



SARW
Southern Africa Resource Watch

MAPPING THE SOCIAL,
ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF
**Chinese Companies in Mining
Communities in DRC, Zambia, and
Zimbabwe**

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The mapping aims to improve understanding of Chinese operations, and influence better social and environmental practices. SARW acknowledges the dedicated monitors who, despite difficult circumstances, documented information to the best of their abilities. The monitors, who have become a key resource to SARW, spent time capturing the perspectives of communities, workers, and local authorities presented in this research.

SARW also thanks all the communities, workers, and local authorities who participated in the mapping study. We hope that we managed to capture their perspectives accurately.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CBO	Community Based Organisation
CSI	Corporate Social Investment
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESG	Environment, Social, and Governance
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SARW	Southern Africa Resource Watch

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

This report presents the findings of a comprehensive mapping study conducted by community monitors under the guidance of the Southern Africa Resource Watch (SARW) on the social and environmental impacts (positive and negative) of Chinese mining companies in communities in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The study was initiated to provide credible evidence (from the community, workers, and local authority perspective) on the conduct of Chinese mining companies in these countries and to suggest reforms that could be implemented to improve their social, environmental, and economic practices.

The research project, known as Mapping, Monitoring, Documenting, and Improving (MMDI), aims to systematically document the human and environmental impact of Chinese extractive companies, and to develop policy and practice reform strategies that facilitate engagement with the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) countries on proposed reforms for improved operations and conduct. The report highlights the perspectives of community members, employees of mining companies, and local authorities on Chinese mining companies' conduct and the impacts of mining on society and the environment. The study utilised a case study approach, with trained monitors in the DRC, Zambia, and Zimbabwe collecting data and information on Chinese mining operations in their respective areas.

As part of its Business and Human Rights Programme, SARW is currently implementing a project to gather credible evidence to guide reforms to improve the environmental, social and governance (ESG) initiatives of Chinese mining companies in the SADC region with a specific focus on the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Zambia and Zimbabwe. This initiative will help ensure that the mining companies operating in their areas minimise and address negative impacts on local communities.

There has been much debate surrounding China's investments in the mining industry in Africa. While some argue that these investments are adaptable and take account of the specific circumstances of each project, others contend that they fail to adequately consider social and environmental concerns, economic justice, and fair sharing of benefits.

The overall project, under which this mapping study was implemented, seeks to:

- map Chinese formal and informal mining operations in three SADC countries;
- systematically document the human and environmental impact of Chinese extractive companies;
- develop policy and practice reform strategies that facilitate engagement with the SADC countries on proposed reforms for improved operations and conduct;
- build the capacity of Chinese companies to be responsive to human and environmental impacts through strategic engagements, training and sustained joint advocacy with Chinese civil society; and
- build the capacity of civil society in SADC to monitor and report human and environmental impacts and utilise mechanisms for redress and remedy.

As a first step in this project, this mapping study was commissioned to identify Chinese mining companies in some parts of DRC, Zambia and Zimbabwe. It further documents the resources they are extracting and determines their conduct and some of the positive and negative impacts on society and on the environment from the perspective of community members, employees of the mining companies, and local authorities where these companies are hosted.

As a result of the limited information available on mining operations carried out by Chinese companies in the three countries, SARW decided to undertake a detailed initial study. To ensure the accuracy and reliability of the study, SARW engaged monitors to collect data and information on mining activities in the affected areas. The monitors, who are familiar with the local communities, were able to provide insights into the social, economic, and environmental impacts of the mining operations.

METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH

To understand the situation comprehensively, a team of 15 trained monitors employed a case study approach to evaluate the social, environmental, and economic impacts of Chinese mining companies in the region. This approach was chosen for its ability to provide detailed insights into the complex dynamics of Chinese mining operations in these countries. The team engaged with local communities, workers, and authorities to gather information and to analyse various issues related to the mining activities.

DRC, Zambia, and Zimbabwe were selected because of the significant number of Chinese mining operations and the Southern Africa Resource Watch (SARW) strategic operations. The case study method involved a detailed analysis of cases in these three countries. The team investigated the nature of relations between the mining companies and their local communities, including negative social impacts and the effectiveness of grievance mechanisms. The social, economic, and environmental impacts of the mining activities were evaluated to provide a comprehensive overview of the situation in each case.

The mapping process used in this survey was conducted using a tailor-made tool that was developed by community monitors. These monitors identified the questions they considered critical to be answered, allowing them to take complete ownership of the process. This level of community empowerment ensured that the lines of inquiry used in the survey were relevant and that the findings would be of maximum use.

The adoption of such an approach is particularly important because it allows for the community to have a critical role in the design of the survey. This approach ensured that the community had an active role in defining the questions that were asked, thus ensuring that the survey would be relevant to their needs. The community empowerment approach was also critical in ensuring ownership of the process, which was essential to the success of the survey.

Overall, the study was designed to investigate a wide range of issues related to Chinese mining operations in these three countries. The team of monitors aimed to provide a comprehensive overview of the situation and to provide insights into the social, economic, and environmental impacts of mining activities. The study also aimed to identify areas of improvement for Chinese mining companies to ensure responsible business conduct and prevent negative impacts.

Characteristics of the Monitors and their approach to Data Collection

The mapping study was conducted with 15 community monitors, six from the DRC, three from Zambia, and six from Zimbabwe. These monitors were selected based on their existing work and knowledge of community monitoring related to social, environmental, and economic issues in the mining sector. They were also selected for their ability to gather information from various stakeholders and their proficiency in using the online tool developed for the study on their mobile phones.

Each community monitor interviewed community members, workers, and local authorities using structured questions designed to provide a comprehensive understanding of community concerns in the mining sector and the impact of mining activities on social, economic, and environmental aspects of their lives.

For each mining company mapped, the monitor spoke to one community member from the affected area, a worker from the mining company, and a local authority representative. In the DRC and Zambia, 20 community members, 20 workers, and 20 local authority representatives were interviewed. Conversely, 47 community members, 47 workers, and 47 local authority representatives were interviewed in Zimbabwe.

Ethical considerations

The study was conducted ethically, ensuring that

the monitors were well-trained and equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge to conduct the interviews with community members, workers, and local authorities. The monitors were also provided with adequate support and supervision throughout the study to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the data collected.

The monitors in charge of data collection and analysis were vigilant in upholding ethical standards throughout the process. This included obtaining informed consent from study participants, ensuring the confidentiality of their personal information, and taking steps to avoid potential biases in the data collection process.

Electronic data collection was used to ensure the security of the collected data. This involved utilising secure electronic forms to collect data, which was then stored securely on the monitors' devices. All monitors underwent thorough training on securing their devices and data, including password protection, encryption, and regular backups. They were also instructed on identifying and addressing potential security risks such as malware or unauthorised access attempts.

Sampling methods and limitations

Due to the complexities and delicacies involved in obtaining information from the Chinese operations, convenience sampling was used for this research study. Convenience sampling is a non-probability sampling technique in which participants are chosen based on ease of access and availability. Although convenience sampling is not considered a highly accurate data collection method, it was the most viable option in this scenario. The study failed to elicit responses from Chinese company management, despite the monitors' efforts to engage with them and gain their perspective on issues.

Despite the small sample size, the study provided a useful overview. By examining a small group of participants, we could identify common themes and trends in the data. If a larger sample size had been used, the study would have been more statistically

significant and reliable. A larger sample size would have reduced the possibility of biases and produced more generalisable results. Nonetheless, the study's findings provide valuable insights into the challenges faced in Chinese operations.

Presentation of findings

Before presenting the results of this mapping study, it is essential to explain how they will be presented to ensure comprehension. The results presented in the report are from the perspective of (i) community members, (ii) workers of Chinese mining companies, and (iii) local authorities from communities with the Chinese mining companies that the monitors focused on.

Firstly, the study will present key findings and a summary of the analysed results for DRC, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The key findings include a short narrative description and presentation of each monitored element against a colour-coded analysis (see below for the description and key to the colour coding).

Secondly, the study has a section where results for DRC, Zambia and Zimbabwe are presented and detailed separately to provide a nuanced analysis for each country. Couched against the same categories, this section will give further details, such as the percentage of people who responded positively or negatively to the various monitored aspects. Under this section, monitoring results for each element are presented, and a conclusion is drawn and backed by an analysis of each broad category of the elements monitored.

The report employed a data visualisation method known as a heat map to improve information delivery and promote a clearer comprehension of the findings. Utilising a range of colours to represent varying values, the heat map visually depicts data across two dimensions, providing an immediate and concise overview of information. This facilitates prompt identification of the most significant or pertinent data points, enabling users to better appreciate the insights outlined in the report.

The key to understanding this is presented in the table below:

Table 1: Ranking Scale and Colour Coding Key

Percentage	Level/Conclusion from the monitoring results			
0-39%	Low/Inadequate/Unacceptable	No	Bad	
40%-60%	Moderate/Adequate/Fair	I don't Know	Moderate	
Above 60%	High/Sufficient/Acceptable	Yes	Good	

1. Elements that scored a percentage between 0 and 39 per cent, are Low/Inadequate/Unacceptable, with the colour-coding red. Inadequate in the context of this report means that the company needs to reach an acceptable threshold demonstrating a commitment to meeting or protecting the measured element. It means that there are negative impacts regarding these elements.
2. Scores between 40 and 60 per cent are considered Moderate/Adequate/Fair and coded orange. In the context of this report, the measurement denotes that some efforts have been put in place to address the monitored aspect. Although there is room for improvement, at least some positive impacts can be recorded from these elements.
3. Scores above 60 per cent represent High/Sufficient/Acceptable levels and are represented by green. In the context of this report, these are areas where the companies are performing well and can be noted as good practices. It represents a situation where the companies are performing well to the satisfaction of the communities, the company workers, and the local authorities.

For responses on the various elements, "No/Bad" is denoted by red colour coding, whilst "I don't know" or "moderate" is denoted by orange, with "Yes/Good" represented by green.

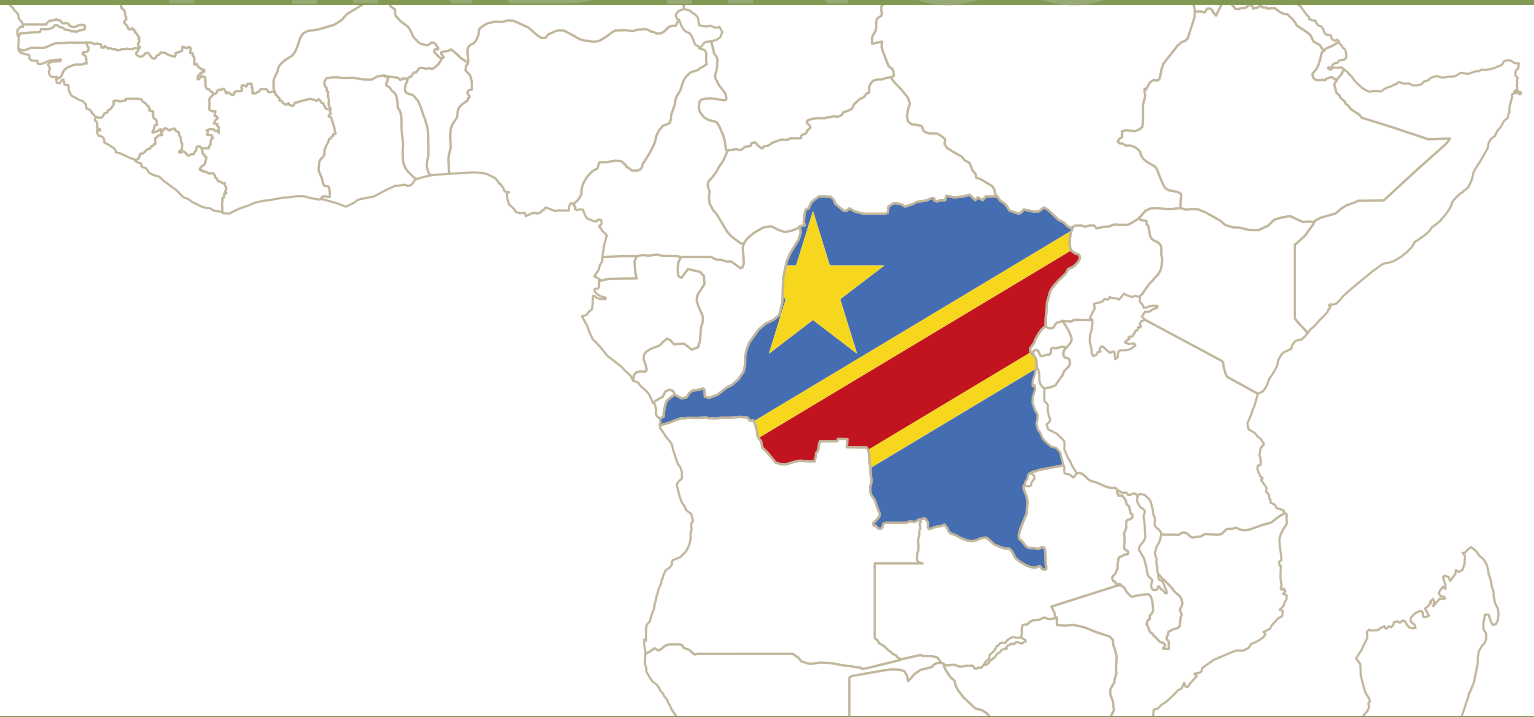
Limitations of the study

This study has some limitations as it relies solely on the information gathered by community monitors and does not combine this data with other sources. However, this decision was deliberate during the study to provide a unique perspective when analysing the issue, which differs from traditional approaches.

The study aimed to present a specific lens to analyse the issues, focusing on the views of the communities, workers, and local authorities. To achieve this, the study relied on community monitors who are known and trusted by the people they serve. This approach provided a distinct perspective on the issue at hand. The study aimed to document the people's views without the usual civil society organisation (CSO) lens.

Overall, the study aimed to present a more nuanced view of the issue by focusing on the views of the local community, workers, and authorities. Despite its limitations, the study provides valuable insights into the issue that can inform future research and policy decisions.

