A Study to Enhancing Transparency & Accountability in the Management of Health Related Issues in the Extractive Industries in Southern Africa


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A Study to Enhancing Transparency and Accountability in the Management of
HEALTH RELATED ISSUES
in the Extractive Industries in Southern Africa

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Executive Summary

The study specifically sought to identify institutions, mechanisms and tools that are supporting health benefits of extractive industries. It emphasized on defining how communities affected by the industry are involved in the accountability, transparency, monitoring and evaluation. Main objectives of the study include:

- To identify and analyze tools/mechanisms being used in the region to monitor the health impact of extractive industries.
- To identify organizations that directly or indirectly involved in the monitoring of health issues in the mining industries.
- To propose areas for action and further research in an effort to understand the extent to which mining activities impact on the health of workers and communities.

Methods

This work was done in five selected Southern African countries namely, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Namibia, Mozambique and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The methodology consisted of three main techniques which were:

- A desk review of literature on extractive industries in the selected countries particularly on the use of social accountability as a way of increasing accountability of extractive industries on health related issues.
- Key informant interviews using two main types of structured questionnaires i.e. for organisations working directly with affected communities and those working at national policy level.

Findings

This study found evidence in favor of the huge need in Southern Africa to educate communities and governments on the immense benefits of enhancing transparency and accountability in their extractive industries. The study also found evidence of the negative effects of extractive industries which systematically left communities much worse off economically and socially than before the exploration and processing.

No evidence pointing to a sustained organized way of ensuring that human and environmental damage from mining and other extractive industries was found. There was no evidence that ensured that benefits of extractive industries were maximized, accruing to the workers and their families, to the surrounding communities or to national development. Instead, the evidence continued to point only to efforts in favor of ensuring that business met its objectives of realizing maximal profit from these activities at the expense of health and development of communities. Through the work of the Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa (OSISA) a number of organizations had received capacitation to raise community awareness on the negative impacts of extractive industries while pressuring corporate and governments to improve transparency and accountability on mining and extractive industries. There remains a relatively limited improvement in the governance and capacity for tracking and monitoring the corporates by the government in all countries studied, except in Zambia where “Publish What You Pay” has been operational for years. The Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) has been regularly convened and made key decisions which were taken up by the Zambian government.
Although all the countries in the study have legislation that governs the exploration, extraction, environmental audits and impact assessments, there seemed to be fragmentation and no consistent mechanism of monitoring or of ensuring accountability by the corporates involved in the extractive industries.

**Conclusion**

The organizations involved in this work and contact persons are available and there are clear mechanisms of identifying the affected communities, tools to train them and to allow them to monitor and report on positive and negative activities that may harm their health. The study found evidence in support of coordination frameworks for these organizations and their interactions with both government and industry so that community grievances are addressed in Zambia and Mozambique.

This is the beginning of a vital and sustainable process which was stimulated outside government and the mining corporate but requires their cooperation. However, in Zimbabwe, the work has just started and there is need that a strategy be quickly applied to ensure that the prevailing situation does not result in further community impoverishment.

Governments in the countries studied did not play an active role in ensuring that they collect and utilize all benefits accruing to them from the extractive industries effectively and equitably and account to the nation. Improvements in this will not only benefit their national revenue collection and proper use at the local level through relevant policy and legislation but it will also better equip them to plan for and realize national development from their mineral assets. During the time of the study, there were reports that billions of US$ from diamond mining in Zimbabwe could not be accounted for. Meanwhile, the country had massive social, economic and health challenges which could have benefitted from that revenue. There had been a data base of mining revenues and investor information in Mozambique which had ceased at change of government. Through the work of Caritas and the JCTR, the Zambian government had been more forthcoming with information and transparency was much better than in Zimbabwe, Namibia, the DRC and Mozambique.

Governments are therefore urged to review and harmonize their current laws that govern mining and extractive industries and put in place mechanisms to monitor productivity. It is government’s responsibility to coordinate the mining business, NGOs, academia, government agencies, and develop frameworks for corporate social responsibility.

It is apparent that the ground-breaking work by OSISA through its Southern African Resource Watch has already made an impressionable footprint in the region, both from the community and government side. The appropriateness of OSISA’s thrust of initiating and supporting programmes working towards open society ideals in order to address the deeper problems - focusing on changing underlying policy, legislation and practice was noted. OSISA works differently in each of these countries according to local conditions and challenges each country face.
List of Acronyms

AIDS  Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AMHI  Accountability and Monitoring in Health Initiative
AMV  Africa Mining Vision
CBO  Community Based Organization
CSO  Civil Service Organization
CSR  Corporate Social Responsibility
CWGH  Community Working Group on Health
DRC  Democratic Republic of Congo
EIA  Environmental Impact Assessment
EITI  Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
EMA  Environmental Management Agency
FDI  Foreign Direct Investment
GDP  Gross Domestic Product
HIA  Health Impact Assessment
HIV  Human Immunodeficiency Syndrome
JCTR  Jesuit Center for Theological Reflection
MDG  Millennium Development Goal
MSG  Multi-Stakeholder Group
NGO  Non-Governmental Organization
OSF  Open Society Foundation
OSISA  Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa
RAP  Resettlement Action Plan
SARW  Southern African Resource Watch
SDG  Sustainable Development Goal
SDH  Social Determinants of Health
STI  Sexually Transmitted Infections
UN  United Nations
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Disclaimer: The views expressed in this paper are those of the authors and may not be attributed to OSISA.
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Explanation of Terms (adapted from EITI)

Accountability: The obligation of an individual or organization to account for its activities, to accept responsibility for them and to disclose the results in an open manner.

Artisanal mining: Mining activity carried out by persons or groups not employed by a mining company, but working independently, using their own resources.

Barter: An agreement between an extractive company and the government where the company uses non-monetary exchange (usually infrastructure) for a country’s natural resources. The resources involved may include exploration or production rights for oil, gas, minerals and other elements such as access to land, energy and water resources. The infrastructure projects may include railways, roads, ports, power plants, schools and hospitals. These agreements are also called: “infrastructure provisions”, “barter agreements”, and “minerals for infrastructure” deals.

Candidate country: A country that has fully, and to the satisfaction of the EITI Board, completed the four sign-up steps set out in the EITI Standard. When the EITI Board admits an EITI candidate, it establishes deadlines for publishing the first EITI report which must be published within 18 months and Validation must commence within two and a half years.

Civil society organization: Non-governmental organizations such as trade unions, issue-based coalitions, faith-based organizations, indigenous people’s movements, the media, think tanks and foundations.

Compliant country: A country is designated as Compliant when the EITI Board considers that it has met all of the EITI requirements. Compliant countries must undergo Validation every three years or upon the request from the EITI Board. Compliance with the EITI Requirements does not necessarily mean that a country’s extractive sector is fully transparent, but that there are satisfactory levels of disclosure and openness in the management of the natural resources, as well as a functioning process to oversee and improve disclosure.

Extractive industries value chain: The steps from the extraction of natural resources, to their processing and sale, all the way through to the ultimate use of the revenues.

Export duties: Duty tax applied to the export of products. Oil and gas are usually exempt from export duties. Extractive industries: Usually refers to the oil, gas and mining industries.

Good governance: In international development literature this describes how public institutions conduct public affairs and manage public resources in sound ways.

Import duties: Duty tax applied to the import of products. Oil and gas are usually exempt from import duties. In-kind payments: Payments made to a government (e.g. royalty) in the form of the actual commodity (oil, gas, or minerals) instead of cash.

