



Centre d'Excellence pour la Gouvernance des Industries Extractives en Afrique Francophone (CEGIEAF)

La Voix Des Participants

Magazine d'information des apprenants du CEGIEAF - Edition 2017



7th session of the CEGIEAF summer school on the governance of extractive industries in French-speaking Africa

The return of Guinea after 2 years of absence



Interview

State of the extractive industry governance in French-speaking sub-Saharan Africa : Professor Isaac TAMBA analyzes the situation





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Training of civil society actors in a context of general instability (fall in prices of raw materials)

In 2015, economic activity in sub-Saharan Africa was slowed with an average GDP growth of 3.0%, compared to 4.5% registered in 2014. The achievements in 2016 and the projections for 2017 are even worse. These are the findings of Africa's Pulse April 2017, a semi-annual publication of the World Bank Group that analyses the economic outlook for sub-Saharan Africa.

Although some people find an interest in the situation as they favour fall in prices for consumers, democratic and social reforms in producer countries, the positive effects are still to be recorded. The collapse of oil and commodity prices has struck a blow to the richly endowed countries and has revealed, or rather reminded of the urgency of diversifying their economies.

Solutions have been proposed, like the declaration of Makhtar Diop, World Bank's Vice-President for Africa: *"Countries are adapting to a more difficult global economic situation, but governments have to redouble their efforts to mobilise more of their national resources. This downward trend in commodity prices, particularly oil and gas prices makes it necessary to implement reforms that will unleash growth potential in Africa and provide affordable electricity to the population."*

No solution has been evoked and there has been no mention of the establishment of a real commercial policy instrument such as regional integration.

The adoption and implementation of these solutions require the participation of civil society actors, who have to take into account the welfare of the local populations. In order to achieve this objective, their ca-



By Dr. Adelphe SAA LAPA

capacity building is needed. The *Centre d'Excellence pour la Gouvernance des Industries Extractives en Afrique Francophone* (CEGIEAF), through its summer course, offers a real training opportunity for these actors. This training incorporates the 12 precepts of the Natural Resources Charter.

This training poses at least two challenges, that of course content and pedagogy. The course content must respond to the training goal and be up-to-date with developments in the extractive governance sector. At this level, the efforts made by CEGIEAF with the

support of the NGO Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI) can be welcomed. Should we rethink the training in a context where we must anticipate crises? The summer course already provides an answer to this question. Since 2011, it has been able to produce tools adapted to an environment and a target in order to achieve capacity building that takes into account the present and projected challenges in various Francophone African countries (Cameroon, Chad, DRC, Guinea, CAR, Niger, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal ...).

It is expected thereafter, an appropriate use of this training by the actors in the field. They must better anticipate the challenges that the sector may face in order to influence public policies and the behavior of extractive companies, in order to ensure better governance and beneficial effects in the short, medium and long term to the populations. Here, the feedback can testify to different actions or initiatives.

Actu-Campus

Summer Course on Extractive Industry Governance in Francophone Africa :

7 points to understand the 2017 edition



By Christine LOGBO-KOSSI,
Côte d'Ivoire. 7th Batch

Just as the number 7 symbolizes the completion of God's creation of the world, the 7th Session of the summer course of the Extractive Industry Governance Excellence Centre for Francophone Africa (CEGIEAF), held from 31 July to 11 August 2017 at the Université Catholique d'Afrique Centrale's Ayéné Campus in Yaounde. This can be assimilated to the completion of a phase, a stage in the eyes of the initiators of this programme whose goal is to contribute to equipping a large number of monitoring organisations, including CSOs, media organs and parliamentarians, with the knowledge and abilities that can enable them to make a positive impact in the transparent and responsible management of extractive industries

tries in Francophone Africa. In fact, this session was of a very high quality because:

1. It saw the attendance of 55 people proportionally distributed as follows:

- 35 participants and 20 presenters,
- 14 women against 21 men (including 1 student) among participants and
- 6 women for 14 men among trainers/administrative staff.

This was the most important session in terms of population.

2. 7 countries (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Chad, Senegal and the DRC) participated and described the evolution of the Francophone Africa extractive industry sector. From the most experienced - DRC - to the newbies - Cote d'Ivoire, the spectre of political and operational challenges in this part of Africa was covered in the proceedings;

3. participants are drawn from the civil society, the media and the private sector;

4. all issues likely to help understand, analyse, monitor and review the performance of the extractive sector in a State were discussed;

5. the participants' (as well as presenters' through experience sharing) awareness was raised on the skills and tools required for influencing and contributing positively for better use of the benefits of the extractive sector in the countries represented;

6. the session fostered the creation of a network of women and men resolutely committed to the transformation of the paradigms that act as a drag on the economic efficiency and therefore effective development of our countries;

7. participants were sent back, with the firm trust that, once back in their home countries, they will promote this training (for more participants to show up in the upcoming ses-

sions) and popularise the values of transparency, respect of ethics and good governance in their own respective initiatives.

Considering that no human endeavour is perfect, the next group of 7 batches in this training will likely be more equipped on the correlation between progress in Human Rights and the extractive industries sector, especially on the definition and dissemination of indicators enabling measurement of the direct impact of extractive industries on the development of human capital in its widest sense (women, youths, and vulnerable persons).



Family photograph: 7th Session of CEGIEAF from 31 July to 11 August, 2017 at the Université Catholique d'Afrique Centrale, Yaounde, Cameroon.