FINDINGS



THE DRC CASE

Introduction

Numerous Chinese mining companies are operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, primarily in the copper-cobalt sector located in the provinces of Haut-Katanga and Lualaba. These companies vary in size, ranging from large to medium-sized or small. Some Chinese entities, which do not hold mining titles or concession licenses, operate processing facilities and ore purchasing counters throughout Lualaba and Haut-Katanga.

The research found a considerable number of small-scale mining companies operating in the gold sector, primarily located in the eastern region of the DRC. These companies hold mining titles, but some have started exploiting resources without the necessary mining rights. It's important to keep in mind that the DRC issues two types of mining titles – exploration mining titles and mining exploitation titles. The former only permits the holder to carry out exploration or research work, while the latter authorises a mining operator to carry out mining work.

All mining operators must comply with the Mining Code and Regulations regarding environmental and social obligations, the provisions of the Labour Code, and respect for human rights in carrying out their mining activities.

The DRC has a vast array of geological distributions and mineral resources that cover a significant portion of the country's surface area. The country is home to numerous metal mines and quarries, resulting in diverse mineral species with multiple facies, often with high aesthetic value. Our survey indicates that Chinese investments in the mining sector mainly focus on the entire copper and cobalt mineral value chain. Chinese operators are even involved in the artisanal cobalt mining chain. They play a significant role in exploiting gold, diamonds, and cassiterite.

The following table provides a general overview of Chinese companies operating in the DRC.

Table: DRC Mapping

No	Names of Mining Companies	Type and Licence No.	Geographical location (province, city or town)	Minerals produced
1.	C.N.M.C Huachin Mabende Mining In	PE 13119	Kambove/Haut-Katanga	Copper - Cobalt
2.	CHENGTUN Congo Ressources Sarl	PE 14050	Mutshatsha/Lualaba	Copper - Cobalt
3.	CMOC Kisanfu Mining Sarl	PE 815	Lubuds/Lualaba	Copper - Cobalt
4.	Congo Cobalt Corporation	PE 495 and 496	Kambov/Haut-Katang ET Lubudi/Lualba,	Copper - Cobalt
5.	Congo Dongfang International Mining SAS	PE 527	Kipushi/Haut-Katanga	Copper - Cobalt
6.	Congo Jin Ju Cheng Mining Company	PE 9469	Kambove/Haut-Katanga	Copper - Cobalt
7.	Congo Silver Agesci Et Tech Cobalt SARL	PE 12337	Mutshatsha/Lualaba	Copper - Cobalt
8.	Everbright Mining SARL	PE 606	Pweto/Haut-Katanga,	Copper - Silver
9.	Excellent Minerals SARL	PE 4881	Kambove/Haut-Katanga	Copper - Cobalt
10.	Kinsenda Copper Company	OR 101-330-12548	Sakania/Haut-Katanga	Copper
11.	Macrolink Jiayuan Minng	PE 4690	Lubuds/Lualaba	Copper - Cobalt
12.	MCC Ressources SARL	PE 7657	Home	Diamond - Gold
13.	Ruashi Mining	PE 578, 11751 and 13083	Lubumbashi/Haut-Katang ET Mutshatsh/Lualba.	Copper - Cobalt
14.	SA DRC Mining	PE 2315	Mutshatsha/Lualaba	Copper - Cobalt
15.	Shituru Mining Corporation	PE 4725	Kambove-Likasi/Haut-Katanga	Copper - Cobalt
16.	SINO-Congolese Mining Company (Sicomines)	PE 9681 AND 9692	Mutshatsha/Lualaba	Copper - Cobalt
17.	Société Anhui Congo D'investissement Minier (SACIM)	PE 11923 and 11924	Miabi/Kasai Oriental	Diamond
18.	Fungurume Mine Sa (DM)	PE 123, 159, 9707, 9708, 4728 and 4729	Lubuds/Lualaba	Copper - Cobalt
19.	Mining In Xing	PE 12114	Kambove/Haut-Katanga	Copper - Cobalt
20.	Xing Peng SARL	PE 12355	Kambove/Haut-Katanga	Copper - Cobalt
21.	The Fei Mining SARL	PE 12117	Kipushi/Haut-Katanga	Copper
22.	Kalima Mining Company	PE 21, 2594 and 2595	Bangalore/ Maniema	Cassiterite - Coltan
23.	Oriental Star	PE 15015	Kailo/Maniema	Gold - Cassiterite

The monitored operations

In the assessment, 20 mining companies were monitored. Responses were gathered from communities adjacent to the operations, company workers, and local authorities. The table below shows the data gathered from the mining companies that were monitored:

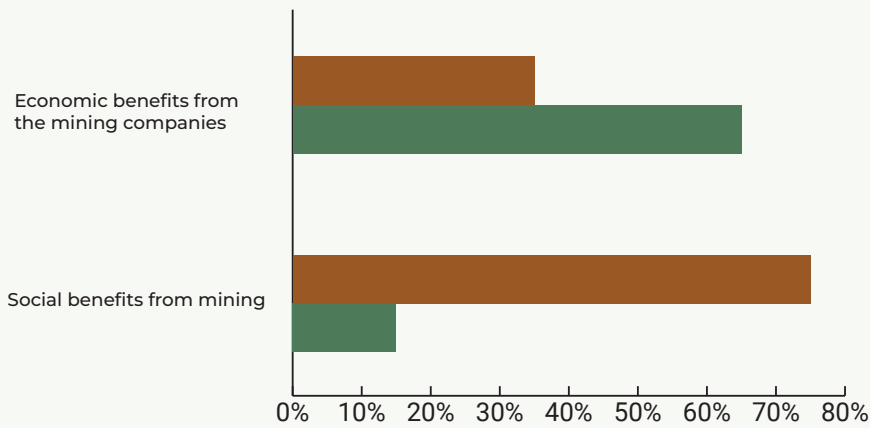
Table 2: Mapping results for DRC

AREA	NAME OF COMPANY	MINERAL	No. OF LOCALS EMPLOYED	No. OF WOMEN EMPLOYED
Kambove, Haut-Katanga Province	Compagnie Miniere De Kambove	Copper	No Data	No Data
Kambove, Haut-Katanga Province	China Nonferrous Metal Mining Co Ltd	Cobalt & copper	No Data	No Data
Likasi, Haut-Katanga	Congo Jin Ju Cheng Compagny SARL	Copper-Cobalt, Stanniferous	No Data	No Data
Kolwezi, Lualaba Province	Compagnie Miniere De Musonoie	Cobalt-Copper	Above 500	50-100
Kolwezi, Lualaba Province	Kalongwe Mining	Cobalt-Copper	10-50	10-50
Kisenda Kitotwe, Haut-Katanga Province	Kisenda Copper Company (KICC)	Copper	No Data	No Data
Kolwezi, Lualaba Province	Kisanfu Mining CMOC	Cobalt & Copper	Above 500	50-100
Kambove Haut-Katanga Province	Kambove Mining SASA (KMS)	Copper	No Data	No Data
Kolwezi/Lubudi, Lualaba Province	La Miniere de Kalukundi (LAMIKAL)	Cobalt Copper	100-200	50-100
Likasi, Haut-Katanga	Macrolink Jiayun Mining	Cobalt, Copper & Gold	50-100	10-50
Kolwezi, Lualaba Province	Chengtun Congo Resources (CCR)	Cobalt & Copper	10-50	10-50
Kambove, Haut-Katanga & Kolwezi, Lualaba	DRC Mining	Cobalt & Copper	10-50	Less 10
Kambove, Haut-Katanga Province	Congo Silver Agesci and Tech Cobalt	Cobalt Copper	50-100	10-50
Kasombo, Haut-Katanga Province	Miniere De Kasombo(MIKAS)	Cobalt & Copper	No Data	No Data
Kolwezi, Lualaba	Miniere De Kalumbwe Myunga (MKM)	Cobalt&Copper	10-50	10-50
Kolwezi, Lualaba	Mineral Metal Technology (MMT)	Cobalt&Copper	50-100	10-50
Kolwezi, Lualaba	Sino-Congolaise Des Mines (SICOMINES)	Cobalt&Copper	Above 500	50-100
Kolwezi Lualaba	Tengyuan Cobalt and Copper	Cobalt&Copper	100-200	10-50
Secteur De Luilu Lualaba Province	Thomas Mining	Cobalt&Copper	300-500	10-50
Kambove, Haut-Katanga Province	Xing Da Mining SARL	Copper	No Data	No Data

COMMUNITY'S PERSPECTIVE ON CHINESE COMPANIES IN DRC

MONITORED ELEMENT

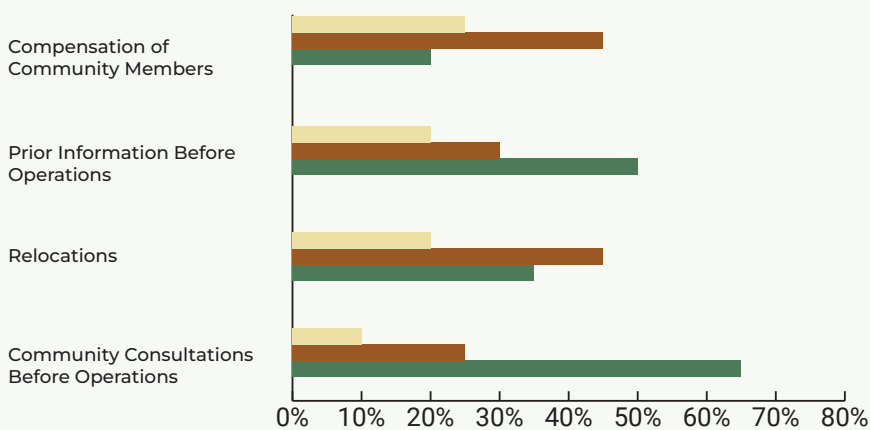
BENEFITS FOR LOCAL COMMUNITIES



■ I don't know ■ No (Low/Inadequate/Unacceptable) ■ Yes (High/Sufficient/Acceptable)

Analysis: According to the data provided, a significant proportion of the respondents (75%) acknowledged receiving some social benefits from mining companies operating in their areas. It is worth noting that a smaller percentage of respondents (35%) reported receiving economic benefits from the mining companies. This finding raises concerns about the potential for mining companies to contribute to sustainable economic development in the host communities. All the Chinese companies that signed contracts have contributed to community development actions and provided jobs for some members of the communities. However, there has not been a significant change in people's living conditions. One of the main issues reported by some communities is the presence of artisanal miners who are often chased away by companies. This is an important issue that needs to be addressed to ensure that the rights of all stakeholders, including local communities, are respected and protected.

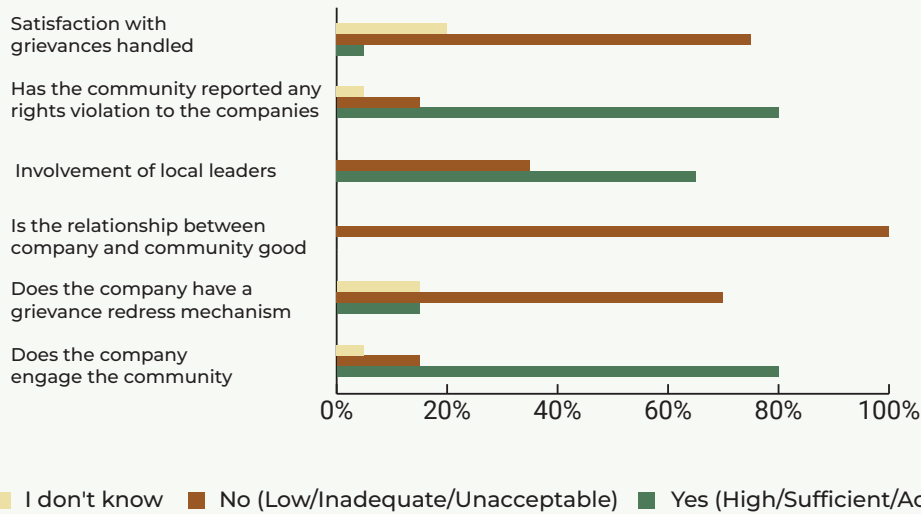
FREE AND PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT



■ I don't know ■ No (Low/Inadequate/Unacceptable) ■ Yes (High/Sufficient/Acceptable)

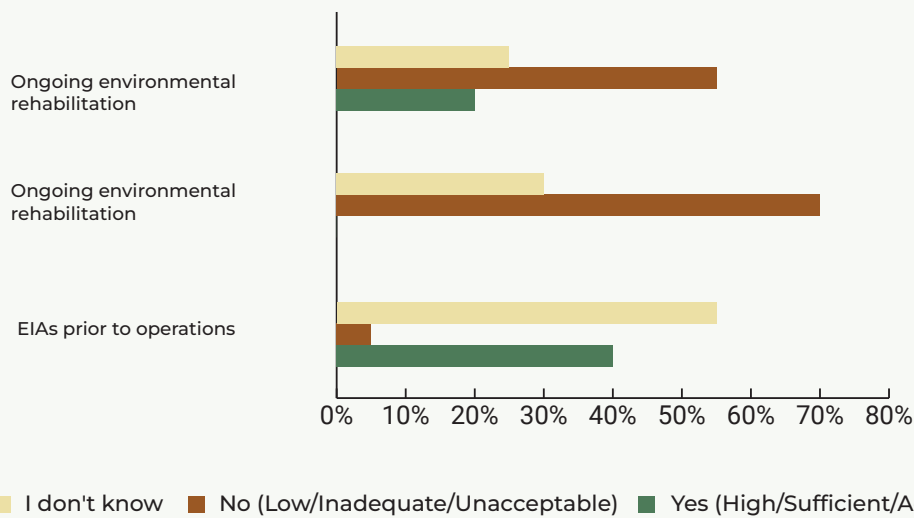
Analysis: The findings of the research show that most community members in DRC do not feel that they are adequately consulted by Chinese mining companies before operations commence. Only 20% of the community members surveyed stated that they had been consulted before the start of mining operations. Similarly, only 35% of the communities surveyed reported receiving prior communications before operations began. However, it is worth noting that when relocations occurred, around 65% of the communities stated that they received some support from the mining companies. For some Chinese companies, it can be difficult to have all the information before starting their operations. Only large companies that are listed on stock exchanges or multinationals that comply with certain international standards are required to communicate information about each stage of their mining projects. In some cases, there have been processes of relocation of populations by Chinese mining companies. The Congolese Mining Regulations provide for a Directive (Annex XVIII) relating to the relocation, resettlement, and compensation of communities to which all companies are subject. Failure to adhere to these regulations may result in forfeiture of the mining title.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS



