

# MADI AFRICA

Times

Newsletter

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# Editorial

Greetings.

You are welcome to our June newsletter. As we advance through 2024, the landscape of Africa's mineral resource sector is undergoing significant transformation. The imperative to harness Africa's abundant minerals responsibly and sustainably has never been more pressing.

This newsletter highlights our work as MADI to awaken Africa to realize its potential in mineral wealth to ensure environmental sustainability, fostering economic inclusivity and addressing governance and transparency issues within the sector.

Enjoy our monthly recap on some of our activities, meetings and other events. Be sure to read our insightful articles on pertinent issues regarding Africa's mineral resource sector.

**Happy Reading,**  
**Charlotte Kwitonda**  
**Editor in Chief**



## **E.D's.** **Statement**

### **MADI, Africa's Leading Think Tank for Mineral Transformation**

Positioning itself as a pioneering African think tank, the Minerals Africa Development Institution (MADI) is dedicated to spearheading a profound transformation in the continent's mineral sector. Founded on the principles of local empowerment, innovative research, and sustainable development, MADI stands at the forefront of championing well-researched, homegrown solutions to drive positive change across Africa.

Embracing a vision that sees the African minerals sector as a cornerstone for socioeconomic progress, MADI has cemented its reputation for pioneering cutting-edge strategies that mitigate risks, enhance resource governance, and unlock the abundant potential of Africa's mineral wealth. Through a holistic approach that blends expertise, collaboration, and a profound understanding of regional nuances, MADI is committed to reshaping the narrative around mineral resource management on the continent. At the heart of MADI's mission lies a firm belief in fostering a new era where African-led solutions pave the way for

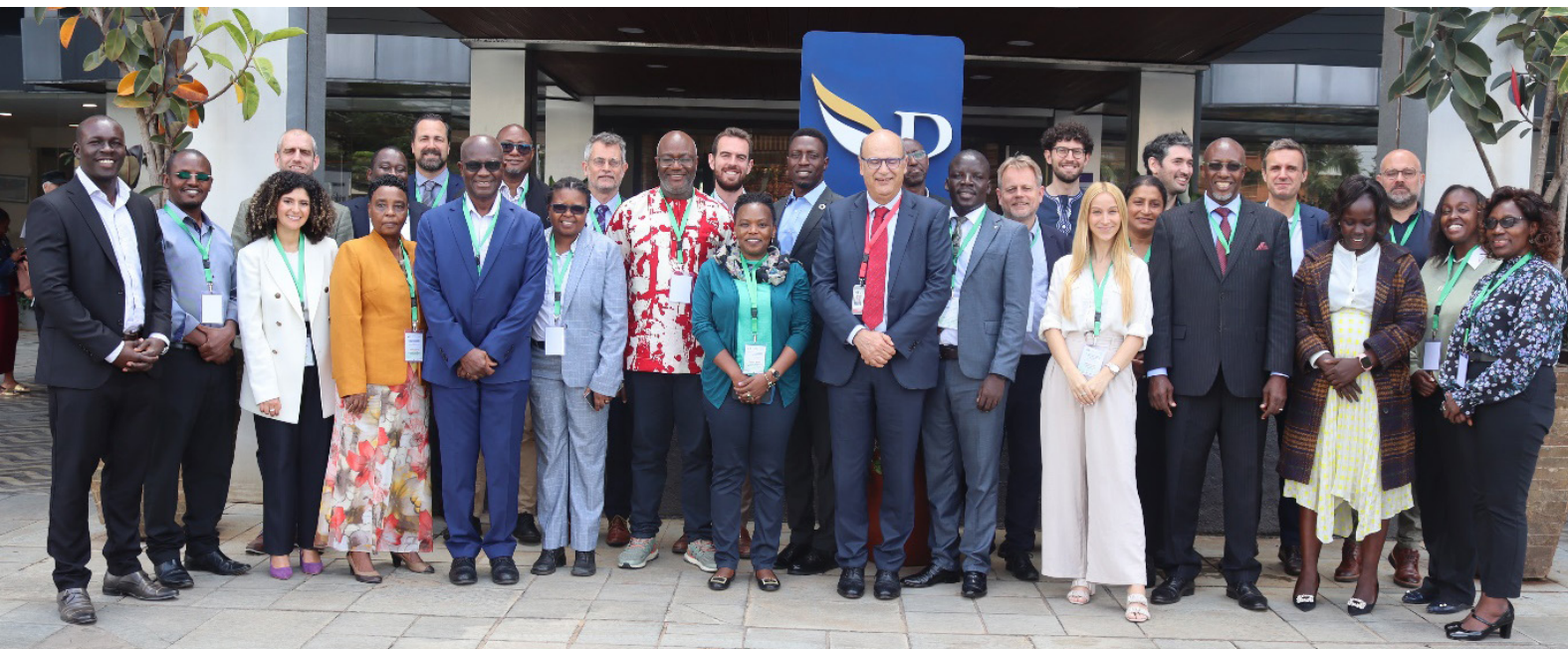
sustainable development and inclusive growth. By convening key stakeholders, fostering dialogue, and delivering impactful projects, MADI is actively shaping a future where the benefits of Africa's mineral resources are maximized for the prosperity of all Africans.

