecological scarcities" which is almost the same as the definition of



Sustainable development – “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.

The objective of this session is, therefore, to explore what African leadership, in public and private sectors, need to do to make mineral resources work for Africa’s socioeconomic structural transformation through science, technology and innovation.



// MINERAL COMMODITY PRICES

Source: WORLD BANK COMMODITIES PRICE DATA

Commodity	Unit	May 2022 (Price Average)	June 2022 (Price Average)
Aluminium	\$/mt	2,830	2,563
Copper	\$/mt	9,377	9,024
Iron Ore	\$/mt	131.2	130.7
Lead	\$/mt	2,142	2,066
Nickel	\$/mt	28,063	25,659
Tin	\$/mt	35,769	31,559
Zinc	\$/mt	3,751	3,630
Gold	\$/toz	1,849	1,837
Platinum	\$/toz	958	957
Silver	\$/toz	21.9	21.6

Available at <http://www.worldbank.org/commodities>





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