Analysis: It is concerning to learn that the community's relationship with the mining companies is not good, as indicated by all of the respondents. Additionally, the majority of the community members (70%) noted that the companies do not have a grievance redress mechanism, while 70% reported that they have experienced rights violations. Despite this, very few community members (5%) were satisfied with the way their grievances were handled. Moreover, the survey revealed that there is low engagement between the companies and local leaders, with 65% of respondents stating that such involvement does not exist. These findings highlight the need for greater accountability and transparency from the mining companies towards the communities they operate in, and may indicate the need to train companies in the development of effective community engagement and grievance mechanisms.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT



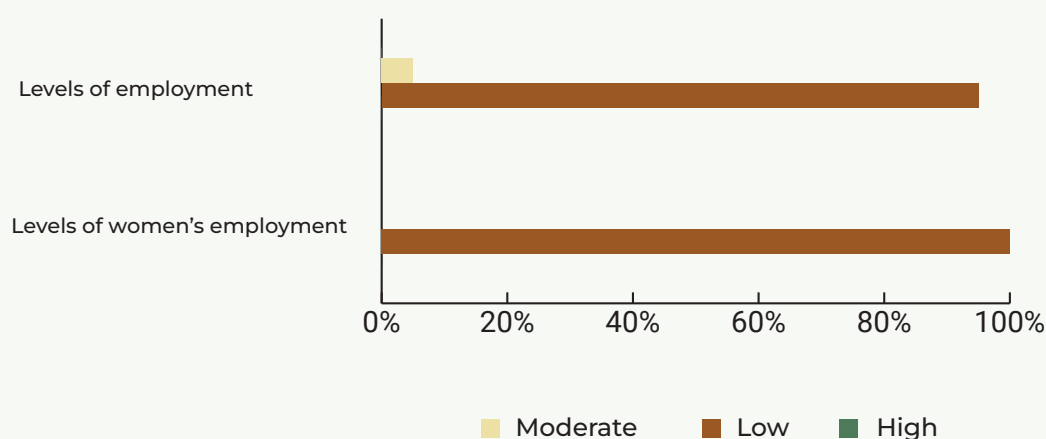
Analysis: The research indicated that a majority of the communities surveyed (55%) are not aware if the companies carried out environmental impact assessments (EIAs) prior to operations. Only 40% of the respondents noted that the companies carried out mandatory EIAs. The research also found that the majority of the communities (70%) noted that the companies do not carry out ongoing environmental rehabilitation. Additionally, 55% of the respondents noted that the companies do not carry out post-mining rehabilitation. These findings are important in understanding the impact of Chinese mining companies on the environment and the need to promote sustainable mining practices.

WORKERS' PERSPECTIVE ON CHINESE COMPANIES IN DRC MONITORED ELEMENT



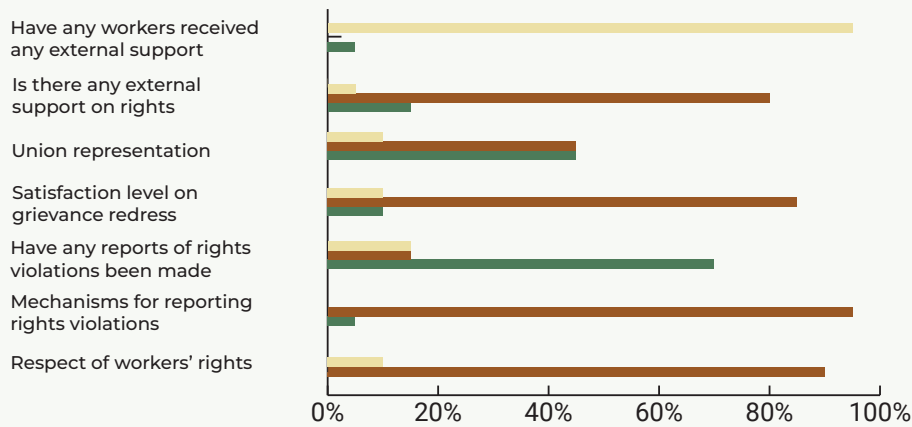
Analysis: According to the findings presented in the report, most of the community members (60%) think that the Chinese mining companies operating in selected mining host communities in DRC cause social and cultural impacts. However, interestingly, when it comes to environmental impacts, the majority (65%) of the community members do not think that mining is impacting negatively on the environment.

ACCESS AND LEVELS OF EMPLOYMENT



Analysis: The survey highlighted low levels of employment of locals in the mining sector, with 95% of respondents indicating that there is a significant lack of employment opportunities for locals and all saying that there is no employment for women. Additionally, the survey found that there are no gender programmes in place, with 75% of respondents stating that there are no initiatives to support the employment of women in the sector. These findings point to the need for Chinese mining companies to focus on creating more job opportunities for the local population, and to prioritise gender equality in their employment practices. It is crucial for these companies to understand that they have a social responsibility to the communities they operate in, and that their success is closely tied to the well-being of the local population.

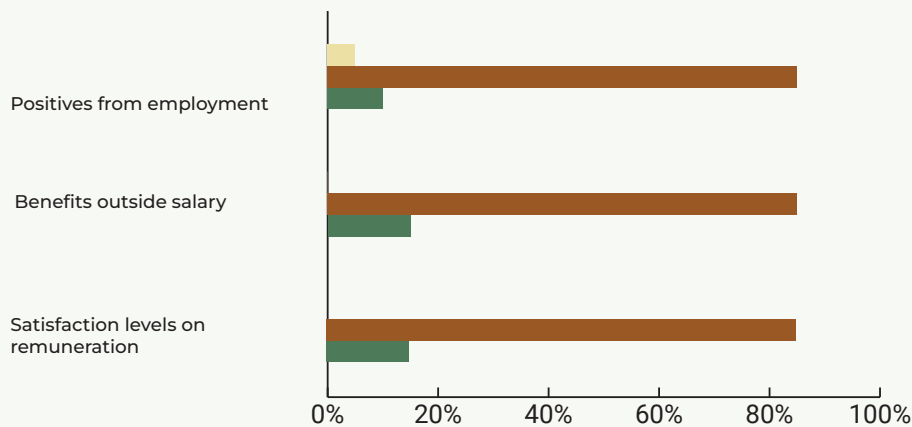
WORKERS' RIGHTS



■ I don't know ■ No (Low/Inadequate/Unacceptable) ■ Yes (High/Sufficient/Acceptable)

Analysis: A significant number of workers in the Chinese mining companies feel that their rights are not being respected. Around 90% of the workers surveyed reported that the Chinese companies do not respect their rights, and 95% of them said that there are no mechanisms in place for reporting such violations. Despite this, there is still a high level of reporting, with 70% of the respondents stating that they have reported violations. However, among those who reported violations, the majority (85%) were not satisfied with the redress of their grievances. The study also found that almost half (45%) of the workers reported that there is no union representation, and 80% of them indicated that there is no external support available for the protection of their rights.

CONDITIONS OF WORK

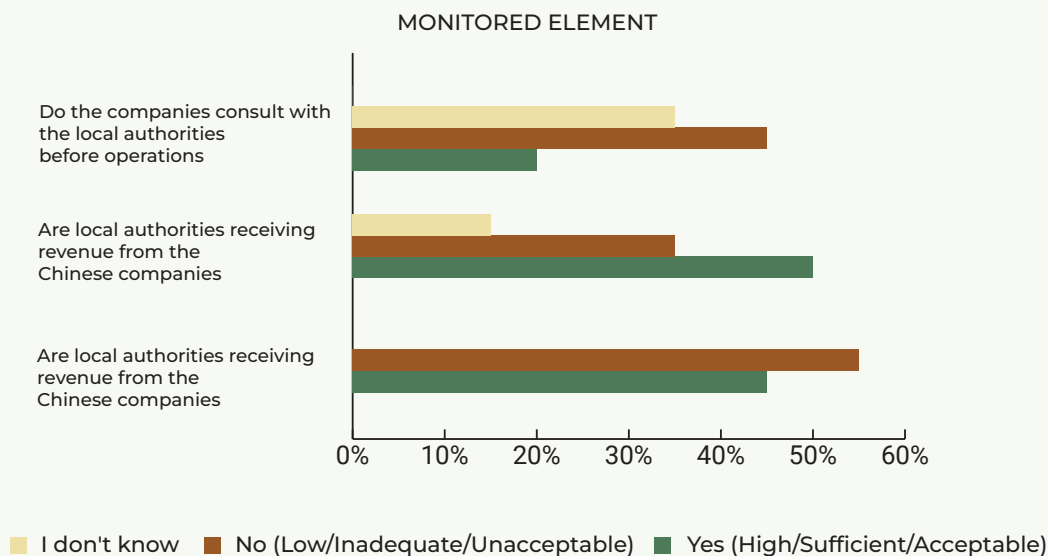


■ I don't know ■ No (Low/Inadequate/Unacceptable) ■ Yes (High/Sufficient/Acceptable)

Analysis: It is concerning to learn that most workers in the surveyed mining host communities are not satisfied with their conditions of employment. According to the findings, around 85% of workers expressed dissatisfaction with their levels of remuneration, while the same percentage also reported not receiving any benefits outside of their employment. This highlights the need for companies to prioritise the well-being and fair treatment of their workers. Further research is needed into health and safety provisions for workers.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES' PERSPECTIVE ON CHINESE MINING COMPANIES IN DRC

MONITORED ELEMENT



Analysis: There are concerns raised by the local authorities regarding Chinese mining companies. It appears that a majority (55%) of the Chinese mining companies are not paying revenue to the local authorities, which is a worrying trend. Additionally, only half of the local authorities surveyed indicated that these companies are implementing CSI. It is also concerning that only 20% of the local authorities reported that companies consult with them before operations. It is important for these companies to engage with the local authorities and operate in a transparent and responsible manner to ensure the well-being of the communities they operate in.

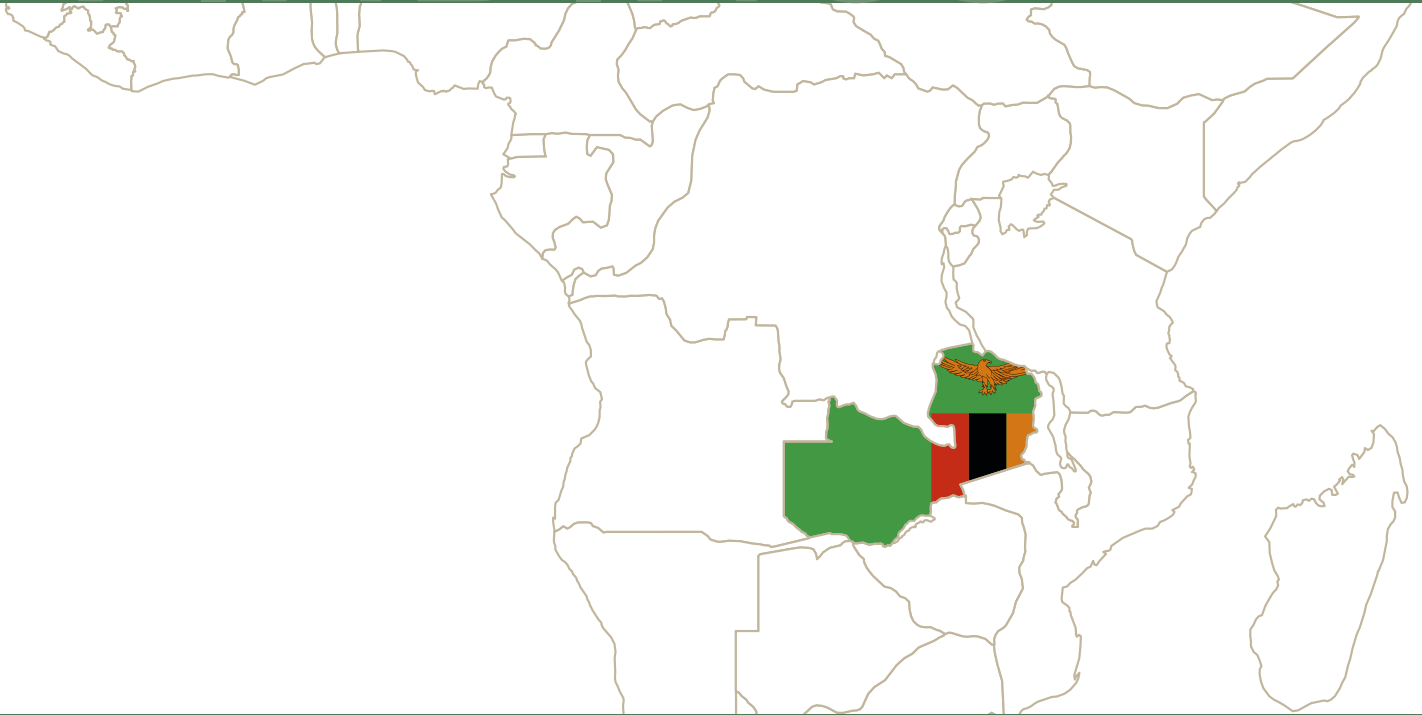
CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the mapping in the DRC has revealed that **many workers feel that their rights are not being respected, and there are no procedures in place for reporting grievances.**

The mapping also **highlights the need for companies to prioritise the well-being and fair treatment of their workers and of the communities adjacent to their operations.**

The data also shows that local authorities raise concerns about Chinese mining companies, and it is essential for these companies to engage with local authorities and operate transparently and responsibly to ensure the well-being of their communities and the ongoing success of their operations.