7th session of the CEGIEAF summer school on the governance of extractive industries in French-speaking Africa



By Diallo Mohamadou Adama,
Guinea - 7th Batch

The 7th edition of the summer course on extractive industry governance in Francophone Africa was held on from 31st July to 11 August 2017 in Yaounde, Cameroon. The Université Catholique d'Afrique Centrale, Ekounou Campus, was the venue of the gathering. The summer university is a programme initiated by the Extractive Industry Governance Excellence Centre for Francophone Africa (CEGIEAF) which benefits from the technical and financial support of the Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI) and MISEREOR. For two weeks, 35 participants from Guinea, DRC, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Chad and Cameroon had the opportunity to

familiarise with the decision making chain of the extractive industries sector. The training, which aimed to equip oversight actors (CSOs, parliamentarians and journalists) with knowledge that can enable them understand the stakes and challenges involved in the management of the sector, was characterised by the keen interest of the said actors, especially in the acquisition of the skills likely to help them carry out monitoring and advocacy work appropriately.

According to Evelyne Tsague, Africa Director on NRGI in charge of Programmes for Francophone Africa, in addition to the role of state actors in extractive industry governance, other actors such as journalists, parliamentarians and CSOs are involved in the process and play an important and significant role in it. This explains the priority training modules which result from work previously done on the identification of participant training needs. "This year is specific in that participants were more interested in issues of taxation, monitoring of legal obligations in contracts, and questions about impacts. These have been largely covered. We have th

private sector, as well. It is a good perspective, considering the sometimes tense relationship between this sector and civil society actors. We therefore wanted to use this forum to foster dialogue between the private sector and other oversight actors she declared.

At the end of the training, the Africa Director of NRGI in charge of Programmes for Francophone Africa expressed the expectation that participants make use of the knowledge acquired to initiate improvements in the way the sector is managed. It is thus a question for participants to identify opportunities for advocacy, monitoring and synergistic discussions likely to take place between actors in view

of reinforcing participation in the management of the sector and, further, reinforcing existing monitoring and control mechanisms.

It should be recalled that it had been three years since Guinea last participated in the CEGIEAF training because of the Ebola fever outbreak. It is thus in the face of this great comeback that Sun Min Kim, NRGI representative in Guinea, expressed her joy at the strong presence of Guinea this year. "Guineans have to seize this opportunity to share their country's experiences with other countries, especially the efforts they have made since the new Mining Code became applicable".



Evelyne Tsague, NRGI Africa Director making closing remarks at the 2017 Session

Good Governance of Petroleum in the CEMAC Zone: Civil Society and the Media play watchmen



Succès Djengomdé,
Chad - 7th Batch

Opening petroleum resources is considered as a factor of supremacy in trade between producing countries. In this case, the Economic Community of Central African States (CEMAC), which is made up of petroleum dependent countries, except for CAR, should have proved economists right. However, we observe the contrary effect where old the petroleum producers (Congo, Gabon) and the new ones (Chad, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea) in Central Africa have for long mismanaged the income paid to them by the petroleum companies. Cameroon's present ability to stand firm, despite the drop in petrol prices, does not exclude it from this club.

To improve on the "natural resource curse" situation, CSO and donors have put pressure on states to henceforth include petroleum revenue in their national budgets. The "fetch from the multinationals' fund" or "existence of a second treasury" mode, which was a source of opacity, is now a thing of the past. This is why, from a sum of barely 200 billion CFA francs in 2003, the budget of Chad in this new dispensation rose to 1,742,720 billion CFA in 2014, before dropping to 1,506.74 billion in 2015. This income boosted the Chadian state budget by multiplying it tenfold between 2001 and 2011. The example of Chad also holds for Congo, Gabon and Equatorial Guinea. Several years later, results from the inclusion of petroleum revenue in the budget, are mitigated so far as transparency is concerned. As prove, it suffices to say that 50% of the total population of the CEMAC zone live below the poverty threshold. Public revenue management practices are unorthodox thus making it impossible to ensure optimum budgeting of petroleum revenue.

According to the 2017 Resource Governance Index calculated by the Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI), the six (6) CEMAC member countries, out of a total of 81 around the globe, all have a poor ranking in terms of budgetary practices. The study comes at a time when these states are already suffering from budgetary constraints imposed by CEMAC's nine (9) convergence criteria which are aimed at ensuring that public revenues are well managed. All

have equally defined strategic guidelines in their national policy documents to institute national budget planning. Once again, the reality is quite different.

Perpetual change

Revenue budgeting arrived at a time when the general management system in CEMAC is permanently plagued by misappropriation of state revenue. Corruption, illicit financial flows, extra-budget expenditure and fictitious expenditure, the pro-cyclic public expenditure policy, overbilling orders, are all factors limiting the impact of the budgeting of petroleum resources. Parliamentarians, most of who are unconditional supporters of the party in power, treat the monitoring and evaluation of national budget execution as a political whim and not really as a culture of good governance. Self-regulation mechanisms created to reinforce monitoring, which depend on the executive, do not have a wide margin for leverage. The inability to properly manage petroleum revenue, despite the implementation of the principle of budgeting, is the main argument advanced by the civil society in praying the World Bank to stop providing financial aid to Chad's first petroleum project.

Accelerating the train

Monitoring in view of transparency in public finances is currently trending.

Cameroon's economy is relatively resilient in the face of the petroleum crisis but the country still needs to improve its public expenditure in order to better cope with the crisis, according to Pr. Raoul Nomba of the University of Yaounde II, who spoke during a conference on the decline in raw materials and the economic and social performance of mineral and petroleum resource rich countries organised by the CEGIEAF at the Université Catholique in Yaounde. It will be another battle for civil society to ensure that the success they had with including petroleum revenue in budgets follows through for these budgets to really work for sustainable development. Therefore, the responsibility and that of the media is to continue educating citizens through advocacy with competent authorities for a harmonised perspective on the need for accountability in public management. They continue this action against

a back drop of capacities that need to be raised to meet the challenge.