Through its groundbreaking research initiatives, capacity-building programs, and strategic partnerships, MADI is empowering local communities, supporting artisanal and small-scale miners, and advocating for responsible mining practices that prioritize sustainability and long-term impact. By aligning its efforts with continental agendas such as the African Union's Agenda 2063, MADI positions itself as a catalyst for change, driving forward a vision where Africa's mineral resources serve as a catalyst for broader social and economic transformation.

As MADI continues to lead the charge in redefining Africa's mineral landscape, the institution remains steadfast in its commitment to championing homegrown solutions, fostering innovation, and creating a legacy of sustainable resource management for generations to come. With a dedicated team, visionary leadership, and a passion for driving tangible outcomes, MADI is poised to become a beacon of excellence in reimagining Africa's mineral future.

**Sincerely,**  
**Frank Dixon Mugenyi**





## MADI Participates in ET TG-ACTS Workshop to Discuss “Just Transition” and Green Industrialization

### Minerals Africa Development Institution (MADI)

Nairobi, 28 May 2024 - The Minerals Africa Development Institution (MADI) is pleased to announce its active participation in the closed-door workshop titled “How can European and African countries work together to leverage opportunities for green industrialization and fulfill the ambitions of a ‘Just Transition’ across Africa and Europe?” Organized jointly by the European Think Tanks Group (ETTG) and the African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS), this important event took place on 28 May 2024, in Nairobi, Kenya.

The workshop addressed critical questions surrounding the collaboration between European and African nations to leverage opportunities for green industrialization. With a spotlight on achieving a “Just Transition,” the event

explored avenues for mutual benefit, understanding disparities, and navigating challenges amidst the evolving global landscape.

Green energy and industrialization are pivotal aspects shaping Africa-Europe relations, with both continents striving for sustainable development amidst shifting international dynamics. The workshop dissected narratives, interests, and tensions surrounding green industrialization initiatives, focusing on fostering a shared vision for equitable growth and development.

Dr. Frank Dixon Mugenyi represented MADI in this key workshop, contributing his extensive expertise and insights into green industrialization partnerships between Europe and Africa. Dr. Mugenyi’s participation underscored MADI’s commitment to shaping impactful policies and fostering sustainable development.

Key discussions at the workshop revolved around disparities in priorities, governance challenges, and potential areas for collaboration between Europe and Africa. Participants tackled essential

inquiries related to conceptual conflicts, financing mechanisms, governance frameworks, and policy frameworks necessary for realizing shared goals.

Recognizing the vital role of diverse perspectives, the organizers extended the possibility of covering travel expenses for selected participants to ensure broad and inclusive participation. The workshop was strategically timed to coincide with the African Development Bank (AfDB)

Annual Meetings, also held in Nairobi, thereby offering a unique opportunity to contribute insights directly into the AfDB’s deliberations.

The workshop provided a valuable platform for thought leaders from both continents to develop policy-relevant recommendations aimed at fostering sustainable, inclusive growth within and between Europe and Africa.

## MADI Participates in the Global Launch of Africa Green Business & Financing Flagship Report



Cape Town, 22 May 2024

The Minerals Africa Development Institution (MADI) proudly announces its participation in the global launch of the “Africa Green Business & Financing Flagship Report” held at Enlit Africa on May 22, 2024. This significant

event, co-hosted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Africa’s Green Economy Summit, marks a pivotal step in promoting sustainable and impactful change through green business and finance across the African continent.

Representing MADI at this key event was its esteemed Executive Director, Dr. Frank Dixon Mugenyi, whose presence underscored MADI’s commitment to advancing green economy initiatives and fostering private sector engagement in sustainable development.