FINDINGS



ZAMBIA CASE

THE ZAMBIA CASE

Introduction

The most significant Chinese investment in the Zambian mining sector is by the state-owned company CNMC through one of its subsidiaries, Non-Ferrous Company Africa (NFCA). In 1998, through a competitive bidding process, NFCA acquired an 85 per cent share in the Chambishi Copper Mine, which had been inactive for 13 years. In May 2009, NFCA acquired an 85 per cent interest in the Luanshya Copper Mines after being chosen over two other bidders (Reuters 2009). In 2010, NFCA opened a new mine and is working on a third to invest at least US\$500 million in its development (Dow Jones 2010). According to the literature review and interviews with Ministry of Mines officials in Zambia, Chinese investment in the mining sector cuts across the entire mineral value chain and all the identifiable mineral deposits. There are two categories of licenses under predominantly Chinese involvement in all the ten provinces of Zambia: actual large-scale mining and exploration licenses.

The following are the current Chinese large-scale licenses in Zambia:

Table 3: Chinese Active Large-Scale Mining Licenses

No	Company Name	Location	Minerals
1	Albidon Munali Nickel Mine – Jinchuan	Southern Province	ni
2	Chambishi Copper Smelter	Copper belt	Cu, co
3	Jin Ding Mining	Copper belt	Cu, co
4	Luanshya Copper Mines	Copper belt	Cu, co, U, Au
5	NFC Africa Mining	Copper belt	Cu, co
6	Sino Metals Leach	Northwestern	Cu, co
7	Zhongul Mining	Central	Cu, co, U, Au
8	Collum Coal Mining	Southern	Co
9	Jifumpa Mine	Northwestern	Cu, co
10	Kampoko Resources	Central	Mn
11	SHI and Yani Mining Development	Central	Cu, Mn

Table 4: Chinese Active Exploration Licenses

No	Company Name	Location	Minerals
1.	Zhonghui Mining Industry	Luapula	Cu, Au
2.	Hua Yuan	Central/ N-Western	Cu, Ag, Au
3.	Albidon Mine	Central/ Southern	Ni
4.	Chiing Mining Group	Western/ N-Western	Cu, co, U, Au, ni
5.	Tycoon Mining Industry	Luapula	Mn
6.	Zambia Goldcommon Resources	Central/ Eastern	Mn
7.	Jinchuan Group Mining	Northern	Cu, Fe, Bi, Au, ni, U
8.	Jin Ding Mining	Copper belt/ N-Western	Cu, co, Ag, Au
9.	Long Jiang Non -Ferrous Mining	Copper belt/ N-Western	Mn, Cu, Fe, co, U, Au
10.	Quizhang Investment Company	Northwestern	Cu, co, Ag, Au
11.	Sino Kasempa Metals	Northwestern	Cu, U
12.	Jilin Non-Ferrous Mining	Eastern	Mn, cu

Monitored Operations

In Zambia, 27 reports from the monitors were submitted through the online system, and seven were duplicates. A total of 20 mining companies were monitored and analysed to represent the findings from Zambia, and these are listed in the table below:

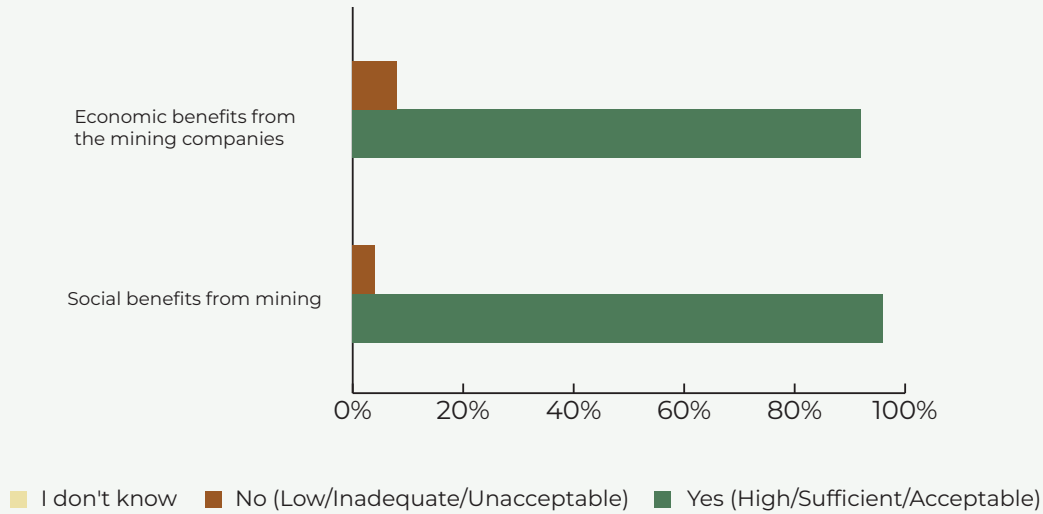
Table 5: Mapping Results for Zambia

AREA	NAME OF COMPANY	MINERAL	No. OF LOCALS EMPLOYED	No. OF WOMEN EMPLOYED
Chambishi	JCHX	Copper	50-100	Less than 10
Luanshya	15 MCC	Copper	Above 500	Less than 10
Kasempa	Sino Kasempa	Copper	10-50	Less than 10
Chambishi -Kalulushi	Sino Metals	Copper	50-100	10-50
Chambishi -Kalulushi	Nkana Alloy	Copper	50-100	Less than 10
Chambishi	Mwambashi	Copper	50-100	Less than 10
Chambishi	Chambishi Copper Smelter	Processing	100-200	50-100
Lufwanyama	Wang Sheng Mining	Copper	10-50	Less than 10
Masaiti	Changzhou Zambia Resources	Lime	100-200	Less than 10
Chingola	China Copper Mine	Copper	100-200	10-50
Mkushi	SHI and Yani Resources	Copper	100-200	Less than 10
Kasempa	Jin Gang	Copper	50-100	Less than 10
Mansa	UYOG Natural Resources Limited	Manganese	50-100	10-50
luanshya	luanshya copper mine	Cobalt	Above 500	10-50
Chibuluma	Jinchuan Group Co., Ltd	Copper	100-200	Less than 10
Mokambo	African Eagle Resources plc	Copper	50-100	Less than 10
Sinazongwe	Collum colliery	Coal	200-300	10-50
Solwezi	Kasempa copper mine , H and S Mining Ltd	Copper	100-200	Less than 10
Mumbwa	Blackthorn Resources Limited	Iron	50-100	10-50
North western Province - Kasempa	Luida Investment Limited	Copper	100-200	Less than 10

COMMUNITY'S PERSPECTIVE ON CHINESE COMPANIES IN ZAMBIA

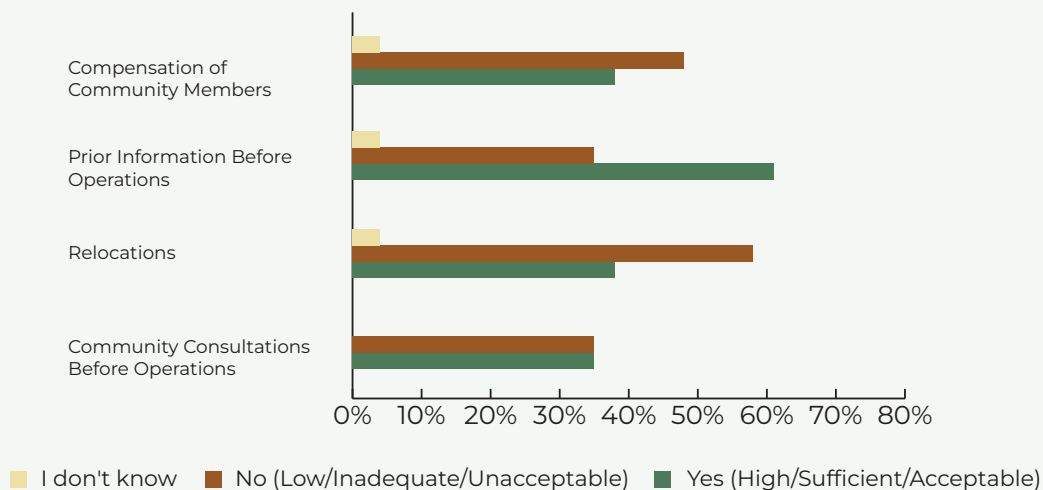
MONITORED ELEMENT

BENEFITS FOR LOCAL COMMUNITIES



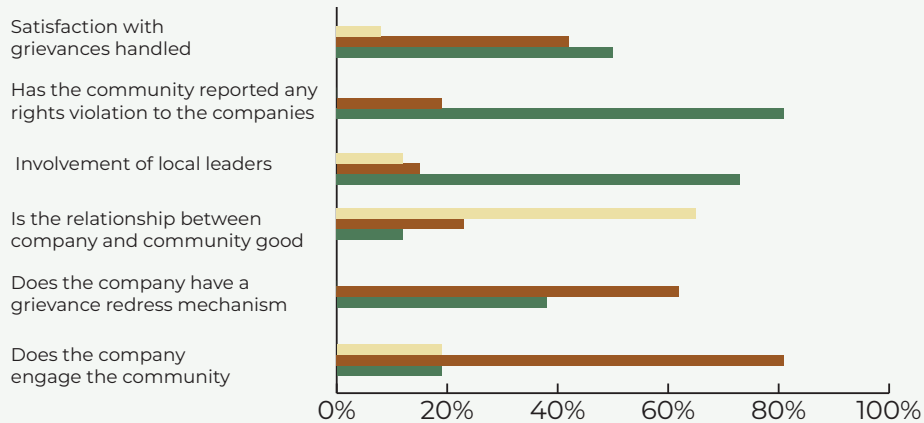
Analysis: The community's perspectives indicate that Chinese mining operations in Zambia offer social and economic benefits for the community, and they remain essential in creating job opportunities as indicated by 96% and 92% of the communities engaged. There are social benefits that come from mining. While some people argue that mining harms the environment and local communities, mining can provide jobs and boost the economy in many areas. Additionally, mining can provide necessary resources for development. Ultimately, whether the social benefits of mining outweigh the potential drawbacks will depend on various factors, including the specific location and circumstances of the mining operation.

FREE AND PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT



Analysis: The monitors measured various elements of the communities' right to free, prior and informed consent. They noted that 65% of the communities agree that the companies consult them before commencing operations, and 61% of them receive information beforehand. However, the companies did not perform well in terms of supporting relocations and providing compensation, with only 38% of the communities stating that the companies provide compensation for relocations.

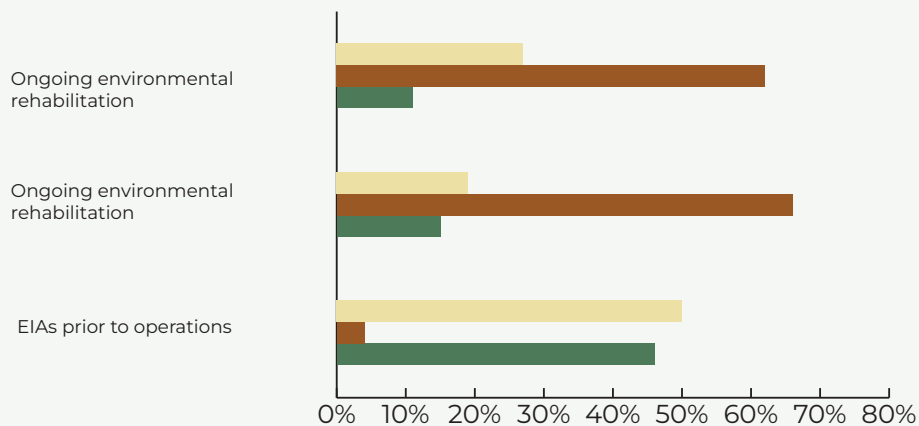
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS



■ I don't know ■ No (Low/Inadequate/Unacceptable) ■ Yes (High/Sufficient/Acceptable)

Analysis: The monitors noted that although the mining companies are doing well in some areas, there are concerns about their engagement and grievance redress mechanisms. The monitors found that the companies perform badly in terms of engagement, with 81% of community members noting that there is no engagement at all. Moreover, 62% of the community members noted that the companies have no grievance redress mechanisms, which is concerning. While half (50%) of the communities are satisfied with how grievances are handled, 42% are not satisfied, and 8% are not aware. The relationship between the community and the mining company is also moderate. However, there is a positive trend on involvement of the local leaders, with 73% noting that the companies engage local leaders. The monitors recorded that there are high numbers of grievances reported to the company (81%), but that only half of these grievances are seen as being satisfactorily handled.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

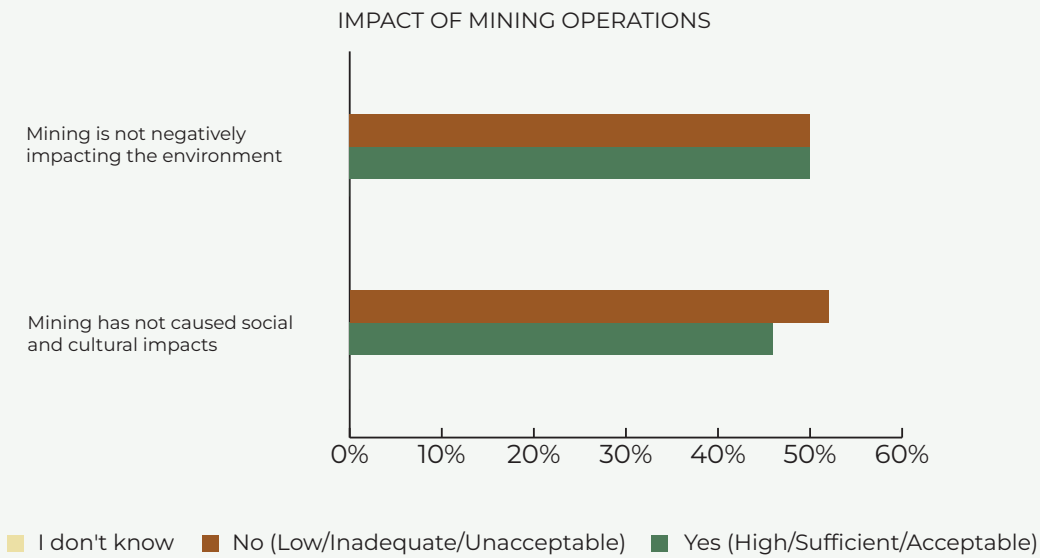


■ I don't know ■ No (Low/Inadequate/Unacceptable) ■ Yes (High/Sufficient/Acceptable)