Material payments: Important or relevant revenue streams. The EITI requires that all material benefit streams be published. It is typically the responsibility of the national multi-stakeholder group to decide how to define material in quantitative or qualitative terms.
Minerals: Can include, but not limited to: bronze, coal, copper, diamonds, gold, iron ore, silver, uranium and zinc.

Multi-stakeholder group: A group made up of government, company, and civil society representatives that oversee the EITI implementation in a country. The MSG develops country work plan, produces the EITI report, and ensures public debate.

Royalty: Refers specifically to the individual methods by which money comes into a company, organization and/or government. For example, tax is a revenue stream, and bonus is a different revenue stream.

Small-scale mining: Mining activity carried out by persons or groups not employed by a mining company, but rather by working independently, using their own resources. This differs from artisanal mining in that a small scale mining operation could have employees.

Social expenditure: Contributions made by extractive companies to regional or local governments, communities, NGOs or other third parties in the areas where they operate. These contributions are in addition to taxes levied by central, regional and local governments. Social expenditures can take multiple forms, and may involve cash payments such as donations, grants or other types of cash transfers, the transfer of assets such as the construction of roads or schools, or the provision of services like training and health care. In some cases, these social expenditures are based on legal or contractual obligations. In other cases, companies make voluntary social contributions. These transactions can also be called “corporate social responsibility”, “social payments”, or “social investments”.

Value added tax: A tax applied to each stage of the manufacture and sale of a product or service. The rules for a VAT system are specified at country level and differ between countries. Typically, the VAT that the company pays on goods can be offset against any VAT it charges on the sale of goods or the provision of services. The difference is paid to (or received from) the government. Export of oil and gas is usually exempt from VAT.
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The health impact of extractive industries’ activities, especially minerals mining and oil/gas drilling, has generated growing concern across the globe and raised important questions about the social, political and governance forces at play and structures underpinning these activities. Mining and drilling are necessary to support the global economy, however there are important counter arguments about how extractive industry activities could be better regulated, contained, or even eliminated for the resource-rich countries to derive socio-economic benefits and reduced negative human and environmental health effects.

The weak governance and oversight role by the governments and governing bodies, especially in Africa, have compromised the revenue streams and kept the benefits of these high income generating activities out of the reach of their national budgets. If anything, the funds from these activities immensely benefit the economies of the corporates’ home countries while impoverishing the source countries and leaving trails of environmental and health disasters. It is essential that issues of oversight and enforcement of health protections be high on the national agendas of the African governments as it has been amply demonstrated that the economic benefits do not match the negative environmental, health and social impacts of extractive industries. As they plan on achieving the launched Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and plan on specific programmes, there has to be a realization of the strong linkage of health to national development which is articulated in the SDGs in more ways than ever before.

Sustainability requires the harnessing of domestic resources as much as possible while the universal health coverage aspirations cement this requirement as no country can achieve this using resources from elsewhere. The role and voice of communities affected by extractive industries at the decision-making table is long overdue. Their involvement go a long way in ensuring relevance of both the interventions targeted at improving their health and appropriate use of social expenditures by the mining corporates.

To this end, there needs to be alignment between social investment activities and national and local health strategic plans. However, the current scenario in most Southern African countries is that planning for health is inward looking to government budgetary allocation and what health donors complement. It rarely takes into consideration what other funds accrue from such high value industries as the extractives. If at all health officials get involved, it may be at local level and the funding is not predictable and therefore not incorporated into the tactical planning. Meanwhile, the health impacts of the industry are usually not fully appreciated at local level where there are no health experts.
2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 Transparency and Accountability in the Extractive industries

In the late 1990s, Jeffrey Sachs\(^1\), Joseph Stiglitz\(^2\), Terry Lynn Karl\(^3\) and Paul Collier\(^4\) described the resource curse and detailed how the huge potential benefits of oil, gas and mining were not being realized. Instead, they were associated with increased poverty, conflict and corruption in the resource rich countries. Other common effects were around the capturing of the revenues by elites, the stunting of the development of tax systems to capture revenue from non-extractive sectors as well as exacerbated regional and community tensions. These writings outlined the complexities of the governance of extractive resources from bidding, exploration, licenses, contracts, operations, revenues, supply chains, local content, transit, services, allocations and spending. They noted environmental, social and political concerns and exposed them for possible solutions. In response to these and other concerns came the extractive industries transparency initiative.

Globally, EITI was developed from a vague initiative around 2002\(^5\) to a multi-country multi-stakeholder forum, to a global rules-based transparency standard and towards an accountability process with minimum requirements. The EITI is about making sure that citizens have access to reliable and useful information about how much their governments are getting from the exploitation of oil, gas and mineral resources. To achieve this, EITI implementation has two core components.\(^6\)

- **Transparency**: oil, gas and mining companies disclose their payments to the government and the government discloses its receipts. The figures are reconciled by an independent administrator and published in annual EITI Reports alongside contextual and other information about the extractive sector.

- **Accountability**: a multi-stakeholder group (MSG) with representatives from government, companies and civil society is established to oversee the process and communicate the findings of the EITI Report and promote the integration of EITI into broader reform efforts in that country.

On the regional plateau, the Africa Mining Vision (AMV) is a pathway formulated by African nations themselves and puts the continent’s long-term and broad development objectives at the heart of all policy-making concerned with mineral extraction. The AMV sets out how mining can be used to drive continental development.

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\(^1\)TL Karl, The Paradox of Plenty (1997).
\(^3\)TL Karl, The Paradox of Plenty (1997).
\(^5\)http://myanmareiti.org/content/history-eiti
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Adopted by African Union (AU) Heads of State in February 2009, it has become the framework for developing mineral resources on the continent. It is being used by many African countries to reform their own mineral policies, legal and regulatory frameworks and by regional economic communities to harmonize their mineral policy strategies.

2.2 The study to Enhance Transparency and Accountability in The Management of Health Related Issues in the Extractive Industries

The study to, ‘Enhance Transparency And Accountability In The Management Of Health Related Issues In The Extractive Industries’ sought to identify institutions, mechanisms and tools that are supporting health benefits of extractive industries, as far as enhancing transparency and accountability in the management of health related issues. Emphasis was placed on defining how communities affected by the industry are involved in the accountability, transparency, monitoring and evaluation of extractive industries. There is a consensus that dealing effectively with health issues in the extractive industries requires corporates that are transparent and accountable. There are multiple pathways of interaction between the extractive industry and health which implicate the need for efforts to ensure greater accountability and oversight. These include but not limited to the effect of the extractive industry on the health of surrounding communities, people employed and direct investment by extractive companies in health infrastructure and services for the communities in which they operate. Other important interaction paths maybe achieved through corporate social responsibility programs and the use of revenue generated by governments from extractive industries to finance health services for the nation, particularly for those negatively affected by extractive activities.

2.3 The Open Society Initiative in Southern Africa (OSISA)

OSISA in its commitment to deepening democracy, protecting human rights and enhancing good governance in the region has worked through SARW and with organizations in several African countries to promote accountability and transparency in extractive industries. In their vision, they have in the last few years embarked on ground breaking work on enhancing transparency and accountability of extractive industries in the resource rich but economically deprived African countries. Their vision is “to promote and sustain ideals, values, institutions and practices of open society, with the aim of establishing vibrant and tolerant southern African democracies in which people free from material deprivation, understand their rights and responsibilities and participate actively in all spheres of life.”