Conscious of this need, the Natural Resource Governance Institute has, starting seven years ago, developed expertise and skills among CSO representatives and journalists in Francophone Sub-Saharan countries on extractive industry governance. Actors in the sub-region have always participated in these programmes.

The 7th Session provided tools for monitoring budget implementation. The trainees were empowered to, henceforth, influence the improvement of petroleum revenue management in the CEMAC zone. The same influence, it is hoped, will be achieved in other countries taking part in the 2017 summer university including the Republic of Guinea, Cote d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso and Senegal.



A view of the panel during the international conference on the "Reduced commodity prices and the economic and social performance of mining and petroleum resource rich countries."

Title Guinea's Triumphant Return to the Yaounde Extractive Industry Governance Excellence Centre

By **Abdoulaye Keita Source** :

www.mosaiqueguinee.com

The summer university opened on Monday 31 July, 2017 at the Extractive Industry Governance Excellence Centre in Yaounde, the capital of Cameroon. It is a gathering of some thirty participants from various African nations, especially mineral, petroleum and natural gas producing countries on the continent.

Most are civil society actors, as well as media men and women in addition to mining and natural resource management sector staff. The largest number of participants is from Guinea.

This session is the 7th of its type. It represents a capacity building opportunity for all actors of the mining, petroleum and gas sectors in Francophone Africa. According to **Tsague Evelyne**, Africa Director in charge of Programmes and organisation at the Natural Resource Governance Institute NRGI, this session should help change behaviours among various actors and inspire emulation and experience sharing between resource rich countries for greater governance of extractive industries in Africa.

Guinea's return was marked by its strong presence at the summer university at the Catholic University, after several years of absence caused by the Ebola epidemic which shook West Africa.

To the Conakry-based Guinea/Africa programme officer **Sun Min Kim**, this experience sharing meeting was also the opportunity Guinea needed to demonstrate its

progress in extractive Industries as well as provide tools to enable the nine representative so that mineral governance should improve further since mineral exploration constitutes a very big stake in the national economy.

SAA Pascal **Tenguiano**, CECIG programme coordinator and one of the representatives of Guinea, while saluting the Catholic University Campus for its beauty, expressed his joy at the quality of the lessons proposed and their impacts on mining activities in their country of origin.

He expressed the hope that the knowledge learnt so far will be used by his CSO colleagues, including Actions Mines and media houses, will be submitted to other organisations set up to enable attainment of sustainable development goals.

It should be noted that other countries participating in this 2017 Session in Cameroon include Burkina Faso, Senegal, Cote d'Ivoire, Cameroun, Congo and Chad. It is planned to end on 11 August.



A view of the training room

Portrait

Aboubacar Akoumba Diallo, investigative journalist specialised in extractive industry governance

by Mariama BARRY Guinea
7th Batch

Is it not said that curiosity killed the cat? It may well be, yet it is this trait that characterizes Aboubacar Akoumba Diallo, an investigative journalist specialised in extractive industry governance

Akoumba Diallo, who is of Guinean nationality, was born in 1979 of a Malinke mother. And is from the city of Gaoual in the most remote part of his bauxite rich country and is married and a father of six. As the years went by, his hunger for information on the extractive industry only kept growing, according to his emotion filled declarations.

Academic training: the ground work for a successful career

During his training, Akoumba Diallo attended the Faculty of Journalism of the Aboubacar Camara Foundation (Guinea), The Faculty of Journalism of the Koffi Annan University (Guinea), and the Central European University of Public Policy in Budapest (Hungary). His qualifications earned him the post of Publisher of the bimonthly "l'Aurore" and then, that of Assistant Administrator - Director General of Lynx FM Radio. Today, Akoumba Diallo is the host of the programme "Info à l'état brut" (raw information) at Espace FM Radio, a duty which she performs concurrently with lectures at Guinean Universities such as the University International College (UNIC), the Higher Institute of Information and Communication (ISIC), and the Mohammed VI University. He also doubles as

Communications Manager for the Investment and Management Group (GIM), an association of former prime ministers, ministers and former or present top officials in Guinea.

Already 16 years of passion and action in the natural resources sector

Aboubacar Akoumba has been working in the natural resource governance sector in Guinea since 2001, especially in the promotion of transparency in contracts and mining revenues. His passion for the management of extractive industries led to his being made the first representative of the Guinea Association of Independent Press Publishers (AGEPI) in the multi-stakeholder of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) in 2004.

In 2006, Aboubacar Akoumba was coopted by the British NGO, International Alert, to implement a series of activities towards the organisation of a conference on diamonds in the Mano River Union territory. However, his journey did not end here. In fact, his contributions also marked the international conference on blood diamonds in the Mano River Union basin in Monrovia and the institution of the concept of "Diamonds for Development" where he equally made presentations.

Activities of the decade starting 2010?

This period was marked by an important step in the life of this media professional since

he became member of the study group on the mining environment in Guinea set up by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the NGO Aide et Action, to support the Mutualised capacity programme for Guinean civil society organisations and youth groups (PROJEG).

A learner yesterday, a resource person today

Despite the obstacles faced in his investigative work Aboubacar Akoumba Diallo has never given up on his dream, according to his declarations. This is why in 2011, he was



ABOUBACAR AKOUMBA
Diallo

among the three Guineans chosen to attend the first batch of the summer university organised in Yaounde, Cameroon, by the Extractive Industry Governance Excellence Centre for Francophone Africa (CEGIEAF). As such, **From 2013 TILL DATE, AKOUMBA HAS BEEN THE FIRST OF THE SUMMER UNIVERSITY WHO LATER BECAME A CEGIEAF RESOURCE PERSON IN THE CAPACITY OF TRAINER**, since he is the one who facilitates

the Media session every year. This high experienced journalist has progressively become a reference to the new generation of journalists interested in the extractive industry in Guinea.