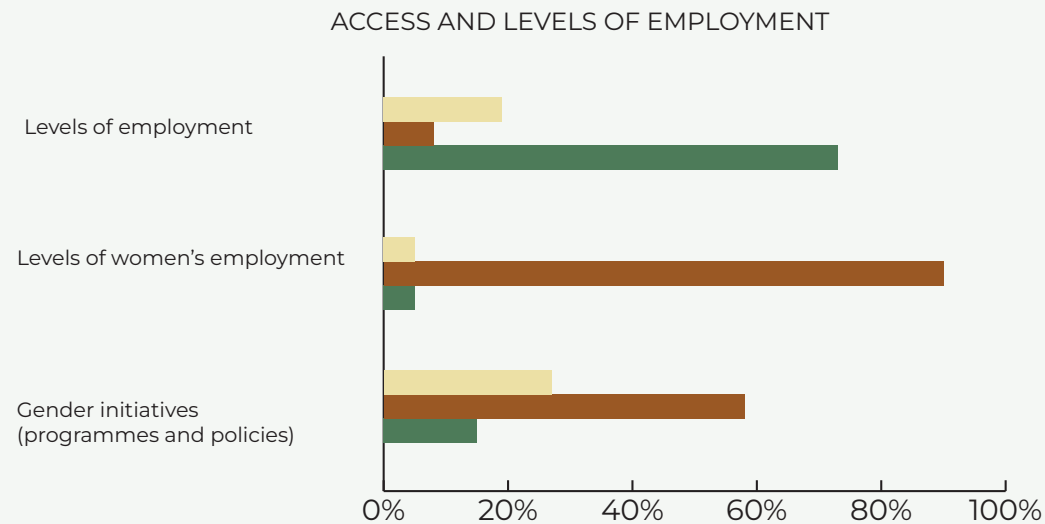
Analysis: The monitors noted that only 50% of the companies conducted mandatory environmental impact assessments before commencing operations. They observed poor performance in terms of environmental rehabilitation, with only 19% of the companies doing ongoing rehabilitation, and only 27% of the community members reported that there is post-mining environmental rehabilitation.

WORKERS' PERSPECTIVE ON CHINESE COMPANIES IN ZAMBIA

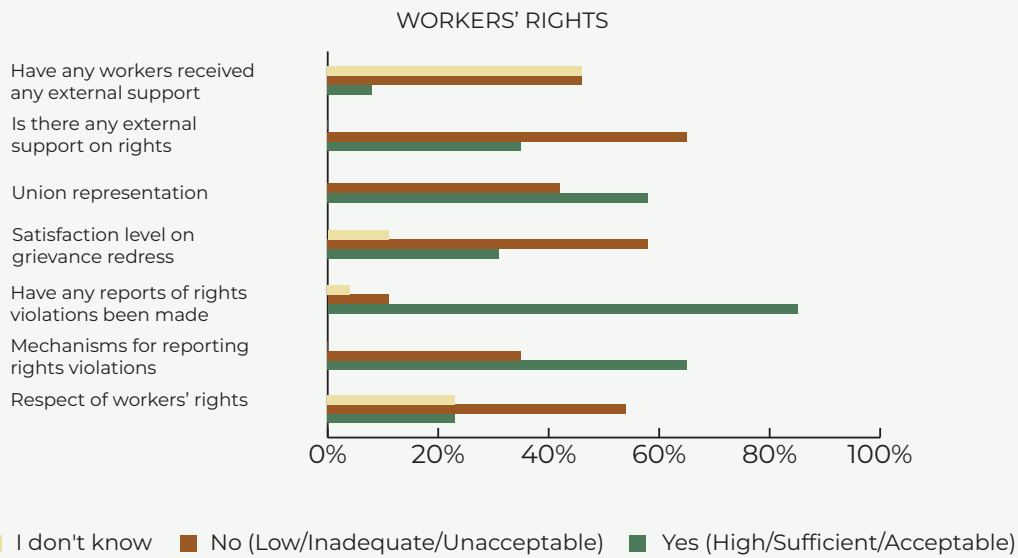
MONITORED ELEMENT



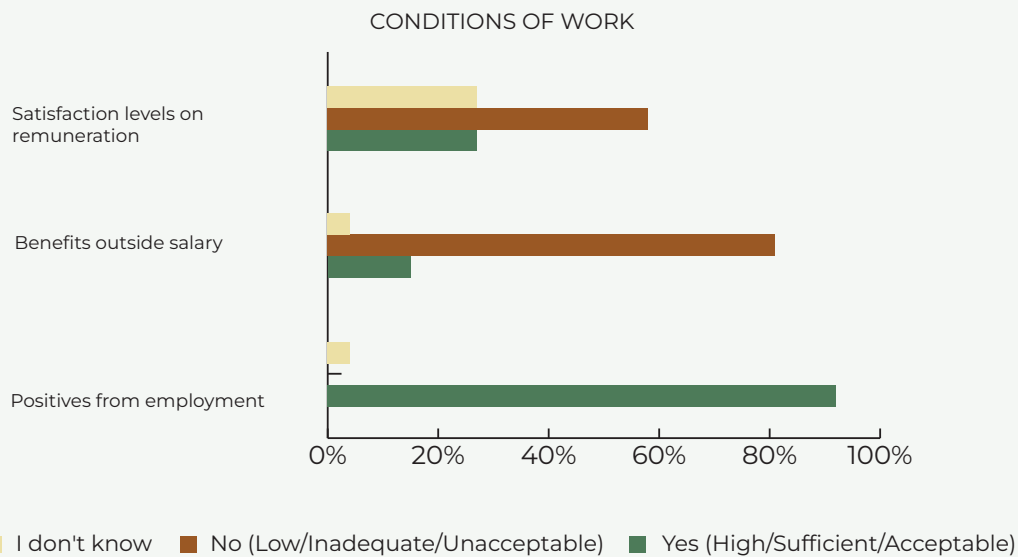
Analysis: According to the monitors, almost half (46%) of the communities believe that the mining activities carried out by Chinese companies have had some social and cultural impacts, while half (50%) of them have reported negative environmental impacts because of the mining operations.



Analysis: According to the monitors' findings, the mining companies have been successful in providing high levels of employment opportunities in the communities with 73% of the respondents acknowledging this fact. However, the monitors also discovered that there was a clear gender disparity in employment opportunities, with only a very small percentage of women being employed. In fact, 90% of the community members noted this disparity, highlighting the need for interventions to address the issue. Additionally, a majority of 58% of the community members expressed concern that there were no policies or programmes in place to support women's employment and bridge the gender gap.



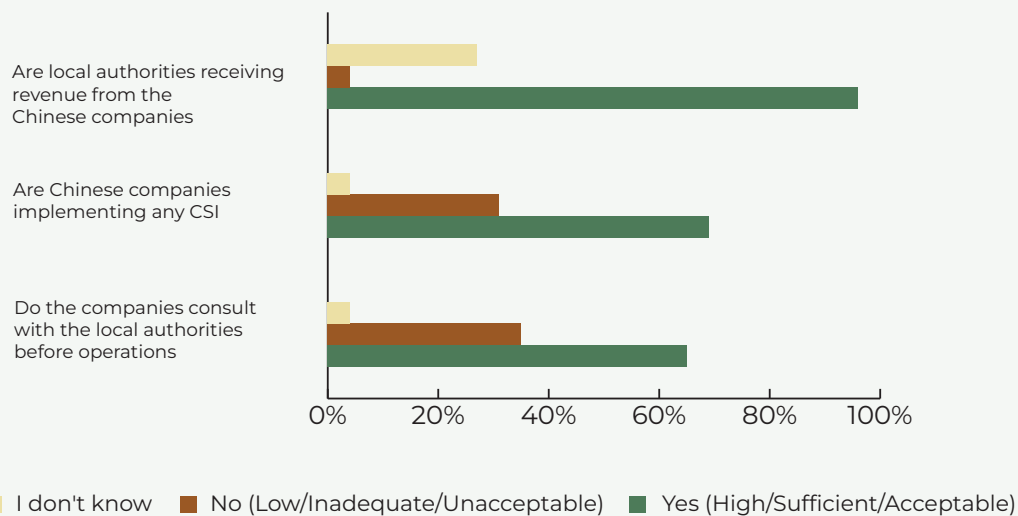
Analysis: According to the workers' feedback, Chinese mining companies have poor performance in respecting worker's rights. More than half of the workers (54%) reported a lack of respect for their rights, while 23% were unsure and only 23% reported that their rights were being respected. Despite this, 65% of workers knew about the mechanisms for reporting violations of their rights, and 85% had reported such violations. However, only 31% of them expressed satisfaction with how their grievances were handled. Moreover, union representation was absent in 42% of the companies, with only 58% of workers having union representation. Additionally, only 35% of workers knew about external organisations that offered support for their rights, and only 8% of them received any such support, even where it existed



Analysis: Regarding the working conditions, it was found that 92% of the workers view their job positively because it provides them with some economic benefits. However, only 15% are content with their level of pay, while the majority (81%) do not receive any additional benefits beyond their salary.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES' PERSPECTIVE ON CHINESE COMPANIES IN ZAMBIA

MONITORED ELEMENT

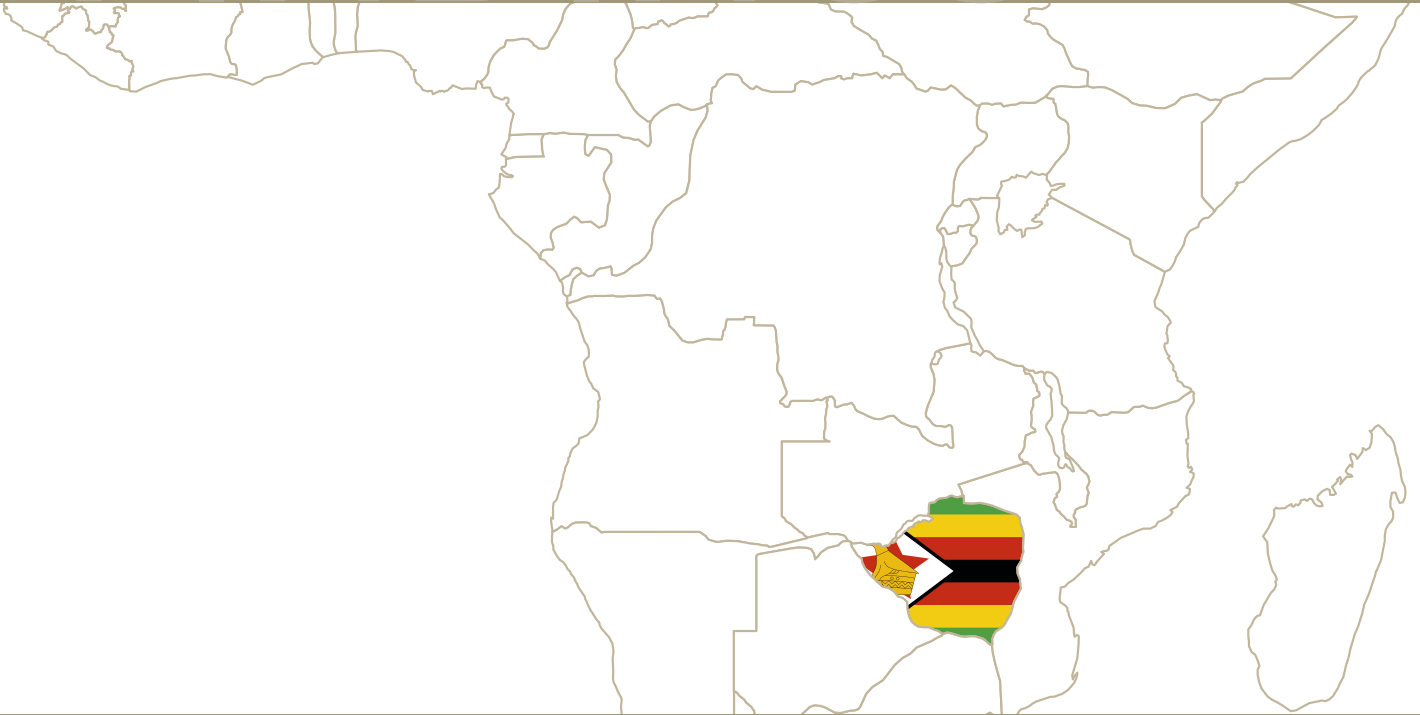


Analysis: The local authorities reported positive relationships with Chinese companies. 96% receive revenue, 96% implement corporate social investments, and 65% consult with them before operations

CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings, Chinese mining operations in Zambia have provided social and economic benefits to the community. However, there are concerns about the companies' community engagement and grievance redress mechanisms. The companies are not performing well in supporting relocations and providing compensation, and there are high reported cases of workers' grievances. The relationship between the community and the mining company is moderate, and the companies engage local leaders positively. Ultimately, the social benefits of mining should be weighed against the potential disadvantages, and the mining operation's specific location and circumstances should be considered.