The Flagship Report, a core component of the UNDP Africa Green Business and Financing Initiative (AGBFI), provides a comprehensive overview of the current state of green business and financing in Africa. It highlights innovative activities, projects, and private companies that are driving growth in strategic ‘green’ sectors critical to the continent’s future, including renewable energy, water and related infrastructure, agriculture and food production, nature-based solutions, eco-tourism, and next-generation technologies.

Key objectives of the Flagship Report include:

- Knowledge Provision: Offering detailed insights into green business and financing across Africa.
- Inspiring Action: Stimulating on-the-ground actions that promote meaningful and sustainable change.
- Showcasing Innovation: Highlighting



success stories and case studies of private companies leading in green innovation and growth.

Dr. Mugenyi participated actively in discussions and networked with key stakeholders, reinforcing MADI's strategic vision of sustainable development and collaboration. The event not only provided a platform for knowledge sharing but also created opportunities for partnerships that can transform the green economy landscape in Africa.

The Enlit Africa event, held from May 21st to 23rd, 2024, at the Cape Town Convention Centre (CTICC) 1, brought together the complete value chain across the power, energy, and water

sectors. The comprehensive program, dynamic exhibition floor, and engaging networking events facilitated valuable conversations and opportunities that are poised to shape the future of Africa's green economy.

Dr. Mugenyi highlighted the importance of such initiatives and events, stating, "The launch of the Africa Green Business & Financing Flagship Report is a monumental step towards recognizing and supporting the private sector's role in fostering sustainable development in Africa. It aligns with MADI's mission to drive forward-thinking and impactful initiatives that benefit the continent's mineral and green economies."

## MADI, Hitgalut Consultants, and FSSMAZ Sign Landmark Tripartite Agreement

Minerals Africa Development Institution (MADI), Hitgalut Consultants Limited, and the Federation of Small Scale Miners Association of Zambia (FSSMAZ) today announced a landmark tripartite agreement aimed at building the productive capacities and technological capabilities of artisanal and small-scale miners in Zambia.



The agreement brings together the expertise and resources of the three organizations to support the formalization, upgrading, and modernization of the artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) sector in Zambia. The goal is to ensure that ASM members mine responsibly, using appropriate technology and meeting minimum environmental, social, and governance (ESG) standards.

Under the agreement, Hitgalut Consultants will source clients and provide administrative services to MADI and FSSMAZ, while MADI will provide its expertise

in formalization, upgrading, and modernization, as well as appropriate technology, to FSSMAZ members and Hitgalut clients. FSSMAZ will mobilize its members to access services provided by both Hitgalut and MADI, including capacity building and access to technology.

The parties will collaborate to provide training and workshops to FSSMAZ members to develop their skills and performance in the market. They will also jointly develop and implement projects and mobilize finances and investments for the ASM sector.

"This agreement marks a significant milestone in our efforts to support the growth and development of the ASM sector in Zambia in particular and Africa as a whole," said Dr. Frank Dixon Mugenyi, Executive Director of MADI. "We believe that by working together, we can make a meaningful impact on the lives of artisanal and small-scale miners

and contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals."

"We are excited to partner with MADI and FSSMAZ to support the growth and development of local businesses in the mining sector," said Ms Elizabeth Chilufya Chilangwa, Managing Director of Hitgalut Consultants. "Our goal is to increase the number of local businesses that develop partnerships with international investors and improve their profiles to international standards."

"This agreement is a game-changer for our members," said Pastor Joseph Mwansa, President of FSSMAZ. "We believe that by working together, we can build a more responsible and sustainable mining sector that benefits all stakeholders."

The agreement was signed and came into force on April 18, 2024, in Lusaka, Zambia, and marks the beginning of a new era of collaboration and cooperation between the three organizations.

## MADI Set to Play Key Role in ACP-EU Development Minerals Programme Phase 3

The ACP-EU Development Minerals Programme, implemented by UNDP, has launched its Phase 3, aiming to enhance the capacity of Artisanal and Small-scale Mining (ASM) operators in the Development Minerals sector. MADI, with its expertise and strategic positioning, is poised to make a significant contribution to the program's success, particularly in Uganda and Zambia, some of the focus countries of Phase 3.

The programme, which began in 2015, has made notable progress in its first two phases, and Phase 3 marks an exciting new chapter. The ACP-EU Development Minerals Programme is a three-year, capacity building program that aims

to build the profile, and improve the management, of Development Minerals (industrial minerals; construction materials; dimension stones; and semi-precious stones). The program is an initiative of the OACPS (Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States), financed by the European Union and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and implemented by UNDP.