This report includes the work done in evaluating the extent to which the Southern African region has benefitted from the support by OSISA in deriving benefit from their natural resources.

2.4 The Community Working Group on Health (CWGH) (www.cwgh.co.zw)

The CWGH is a network of civic, community-based organizations that aim to collectively enhance community participation in health in Zimbabwe and the region by strengthening the social accountability monitoring mechanisms. It engages policy-makers through the Parliamentary Portfolio Committees on Health for advocacy purposes. In this project, the CWGH and the consultant conducted a review of the use of health, social and environmental accountability approaches and monitoring tools to assess the extent to which health-related accountability in the governance of extractive industries is practiced in selected Southern African countries. CWGH staff members were involved in the implementation of this project with varying levels of effort. The Executive Director, who has vast experience of over 15 years in civil society work at national, regional and international level, had the oversight role in the project while also directly supervising the project. He provided the link with the CWGH governance structures and national policy platforms and processes, within and outside Zimbabwe. He was also the point person for communications with OSISA, while the Gender and Health officer was the lead person for the work, having led the Public and Social Accountability work supported by Open Society Foundation (OSF) through OSISA.
3.0 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Mining as an industry brings massive benefits to the corporates involved and sometimes the country as in the case of the development of large urban settlements like Copper Belt in Zambia and Hwange Colliery in Zimbabwe. According to the international labor organization (ILO) estimates of 2010, more than 100 million people throughout the developing world depended directly or indirectly mining for their livelihood. However, because of the nature of work involved mining pollutes, causes ill-health, destroys land and displaces people, among a myriad of identified challenges. Furthermore, evidence points to the fact that most corporates minimize benefits to countries, workforce and communities using various evasive methods and have largely got away with it due to lack of awareness, the weak governance and technical capacities within the developing countries.

For many African countries, weak institutions and governance systems create a situation where there are no mechanisms to ensure that extractive industries do not adversely affect the local communities and workers. As a result, the extractive industries in Southern Africa have generated a history of harmful environmental, social and negative health impacts on local communities. Mining has been characterized by poor working conditions that expose workers to immediate and long-term health problems such as airborne, water associated illnesses, hearing problems, TB, silicosis as well as HIV and AIDS. In addition, the extractive industries contribute directly and/or indirectly to displacement of communities and the attendant human rights violations. The challenge has always been how to mitigate these negative impacts of mining on the workforce and surrounding communities.
4.0 OBJECTIVES AND METHODS OF THE STUDY

There is need to build a more active role for stakeholders in health and to incorporate the power of people (and social groups) to make choices over health inputs and their capacity to use these choices to enhance transparency and accountability in the management of health-related issues in extractive industries. To do this requires a clearer assessment of the enabling environment in Southern African countries for the use of civil society-led monitoring for accountability in health approaches to promote the advancement of the health and rights of local communities through better governance of the extractive industry. This involves the role of governments, the forms and levels of community participation and of how governance systems distribute power and authority over the resources and benefits from extractive industries.

Therefore a multi-country research study totaling five countries was done whereby visits and interviews were conducted with officers that were available on the day of interview. A total of eighteen key informants representing 16 identified organizations out of a possible 18 were interviewed using a structured questionnaire. From three organizations in Zambia, six respondents were interviewed in Lusaka and in Zimbabwe 8 respondents from seven organizations situated in and around Harare participated. Three Zimbabwean organizations declined participation while the response from the Mine Workers Union of Namibia was never obtained. The questionnaire was adjusted to suit respondents in the academia, NGO, government and individuals. From the responses a number of themes were derived.

The desk review and situational analysis was conducted by the consultant and three field assistants. After mapping of key organizations involved in community monitoring per country visited key informant interviews using a structured questionnaire for each identified institution were conducted during the period July 2015 to July 2016 in Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Namibia. A planned validation meeting which had been planned for Zimbabwe could not be convened as there was reluctance to participate in the survey. However after the interview with the Centre for Natural Resource Governance (CNRG), there has been strong recommendation to convene the validation.

Objectives:

1. To identify and analyze tools/mechanisms that is used in the region to monitor the environment and the health impact of extractive industries.
2. To identify organizations that are directly or indirectly involved in the monitoring of health issues in the mining industries.
3. To propose areas for action and further research in an effort to understand the extent to which mining activities impact on the health of workers and communities.
4.1 **Indicators of Success**

The overall goal of the review work was to create space for community participation in extractive industries in the 5 countries:

4.1.1 To review key issues relating to health and extractive industry that have potential to be addressed using monitoring for accountability approaches identified and documented

4.1.2 To identify key partner organizations for community monitoring at community level in the countries

4.1.3 Lay the foundation for a growing interest and urgency at community level in demanding accountability in the health of affected communities from extractive companies

4.2 **Sustainability**

To ensure sustainability, the project primed community-based social accountability tools as an area of emphasis. Besides getting a sense of the intersection between health and accountability in the extractives sector, the project also identified existing tools and approaches for use by local communities for monitoring purposes beyond the lifespan of the project. The aim was to identify, and where absent, recommend existing tools and approaches for use by local communities for monitoring purposes beyond the lifespan of the project to balance the economic, environmental and health benefits of extractive industries.
5.0 DETAILED STUDY FINDINGS

It was important from the outset of the study to look at the legislative frameworks and arrangements around mining and extractive industries in order to lay the foundation for a fair criticism of how the corporates, workers, communities and various authorities have interacted in the past and how they should for mutual benefits. There were more similarities than differences in the legal frameworks governing mining and extractives across the five countries studied. The governance frameworks and a number of aspects of administration of the mining industry largely did not differentiate between large, medium and small scale mining and extractive industries; neither did they articulate issues at community level, nor comprehensively address the health impacts of extractive industries. However in Zambia and Mozambique where NGOs have trained communities on accountability and transparency, there were evident differences.

Table 1 below shows a few of the pieces of legislation that were said to govern mining operations in the studied countries. It was however noted through the key informant interviews that the frameworks were in place, detailing the obligations of holders of mining locations, but were poorly enforced and sometimes not harmonized with other complimentary laws and policies protecting human health, the environment and development. Community consultation is also not specifically covered in these laws rather some mining commissioners encourage companies to at least talk to people in the community before they start operating. The study did not go into the details of legislative frameworks in the countries as this was beyond the scope of our study. It however notes the importance of delving into this to understand why the African governments are not realizing full potential of their resources, and in the instances that they do, the benefits do not accrue to the country’s full citizenry.

Table 1 Sample Laws and Policies Governing Mining and Extractive Industries in the study countries

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<th>ZIMBABWE</th>
<th>NAMIBIA</th>
<th>ZAMBA</th>
<th>MOZAMBIQUE</th>
<th>THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO</th>
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1Namibia’s New Frontiers: Transparency and Accountability in Extractive Industry Exploration Anti-Corruption Research Programme, June 2013 Edited by Graham Hopwood Contributors to the Report: Graham Hopwood, Leon Kufa, Tracey Naughton, Ellison Tjirera
To what extent do these laws/policies articulate issues at community level?

There was general discontent that all the elaborate legislation on mining and extractive industries failed to articulate issues at community level. Most respondents mentioned the environmental impact assessments and corporate social responsibility (CSR) but hastened to say these were not legally binding. These appeared to be “gentlemen’s agreements” with no measurement standards, and no tracking mechanism. The recently enacted Zimbabwean Indigenization and Empowerment Act Chpt 14:28 which ushered in community share ownership schemes (CSOS) had appeared a good way to inform both the corporates how much to give back to communities and the communities what to anticipate and therefore plan. However, there had been concern of not having been properly introduced to the community and therefore had not yielded sustainable benefits. One respondent even said the CSOS was heavily politicized as they were introduced by the politicians and therefore wondered what was community based about the schemes.