FINDINGS



THE ZIMBABWE CASE

Introduction

For Zimbabwe, monitoring happened in five provinces with significant mining operations: Matabeleland North, Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland East, Midlands, and Manicaland. These areas were selected based on the presence of mines, making them crucial as case study areas. Table 8 shows the general distribution of mines in Zimbabwe, which also assisted in selecting the provinces the study selected for mapping. Generally, Chinese mines are dotted across the country, but literature shows the concentration in Hwange (Matabeleland North), where there is coal mining; in the Midlands, chrome mining; and in Mutoko (Mashonaland East), black granite mining. More recently, Chinese investments have been chiefly in lithium mining.

ZIMBABWE
CASE

Table 6: Distribution of Mines in Zimbabwe

Province	Total Mines
Mashonaland West	73
Midlands	66
Mashonaland East	29
Mashonaland Central	27
Mashonaland South	19
Masvingo	12
Manicaland	10
Matebeleland North	8
Bulawayo	1

Monitored Operations

To conduct the research, six monitors were trained, including one who covered Hwange, one for Bindura, one for Mutoko, two for Midlands, and one for Manicaland. The monitors managed to map out 47 Chinese-operated mining companies as reflected in the table below:

Table 7: List of companies monitored in Zimbabwe

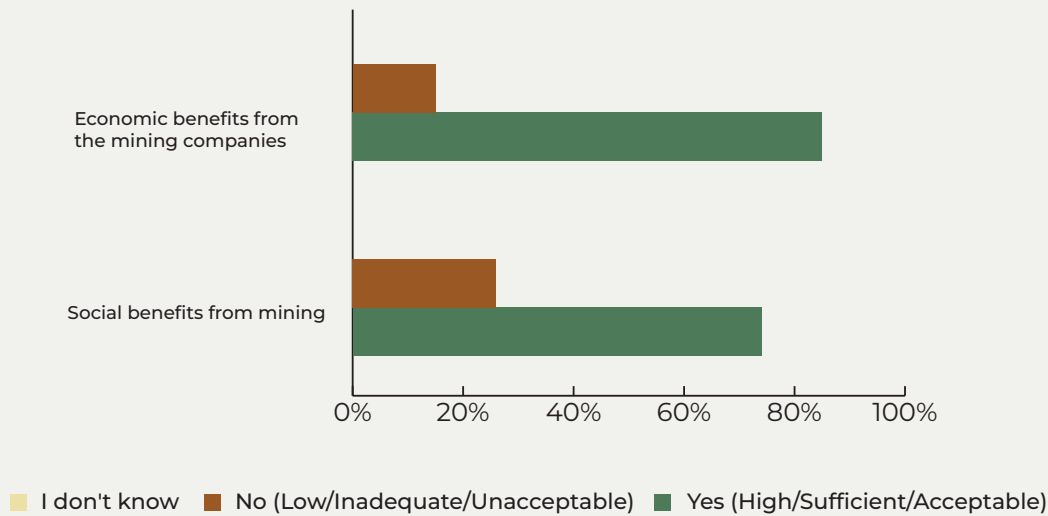
AREA	NAME OF COMPANY	MINERAL BEING MINED/ ACTIVITY	#OF LOCALS EMPLOYED
Bindura	Ming Chang Sino Africa Pvt Ltd	Gold	300-500
Bindura	Congredan Investment PVT LTD	Gold	200-300
Bindura Town	Don Xin Mine and Machinery	Gold	50-100
Bindura	Kai Peng Mine	Gold	200-300
Bindura	Dodge Mine	Gold	200-300
Bindura	Moense Mining Geology Solutions	Gold	50-100
Bindura	Xinhai Mining	Gold	200-300
Bindura	Zhengzhou Rangsheng Kiln Refractory	Mining intelligence	10-50
Bindura	Ming Hao Mining	Supply of mining equipment	Less than 10
Bindura	Timsite Milling Centre Pvt Ltd	Ore crushing and chemical processing plant	50-100
Bindura	China Chrome Mining Company Pvt Ltd	Chrome	100-200
Bindura	Aihua Jianye Pvt Ltd	Mining equipment	10-50
Bindura	Don Xin Machinery	Mining equipment	10-50
Gweru	Jinan Enterprise	Chrome	300-500
Gweru	Ladville mime	Gold	200-300
Gweru	Redan	Gold	100-200
Mutoko	RichBasin	Black Granite	50-100

AREA	NAME OF COMPANY	MINERAL BEING MINED/ ACTIVITY	#OF LOCALS EMPLOYED
Mutoko - Ward 10	Dingmao Mining company	Black Granite	10-50
Mutoko : Ward 10	Longrui/ Surewin Mining Company	Black Granite	10-50
Mutoko : Ward 11	Hong Ri Trading	Black Granite	10-50
Mutoko : Ward 05	Jinding Mining Company	Black Granite	10-50
Boterekwa in Shurugwi	Chenxi investment	Gold	100-200
Hwange	South Mining Company	Coal	Above 500
Hwange	Hwange Coal Gasification Company	Coke	100-200
Manicaland Province	Anjin Private Limited	Diamond	100-200
Manicaland Province, Odzi	Ming Chang Sino Africa	Gold	10-50
Hwange	Kamativi Mining Company	Tin and Lithium	50-100
Hwange	Dinson Colliery	Coke	300-500
Hwange	Zimbabwe Zhongxhing Coking Company (ZZCC)	Coke	200-300
Hwange	Zimbabwe Zhongxhing Brick Plant (ZZBP)	Sand and clay	50-100
Hwange	Zimbabwe Zhongxhing Electrical Energy Company (ZZEE)	Coal	100-200
Hwange	Mutagech	Coal	50-100
Hwange	Zhong Jian	Coke	Above 500
Hwange	Sino hydro	Electrical	Above 500
Hwange	Zimberly	Coal	200-300
Lalapanzi	Wash Rock	Chrome	50-100
Gweru	Real Gain	Ferochrome	100-200
Gweru	Jinyi Enterprise	Ferochrome	300-500
Gweru	Xing Yu	Ferochrome	200-300
Manicaland, Mutare, Odzi	Denied the name of the company	Gold	100-200
Pin 3 Coalitiion Shurugwi	Jin Yang Africa	Gold	10-50
Mpare in Shurugwi	DeanLing	Chrome	10-50
Bonser north in Shurugwi	Bonser north	Cobalt	10-50
Ward 16 village 10 Shurugwi	Afrochine	Chrome	50-100
Bindura	Ming Chang	Gold	50-100
Gweru	Wel Mining	Chrome	200-300
Gweru	Jinan	Chrome	200-300

COMMUNITY'S PERSPECTIVE ON CHINESE COMPANIES IN ZIMBABWE

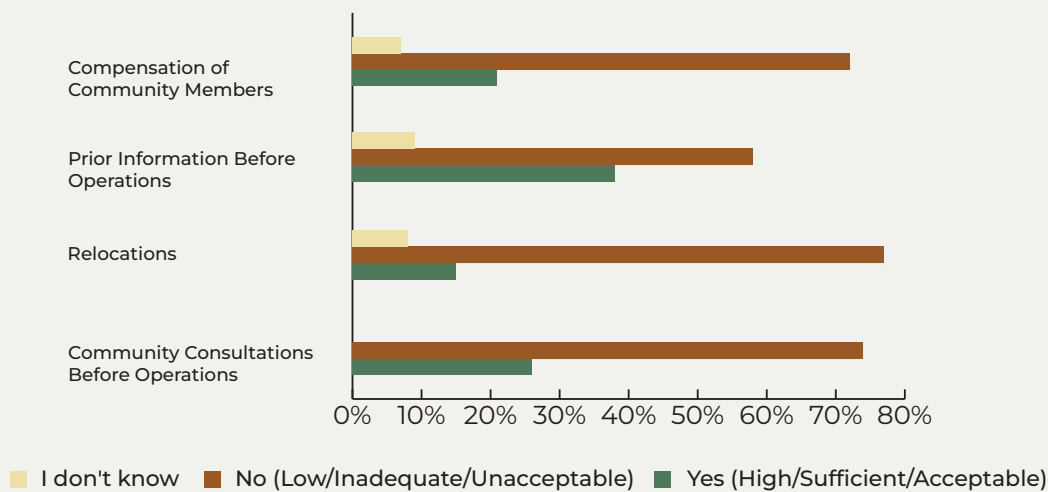
MONITORED ELEMENT

BENEFITS FOR LOCAL COMMUNITIES



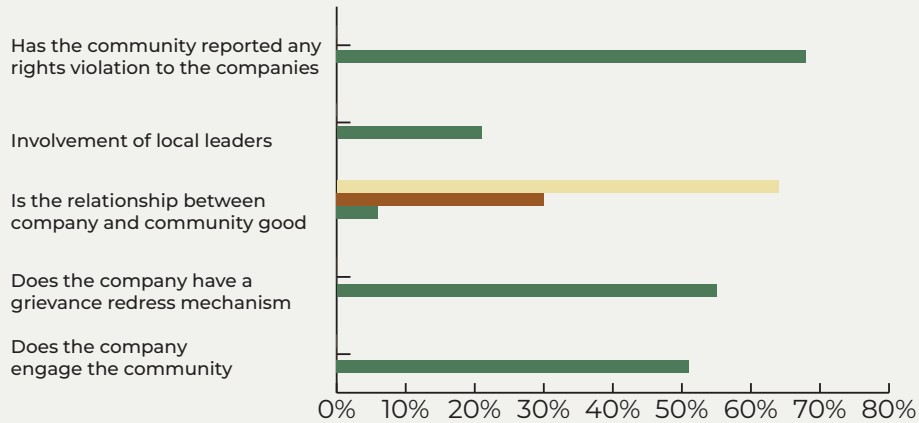
Analysis: In Zimbabwe, it has been found that Chinese mining companies are providing social and economic benefits to the local community. While there have been some criticisms of their methods of operation, a majority of 74% of the community members have acknowledged the social benefits offered by and 85% acknowledged the economic benefits that come from these companies

FREE AND PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT



Analysis: The monitors have found that Chinese companies operating in Zimbabwe are not adhering to the principles of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC). A staggering 74% of respondents have reported that mining companies do not conduct community consultations prior to commencing their operations, which is a critical aspect of FPIC. This means that affected communities are not given an opportunity to participate in the decision-making process. Furthermore, 58% of community members have reported that there is a lack of information provided to them before the start of mining operations, which is another crucial component of FPIC. The monitors have also observed that affected communities are not being compensated for the damages caused by mining operations, with 72% of the communities reporting that they have not received any compensation for the harm done to their communities.

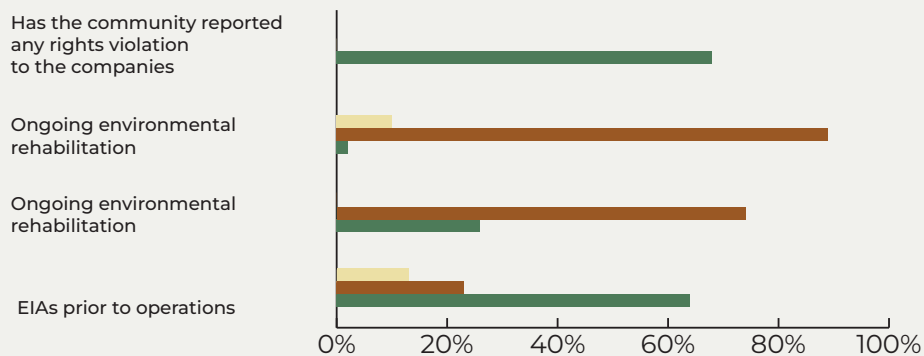
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS



■ I don't know ■ No (Low/Inadequate/Unacceptable) ■ Yes (High/Sufficient/Acceptable)

Analysis: The monitors found that the mining companies are engaging with the community and providing grievance redress mechanisms. Over half of the communities surveyed (51%) reported that the companies engage with them, and 55% reported that there is a grievance redress mechanism in place. However, the relationship between the companies and the community is not good. Only 6% of the communities reported a good relationship, while 30% reported a bad one, and 64% said it was relative. Only 21% of the communities reported community leaders' involvement. There is a high prevalence of dissatisfaction, with 68% of the communities reporting grievances. However, 81% expressing disappointment in the handling of these cases, with only 11% satisfied, and 8% unsure.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT



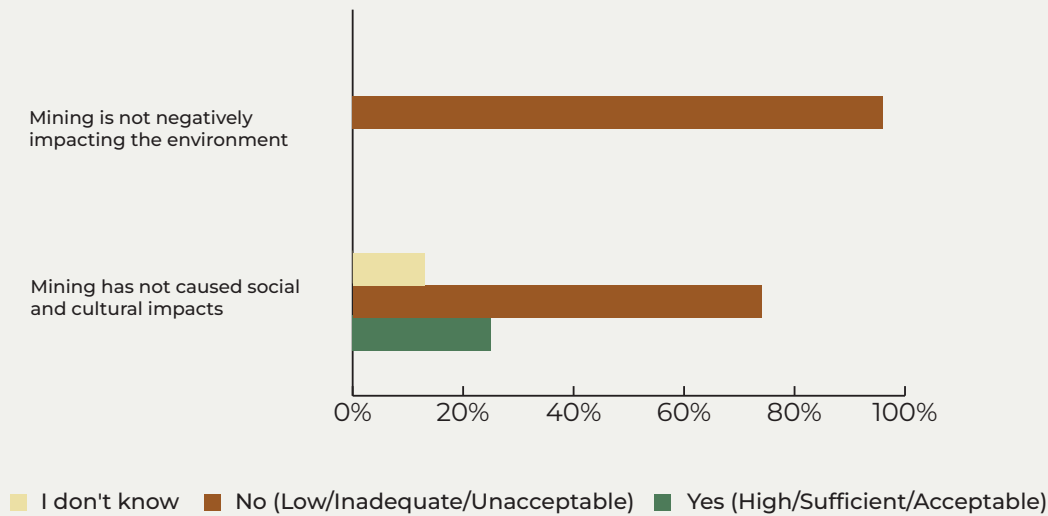
■ I don't know ■ No (Low/Inadequate/Unacceptable) ■ Yes (High/Sufficient/Acceptable)

Analysis: The monitors have observed that EIAs are frequently carried out before mining operations, with 64% of the communities reporting that they undergo such assessments. However, there is poor implementation of ongoing rehabilitation, with only 26% of the communities stating that companies commit to environmental rehabilitation over the long term. The situation is even worse for post-mining rehabilitation, with only 2% of the communities indicating that companies rehabilitate the environment after mining operations.