The mining of Development Minerals has important implications for sustainable development; however, they have to date received inadequate attention for their potential to impact livelihoods; and few development programmes have provided support for this mining sector. Development Minerals are minerals and materials that have a high degree of economic linkage and utilisation close to the location where the commodity is mined. Often referred to as





Low Value Minerals and Materials (LVMM) due to their low price as a function of their weight, and their relatively low value to international commodity markets, Development Minerals provide crucial inputs for domestic economic development (infrastructure, manufacturing, construction and agriculture to name a few) and have the potential to be high value in terms of national development.

In comparison to the metals sector, Development Minerals have closer links with the local economy, and have the potential to generate more local jobs, with a greater impact on poverty reduction. This is partly because the sector is dominated by small and medium scale domestic businesses. However, there are a number of environmental, social and economic challenges confronting the sector. Development Minerals commonly operate in an uncertain legal and regulatory environment, with a lack of publicly available and easily accessible geological data, which exacerbates wasteful exploration and discourages investment in the sector. The oversight of environmental, social, health and safety issues is often inadequate, and weak or

often non-existent technical extension services such as skills training, capacity building, access to technology, finance, appropriate equipment, investment information and markets, has contributed to the sector's neglect.

The inclusion of Critical Minerals in third phase aligns with the EU's Green Deal objectives and Africa's desire for better mineral deals, value addition, job creation, and wealth generation for its youth population. This aligns with the Africa Mining Vision adopted by the African Union Heads of State and Government in 2009.

As a member of the Consortium implementing the Building EU-Africa Partnerships On Sustainable Raw Materials Value Chain (AfricaMaVal) and other Africa-EU projects such as that Pan-African Support to Geological Sciences And Technology PanAfGeo, MADI is well-positioned to deliver aspects of the programme. By leveraging its expertise and resources, MADI can support the capacity development of ASM operators, promote sustainable mining practices, and contribute to the creation of a vibrant and responsible mining sector in Africa.

To maximize its impact, MADI will seek to:

- Collaborate with UNDP and other stakeholders to develop and implement training programs for ASM operators
- Share its expertise in critical minerals and sustainable mining practices
- Facilitate access to funding and investment opportunities for ASM operators

- Support the development of mineral value chains and local economic growth

By participating in the ACP-EU Development Minerals Programme Phase 3, MADI can make a meaningful difference in the lives of artisanal and small-scale miners, contribute to the growth of the mining sector, and help achieve the Africa Mining Vision.

## MADI Participates in AfricaMaVal Consortium Meeting to Enhance EU-Africa Partnerships on Sustainable Raw Materials Value Chains

Rabat, Morocco, 4 – 6 June 2024



The Minerals Africa Development Institution (MADI) is proud to announce its participation in the AfricaMaVal Consortium Meeting, scheduled from June 4th to June 6th, 2024, in Rabat, Morocco. The AfricaMaVal project focuses on building EU-Africa partnerships on sustainable raw materials value chains.

Dr. Frank Dixon Mugenyi, Executive Director of MADI, represented MADI at this key meeting and delivered a comprehensive presentation on the institution's significant contributions and strategic vision for Work Package 5. This work package aims to build an EU and Africa business network with upstream and downstream companies, steering the development of strategic partnerships and business models for EU-Africa industrial value chains integration.



During his presentation, Dr. Mugenyi highlighted the following objectives of Work Package 5:

1. Networking and Integration:
  - Establishing connections along the minerals value chains in both the EU and Africa, encompassing upstream and downstream companies.
  - Fostering strategic partnerships and business models that support the integration of EU and African industrial value chains.
2. Stakeholder Connection:
  - Engaging diverse stakeholders, including final users, to strengthen local governance and responsible business environments.
  - Collaborating with esteemed institutions and development partners such as EITI, OECD, UNDP, WB, and Germany's GIZ, with a particular focus on supporting the informal sector and fostering local content development.
3. Business Model Development:
  - Creating innovative business models for integrating the EU and Africa raw materials value chains, emphasizing

both horizontal and vertical integration through B2B connections.