Among his post-summer university activities, he participates as co-editor of the Practical Guide for Journalists in Press Reporting on Extractive Industries in Guinea. The Guide is co-authored with Open Society Initiative for West Africa (OSIWA) and the Higher Institute of Information and Communication (ISIC).

Experience and sentiment sharing

Akoumba Diallo's training and experience in the extractive industry sector enables him today to share his experience with young Africans. To this effect, the extractive industries value chain, the EITI standard, the mining registry, techniques in reading contract and legal obligations as well as other international natural resource governance initiatives constitute part of the training he provides at Guinean universities. His meeting with the Natural Resource Governance Institute, which organises the CEGIEAF summer university, enabled him to declare that this NGO is a pivotal reference for good governance in the sector through its proactive initiatives, including those towards capacity building for civil society actors and governments.



State of the extractive industry governance in French-speaking sub-Saharan Africa: Professor Isaac TAMBA analyzes the situation

By Prosper KOUAYEP, Cameroon
5th Batch

The Participants' Voice: Who is Professor Isaac Tamba?

Professor Isaac Tamba: I am Isaac Tamba, economics lecturer at the University of Yaounde II, faculty of economics and management, with almost 30 years of experience. I have taught several disciplines especially revolving around economics. These include mathematics, macro-economics, national statistics, micro-economics, political economics, etc. Besides my work as a lecturer, I am also an international researcher.

At the national level, I operate the Development Research Centre created in 1994. This centre works on sustainable development themes. Through this centre, I act in several research networks both within Africa and beyond.

The Participants' Voice: Through some of your activities, you help build capacities in extractive industry monitoring in franco-phone sub-Saharan Africa. How would you evaluate this initiative?

Professor Isaac Tamba: It is a good initiative. Let me start by saying that the question of extractive industries was a taboo topic until the mid-2000s. There was a major seminar in Yaounde in 2006 organised by the Friedrich Erbert Foundation, among others. This was an opportunity to sensitize public opinion on the importance of extractive industries in the Gulf of Guinea. This seminar essentially focused on the Gulf of Guinea area, following which several other initiatives were undertaken, including a collective work which I led on the paradox of the resource wealth in Central Africa. The initiative advanced by CEGIEAF for almost 7 years now is strongly encouraged because its aim is to build capacities and thus provide people, who will otherwise not have them, the ability to contribute to relaying the awareness raising message. This information, or even capacity building message, also enables governments, which I presume to be of good faith, and public opinion in various African countries to understand the importance of optimising management. Natural resource management, I mean. The prices of these resources are not determined by us. As such, their exploitation can produce very harmful



Professor Isaac Tamba

collateral effects for any economy and nation. evidently, if we are not careful this is why a gathering like the one organised by CEGIEAF must help governments in increasing sensitization and strategic monitoring.

The Participants' Voice : What are the challenges related to the actions of these actors?

Professor Isaac Tamba : The main challenge is that of understanding the non-renewable nature of these resources. The second is that these resources themselves could have negative effects and we need to be conscious. The third challenge is that we have a development agenda and this agenda does not wait. It is wise that we seize the opportunity provided by our natural resource exploitation to foster our development agenda. We need to be aware that since we do not yet have the ability to exploit our resources ourselves, we need to be vigilant when negotiating contracts, with external partners and of clauses that would be detrimental to our interests.

The Participants' Voice : For some time now, a wind of mining code reform has been blowing across Francophone Sub-Saharan Africa. This is the case in Cameroon with the 2016 mining code, Senegal with the 2015 petroleum code, Burkina Faso with the 2015 mining code among other countries. How can all these legal reforms be explained?

Professor Isaac Tamba : These reforms seek adjustment with the times; adjustment with the socio-economic context in which we now live;

adjustment with the associated natural resource markets. A legal framework should not be static in time. Every legal framework is an expression of the needs, challenges and stakes of the moment. There comes a time when these stakes, challenges, etc. change and the legal framework will need to be revised to follow suit. This is the case of Cameroon, just like the other cases you cited.

The Participants' Voice : Are other reforms pending, in the economic domain, for example?

Professor Isaac Tamba : Oh yes! Franco-phone African countries, especially those in the CEMAC zone, are living an era of economic and financial programmes under the IMF, with the support of the institution's funds. Other partners also support them technically and financially including the World Bank, the European Union, the French Development Agency (AFD) or the African Development Bank. This new context makes a return to crisis management inevitable, especially given the poor market performance of crude oil, where prices have fallen by 2/3 over the last four years. Since these countries' state revenues come essentially from petroleum, it was normal that in the face of persistent disequilibrium in the development balance, the only economic policy option that could restore the balance of trade was the one that entailed our return, the return of CEMAC countries', to these programmes with the IMF. Therefore, the ongoing reforms are meant to restore macro-economic stability and ensure a balance of payment equilibrium.

The Participants' Voice : How optimistic are you regarding the capacity of these PETROLEUM, NATURAL GAS AND MINERAL reforms mentioned to "resolve the natural resource curse" which is very perceptible in Francophone Black Africa?

Professeur Isaac Tamba : Well, the IMF reforms are short term reforms. These are reforms made to cope with a crisis, to respond to a specific crisis situation which is the fall in commodity prices. The issue of the natural resource curse is more of a structural question. You will need to implement long term reforms which can spread over a whole generation. At

Interview

this level therefore, some reforms are being implemented, some initial reforms, in these various African countries. However, there is need for a general awareness so that together, we work to reverse the trend known as the natural resource curse. You have to understand that we cannot reverse these trends within three or four years. As I have said, these are reforms that can take time and concern almost all sectors of our various economies. It should start with education, civic education, and continue through the protection of public property and extend to the fight against corruption. Furthermore, we must obviously include best practices in economics which will need to be identified so that these natural resource curse trends in natural resource rich Francophone countries are reversed. As I have said, these reforms are indeed long term reforms.