Most of the legislations were crafted during colonial administration of these countries and had not been reviewed to be in tandem with population interests. They were not even aligned at change of Constitutions. None of the five countries had evidence of health impact assessments being conducted and the approach to addressing the health impact of extractive industries was often times hidden within CSR activities which were not legally binding. Examples of CSR given by the government, NGO and individual respondents included building schools, training institutions, hospitals, recreational facilities, scholarships and roads. However, it was always left to the industry to decide on the what/how/when of these CSR activities with no national framework for guidance cited and no community monitoring or accountability mechanism to hold the mining business accountable.

5.1 Sector Ministries Roles and Responsibilities in Health and Accountability of Extractive Industries

All respondents interviewed concurred that governments had the primary mandate to provide health for citizens. However, employers were supposed to take interest in the health of their workers to enhance productivity. Where exposure leading to untoward health effects was a possibility, government had to ensure adequate health provision by the corporates and other entities involved in these high risk industries. The Health Ministry in Zimbabwe was said to have a general mandate of safeguarding health of the nation through direct health service delivery in the public health sector, through mandating local authorities and inspecting private premises for adherence to set regulations for human health and habitation. The Environmental health director explained the aspects of their work related to mining activities saying areas of specific focus were in line with provisions of the Public Health Act such as water sanitation and hygiene, inspection of housing and commercial properties for suitability of human habitation.

He said that at mining establishments, the health ministry enforces the conduct of environmental health impact assessments done before mining through the Environmental Health Officers who had responsibility to ensure that mining activities are not likely to pollute water sources. The Environmental Management Agency (EMA) was also said to look at same issue. It was also said to be in their mandate to ensure that operations at all mining and extractive industries do not affect communities with noise or pollution, that communities are safe. They are also supposed to check for adequate safe-guard provisions by mining companies for emissions such as methane including documenting what control measures would have been taken. Above ground, the Health Ministry checks suitability of building materials, adequacy of catering, office, sanitary facilities, changing rooms, showers
and lockers, decency and acceptability of residential accommodation, adequacy of ventilation and lighting, safety and adequacy of water supplies.

The Environmental Health Director also said they were responsible for inspecting underground mining for human health parameters such as adequacy of lighting, ventilation, temperature, humidity and advise on duration of stay of the miners underground. On operations and mining implementation, they check availability and use of protective clothing and provision of safety gadgets, (including gadgets that measure radio-activity) for workers, that safety officers are employed who ensure safety of the mine workers, type, adequacy and use of sanitary facilities, and frequency of cleaning. According to the Zimbabwe Pneumoconiosis Act Chpt 15:08 miners are expected to undergo regular checks for detection of exposure to toxins and radiation, chest x-ray examinations including general health check-ups. The Ministry of Health clinicians implement these functions while the environmental health officials enforce the requirements.

Literature search points to the fact that it is government’s responsibility to coordinate the mining business, NGOs, academia, government agencies and develop frameworks for corporate social responsibility. All these were found to be currently lacking but imperative as is the creation of the space for community engagement, participation and involvement and thus empowerment by ensuring community voices and community accountability mechanism are in place and indeed for all matters that affect them positively and negatively in the mining and extractive industries. Local authorities that provided land for mining and extractive industries must urgently engage central government and stimulate the reviewing and refining of current legal and legislative frameworks that have put benefits of out of reach of communities and to ensure they realize local development from resources paid by industries into the central revenue funds.

As implied at inception of this study and supported by literature, governments in the countries studied must put in place coordinating mechanisms that ensure effective linkages for the multiple pathways of interaction between the extractive industry and health. This implicates the need for efforts to ensure greater accountability and oversight including but not limited to the effect of the extractive industry on the health of surrounding communities and the effect on the health of the people employed in the industries. There should be direct investment by extractive companies in health infrastructure and health care services for the communities in which they operate through CSR programs. Revenue generated by governments from extractive industries should be used to enhance health services for the national population, particularly for those negatively affected by extractive activities. Most of the governments acceded to the Millennium Development goals (MDGs) but these goals remain unfinished business. They are also embarking on the ambitious SDGs agenda which links health directly to development with otherwise very limited resources.

5.2 Benefits of mining and extractive industries to the populations in the countries studied

All respondents affirmed that economically, mining and extractive industries did provide tangible and considerable benefits their nations. According to the Zimbabwe Ministry of Women’s Affairs, employment, infrastructure development, GDP and improved economic performance were among the major national benefits realized from mineral resources. A respondent from the Youth Ministry mentioned benefits such as people earning a living development to the local communities and the nation. The Union of Mine workers said mining and extractive activities support the economy through contributing towards GDP and in terms of mining exports. Similarly, the Zambian respondents gave benefits of mining and extractive activities as offering a lot of direct and indirect employment opportunities to the workers, providing salaries and therefore improving livelihoods.
The built up areas in the remote mining locations brought improved accommodation, electricity and water to workers’ families, dependents and downward industries. This had in certain circumstances given rise to towns and cities arising from these activities. Examples given were the Zambian Copper-Belt towns which developed as a result of copper mining, Hwange town from coal mining as well as Mashava and Zvishavane from asbestos and chrome mining in Zimbabwe. In Zambia, free or subsidized electricity for farms surrounding areas and clean water processed within the mine became available to the wider community because the mines paid for that while the road network also improved and brought remote areas closer. Other benefits were the establishment of shops in the surrounding areas where the remunerated people living in the mining community would buy their basis needs.

However, concern was raised that these benefits remained rather low when compared to earnings that accrued to corporates from mining. It was also pointed out that most of the mining was done by foreign based companies whose home countries drew more benefits than the African countries. It was suggested that governments must put in place measures to ensure that most of the manufacturing and value addition happened within the country of extraction in order to maximize on employment, revenue generation, and reduce exportation of raw materials, as was currently obtaining in Zambia’s copper, Zimbabwe’s platinum and diamonds.

Other current and past benefits of extractive industries to communities in Zimbabwe were mentioned as the provision of education facilities, including bursaries and scholarships to schools, development of towns, provision of medical and funeral coverage, pension schemes, and the community share ownership schemes. They said if done properly and transparently, the GDP would grow and Zimbabwe would be out of the risk indexes, health delivery system, the education system would also improve and unemployment addressed. They said overpopulation in urban areas would be solved because people would be occupied in the rural areas which become characterized by growth with equity.
5.3 Knowledge of the health impact of extractive industries in the countries studied

It was generally agreed that there were a lot of health issues related to mining and extractive industries in all five countries. The policies and laws on the health, environment and mining acknowledged the risks and hazards of mining and extractive industries and therefore made provisions for pre-service screening to ensure healthy persons were employed. However, there was no standardization of the screening tests, or mention of which clinical specialists did what. The study found availability but not quite a firmly established system that links pre-employment health status of workers to health records during tenure of employment to compensation. Uranium mine workers at Rio Tinto’s Rössing mine Namibia have been documented to be succumbing to cancers post retirement while the company selectively paid for the treatments and even vehemently denied any links of the illnesses to the uranium exposure.