Dr. Mugenyi emphasized the role of the AfricaMaVal Platform in providing a multifaceted opportunity for stakeholders along the raw materials value chains. The platform aims to be a knowledge-sharing hub, a marketplace for services and equipment providers, and a venue for connecting project promoters with off-takers and funding parties. Additionally, it serves as a gateway for the EU to receive applications for Strategic Projects and for AfricaMaVal to receive projects for review and inclusion in the list of "100 investment opportunities."

The AfricaMaVal Consortium Meeting fosters an environment conducive to knowledge exchange, strategic networking, and collaborative engagements. It aims to enhance sustainable development and strengthen the raw materials value chains between Europe and Africa, contributing to a more resilient and interconnected global economy.



**MADI E.D Dr. Frank Mugenyi with Dr. Ibraahim Shaddad, Director General, African Minerals Geoscience Centre (AMGC)**



**MADI E.D Dr. Frank Mugenyi with Ms Isabelle Ramdoo, Director at IGF.**

## AWIMA Leadership Awards 2024



MADI was elated to be a part of the AWIMA Leadership Awards and Conference. This took place on the 11<sup>th</sup> of June 2024 in Accra, Ghana at Movenpick Ambassador Hotel.

This initiative was purposed to recognize and celebrate the extraordinary achievements of women in the Extractive Industries of Africa across Africa. The overall objective of the event was to promote gender diversity, equality and inclusivity in leadership roles while inspiring the next generation of women leaders to pursue their ambitions with

determination and confidence. The event featured many esteemed members of the Africa mineral resource development sector such as:

Lika Scott, Former President WIM Senegal

Rokhaya Samba Diene, GM, Senegal Geological Survey

Hosana Jummai Sha'aba, Head of Gender/Child Labour Unit, Nigeria

Christine Logbo-Kossi, President, FEMCI  
Frank Dixon Mugenyi, CEO, MADI



# INSIGHTFUL ARTICLES

## THE HIDDEN COST OF COBALT

In the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), one of the world's 'third world' countries, lies the richest deposits of cobalt, a metal crucial for manufacturing electric car batteries. This resource, however, comes at a brutal human cost, as highlighted in an investigation that exposes the dangerous and often deadly conditions under which cobalt is mined.

The DRC supplies about 70% of the world's cobalt, with Chinese companies controlling the majority of the industrial mines. These vast operations are fraught with corruption, violence, and a stark lack of safety measures. Artisanal miners, who work on the fringes of these industrial sites, often risk their lives to extract the metal by hand. Tragically, many of these miners are children.

Mama Natalie and her sons, Jong and King, represent the thousands of families who rely on artisanal mining for survival. They scavenge for cobalt in the waste discarded by large industrial mines. This illegal and hazardous work is their only means to put food on the table. Every day, they face the threat of arrest, beatings, or even death at the hands of mine security guards.

The dangers are real and immediate. Collapsed mines frequently bury miners alive. According to a 2022 investigative documentary 'Blood Cobalt: The Congo's Dangerous and Deadly Green Energy Mines' by ABC TV highlighting these gross tragedies, one such tragedy claimed the life of Mama Nicole's 13-year-old son, Deomba, who was buried in an unmarked grave after a mine embankment

gave way. Despite Congolese law requiring mining companies to protect surrounding communities, no protective measures or fences are in place, leaving children exposed to these perilous environments.

Amidst this chaos, Chinese multinational corporations like Zhejiang Huayou Cobalt, which own mines such as the Congo Dongfang International Mining Concession (CDM), have been implicated in purchasing cobalt from artisanal miners, a practice that violates Congolese law and their own pledges to prevent child labor. Investigations reveal that CDM and similar entities still engage in these illegal transactions.

Conditions within these mines are dire. Whistleblowers describe a culture of exploitation where workers die from inadequate safety measures, and their deaths are covered up to avoid scrutiny. Videos show Congolese soldiers, employed by Chinese managers, whipping artisanal miners caught trespassing, highlighting the deep-seated corruption and abuse.

In Kolwezi, a town in the cobalt-rich southern region, the local population sees little benefit from the mineral boom. The influx of wealth from



mining has not translated into improvements in public services or infrastructure. Residents still lack access to basic necessities like clean water and education.

Despite government bans on child labor, enforcement is virtually non-existent. Children as young as five work in mines, hauling heavy sacks of cobalt-rich dirt under toxic conditions that can cause severe health issues. Efforts by international corporations to clean up their supply chains have proven ineffective on the ground.