The Participants' Voice : In one of your publications titled *CENTRAL AFRICA, THE WEALTH PARADOX: EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES, GOVERNANCE AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN CEMAC COUNTRIES (2007)*, you made since strong recommendations that could help resolve this painful paradox of wealth in Central Africa. Today, ten years later, do you have the impression that decision makers are listening to you?

Professor Isaac Tamba : Yes, more or less. I myself participate directly in the implementation of some of these recommendations. As I have said, ten years is a lot but not sufficient for this trend to be completely reversed. But, much better than the situation previously, officials, public opinion, civil society, are more conscious of the stakes and interest in reversing this terrible trend. However, the work has to continue. Again, ten years is a lot but not enough. We must continue. These reforms take time to implement.

The Participants' Voice : Regarding the multiplicity of natural resource governance institutions and the persistence of socio-political drag in African countries, would you say, that these countries will be able to attain the sustainable natural resource management objectives of the African Mining Vision?

Professor Isaac Tamba : Yes, of course! Yes, of course! We must never lose hope. You know when we are alive, we should remain optimistic. We have a mining vision that extends to 2063. As I keep saying everywhere I

go, there are national and community visions. We only have to hope that efforts are collectivised so that we attain the objectives set by the African Union by 2063. I think that there is no reason to lose hope. The task we face may be onerous and the results difficult to achieve. Yet, we have to remain confident and optimistic.

The Participants' Voice : The 2017 Natural Resource Governance Index appeared last June with some Francophone Black African countries featuring at the bottom of the ranking. How would you react to these results?

Professor Isaac Tamba : Well, I have not yet viewed this Resource Governance Index. I do not yet know it. May be, when I will read it, I will comment.

You say it was published in June, therefore less than one month ago for today. Maybe, when I will have read it, I can have an opinion on the issue.

The Participants' Voice : Who is responsible for the poor governance of extractive industries in Francophone Sub-Saharan Africa?

Professor Isaac Tamba : Everybody! Everybody! We are all responsible. This does not concern only a single party. From the old mother in the village, who closes her eyes to certain behaviours that are detrimental to the environment, to decision makers, through researchers, CSOs who sometimes allow themselves to be manipulated, often by being convinced by unconvincing words from those exploiting these resources. And, as I have said and you well know, these resources are not being exploited by us, but by foreigners. Let us take the case of the DRC where a contract with Chinese businessmen and the officials of this country provided for a given number of socio-economic and educational, health and sanitation infrastructures to be built. Upon evaluation today, the observation is that very few of these contractual obligations were met by the contractor.

The Participants' Voice : What concrete and sustainable solutions can be put in place to reverse the current trend?

Professor Isaac Tamba : Reforms! We have to continue reforming and hold firm; large scale reforms which involve all sectors, and every actor. Everyone has to be involved. This

is not the history of a single person. This is collective work. No one has the monopoly of patriotism. We all love our countries. We need to involve everyone because this mineral wealth belongs to the entire nation. It is therefore a task to be performed over the long haul, and collectively.

The Participants' Voice : What is your reading of the activism on natural resource management in Francophone Africa today and how will you evaluate the current procedure?

Professor Isaac Tamba : The question I ask myself is since yourself used the word (activism) if it is not a bit pejorative. What I mean is that you yourselves are conscious of the fact that these procedures will not achieve the desired results. Hence the expression "activism". Indeed, I myself keep asking myself questions about the results. I even think that the approach and methodology should change. Those working to raise awareness on this resource curse hypothesis should themselves bring hope. Because when you use the word "activism" you mean that there are things woony with the procedure. As such, I think that the procedure should be reviewed and the orientation given to this awareness raising work on extractive industries in Francophone Africa should be reviewed.

The Participants' Voice : Do you have a specific message for participants of the 2017 batch and those before them in the Excellence Centre?

Professor Isaac Tamba : I will simply ask of them to group themselves in a network to continue working to sensitize and raising awareness, so that lessons drawn from examples like those of Burkina Faso, on proper mineral exploitation, should contribute to improvements, for example in countries like Senegal and CAR. To this effect, it will be necessary for networks to be created, that people do not separate after training that everyone does not return and sit quietly in their own corner. Let us return but return and create a network. IT equipment now exists for us to continue to remain in contact. This awareness raising should be sustained in time.

That is the major recommendation I can make for now.

Infinite thanks from The Participants' Voice!



Analysis of Extractive Industry Governance in Francophone Sub-Saharan Africa in the light of NRGi's 2017 Natural Resource Governance Index



By Guy Lebrun AMBOMO, Cameroon – 6th Batch

In view of reporting on practices used by governments to regulate natural resource governance, NRGi, last June, developed a Resource Governance Index. This tool assessed the management of petroleum, gas and mineral resources in 81 countries including 12 in Francophone Sub-Saharan Africa: Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Niger, Mali, Congo, Guinea, Gabon, Madagascar, Chad, DR Congo and Mauritania. Within this exercise, 11 countries were evaluated based on the hydrocarbons subsector or the mining subsector. It is only the DRC which saw its entire extractive industry sector assessed.

The various rating categories for natural resource governance in the countries, as established by the Index are: "Well", "Satisfactory", "Insufficient", and "Lacking". To this effect, of the twelve Francophone Sub-Saharan countries assessed in the Index, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Niger and Mali obtained a general performance of between 59 and 45/100 corresponding to the rating "Insufficient". This rating means that natural resource governance needs to be improved, although there has been some progress. Congo, Guinea, Gabon, Madagascar, Chad and the DRC, with a score ranging from 30 to 40/100, fall under the group where extractive industry governance is "poor". Notwithstanding the implementation of minimal requirements for extractive industry management in these countries, the wealth from resource exploitation has only a marginal impact on the population. As for Mauritania, the last of the twelve countries, its governance has simply proven to be "lacking", since it had a general index score of less than 30/100. This means that almost no governance framework likely to ensure that extractive industry wealth benefits the citizens is in place.

