

**BUILDING A
RESILIENT,
TRANSPARENT AND
PROFESSIONAL
ORGANISATION
WITH A
DIFFERENCE**



**SARW 2020
ANNUAL REPORT**



SARW

Southern Africa Resource Watch

Improved human conditions through good governance of the region's resources.

This report is published by the Southern Africa Resource Watch. Southern Africa Resource Watch (SARW) is an independent body that advocates and promotes human rights and environmental protection in resource extraction activities by monitoring corporate and state conduct in a peaceful and collaborative manner.

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IMPROVED HUMAN CONDITIONS THROUGH GOOD GOVERNANCE OF THE REGION'S RESOURCES.

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INTRODUCTION

As a result of the global Covid-19 pandemic, 2020 presented immeasurable difficulties for individuals and organisations alike. The pandemic has changed how we work, learn, influence and interact with one another. Like most non-governmental organisations, the work of the Southern Africa Resource Watch (SARW) was greatly affected by the pandemic. Despite the difficulties presented, the organisation responded quickly and adapted to the times by putting in place measures that will enable it to continue its work of promoting transparency, accountability, human rights and environmental protection in the resource-extraction sector in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) regional bloc. As it became a norm during the pandemic, this meant turning to technology and learning to be resilient in adversity by delivering some programmes remotely online, despite the challenges that come with relying on technology on the African continent where internet penetration remains low. The digitisation of most of civil society's work further contributed to the shrinking of civil society space on the African continent, and put more pressure on the survival of organisations.

Millions of people have been impacted by the virus. The pandemic has exposed the systematic inequalities that exist throughout the world. Data from the United Nations shows increased food insecurity, especially on the African continent. Communities that host mining activities are among those who have been harshly impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic. As countries focused on protecting their territories from the Covid-19 threat, the risk of human rights abuses for mining communities and mineworkers reached an all-time high. Mining communities, in the absence of civil society due to movement restrictions, were left to fend for themselves. Despite the sporadic support that mining companies showed in the early stages of the pandemic, communities were generally side-

lined. It is in these circumstances that the important role of civil society is shown in underpinning structures and measures that exist to ensure that vulnerable communities are protected by monitoring the realities that confront their daily existence and protecting them from violation. SARW remained resolute as it navigated the 2020 difficulties and implemented the planned projects and activities for the year. These included projects on business and human rights that sought to protect communities from the harmful activities of mining companies. SARW initiated programmes and dialogues to ensure the participation of communities in decision-making processes in relation to the extractive industries.

The work of SARW would not have been possible without the support and partnerships of other civil society organisations, both in the SADC region and globally, most of whom grappled with similar hindrances to their work. These partnerships have been important in mitigating some of the difficulties faced by mining communities and mineworkers.

Extractive industries on the African continent have performed relatively well despite the turbulence of the year 2020 as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. This is in stark contrast to many sectors of the economy that suffered the severe consequences of the global health emergency. The poignant resilience of the extractive industries in tough times teaches us that catastrophic periods provide opportunities for some. SARW has continued to monitor the sector's conduct during the past year, drawing attention to unjust practices, and calling on the sector to do more to assist struggling communities in places where companies have for years been extracting resources.

SARW is an independent, non-profit, non-partisan, nongovernmental organisation whose focus is natural resources, governance and development in Africa.

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VISION


SARW’s vision is to improve human conditions through good governance of the region’s extractive resources.


MISSION


SARW’s mission is to work for participatory, transparent and accountable utilisation of extractive resources in a manner that optimises transformative social and economic benefits, and intra- and inter-generational equity, with sensitivity to environmental, gender and human rights impacts.


The institutional Vision and Mission are supported or actualised through the following organisational and operational objectives:


- 

Monitor corporate and state conduct in the extraction and beneficiation of natural resources in Southern Africa, and assess to what extent these uplift the economic conditions of the region’s communities.
- 