WORKERS' PERSPECTIVE ON CHINESE COMPANIES IN ZIMBABWE

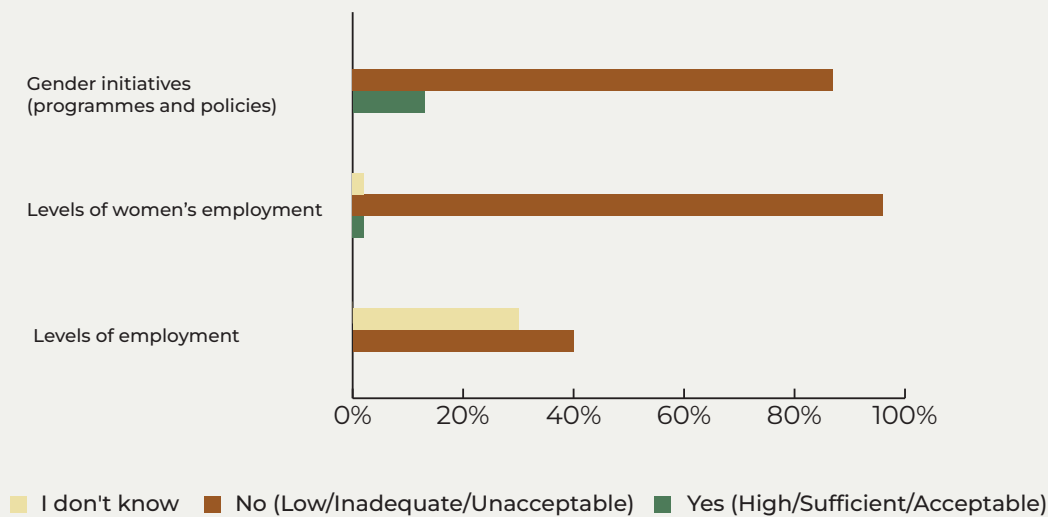
MONITORED ELEMENT

IMPACT OF MINING OPERATIONS

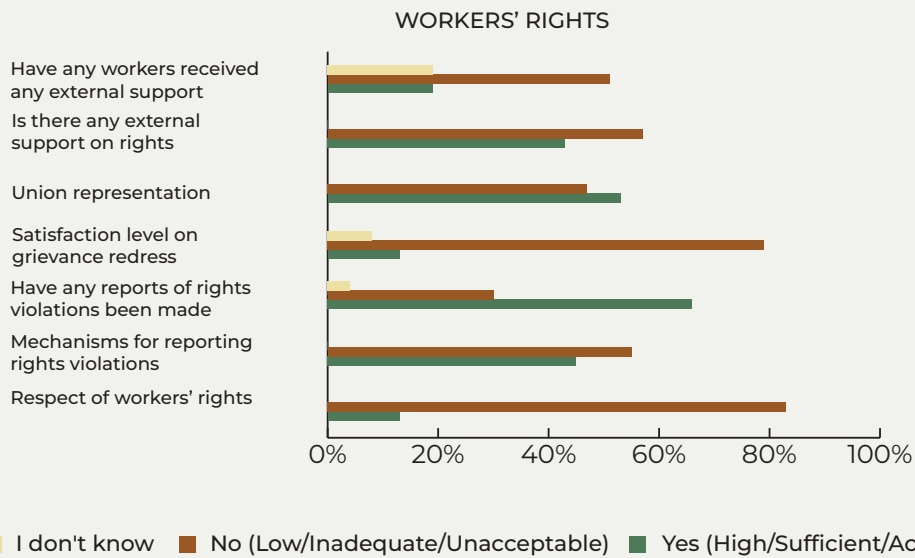


Analysis: According to the findings, the vast majority of communities (74%) affected by mining operations have reported that their social and cultural rights have been negatively impacted. Additionally, an overwhelming number (96%) of these communities have reported that the environment has also been negatively impacted by mining activities.

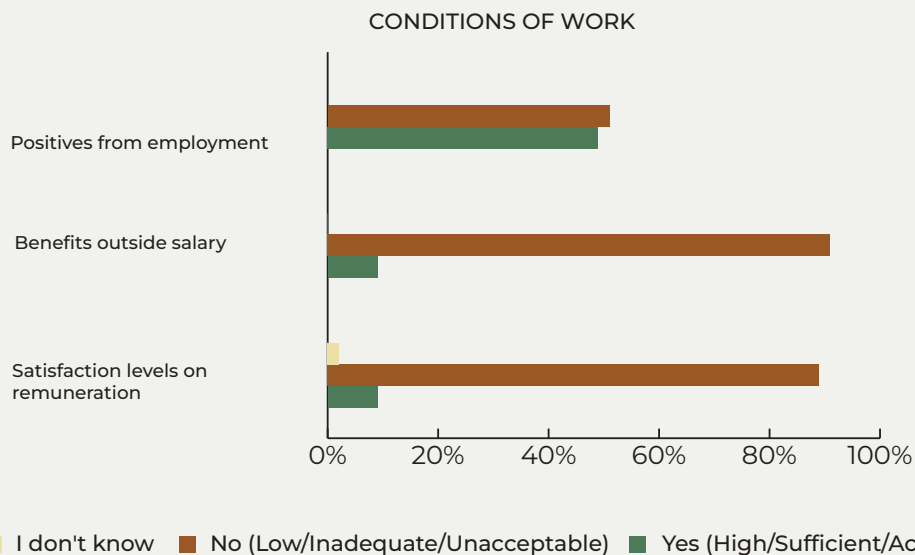
ACCESS AND LEVELS OF EMPLOYMENT



Analysis: There are low levels of employment with only 30% of the communities indicating high levels of locals being employed by the companies, whilst 40% noted low levels and 30% moderate employment. In terms of women's employment there was almost agreement, with 96% noting low levels of employment of women, and 87% indicating that there were no gender programmes or policies to promote more employment or empowerment of women.



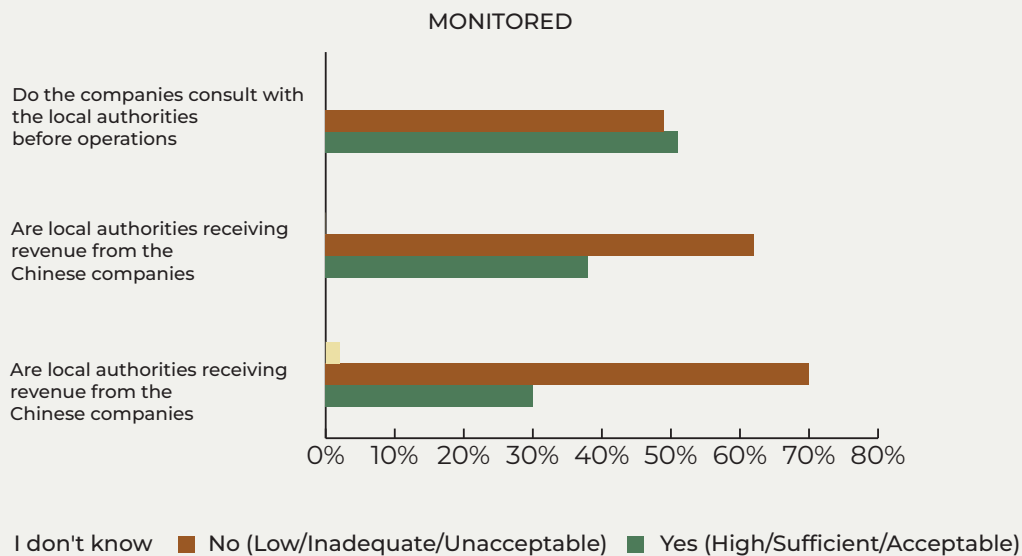
Analysis: The monitored elements showed poor employment performance across the board. Only 30% of communities reported high levels of local employment by companies, while 40% reported low levels and 30% reported moderate levels. Women's employment levels were uniformly low, with 96% reporting this. Despite the low levels of women's employment, 87% indicated that there were no gender programmes or policies in place to promote more employment or empowerment of women.



Analysis: The monitors observed that most workers are dissatisfied with their current working conditions. Specifically, 89% of workers reported being unhappy with their pay. Additionally, 91% of employees do not receive any benefits beyond their regular compensation. Opinions on whether their employment has had a positive impact on their lives were divided, with 49% responding positively and 51% responding negatively. Of those who did report positive aspects, most cited their remuneration as a benefit, as it allows them to support their livelihoods.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES' PERSPECTIVE ON CHINESE COMPANIES IN ZIMBABWE

MONITORED ELEMENT



Analysis: The local authorities reported positive relationships with Chinese companies. 96% receive revenue, 96% implement corporate social investments, and 65% consult with them before operations

CONCLUSION

Chinese companies operating in Zimbabwe are not adhering to free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) principles and are causing significant harm to affected communities. Some of the issues identified are not conducting community consultations, a lack of information provided to communities, and a failure to compensate them for damages caused by mining operations. Additionally, there is a high prevalence of violations, poor implementation of rehabilitation measures, and significant negative impacts on social, cultural, and environmental factors.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FROM DRC, ZAMBIA AND ZIMBABWE

This section summarises the key findings from DRC, Zambia and Zimbabwe as documented by the community monitors.

COMMUNITY PERSPECTIVES

- Chinese mining operations in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Zambia, and Zimbabwe have been observed to provide social benefits for the community. In Zambia and Zimbabwe, it was also noted that the operations offer economic benefits, primarily through the remuneration of those employed. However, this aspect was contested in the case of DRC.
- Chinese mining companies in DRC, Zambia and Zimbabwe generally adhere poorly to free prior and informed consent (FPIC) principles.
 - a. In Zambia, Chinese companies consult with communities and provide information before commencing operations, while in DRC and Zimbabwe, consultations do not occur, and information must be provided.
 - b. In Zambia and Zimbabwe, communities affected by mining were not relocated and received no compensation. Whilst in DRC, they received some compensation.
- According to the monitoring report, it was found that Chinese companies operating in the DRC and Zambia do not have grievance-handling mechanisms. While companies in DRC do engage with the local communities, those operating in Zambia do not. In Zimbabwe, some companies have grievance redress mechanisms in place, but overall, there needs to be a higher level of engagement between the companies and the communities.
- Companies in Zambia have a fair relationship with the community, but in DRC and Zimbabwe, there is often a negative relationship between the community and Chinese mining companies.
- In Zambia, Chinese mining companies work with local leaders, whereas in DRC and Zimbabwe they do not.
- Numerous reports of grievances have been recorded involving Chinese companies in the three countries. These grievances include labour exploitation, environmental damage, and disregard for local laws and regulations.
- Communities in Zambia have reported that companies make a moderate effort to address grievances. In contrast, communities in DRC and Zimbabwe strongly feel that companies are failing to take adequate action to address their issues.
- In the three countries, the companies have some commitment to carrying out environmental impact assessments (EIAs), but the practice is better in Zimbabwe. Monitors report that only a few companies implement the legislated EIA in DRC and Zambia.
- All the countries expressed concerns regarding Chinese companies' lack of environmental rehabilitation measures and the resulting impacts of mining operations.
- Chinese mining activities in the three countries have had negative social and cultural impacts, with Zambia experiencing the least harm compared to the other two nations.

The above summary findings are presented in the color-coded table below:

Table 8: Summary of the community's perspective on Chinese Mining Companies Conduct

MONITORED ELEMENT	ANALYSIS RESULTS		
	DRC	ZAMBIA	ZIMBABWE
Community Perspectives			
Social benefits from mining	Green	Green	Green
Economic benefits from the mining companies	Green	Green	Green
Community consultations before operations	Green	Green	Green
Relocations	Brown	Green	Green
Prior information before operations	Green	Green	Green
Compensation of community members	Green	Green	Green
Does the companies engage the community	Green	Green	Brown
Does the companies have a grievance redress mechanism	Green	Green	Brown
Is the relationship between Company and community good	Green	Brown	Green
Involvement of local leaders	Green	Green	Green
Has the community reported any rights violation to the companies	Green	Green	Green
Satisfaction with grievances handled	Green	Brown	Green
EIAs prior to operations	Brown	Brown	Green
Ongoing environmental rehabilitation	Green	Green	Green
Rehabilitation of the environment after mining	Green	Green	Green
Mining has not caused social and cultural impacts	Green	Brown	Green
Mining is not negatively impacting the environment	Green	Brown	Green

Overall analysis of the community’s perspectives

The mining operations conducted by Chinese companies in DRC, Zambia and Zimbabwe considerably impact the social and economic well-being of the communities they affect. However, concerns have been raised regarding the issue of FPIC and the need to address them. In Zambia, Chinese mining companies consult with communities and provide relevant information before starting operations. However, in DRC and Zimbabwe, the consultation process is lacking, and the provision of data is insufficient. In Zambia and Zimbabwe communities affected by mining receive compensation on relocation, but few received this in DRC.

In the DRC, many Chinese companies do not view communities as privileged partners. Some of these companies exploit community members for their interests. There have been instances of Chinese operators conducting mining activities without proper compensation and violating the law on lands owned by community cooperatives.

Chinese companies in DRC and Zambia do not engage with communities or have adequate grievance-handling mechanisms. Some companies in Zimbabwe have instituted grievance redress mechanisms, but more engagement is required. Although companies in Zambia maintain a fair relationship with the community, the relationship between the community and Chinese mining companies in DRC and Zimbabwe is negative. Numerous reported grievances against Chinese companies in the three countries have been documented. In Zambia, communities have reported that companies only make a moderate effort to address their grievances. In contrast, communities in DRC and Zimbabwe strongly feel that companies fail to take adequate action to address their issues.