In all countries, very few if any studies have been conducted to prove the correlation between mining and health impact, confirming the earlier assertion by most corporates that the relationship between mining activity and health impact is merely speculation. In southern Africa, most health research is externally funded and in the publications on mining that was used for this study all research work was conducted by institutions in Western countries. Shabanie Mine in Zimbabwe was said to relieve mine workers of their duties before they fall seriously ill or die on the job to avoid being saddled with the medical costs and compensation claims of the workers.

For a relationship to be identified, it would be required to know the date when a particular mine worker became employed, details of where they worked, how long they worked for, when they left employment, how long that person lived after leaving employment and cause of death. There was no single housing, data base nor evidence of availability of this information in a comprehensive manner. When asked to name health problems associated with extractive industries, most respondents mentioned injuries from operating equipment, landslides violence which was said to be a characteristic of some of the mining communities or falling into pits, infections including HIV, STIs, polluted water and air, pneumoconiosis (a condition where foreign particles are deposited in the lungs) burns from coal pits, and cancers. In Zimbabwe, mercury utilized in gold extraction especially by artisanal miners was singled out as a poison, while prostitution was said to be rife at most mining communities since they tended to attract mostly males. There had been colored babies in Bikita and Penhalonga where Russian and Chinese mining companies were operating.

Further, there was no specific program to detect and manage health issues emanating from extractive industries but there was knowledge by the respondents on the prevailing negative health impacts. This includes the rapid spread of HIV and sexually transmitted diseases in these settlements were mostly men and few women work. There must be a departure from previous programs that concentrated on pre-employment screening and link the pre-service screening reports of just the workforce to continuity of care during employment years to compensation in order to build evidence for work related exposure and compensation. Baseline of core health and development indicators (in the mine workers, their dependents and surrounding communities) against which potential impacts (positive and negative) can be measured, monitored and benchmarked against need to be developed by health authorities working closely with the corporates. This is in order to anticipate and plan for change in epidemiological profile and also to avoid the current practice of transferring pressure and costs from the extractive industry projects to the health system or local communities which become burdened by the medical care expenses.
5.4 Available tools for monitoring Extractive Industries

Most of the organizations visited had started training communities in participatory and involvement mechanisms that enable them to choose CSR projects that address priority needs of the community and empower the communities to track progress in their implementation. The organizations visited included the Jesuit Center for Theological Reflection, Caritas Zambia, Kuwuka in Mozambique as well as CNRG and the Association of Mine Workers in Zimbabwe. The NGOs were found to be capacitating the communities to take meaningful interest in environmental impact assessments and audits to better detect harmful effects of mining and extractive industries on their health and social well-being and engage the involved corporates and their own local and central government representatives. Tools used varied from participatory community involvement methods used by peace monitors trained by CNRG in Zimbabwe to ICT based tracking and reporting used by Kuwuka in conjunction with SEKELEKANI in Mozambique.

In both Zambia and Mozambique, where the EITI was evidently being implemented, there was a multi-stakeholder group which met regularly and brought together the key parties but would otherwise not meet due to conflicting interests. That is, the government, corporate and civic society meeting on a joint agenda at the MSG and working to produce annual reports in accordance with EITI requirements. If taken forward these discourses would potentially work in favor of community health and welfare and render more “legitimacy to the EITI work of the civic society organizations. This would lead to the countries to derive fuller benefits from their resources while minimizing environmental pollution and damage to maximize human health. The study sees the MSG forum as having the potential to improve enforcement of legal provisions, identify and bridge gaps in legislation that protects communities so that the governance and capacity for tracking and monitoring by government in all countries studied improves for everyone’s benefit.

5.5 Availability of documentation on community participation in the monitoring of EI mining activities

All respondents in Zambia, Mozambique and the DRC were aware of the urgent need for transparency, accountability and community participation in the monitoring of extractive industries and had all done both detailed research and training of communities on community accountability and monitoring. In Zambia, Caritas, the Coalition of Community Health Workers and the Jesuit Center for Theological Reflection had supported the development of the monitoring tools as well as engaged the Zambian government in advocacy to improve research or documentation on community participation in the monitoring of mining activities. Some had gone further to ensure the monitoring of revenue collection and distribution from mining and extractive industries by government, conducting of audits of impacts of mining and facilitation of the dialogue with affected communities and corporates. Available documentation included the Publish What You Pay articles, the Zambian auditor’s report on mining and extractive industries of 2014 and the minutes of meetings of the MSG. In Mozambique, there was a vibrant group which had been capacitated by academics at Eduardo Mondlane University and had annual publications condemning corruption while training communities in Tete province through CBOs to monitor extractive industries.

In Zimbabwe, only one respondent was conversant with the need for monitoring transparency and accountability from the work of her organization, CNRG, does. Earlier in the study, it had even appeared that this work was not being done in the country. However, four districts were already conducting the work partnering women in land or the peace monitors in the communities. It was mentioned that ICWR had convened a single workshop in Manicaland in response to the environmental effects of diamond mining in Marange and there was perceived need for follow up of recommendations from the process, implementation and mechanisms to sustain...
Other respondents were not aware of any organizations involved in monitoring or supporting accountability to communities by extractive industries, but thought that the EMA, Ministry of Health through Environmental Health Directorate, and Ministry of Mines should do the work. On requesting their views on the management of resources (mining) at community level in Zimbabwe, they said most resources were only availed for use by the corporates and most communities had no say or access to the resources. This is despite the fact that they lived in the communities where mining took place and their health is affected by the extractive activities.

5.6 Management of Resources (mining) at Community Level

Most of the respondents said communities did not have much input into the management of resources but passively enjoyed some benefits that generally accrued or else just endured the negative impacts. They said mines were not paying attention to safety workers and communities and sometimes not even protective clothing for their workers was given. One respondent cited an example of a mine that had started removing the gum trees to sell off as timber or use it around the site. Meanwhile, the gum trees had been planted to prevent hazardous dust from the dump sites from moving to the residential area. The removal of the gum trees left humans and animals exposed to the dump sites.

Generally, it was noted that there was gross mismanagement of resources within the extractive industries. An example was given of the Chidzwa and Marange diamonds in Zimbabwe where respondents said there had been no transparency and accountability at all. They bemoaned that only political giants benefited and continued to extract and export the diamonds for their own personal gain while leaving huge environmental, animal and human catastrophes.

In Zimbabwe, no structures existed that monitored exactly how resources reached out to communities and there was no evidence of processes used to discuss benefits from sales of these extracted minerals. The respondents asserted that some multi-nationals went into shady deals and questionable agreements with government officials. Remittances from these agreements did not make it into the treasury as all profits went to the said officials.

“Once the multinationals are done extracting as much as possible they often left and found another country to leech resources from leaving the country to deal with the pollution and environmental hazards” remarked one of the respondents. Another respondent added that corruption was the main challenge and that the issue of mining resources was shrouded in political challenges.

In Zambia however, there had been notable improvement in holding both government and corporates accountable and bringing all at least once a year to the MSG platform. There was also visible information exchange and community awareness. In Mozambique, the Public Accountability Forum was often given the opportunity to present to Parliament who often invited them.

In Namibia, as more exploration and mine development takes place in the country’s communal areas, the potential for conflict and environmental damage grows. The planned exploitation of iron ore deposits in Kunene is bringing this into focus. Hence the need for much greater community consultation and effective EIA regime.

5.7 Negative Health and Social Consequences of Mining and Extractive Industries

These were well understood and articulated by all respondents. More than half of the respondents mentioned disturbance of the natural habitats, namely the flora and fauna. However, others were not aware or said the systems for detection no longer worked.