In this assessment, a composite score made up of three subcomponents was considered. The subcomponents were value creation, income management and general conditions of governance.

The value creation subcomponent, it covers governance of the award of permits for extraction & prospection, production, protection of nature, state revenue collection and state corporations. In this category, only Burkina Faso and Cote d'Ivoire proved to have a satisfactory management in place, although even this still needs to be improved. Cameroon, Niger, Mali, Congo, Guinea and the DRC all had

insufficient management systems that necessitate improvements. Gabon, Madagascar, Chad and Mauritania all performed poorly.

The second sub-component on resource management, in turn, includes national budgeting, infra-national sharing of incomes from natural resources and sovereign funds. Here, Cote d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Niger and Mali distinguished themselves as being the best students in the sub-region by scoring a satisfactory rating. In Burkina Faso and Gabon, management of revenue from the extractive industry sector remains unsatisfactory. Congo, Madagascar, Chad and the DR Congo manage their incomes poorly. As for Guinea and Madagascar, their scores were the worst in income management, as a result of their defective management.

The third and last subcomponent, general governance conditions, saw Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire and Niger, making the best scores although their performances still remain insufficient. Cameroon, Mali, Guinea, Gabon, Madagascar and Mauritania, on their part, have proven to have a very low score in terms of general governance. In Congo, Chad and the DRC, governance is simply wanting and the countries came last with scores of 29, 19 and 12/100 respectively.

Another item evaluated by the Index is the existence of a legal framework to supervise natural resource governance, and the implementation of such a framework. This is because, as the Index recalls, good governance also signifies the application of the laws passed for the purpose. However, countries in Francophone Sub-Saharan Africa, with their low levels of natural resource governance, were characterized by low levels of application of their own legal frameworks.

The Index continued by reviewing the performance of corruption control in these countries as applies to natural resource governance. Results from this evaluation showed that, for most countries in Francophone Sub-Saharan Africa, this control is poor or even lacking. Transparency International's 2016 Corruption Perception Index is sufficiently telling in this regard.

As concerns the administration of natural resources, the Index identified two governance institutions: state corporations and sovereign funds. Regarding state corporations, the secular arm of the state in natural resource governance, the evaluation of the twelve countries mentioned above showed that Burkina Faso and Mali do not have any state corporations. Furthermore, there is new category of country which has state corporations but which fails to communicate their turnover. As such, it is difficult to paint a clear picture of management of incomes from mineral extraction in these two countries. Cote d'Ivoire's Société Nationale Pétrolière is the only, among state corporations in the ten countries reviewed, to have a satisfactory management method.

As for sovereign funds to respond to the

need for intergenerational equity, it should be said that for the twelve countries assessed, only Gabon and Chad have sovereign funds although their management is wanting. For the ten other target countries on the other hand, since natural resources are limited, when their time comes, future generations will have no guarantee of any benefits from the resources their countries would have exploited for decades.

The Index also interested itself in Transparency and Civic Space, which are fundamental tools for government accountability to citizens. As regards transparency, the Index measured the significance and quality of information published on the main aspects of the general natural resource management policy. Three types of publications proved to be of particular importance: payments to governments, issues of real ownership and, contracts between governments and business entities. For Francophone countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, transparency remains a major challenge and as such, needs to be improved, despite the little progress noted, especially admission to the EITI.

Civic Space on its part refers to the freedom and ability of citizens to use the published documents as a basis to require for accountability from government. And as can be seen from the Index, the performance of the target countries was low in terms of expression and accountability, and needs to be improved. This is because the population is not sufficiently trained in technical aspects of extractive industries. However, efforts by CSOs should be highlighted since they can be credited for some activity such as building of their own capacities and those of the local population on issues regarding the extractive sector.

Country	Value Creation	Income Management	General Governance	Corruption Control	Civic Space
Burkina Faso	Well	Well	Well	Well	Well
Cote d'Ivoire	Well	Well	Well	Well	Well
Cameroon	Insufficient	Insufficient	Insufficient	Insufficient	Insufficient
Niger	Insufficient	Insufficient	Insufficient	Insufficient	Insufficient
Mali	Insufficient	Insufficient	Insufficient	Insufficient	Insufficient
Congo	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor
Guinea	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor
Gabon	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor
Madagascar	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor
Chad	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor
DR Congo	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor
Mauritania	Lacking	Lacking	Lacking	Lacking	Lacking

Because natural resource management remains a major challenge for most countries, the 2017 NRGi Index, concludes with a few recommendations that can reverse the trend. These recommendations, which apply for countries reviewed, including the francophone Sub-Saharan countries cited above, include application of legislation, continuing transparency, strengthening governance in public administrations, protecting civil space, fighting against corruption, reinforcing the global natural resource governance framework and making use of statistics to implement necessary reforms.

Cameroon : Stroll in the meander of governance and transparency in the extractive sector

By DIALO Mohamadou Cameroon 5th batch



The notion of governance and transparency in the extractive sector as stipulated in articles 141 to 145 of the new mining code promulgated on 14 December 2016 by the State of Cameroon has left some doubts in spite of the underlying interest. If the Kimberly process or the EITI can be considered as solid handrail that outline the requirements of the title holder, the difficulty in access and the inexistence of an official journal is a major obstacle. In the field, the reality ends up twisting the neck of every good intention. In the Adamawa and East regions of Cameroon, exploiters with foreign nationalities use as subcontractors the permits and titles exclusively destined according to the legislation, to nationals of Cameroon. This is also valid for artisanal and semi-artisanal exploitation.