Some companies in the three countries carry out EIAs, but the practice is better in Zimbabwe. Only a few companies in DRC and Zambia implement the legislated EIA. Chinese mining activities in both countries have had adverse social and cultural effects on the communities. Additionally, in the three countries, communities have voiced concerns about the lack of environmental rehabilitation measures taken by Chinese companies, with DRC and Zimbabwe experiencing more severe environmental impacts than Zambia.

WORKERS' PERSPECTIVES

- In Zambia, Chinese mining companies offer jobs, while DRC and Zimbabwe need more employment opportunities from these companies. Women in all three countries face limited employment options, and companies have yet to take the initiative to change this situation.
- Chinese mining companies in the three countries do not respect the rights of their workers.
- Most workers are dissatisfied with their compensation and have no other benefits apart from their remuneration.
- Workers in Zambia report positive experiences from their employment with Chinese companies, while DRC and Zimbabwean workers do not.
- Some workers in Zambia reported mechanisms for reporting rights violations in companies, while workers in DRC and Zimbabwe noted that few companies have these mechanisms.
- Although many workers reported rights violations by their companies in both DRC and Zimbabwe, there is widespread dissatisfaction with how these cases were handled.
- It has been observed that only a small number of companies monitored both in Zambia and Zimbabwe have unions to represent their employees whilst in DRC there is no union representation at all.
- In DRC and Zambia, workers reported that there are external organisations and partners to support their rights and defend against violations. There are a few such organisations in Zimbabwe, but workers in all three countries have yet to receive any support from them.

The above key findings are presented in the color-coded table below:

Table 9: Summary of the Worker's Perspectives on the Conduct of the Chinese Mining Companies

Workers' Perspectives	ANALYSIS RESULTS		
	DRC	ZAMBIA	ZIMBABWE
Levels of employment	Green	Dark Green	Green
Levels of women employment	Green	Green	Green
Respect of workers' rights	Green	Green	Green
Gender initiatives (programmes and policies)	Green	Green	Green
Satisfaction levels on remuneration	Green	Green	Green
Benefits outside salary	Green	Green	Green
Positives from employment	Green	Dark Green	Green
Mechanisms for reporting rights violations	Green	Dark Green	Brown
Have any reports of rights violations been made	Dark Green	Dark Green	Dark Green
Satisfaction level on grievance redress	Green	Green	Green
Union representation	Green	Brown	Brown
Is there any external support on rights	Green	Green	Brown
Have any workers received any external support	Green	Green	Green

Overall analysis of the workers' perspectives

Chinese mining companies operating in Zambia and Zimbabwe provide employment opportunities to local workers whilst in DRC the practice is different. Although workers in Zambia have reported positive experiences working for Chinese mining companies, the same cannot be said for workers in DRC and Zimbabwe. In these countries, there are limited job prospects, and the compensation and benefits provided by the companies are inadequate. This situation is particularly challenging for women seeking employment, as opportunities remain scarce, and companies have yet to take any meaningful action to address this issue.

To make matters worse, there have been numerous reports of Chinese mining companies in these countries violating workers' rights. Workers have reported being subjected to poor working conditions, long working hours, and inadequate handling of complaints. Many of these companies do not provide union representation or mechanisms for reporting violations, leaving workers with no recourse.

In summary, while Chinese mining companies have provided employment opportunities in Zambia and Zimbabwe, the situation in the DRC is much more challenging. Workers in these countries often face inadequate compensation and benefits, limited job prospects, and violations of their rights with little or no recourse. Companies operating in these countries must take meaningful action to address these issues and ensure that they are providing fair and safe working conditions for their employees.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES PERSPECTIVE

In Zambia, local authorities in mining areas report positive relationships with mining companies. Companies pay levies, implement corporate social investment (CSI) initiatives, and consult them before operations. In DRC and Zimbabwe, companies generally don't pay levies to local authorities. In DRC some of the companies implement CSI whilst in Zimbabwe they don't. In DRC the companies do not consult local authorities before operations with a few doing some consultations in Zimbabwe.

The above key findings are presented in the colour-coded table below:

Table 10: Summary of the Local Authorities' Perspectives on the Conduct of the Chinese Mining Companies

Local Authorities perspectives	ANALYSIS RESULTS		
	DRC	ZAMBIA	ZIMBABWE
Are local authorities receiving revenue from the Chinese companies	Green	Green	Green
Are Chinese companies implementing any CSI	Brown	Green	Green
Do the companies consult with the local authorities before operations	Green	Green	Brown

Overall analysis of the local authorities' perspectives

In Zambia, the local authorities reported that mining companies have developed positive relationships with them, paying levies and implementing CSI initiatives to assist these communities. Additionally, they consult with authorities before operations to ensure compliance with local laws and regulations. However, this positive result can be attributed to the local authority's capture as this is self-reported, making it difficult to accept this finding without questioning, given the variance it has with what the communities and workers reported. For DRC and Zimbabwe, on the other hand, mining companies have not taken a proactive approach. They do not typically pay levies or implement CSI, and they do not consult with authorities before starting operations. As a result, conflicts with local communities and authorities can arise, leading to long-term negative consequences for all parties involved.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following conclusions are drawn from the key findings with recommendations based on international best practices. Based on the community's perspective, the report concludes and recommends the following:

CONCLUSION	RECOMENDATIONS
The mining operations provide some level of social and economic benefits	Governments should take steps to ensure that investments made by Chinese companies in their countries have a wider positive impact on society and on the economy beyond just the employees of these companies. In addition to providing employment opportunities, these investments should create social value by supporting local enterprise development, fostering innovation, and contributing to the growth of the mining value chains. By doing so, the investments can drive sustainable growth and development, benefiting not just the companies and their employees, but also the surrounding communities and the nation.
There is poor adherence to free prior and informed consent (FPIC) principles	It is imperative that governments in the three countries and local authorities work together with local communities to develop and establish comprehensive and clear FPIC principles. These principles should place local communities at the heart of the decision-making process and ensure that they have a meaningful say in the licensing approvals process. The FPIC requirements must be met to the satisfaction of the community before any license approvals can be granted. This will help to create a fair and equitable system that respects the rights of local communities and promotes sustainable development as well as ensuring that there is social licence to operate, which is key in ensuring sustainable business practices.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low levels of community engagement • Moderate to negative relationship between communities and companies • Inconsistent engagement with local leaders • High number of reported cases of rights violations • Moderate efforts on addressing rights violations • Adverse social and cultural effects on communities 	Mining companies should establish precise, straightforward engagement mechanisms that enable regular consultations with communities and provide grievance redress mechanisms. These mechanisms should promote constructive working relationships and partnerships between communities, companies, and governments to ensure effective and sustained community participation, grievance redress mechanisms, and environmental justice in mining projects. The mechanisms should be community-centred, respect existing structures and leadership, be easy to understand, and be known by every affected community or stakeholder group. The Chinese companies can benchmark their mechanism on the Chinese government's complaints and consultation mechanism.
There is some commitment to EIAs Limited environmental rehabilitation	The government and its agencies should take responsibility for the complete implementation of Environmental Impact Assessments. This includes actively encouraging and incentivising strict adherence to the plans, as well as ensuring proper enforcement of rehabilitation measures. It is essential to prioritise the protection of the environment and take proactive measures to mitigate any potential harm caused by mining projects.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the workers' perspective, the report concludes and recommends the following:

CONCLUSION	RECOMENDATIONS
Limited employment opportunities	Mining companies have a responsibility to actively develop and implement strategies that prioritise the hiring of individuals from the local communities where they operate. This is especially important for those communities that are directly impacted by the mining activities. By providing meaningful employment opportunities to those in the mining host communities, these companies can play a significant role in promoting economic growth and fostering a sense of community well-being.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No respect of workers' rights Fair to negative experiences from employment Limited mechanisms for reporting grievances Dissatisfaction on how grievances are handled 	Mining companies must abide by the national laws protecting workers' rights. The government, as the regulatory body, has a responsibility to monitor and ensure that the rights of workers are not violated. It is imperative for these companies to have effective mechanisms for handling labour disputes. This should be done internally as well as through third-party arbitration to ensure impartiality. All labour-related disputes must be addressed fully, according to the company's internal mechanism and national laws, to ensure that workers' rights are upheld. The companies should also ensure that workers are remunerated well and have fair benefits.
Limited union representation	It is crucial for Chinese companies to provide a platform for workers to organise themselves into unions to promote equitable representation and advocate for better working conditions and employee benefits. This will empower workers and enable them to voice their concerns, leading to a more harmonious and productive work environment.
Limited support on rights from external organisations	Community based organisations (CBOs) and civil society organisations (CSOs) should play a vital role in promoting and safeguarding workers' rights by collaborating with workers and their unions. By engaging in rights education and providing support to workers in defending their rights, such collaborations can also promote a greater understanding of the importance of workers' rights and the role of civil society in ensuring their protection.

Based on the local authority's perspective, the report concludes and recommends the following:

CONCLUSION	RECOMENDATIONS
Local authorities in Zambia have a positive relation with mining companies, are consulted before operations begin, receive levies, and get support for CSI.	It is crucial to maintain and extend the existing positive relationship between companies and local authorities to also include communities. The local authorities have a pivotal role in facilitating the process between the companies and the communities. The communities should be actively involved in setting priorities for CSI and should have a say in the allocation of funds for shared benefits from mining operations.
Local authorities in DRC and Zimbabwe have a contentious relationship with mining companies, and don't receive adequate levies and support for CSI.	To ensure a smooth and successful operation, it is imperative for mining companies to establish and maintain positive relationships with local authorities. Additionally, they must adhere to all legal regulations regarding levies, licensing, and management engagements.

ANNEX 1: MONITORING TOOLS

GENERAL QUESTIONS

1. Date of monitoring report (day/month/year)
2. Country (DRC, Zambia, and Zimbabwe)
3. Area

The tool/Application has four sections for monitoring:

MAPPING QUESTIONS ABOUT MINING OPERATION

1. Name of company
2. Mineral being mined (Gold, Coal, Chrome, Diamond, Gas, Black granite, Other)
3. Number of people employed by the company (less than 10, 10-50, 50-100, 100-200, 200-300, 300-500, above 500) (Disaggregate by gender and whether they are locals if possible)
4. Production status (No production, low production, high production)
5. Does the company engage with the community? (Yes/No/Don't Know)
6. Does the company have a grievance redress mechanism? (Yes/No/Don't Know)
7. Have the company's operations resulted in any relocations? (Yes/No/Don't Know)
8. Were the communities informed before the operations? (Yes/No/Don't Know)
9. Was any EIA carried out? (Yes/No/Don't Know)
10. Does the company do any environmental rehabilitation (Yes/No/Don't Know)

RIGHTS DOCUMENTATION WITH COMMUNITIES

1. Were there any consultations done before the mining operations by the Chinese company began? (Yes/No/Don't Know) if yes, (EIA, Social Impact Assessment, Consultations with traditional leaders, Community-wide consultations, Other)
2. Are local leaders (traditional leaders, councillors, and MPs) and other political leaders involved in the operations of the Chinese company? (Yes/No/Don't Know), If yes, please explain
3. Has the community received any compensation from Chinese operations? (Yes/No/Don't Know)
4. Are there any social benefits the community has realised due to the Chinese mining operations? (Yes/No/Don't Know), If yes, choose from the list (Employment, training and skills development, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), housing, clinics, roads, water, schools)
5. What is the relationship like between the Chinese company and the community? (Good/Relative/Bad)
6. Are there any social and cultural aspects that have changed or been affected because of the mining operations of the Chinese companies? (Yes/No/Don't Know) If yes, choose from the list (Ancestral graves, ways of worship, Means of livelihood, traditional ceremonies, inter-cultural marriages, sex work, other)

7. Are there economic benefits that have been realised because of Chinese mining operations? (Yes/No/Don't Know) If yes, choose from the list (Jobs, Market for products, opportunity to provide services, Support to local enterprises, revenue to local authorities, grants for communities, support for education, and others)
8. What is the situation of the environment in the areas where Chinese mining companies are operating? (Good/Bad)
9. Do Chinese companies rehabilitate the environment? (Yes/No/Don't Know)
10. Has the community ever reported rights violations relating to the Chinese company? (Yes/No/Don't Know)
11. Were the community's complaints handled to their satisfaction? (Yes/No/Don't Know)

RIGHTS DOCUMENTATION WITH WORKERS

1. What would you say about the levels of employment of locals? (None, Low, Average, High)
2. What would you say about the levels of employment of women? (None, Low, Average, High)
3. Does the company respect workers' rights? (Yes/No/Don't Know)
4. Does the company follow any gender programmes or policies? (Yes/No/Don't Know)
5. Are you competitively remunerated? (Yes/No)
6. Are there any other benefits you receive outside your salary? (Yes/No)
7. Are there any positives about your employment with the Chinese company? (Yes/No), If Yes, Please state
8. Do you have ways to report when your rights are violated? (Yes/No/Don't Know)
9. Have any reports from workers been made against the company? (Yes/No/Don't Know)
10. Were the workers pleased with the way the reports were handled? (Yes/No/Don't Know)
11. Do you have a union that represents you as workers? (Yes/No/Don't Know)
12. Do you have any organisations that support you to get your rights protected? (Yes/No/Don't Know)
13. If yes to the above, do you know if any workers have received support? (Yes/No/Don't Know)
14. What working conditions do you think need to improve? (Wages, benefits, working hours, job security, gender and women issues, grievance redress, trade unionism, health and safety, housing)

INTERVIEWS WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES

1. How many Chinese companies that are operating in your area?
2. Are you getting any revenue from Chinese companies? (Yes/No/Don't Know)
3. If yes, What type of revenue (From Central Government, Development Levies, Community Share Ownership, other)
4. Are Chinese companies contributing to your area's Corporate Social Investments (CSI)? (Yes/No/Don't know)
5. If yes, which type of CSI (Bursaries for fees, Building schools, Water, Building Clinics, Health services and medicines, Transportation, Recreation, Roads/Bridges)
6. Are consultations with you done before Chinese mining companies start operations (Yes/No/Sometimes/Don't know)
7. What recommendations do you have for improving Chinese operations in your area?