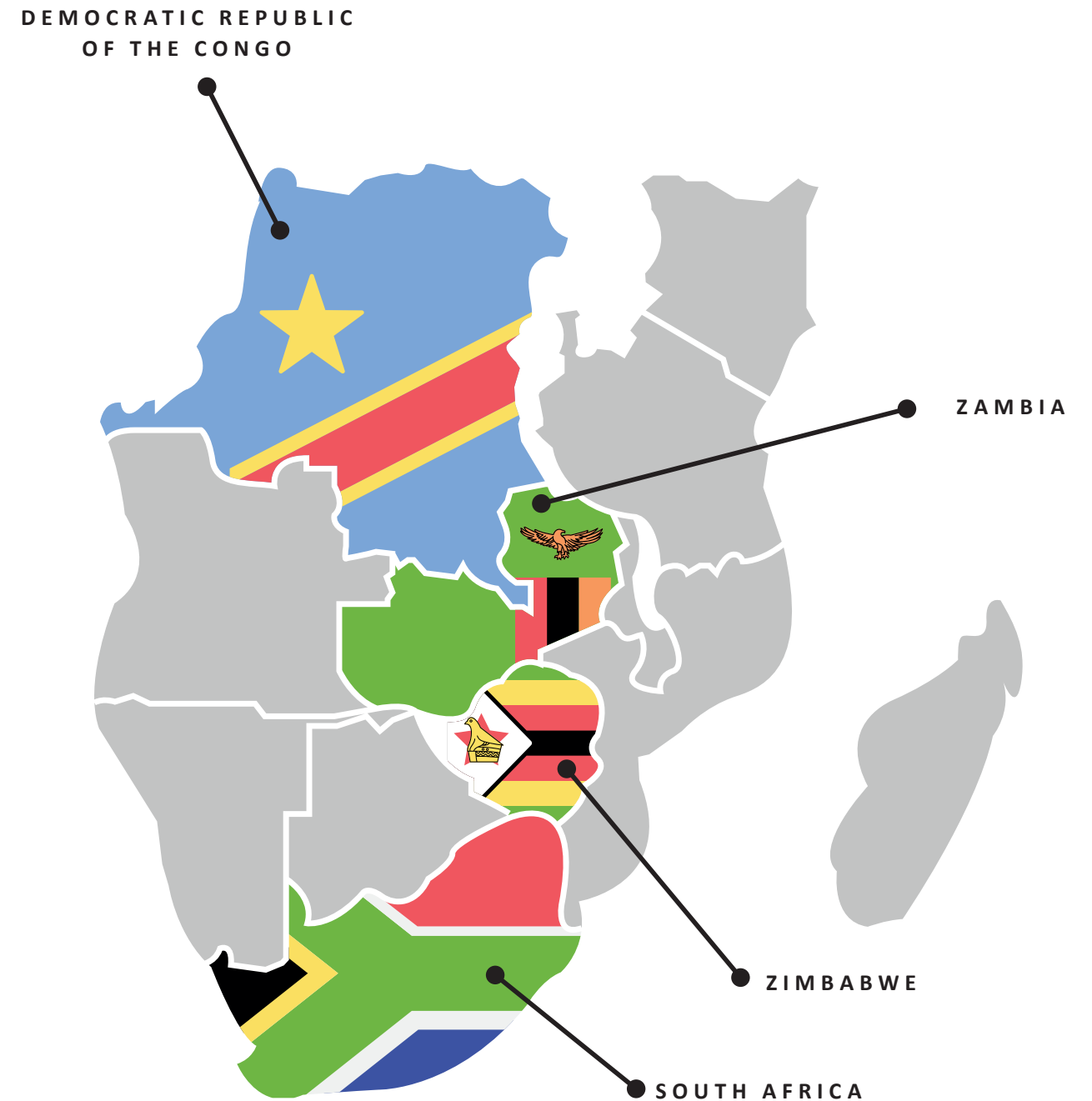
Generate and consolidate research and advocacy on natural resource extraction issues in Southern Africa.
- 

Provide a platform of action, coordination and organisation—for communities, activists, researchers, policy-makers, corporations, regional and global governing bodies,— in the watching and strengthening of corporate and state accountability in extractive resources.
- 

Build capacity for communities, civil society, parliaments, and media to hold governments and corporations to account, and to participate in decisions about resources management.
- 

Advocate for and promote human rights and environmental protection in resource extraction activities.
- 

Support efforts to legislate mandatory public disclosure of and access to financial, social, environmental and regulatory compliance information in the extractive industry.