The Zimbabwe Women’s Affairs Ministry respondent mentioned negative effects of land degradation, disruption of arable land, land pollution, air pollution, giving examples of what was experienced in Guruve and Marange. The Environmental Health Director said TB, water pollution, prostitution, drugs, rape cases were rife in mining communities such as Trojan Mine in Bindura. The Youth Ministry respondent was mostly concerned about the health and social consequences among small-scale miners and artisanal miners (amakorokoza). He said they did not value safety issues and protective clothing leading to high numbers of injuries, loss of life, lung diseases and other illnesses. The respondents also collectively mentioned that most men left their wives and families to work at distantly located mines and sometimes ended up with girlfriends or “small houses” which often resulted in STIs, HIV and the breakdown of the family unit.

TB, silicosis, mercury poisoning and pneumoconiosis were the other health problems said to be prevalent in mining area. The respondents said evidence of these illnesses and their association with mining was very available. In Zambia, the various illnesses were now being reported and mobile health clinics had been initiated at mining corporations as the mining health services did not always report these issues. There was the complaint from Zimbabwe and Zambia that sometimes doctors gave workers sick leave for so long that they got retrenched or dismissed then no one followed up on the workers for fear of being implicated and having to pay compensation. There was also consensus that health services within mining areas ought to help provide the exact statistics of how mining impacts health under the oversight of government.

Furthermore, there needed to be more rigorous provisions for identifying and compensating individuals for injury or illness while working for the mines as these were very common. The said compensation was not always forthcoming. Respondents were concerned that no official health records or retrospective studies existed and that the mining corporations deliberately neglected to conduct follow ups of miners because there was no system for their accountability. Mining corporations were also said to be in the habit of not releasing records to health authorities of current and previous employees that revealed their life expectancy after leaving employment and the common cause of death to establish trends. This information was said to be available within the social security offices and some major hospitals which offered end of life care but there was no mechanism to link the hospital records to the mine or extractive industry activity.

The Mine Workers Association were concerned about heavy machinery and the noise from surface blasting that caused hearing problems and trucks which
inadequate mitigatory measures at a mine in Arcturus, where gum trees were planted to prevent the debris and dust from the waste dam from being blown into the residential area. However, whenever the wind changed direction, the hazardous dust was always blown into the residential area showing the ineffectiveness of the mitigatory measure.

Other concerns were dangerous chemicals like cyanide that were deposited into the environment and ended up in the rivers and water sources frequented by people, domestic and wild animals. A recent incident of elephants dying from cyanide poisoning in Zimbabwe was cited. The respondents also said slump dams, chemical dump sites which were shoddily done and did not take very long to fill up necessitated new dump sites to be continuously erected all over the area. People and animals often got into contact with these dangerous chemicals sustaining serious injuries or death from contamination. Workers in underground mines contracted pneumoconiosis from inhaling the dangerous dust particles because they did not always wear the right protective gear, even where it was provided. Due to the high temperatures and humidity, they are sometimes forced to remove protective gear in order to work faster at the risk of falling ill or sustaining serious injuries or illnesses.

The case of Solwezi in the North Western Province of Zambia where copper and gold mining has rendered communities poorer by raising the standard and cost of living through rapid urbanization of a rural community while impoverishing the inhabitants by refusing to offer them employment. In Mozambique, coal mining and gas exploration in Tete left communities with heavily polluted rivers, necessitating the trucking of water which greatly upset human and animal health and welfare. The urbanization had rendered the cost of food, accommodation and other services including health and education out of reach of the local community while exerting pressure on the environment and other basic resources.

Other examples include the emissions of sulfur dioxide as a by-product of copper mining in Zambia, which was observed to cause respiratory tract infections, acidification of surface and ground water and discoloration and rusting of buildings and corrugated roofs. A large number of acute and chronic diseases, injuries and other health conditions were also said to be associated with mining and extractive industries. A large number of major disasters on both open cast and deep mining activities were cited including the Hwange disaster of 1973 where more than 400 workers perished.

5.8 Laying the foundation for a growing interest in addressing the negative health impacts of extractive industries

The non-government respondents said it was the role of government to ensure that legislation was available and enforced to ensure that the environmental, individual and community health was not disturbed by mining and extractive industries. Ministry of Health was expected to ensure adequate and appropriate health services for mine workers, their dependants and the surrounding communities. However, the health respondent said this required the input by the social scientists, while the other respondents emphasized on the need for dialogue with the mining companies, workers and communities to improve the capacity to enforce legal provisions for health and safety. In Zimbabwe, the Youth Ministry respondent said it was urgent to formalize illegal mining activities and register the artisanal miners as documented mine workers so that health and safety issues are uniformly addressed. This would also enable quick relocation of families to reduce those risks associated with separation of families.

On a positive note, the workers’ committee which acts as a link between the community and management of the mine was said to be influential in ensuring that the mine carries out compulsive pneumoconiosis tests every two
years for the mine workers and the community as well as providing for general health services. Communities were said to be central in this, but in Zambia both Caritas and the Jesuit Center respondents reiterated that the communities needed to be capacitated first in order to have a say. This would enable them to articulate the hazards and pollution that are caused by mining activities that directly affect them and thus know the counter measures and demand them for their benefit.

5.9 Organizations that are monitoring or supporting accountability to communities by extractive industries in study countries

In Zimbabwe, no evidence was found of EITI work but organisations like the Publish What You Pay consortium including CNRG and Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association (ZELA) have embarked on the work that is in line with OSISA and SARW of holding the mining and extractive industry accountable to communities. CNRG uses a combination of participatory research and action(PRA) methods including role plays and focus group discussions during field work to train communities in broader natural resource governance. It has partnered with organized community groups such as the Zimbabwe Peace Project to make use of their peace monitors, Mutoko Gender platform, Bikita Rural District Council leadership. In areas where there were no organized groups for broader natural resource governance they organized wives of village heads. The CWGH has tools for monitoring accountability in health in general while Ramani and YAC (Youth Against AIDS Club) were supported financially by mines in Zimbabwe for community dialogue. However, none of these organizations had specific tools for monitoring extractive industries' accountability. The PWYP consortium in Zimbabwe is currently working to ensure that the government makes available the information on the revenue they get from mining entities and that the companies make available what they are paying to governments in terms of taxes and other information around the mining value chain. It looks at how the country should have disclosure laws to ensure accessibility of information including how the government is utilizing the resources it is getting from the mining sector. The consortium is also works with the Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Mines and Energy by facilitating research, sharing information and capacity building. It is currently running an initiative on the draft Mines and Minerals Amendment Bill whereby the consortium is working with the committee highlighting the position of CSOs regarding the bill and showing areas of improvement.

Both the Jesuit Center for Theological Reflection and Caritas both in Zambia had for a number of years been involved in training communities to actively participate and demand their involvement and benefits from corporates conducting mining and extractive activities within their locales. SARW in the DRC as well as SEKELEKANI and KUWUKA in Mozambique all had tools and clear mechanism of action but none had national coverage. All respondents from these active organizations agreed that there was need to identify and engage all stakeholders, set up structures composed of civic society, labour, and businesses for sustainable accountability. Governments were encouraged to revisit their laws and policies with patches of appropriate amendments for tracking of resources, accountability and national benefit from their extractive industries.