Amid this grim landscape, a glimmer of hope comes from the Good Shepherd Order of Nuns. Sisters Jane Wainoi and Justicia Nikiza Pili have rescued over 4,000 children from mines, providing them with education and a chance for a better future. They believe that the key to change lies in educating the children, keeping them out of mines, and offering them a path to a

safer, more prosperous life.

For Mama Natalie and her family, the sisters' intervention means her sons Jong and King might finally leave behind the dangerous life of artisanal mining for the classroom. This small but significant change offers a glimpse of hope in a region overshadowed by exploitation and despair.

The hidden cost of cobalt, essential for the world's green energy revolution, must not be ignored. The international community and corporations must take urgent, effective action to ensure that the mining of this valuable resource does not come at the expense of human rights and child safety.

Source: Blood Cobalt: The Congo's Dangerous and Deadly Green Energy Mines' by ABC TV

Link: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_V3blzNX4co](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_V3blzNX4co)

## THE SLEEPING GIANT: THE WAR FOR CONGO'S RESOURCES AFTER PATRICE LUMUMBA

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Africa's second largest country by land area, is commemorating 64 years of independence from Belgium. This anniversary also marks 63 years since the assassination of Patrice Lumumba, the country's first democratically elected Prime Minister. Lumumba, who was a key nationalist figure, was killed by a secessionist faction within Congo, supported by foreign interests.

Lumumba's vision for the DRC included ridding the nation of foreign interference, armed conflicts, political turmoil, poor

governance, and poverty. Despite his death, these challenges persist. The DRC, rich in mineral and forest resources and situated in the Congo Basin, has not fully realized its potential for progress. Instead, over 105 million Congolese remain impoverished, and the nation's resources continue to attract foreign exploitation, often facilitated by corrupt individuals or armed groups.

The roots of the DRC's ongoing difficulties can be traced back to its colonial origins. In 1885, King Leopold II of Belgium claimed the territory as his personal possession, calling it the Congo Free State. His rule was marked by severe atrocities against the local population, with millions of Congolese perishing as he extracted vast mineral and forest wealth. Due to international



condemnation, Leopold transferred control to the Belgian state in 1908. However, the oppressive policies continued, and little was done to prepare the Congo for independence, which was granted on June 30, 1960.

Western nations grew anxious when Lumumba, a staunch nationalist, became Prime Minister. Shortly after assuming office, he faced a secessionist uprising in the Katanga region, supported by the West. Lumumba sought military aid from the UN but was rebuffed, prompting him to turn to the Soviet Union. This led to his dismissal by President Joseph Kasavubu in September 1960, and his subsequent arrest. In January 1961, Lumumba was handed over to authorities in Katanga and executed.

A 2001 Belgian parliamentary investigation found Belgium morally responsible for Lumumba's death, with other reports implicating the US. In 1965, pro-Western military leader Mobutu Sese Seko seized power, ruling exploitatively for 32 years until he was overthrown in 1997 by a movement from eastern DRC supported by neighbouring countries. Although a peace agreement was

signed in 2003 in South Africa, instability continues, particularly in the eastern regions.

Lumumba's legacy as a political martyr and symbol of resistance against Western dominance remains strong. His nationalistic ideals continue to inspire liberation movements across Africa and the developing world. Numerous streets, cities, and statues across Africa bear his name, and within the DRC, Lumumba is revered as a dedicated nationalist who sacrificed his life for his country's sovereignty. Despite the differing political views in the DRC, Lumumba's image commands respect.

Today, the DRC still grapples with the issues Lumumba aimed to resolve. Foreign meddling is rampant, and as the UN prepares to withdraw its peacekeepers after 25 years of deployment, many Congolese feel a deep sense of betrayal and frustration with the international community's role in their country's enduring struggles.

This brings forth a very pertinent question, WHAT NEXT FOR DRC? Shall the seemingly sleeping giant ever wake up?



# Commodity Prices

Source: World Bank Commodities Price Data [The Pink Sheet]

COMMODITY	UNIT	PRICE [MAY 2024]	PRICE [JUNE 2024]
Aluminum	\$/mt	2,565	2,498
Cooper	\$/mt	10,139	9,648
Iron Ore	\$/dmt	118.9	107.5
Lead	\$/mt	2,221	2,147
Nickel	\$/mt	19,587	17,498
Tin	\$/mt	32,978	32,033
Zinc	\$/mt	2,959	2,809
Gold	\$/toz	2,351	2,326
Platinum	\$/toz	1,015	985
Silver	\$/toz	29.4	29.6