With regards to industrial exploitation, the administrative documents presented by the investors in view of obtaining a permit. Show presumed borrowed names or fictive shareholders. In some cases, incriminating enterprises are created or they reside in less recommended States when it is not simple about well-known fiscal paradises.

On the other hand, in the eyes of national public opinion, most of the instruments for promoting governance have not yet shown proof of efficiency. Have the National Governance Programme, the National Agency for Financial Investigation or the National Anti-corruption Commission (CONAC) and other existing structures for the fight against corruption brought adequate answers to the tricky equation of bad governance? Nothing is sure. Above all, the inapplicability of article 66 of the 18 January 1996 Constitution is not by nature to facilitate the promotion of governance.

However, the mining sector constitutes a universe. To be convinced, it is enough to interrogate the threshold of the materiality used to compile the EITI report. With regards to the situation evoked above, relative to the importance of application of article 66, the implementation of articles 237 and sometimes the mining code.

Even ineffective, even illusive if remarkable efforts had been made and numerous sacrifices led. To progress in governance we an rejoice today much is still to be done. As of now, civil society organisations alongside wrions organisations, lawyers and the Ministry of Culture illustrate a lifebelt capable to make lines shake. Though deprived of means, they are at locht willing. Again, they have to dust off the global environment where this good will be deployed daily; for some flaw even if not in ireate are still contagious.



DRC, creation of a platform for CSOs operating in the mining sector (POM)



By Cyrille KABAMBA,
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WHAT IS THE POM

The Plateforme des Organisations de la société civile intervenant dans le secteur minier (POM) is a network presently of 22 NGOs essentially based in the Katanga Region that corresponds to the territory of the former Katanga Province of the Democratic Republic of Congo, that has today been split, following the recent constitutional change, into 4 provinces: Haut-Katanga, Lualaba, Haut Lomami and Tanganyika. As part of the legal reforms and transparency support project in the DRC, which the country is implementing with the technical and financial support of NRGI, the POM carried out two major studies over the last quarter of 2016.

1. STUDY ON CASES OF NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE 2002 MINING CODE APPLICABLE IN THE D.R. OF CONGO

The aim of this study was to monitor the application of Law No. 007/2002 of 11 July to establish a Mining Code, which is in force in the Democratic Republic of Congo, especially on mining companies and state organs, and present decision makers a report on the shortcomings of the mining code or any other items supporting the POM's position in favour of a revision of the mining code in question.

The Mining Code, which was promulgated in 2002, is presently under revision and a draft was deposited in Parliament in March 2015 by the Ministry of Mines. After a recess of more than one year, the process of revising the Mining Code restarted in Parliament this June 2017.

Regardless reports by parliamentary

missions, civil society organisations, both national and international, and international financial institutions interested in the question of improving some provisions of the 2002 Mining Code, the revision process of this code, although participatory, was unfortunately not preceded by a systematic evaluation of the extent to which its main provisions were applied in the mining sector.

The POM considers that despite this initial shortcoming, it is not too late to improve the existing draft within the findings of the study.

It shall focus on some aspects directly linked to local community lives including artisanal mining, social responsibilities of mining companies as well as distribution of income from the mining sector as well as its taxation.

Mining sector reports and studies reveal several consequences of the failure to apply or the incorrect application of the 2002 Mining Code. By analysing the consultation, relocation, compensation practices in a sample of ten (10) companies of different origins and sizes, POM researchers found three types of behaviours adopted by mining firms in the face of the legal requirements on these three issues: 10 % of mining firms respect the Mining Code by directly consulting the local communities affected by their mining projects;

- 40 % of mining companies do not directly consult local companies. They deal with local and political/administrative authorities;
- 50 % of mining firms do not respect the 2002 Mining Code on issues of local community consultation.

With regard to the contribution of mining companies towards the development of local communities, this report showed that all firms operating in the south of the former Katanga Province implement constructive actions for the benefit of the local communities in their areas of operation. However, very few among them implement these development activities in line with

the Mining Code, especially, by taking the priorities agreed mutually with the local communities into account and ensuring sustainability in their actions.

As concerns the sharing of benefits from mining revenues and taxation, the study showed that the DRC Government does not respect its legislation with regard to retrocession of royalties. The Provincial government of the former Katanga province also did not respect the law on retrocession of the share of the mining royalties it received from the central government to the ETDs. Regarding the payment of taxes, the study interested itself in the legal provisions obliging mining firms to repatriate 40% of their export incomes as well as those on payment on the Profits Tax. The study showed that it is difficult for third parties to access information on the repatriation of mineral extraction revenue to the DRC and that some provisions on the Mining Code and practices rob the State of Congo of a significant amount of income. These mechanisms find fertile ground in the opaque nature of transactions.

2. SITUATION OF THE PUBLICATION OF MINING CONTRACTS IN THE DRC

To meet the challenge of improving governance in the mining sector the active involvement of all stakeholders is indispensable, including government, mining firms and civil society. However, it is the government's responsibility to play the leadership role. In the case of the DRC, some progress has undeniably been made as of date, including the Prime Minister's decree making it obligatory to publish all natural resource exploitation contracts within 60 days, in addition to the country's admission to the EITI process which encourages countries to publish extractive industry contracts. It is the responsibility of the Congolese Ministry of Mines to publish these mining contracts. This has been effective since some years ago now, mining contracts are published on a website designed to this effect.

Our research consisted in verifying if mining contracts on the site were

published integrally as the officials often assert when interviewed on the issue. Based on a sample of 47 mining firms, our research enabled us to identify 140 contracts, annexes and addenda signed with 37 firms, that were not published on the website. This thus enabled us to conclude that as of now, the publication of contracts on the mines ministry's website is incomplete.