In Namibia, the Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR) delivers independent, analytical, critical yet constructive research into social, political and economic issues that affect development in Namibia with the extractive industry being one such sector they work on. They have several publications and seek to influence policy in favor of transparency and accountability. The Namibia Network of AIDS Services Organizations (NANASO), which is the Lead CSO for Health in the Namibian NGO Forum Trust, offers services that include
training, advocacy, libraries, distribution hubs, community fora and networks aimed at building AIDS competent communities and bridging the gap between local and national communities. Its involvement in the extractive industries is fairly new but it is important to note that they have programmes running in communities affected by extractive industries.

Through “Publish What you Pay”, the Jesuit Center for Theological Reflection had set up a strong advocacy platform to hold government accountable to declare revenue, taxes and royalties from corporates to ensure the proceeds also benefit the affected communities. All respondents said communities should be capacitated to better engage both the mining organizations and government to negotiate terms of mining activities and furthermore be trained to track and monitor for achievement of agreed activities. This would help stop organizations from giving excuses but help communities to even further advocate for the establishment of appropriate processing and other downstream industries within their localities so that they benefit in the long term. All respondents agreed that current government practice was inadequate and required an informed advocacy package backed by education awareness campaigns on television, radio and newspapers.

5.10 How extractive industry corporate bodies can be compelled to meet their commitments in investing in education, health provision, meaningful job creation for young people.

Respondents from Zambia and Zimbabwe said health authorities must enforce appropriate health legislation that exists, and design deliberate programs for health education of mine workers. Government must provide guidance on the additional health and social requirements brought about by mining and extractive industries, including appropriate size hospitals, schools and other social facilities to serve the mining and surrounding communities, and support the companies to give health education to workers about communicable and non-communicable diseases, STIs and HIV. In addition, big corporations should be made to pay a mandatory percentage of levy towards CSR. The government should then ensure a guided CSR, whose benefits accrue to the nation as well as to the local communities affected by the mining and extractive industries. In Zimbabwe, the government had recently created community share ownership trusts to monitor the implementation of social responsibility approaches, according to the Youth Ministry respondent. These he said would go a long way in ensuring communities benefited from activities within them, while contributing to job creation for the youths. The respondents said that it should be made mandatory that first priority for employment is given to the local communities before people are hired from other parts of the country corporations should be compelled to hire a certain quota of their mine workers and other workers from the local community. They all said there were no specific programs targeted towards youth employment.

In the countries studied, mining laws governing the extractive industry concentrated on the corporate, environmental, health and general aspects, but did not articulate the impacts to the community as a whole or point to the requirement for community awareness. There was also no mechanism to ensure compliance to the laws governing the industry right from the start throughout the existence of the industry by effecting regular inspections and issuing out deterrent penalties for non-compliance. Looking at the current laxity, the respondents said deliberate assessments should be done for companies working in areas to check what they have done in their years of operation in terms of improving the communities they conduct their operations in, and
pressure groups or use the legislation to appoint people who act on information about bad or questionable practices and also to initiate research into these questionable areas so that such research findings will point to areas of need. It was noted that influencing policy change would require a combination of well informed and innovative strategies.

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<th>GROUP</th>
<th>ZIMBABWE</th>
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<th>MOZAMBIQUE</th>
<th>NAMIBIA</th>
<th>THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO</th>
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| Women | *Encouraged to form cooperatives & community projects since it is unfair to subject them to the mining environment, however, if they decide to join the environment then they should also have protective clothing
*Some activities expose women and could cause long term health issues; -poorly developed waste management systems contaminate the environment and water used by women to wash clothes and dishes as well as their partners or husbands’ protective clothing with nothing to protect them | *Suffer more from handling dangerous chemicals, therefore, there is a need for sound safety and health programs for them.
*No viable programs specific for women
*No benefit socially and economically | *Employment of women in mining companies continues to be low
*Disproportionate risks in their engagements with Extractive Industries operations and the communities that surround them particularly; harassment, gender-based violence, HIV, and extreme levels of violence in resource-based conflicts | *There is still high male dominance in the sector *high risk of sexual and gender based violence for example due to remoteness of mining areas and unavailability of welfare schemes | Despite the equal right to mining for women under DRC law, there are still cultural perceptions that prohibit full participation of women in mining. |
### A Study to Enhancing Transparency & Accountability in the Management of Health Related Issues in the Extractive Industries in Southern Africa

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<tr>
<td><strong>Youths</strong></td>
<td><em>No meaningful employment, therefore resort to drugs if government had come up with a portfolio in partnership with the chamber of mines and transferred this towards youth that would work.</em>&lt;br/&gt;* Need for projects that are youth related, employment generation*</td>
<td><em>Mining corporate runs a training school for mine workers and employs only the top 5 leaving the rest with useless qualification</em>&lt;br/&gt;<em>Extractive industries should come up with programs specifically for the youth and women</em></td>
<td>* low rates of employment for youths in the extractive industry/ youth inadequately skilled to work in the extractive industry&quot;*&lt;br/&gt;<em>Youth who do not possess necessary skills for direct employment can work as service providers to support mining ventures e.g. catering, driving, tailoring and retail</em></td>
<td><em>High unemployment of youths in the mining sector</em>&lt;br/&gt;<em>the need for youth specific programs still exists</em></td>
<td><em>Tend to do menial jobs in mining companies as they are not skilled to be in technical and good paying positions</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Young children</strong></td>
<td><em>Provide education facilities like ECD, primary, secondary Bursaries, subsidize fees or School fees deducted from salaries before workers receive it</em></td>
<td><em>Mining ventures should be done away from residential areas to protect young children from contracting terminal illnesses caused by being exposed to the mining environment, and pollution.</em></td>
<td>*Child sexual exploitation and child labour are issues of concern in mining areas ¹&lt;br/&gt;<em>The issue of child miners, particularly artisanal mining, is a case in point, and there is a need for additional research and evidence collection in order to design specific programs to address this issue</em></td>
<td><em>Need for more schools and subsidies for children in surrounding and affected communities</em></td>
<td><em>High rates of child labor involved in artisanal mining especially for&lt;br/&gt;¹despite this being prohibited by Congolese law and the UN International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention No.182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor (1999) which the DRC ratified in 2001.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Men</strong></td>
<td>Join cooperatives and build their own houses&lt;br/&gt;Create other projects in surrounding areas to benefit men in farming and other economic and social activities&lt;br/&gt;Should be provided adequate protective gear&lt;br/&gt;Should be trained on the hazard profile so aware of possible health effects.</td>
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<td><strong>Elderly</strong></td>
<td>Were sometimes moved out of company houses after retirement and therefore required security and welfare schemes&lt;br/&gt;Need for Pension schemes, compensation for injury, illness, death</td>
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¹Youth-start Global Inception Phase — Youth economic opportunity ecosystem analysis; MOZAMBIQUE COUNTRY REPORT; Sida, UNCDF &FSDMo, December 2015.-
6.0 CONCLUSIONS

The study concludes that mining and the extractive industries form an important economic activity in all the countries studied namely; Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, the DRC and Namibia. However, despite numerous benefits derived from mining with it also come serious environmental consequences such as air (windblown dust and slag), land (overburden dumps) and water (surface water bodies, underground aquifers) pollution. If not adequately managed, environmental damage has dire effects not only the economy but the citizenry as well. Government must therefore be strict on maintaining integrity of the environment and natural resources as set out in the national policies regarding the environment, developmental priorities and policies of improving equity, health and quality of life of the citizens. Although some pieces of legislation pertaining to mining and the extractive industries is good, there is poor coordination, monitoring, enforcement, and gaps in provision of accountability and transparency tools, particularly at community level. There is evidence of widespread environmental degradation through extractive industries and the attendant negative impact on human health due to absence of consistent environmental impact assessments, audits and evaluations. It appears extractive industries in the countries studied have not explored win-win situations, but tend to siphon resources while impoverishing the communities that own the land on which they conduct business and cause ill-health.