MESSAGE FROM THE BOARD CHAIRPERSON

In his book, *The Good Ancestor: How to Think Long Term in a Short-Term World*, leading public philosopher Roman Krznaric writes eloquently about the responsibility of present generations to be regarded as good ancestors in the future. He argues that humankind has always had the innate ability to plan for posterity and take action that will resonate for decades, centuries, even millennia to come. From the first seeds sown thousands of years ago, to the construction of the cities we still inhabit, to the scientific discoveries that have ensured our survival, Krznaric reminds us that “we are the inheritors of countless gifts from the past”. Yet he warns that today, in an age driven by the tyranny of the now, with 24/7 news, the latest tweet, and the buy-now button commanding our attention, we rarely stop to consider how our actions may affect future generations. With such frenetic short-termism at the root of contemporary crises, the call for long-term thinking grows every day—but what is it, has it ever worked, and can we even do it? 2020 was a year in which the Southern Africa Resources Watch (SARW) laid a strong foundation for our long-term claim to be a good ancestor, to be the organisation that brings back the thinking of the Brutland Commission report of 1987 on “Our common future”, which introduced the concept of “sustainable development” and described how it could be achieved.

Our work to promote long-term thinking about natural resources, their exploitation and beneficiation, our work to redefine the relationship between states and civil society and bring into sharper focus public policy advocacy on business and human rights has never been more important. This, I daresay, is indeed SARW’s contribution to Krznaric’s vision of the future. Each country of Southern Africa is today grappling with the question of the paradox of being rich in natural resources and poor in human development. The Covid-19 pandemic has



amplified this paradox. In 2020 SARW worked with its partners, civil society and local communities, to address this deep-seated paradox with a view to eventually eliminating it.

The year 2020 saw SARW increasing the volume of outputs and work regionally, entering with optimism into its second year of existence as an autonomous entity. It was a year of policy and programme consolidation that saw the organisation fast-track the implementation of its five-year strategy. This strategy puts at the centre the key challenges of the 21st century—human rights, climate change, gender, transparency, and poverty, which all centre on how to protect the marginalised and vulnerable in the context of natural resource extraction. The Covid-19 pandemic has challenged us and forced us to reimagine our work as we confront its effects on marginalised communities and on our ability to implement our strategy. In Southern

“WE ARE THE INHERITORS OF COUNTLESS GIFTS FROM THE PAST”.

Africa, the pandemic brought with it immense suffering and exposed the long-term neglect of communities that we serve. It accelerated poverty and inequality, amplifying the need for international cooperation and assistance as the vagaries of vaccine roll-out deficits and international politicking around vaccines exposed Southern Africa and the continent to the impact of fundamental global inequality.

Like many other organisations, SARW had to adjust swiftly to continue to implement its strategy, while simultaneously responding to the effects of Covid-19 on communities. SARW set up a monitoring system which produced reports on how the pandemic was affecting mining communities, and provided analysis on the effectiveness of mining companies and government responses to protect these communities.

Despite the challenges brought by Covid-19, SARW fully implemented its strategy by producing some cutting-edge research and holding online dialogues on key issues confronting the extractive industries in Southern Africa. On its part, the SARW Board remained focussed on delivering its core mandate of governance oversight and policy development, safeguarding and working with staff to ensure that the outward mission of SARW stands a greater chance of enhancing impact in the policy environment, enhancing organisational credibility, and contributing to real change in the real lives of real people.

Let us continue to take bold actions that will make us be remembered as the Good Ancestor!

Deprose Muchena,
Chairperson of the Board.

MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



“OUR WORK WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN POSSIBLE WITHOUT THE RESILIENCE AND STRENGTH OF CHARACTER SHOWN BY OUR PARTNERS AND STAFF”

In 2020 the words “Covid-19” “Coronavirus” and “challenges” became at the centre of every organisation’s work. The normalcy that people knew prior to February 2020 when the virus spread across the globe became a distant memory as the world responded to this new health threat. Covid-19 also challenged civil society organisations’ work, already confronting existential threat driven by the dwindling space for civil society globally, an increasingly hostile environment from the public and private sectors, and shrinking financial resources.