Furthermore, information on this website raises several issues, including the order of publication of contracts, the structure of tabs, the lack of content for certain contracts, etc.

As such, the POM proposes that, besides the integral and total publication of contracts, the structure of the website should be improved notably by improving accessibility, referencing, and all other subjects considered in the critique made towards the improvement of the "Contracts" tab for it to be more accessible to every ordinary citizen. The publication of all contracts will not only ease the presentation of EITI reports, which could in this case, simply refer readers to the register on the Ministry of Mines' updated website. It will also serve as a strong signal of the country's transparency in the management of the extractive industries sector in general and mining in particular.

These are the preconditions that will enable the country to propose, where necessary, modalities for the revision of some opaque contracts in view of correcting imbalances observed in natural resource exploitation in the country through actions that enable monitoring of operation obligations. This will help master us the content of contracts; examine the impacts these contracts have on sustainable development and the adjustment of state corporations, in addition to providing basic information on the physical persons who own these mining firms in the DRC in line with the new EITI norm applicable.



Our achievements

Activities of former participants after the training

Better understanding the stakes and consequences of extractive industry production in the CEMAC zone for better awareness.

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the Centre d'Etudes et de Formation pour le
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Former student of the summer course on ex-
tractive industries governance in Franco-
phone Africa, 2016 batch

1. Article : "Mining CEMAC: Dependence that undermines the economy of the Community of states." [Www.zambakari.org/africa/1/mining-cemac-dependence-that-undermines](http://www.zambakari.org/africa/1/mining-cemac-dependence-that-undermines) (The Zambakari advisory)
Key issue: CEMAC countries rely heavily on the exploitation of Extractive Industries for their respective development. Does heavy reliance on the exploitation of raw materials suffice to sustain growth?
2. Article : "Extractive Industries governance in Francophone Africa: Subject of the 6th UCAC Summer School". (Chad and Culture, No. 350, 2016/10 - pp. 20-21.
3. Chapter of a book: *"Justice, democracy, natural re-*

sources". In Hermann-Habib Kibangou: Paulin Poucouta, The service of the word of God, Interviews. Abidjan, Paulines, 2016, p. 73-85.

In the specific case of Congo, it is a rigorous analysis of the exploitation mechanisms of the populations by the oil companies and the numerous local agents (...) However, oil is not the only cause of miseries and injustices. We must think of other wealth. Above all, it is necessary to stigmatise bad governance and finally the selfishness and greed that plaque hearts and structures. (Op. Cit., P.75).

4. Activity : Study of the factors that block the access of women and young people to the labour market. Our study took place from May to July 2016 in some cities of Chad (Sarh, Moundou, Abéché, Mongo); then from July 2016 to January 2017, in the city of N'Djaména. On 21 June 2017, a workshop

was organised by CEFOD on the results of the study. ([Http://www.bbc.com/afrique/region-40370432](http://www.bbc.com/afrique/region-40370432)).

Problem statement : Better understanding the stakes and consequences of extractive industry production in the CEMAC zone for better awareness. Make my modest contribution to the problem raised.

Results : (1 and 2): with a publication of more than 1000 copies, Chad & Culture disseminated the message. (3) Discussion on the management of natural resources. (4): the message is disseminated on social media, Chadian (RNT) and international (BBC) channels.

Personal feeling : Content. Better informed on the subject



Our achievements

Complaint of the local populations of the Doba oil project

By **Dr Moutedé-Madji Vincent**,

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*Former student of the summer course on the
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phone Africa, 2015 batch*

Brief summary of the activity :

The GRAMP / TC and the Chadian civil society organisations, namely the Commission Permanente pétrole Locale de Moundou (CPPL), la Commission Permanente Pétrole N'Djamena (CPPN), le Réseau de Suivi des Activités liées au Pétrole du Moyen Chari (RESAP/MC), le Réseau des Organisations de la Société Civile du Logone Oriental (ROSOC), l'Entente des Populations de la Zone Pétrolière (EPOZOP) and Association pour le Développement et la Défense des Intérêts du Canton Miandoum (ADICAM), introduced a complaint to the OAC concerning the Chad-Cameroon pipeline project, on behalf of several local authorities and communities along the Doba oil basin of the Komé, Béro, Miandoum and Miladi cantons; financed by several financial and banking institutions and co-financed by the IFC for up to US \$ 100

million and realised by the US-Malaysian Consortium (Esso, Chevron and Petronas). The file submitted to OAC comprises 150 complaints, 25 of which are community-based and 125 individual. These highlight several grievances formulated by the populations and the communities themselves. The complainants' main complaints concern: (i) land pressure and the loss of sustainable livelihoods in the project area; (ii) social impacts individual and community with unrecovered damage; (iii) cumulative and irreversible environmental impacts; (iv) fails for non-existent mechanisms for supervision, monitoring and control of environmental and social aspects; (v) the exacerbation of poverty in Chad in general and particularly in the project area, etc.

Results : After more than three years of negotiation with Exxon Mobil, an agreement was signed on 16 January 2016 in N'Djamena between Exxon Mobil and the NGOs, represented by

GRAMP / TC. The agreement foresees, among other things, the construction of community infrastructure in the four cantons, the financing of local development plans, the compensation of populations affected by the impact of light on plants (already effective), and especially the establishment of a NGO platform -Oil company to assist not only the implementation of the agreement but also to manage in the future the environmental and social impacts of the project.

Problem statement : The follow-up of the complaint of the border populations on the Doba oil project is the main project we selected after the training. Our motivation is not only to report to CEGIEAF on the continuation of our project, but also and above all to share our successes and our experience in this matter with others.

Personal feeling : A sense of joy and satisfaction, even if all the queries did not have a favourable outcome.