Meanwhile, there has been no voice to point to these glaring anomalies and ensure that African governments derive benefits from the exploitation of their natural resources while ensuring minimal environmental, human and health consequences of mining. The work done by OSISA through its Southern African Resource Watch in improving transparency and accountability in Zambia, Mozambique, the DRC and now Zimbabwe was quite visible and displayed by all interviewees in these countries and supported by the publications. It was however noted that awareness is still restricted to the persons or organizations directly influenced and oftentimes lacking within government and university mining departments and among the general population, especially in Zimbabwe and Namibia. Therefore, there is need to strengthen and expansion of the community accountability and monitoring systems. The countries also need to subscribe to the EITI initiative while reviewing their legislation with the renewed lens of better national and community health, social and economic benefits.
7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

This ground breaking work by OSISA and the front runner partners to be widely disseminated in the southern African countries in order that they salvage benefits that accrue from their mineral resources, while minimizing the current spate of adverse economic, environmental and human health effects from mining and extractive industries. As these countries look to addressing and attaining the SDGs, they need the resources that are currently leaking out of their systems to plug the huge epidemiological burden in terms of communicable and non-communicable diseases and could do without the additional disease burden imposed by the unregulated settlements that characterize their extractive industries.

7.1 **African governments** must conduct review of legislation that governs mining and extractive industries for;

7.1.1 Adequacy, relevance and coherence in addressing the national economic, environmental and health issues, as identified in this study and supported by World Bank studies elsewhere,

7.1.2 Adequacy in guiding and providing the framework for corporates and communities on prior consultations, compensation for relocations, and matters of corporate social responsibility,

7.1.3 Adequacy in providing the accountability platform for corporates to the communities and government, government to the citizenry and affected communities

7.1.4 Identify and patch up the current loopholes that corporates have used to take advantage of evading taxation, payment of rates etc, and develop more effective monitoring mechanisms that ensure fair means of sharing benefits of extractive industries

7.1.5 Develop mechanisms for anticipating, planning the utilization and accounting for revenue realized from mining and extractive industries ensuring that the central revenue fund and local communities equally benefit

*Define who benefits from this revenue, and how it can be channeled to finance health and social services for those negatively affected by extractive industries and the nation at large

7.1.6 Review health and environmental legislation in order to uphold one health principles and address the determinants of health within mining and extractive industries

7.1.7 Define health issues in extractive industries for mine workers, their dependants, communities and the environment, and assign the responsibilities and resources for its monitoring
7.2 **Local authorities** must develop the capacity required to stand up to the corporates and adequately engage their communities to effectively plan and demand accountability and benefits accruing from the activities.

7.2.1 Develop plans in close liaison with mining corporate and communities to enable engagement before during and after extractive work in order that all aspects of health and social development are addressed; human and environmental health, economic and social benefit package, due consideration for the children, women, elderly and the youth.

7.2.2 Enforce public and environmental health legislation and bye laws on regular inspections at the mining sites, including ensuring consistent pre-employment, annual and post-employment full medical examination and compensation as standardized procedures.

7.2.3 Ensure that comprehensive health and medical records are kept and easily retrieved for continuity if care and compensation of illnesses associated with mining.

7.2.4 Be accountable and transparent to both the corporates and communities on planning and implementation of revenues, rates and government grants for health and social development of their areas of jurisdiction.

7.3 **Non-Governmental Organizations** should put pressure on governments to develop the missing frameworks that should guide corporates, local authorities, and communities on how to maximize benefits from their mineral resources, while minimizing the negative human health and environmental effects as is currently obtaining.

7.3.1 Develop training materials for community engagement, accountability and monitoring, and train communities on planning and demanding their health, social and economic benefits in an organized manner.

7.3.2 Provide tools for objectively monitoring the positive and negative impacts of mining and extractive industries and engage the corporates to advise on the win-win scenarios, pointing to their shortcomings.

7.3.3 Support communities to be organized for accountability, transparency around resources realized from mining and extractive industries, and to better appreciate and articulate the health risks of these industries using the SARW tools as appropriate to each country.

7.4 **Mine workers** must demand information, training on occupational health and safety; and adequate and appropriate personal protective and safety environment and equipment for their own good.

7.4.1 They must organize themselves in order to ensure that their health and social services are adequately provided including appropriate compensation in the event of injury, incapacitation or death.

7.5 **Communities** must accept training and capacitation that enables them to demand information and training from their local authorities to be availed before, during and after exploratory and exploitative activities in order to maximize their benefits and minimize negative environmental and health effects.
7.5.1 They must organize themselves in the same way health center committees have organized for health so that they have unified position when monitoring or approaching the corporates, local authorities to demand their health, social and CSR benefits

7.5.2 They must seek learning on the available tools for monitoring corporates key aspects of CSR, environmental and human health preservation in order that they are not saddled with only the negative consequences of their activities, but better involved in mitigating the impact of mining on their lives.
REFERENCES

- OSF Public Health Programs Accountability Monitoring in Health Initiative
- http://myanmarreiti.org/content/history-eiti

CENTER FOR NATURAL RESOURCE GOVERNANCE (CNRG)

Tafadzwa R Muropa

Program Manager

SEKELEKANI - Communication for Development Center

Tomás Vieira Mário

Executive Director
Annex A

List of Interviewees

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<tr>
<th>ORGANIZATIONS</th>
<th>PERSONS INTERVIEWED</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ministry of Health and Child Care</td>
<td>Mr Mangwadu</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Director Environmental Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ministry Youth Indigenisation and economic empowerment</td>
<td>Linnet Munjoma</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Officer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Women Affairs, Gender &amp;Community Development</td>
<td>Miss Sandra Mudzengerere</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Senior Administrative Officer</td>
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<td>Ministry of Mines Zimbabwe</td>
<td>Anthony Singwende</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Inspector of Mines and Explosives</td>
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<td>Association of Mine Workers Union Zimbabwe</td>
<td>Texson Matengani</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Procurement Clerk</td>
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<td>ZCTU (Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions)</td>
<td>Mr Nathan Banda</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Officer</td>
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<td>CWGH</td>
<td>Mavhuto Katimbe</td>
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<td>CWGH District Chairperson</td>
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<td>Publish What You Pay Consortium Zimbabwe</td>
<td>Darlington Muyambwa</td>
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<td>Coordinator</td>
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<td>Programs Manager</td>
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<td>The Jesuit Center for Theological Reflection</td>
<td>Mr Chiti</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Project Officer Social Acc Project Planning M &amp; E</td>
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<td>Norman Chavula</td>
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<td>Caritas Zambia</td>
<td>Mtwalo Msoni</td>
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<td>Edmond Kangamungazi</td>
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<td>Planning M &amp; E</td>
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<td>University of Zambia School of Mines</td>
<td>Dr Osbert Sikazwe</td>
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<td>Southern Africa Resource Watch</td>
<td>Patricia Nagoya</td>
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<td>Namibia Network of AIDS Services Organizations</td>
<td>Ms. Constance Mazeingo</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Grant and Operations Senior Manager</td>
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<td>KUWUKA JDA, Youth Development and Environment Advocacy</td>
<td>Camilo Corriea Nhancale</td>
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<td>Center for Public Integrity</td>
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