For SARW, Covid-19 came at a time when the organisation was entering its second year as an independent body. We started the year 2020 on a positive note, armed with a solid four-year strategy that would guide us towards our main organisational mission of fostering good governance of the SADC region’s mineral resources by promoting human rights and environmental and gender protection. The action programmes included building the capacity of communities affected by mining activities for self-determination in the face of excessive extractivism, and in the presence of increasingly powerless states. Covid-19 derailed our plan. We had to adjust, as most organisations did. Challenges notwithstanding, SARW was able to continue with most of its programmes remotely, and successfully rose up to be one of the non-state actors encouraging marginalised communities to stand up against the injustices associated with mining activities at time when

the conditions were ripe for human rights abuses.

Considering the impact of Covid-19 on the economic activities of communities affected by mining and the challenges caused by restrictions on movement imposed by the governments in SADC, SARW launched a radio programme in Zambia to extend its work of educating mining communities on business and human rights during the health crisis. We monitored and drew attention to deteriorating working conditions of mineworkers in certain areas, and demanded better treatment of those who were affected. We published research reports on the impact of Covid on communities, and other key issues confronting the extractive industries. We organised a number of online dialogues which saw the participation of various stakeholders.

Our work would not have been possible without the resilience and strength of character shown by our partners and staff, who quickly adapted their work in response to the times we find ourselves in. Through this, we remain faithful to our mission of “promoting a participatory, transparent and accountable utilisation of extractive resources in a manner that optimises transformative social and economic benefits and inter-generational equity, with sensitivity to environmental, gender and human rights impacts.”

Dr. Claude Kabemba,
SARW Executive Director



Revenue transparency and accountability



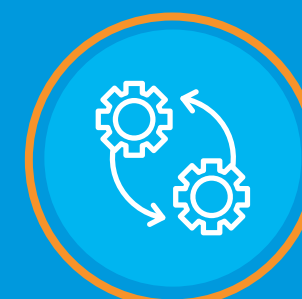
Legal and Institutional reforms support



Promoting a continental agenda on natural resources for transformation and development



Geo-politics and geo-strategy of resources



Business and human rights (extractive industries, communities, and the environment)



Climate change and the extractive industries



Mining and the African blue economy



Artisanal and small-scale mining.

PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED IN 2020 AND THEIR IMPACT

RESEARCH

SARW generates and consolidates research in partnership with academic institutions and experts in various fields. The challenges of the past year have impacted on the programme team’s ability to conduct field research. Despite the challenges brought by the Covid-19 pandemic, SARW was able to produce various research reports.



Project highlights

When the call for papers was announced there was overwhelming interest from individual experts, civil society actors and institutions, indicating the importance of climate change mitigation and adaptation. This was evident in the number of people who responded to the call for papers.

1. Nexus of Climate Change and Extractive Industries Project

SARW, in partnership with the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung’s Regional Programme Energy Security and Climate Change in Sub-Saharan Africa, kickstarted a flagship project on the nexus of climate change and the extractive industries in sub-Saharan Africa. As part of the project, SARW called for research. A total of 11 papers were selected, covering topics ranging from regional and country policy analysis on the implementation of the Paris Agreement, climate change mitigation and adaptation frameworks, and the impact of climate change on people’s socio-economic conditions, especially mining in communities. These research papers were compiled into a publication interrogating the nexus between climate change and extractive industries on the continent, and looking at the degree of contribution by extractive industries towards climate change mitigation and adaptation measures. SARW continues to invest through research and policy development to advance the discourse on a just transition to a low-carbon economy, particularly in the extractives industry, to contribute to the broader sustainable development agenda.

Impact

For the first time the impact of extractive Industries on Climate Change has been put at the forefront. The studies in this report profiled why it is importance for African countries to critically include their policy and legislative framework how to limit the impact of extractive sector on climate change. The encourage African governments to invest in research and development aimed at ensuring that this key sector is a catalyst to mitigate and adapt to climate change.



Project highlights

The research generated interest and inspired debates on the state of artisanal and small-scale gold mining in Zimbabwe and its importance to the country’s economy.



Small-scale miners in Zimbabwe

2. Zimbabwe Gold Monitoring Project

As part of the Gold Monitoring and Tracking project in the SADC region, three evidence-based research were carried in Zimbabwe out to understand the political economy of artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM). The focus was on formalisation, and assessing the nature and extent of illicit gold trade and marketing.

The first research report focused on the political economy of ASGM formalisation, and provided a nuanced understanding of the current contribution of artisanal and small-scale gold mining at three levels (i.e., the national economy, the local economy, and the personal lives of miners). This research looked at factors that have inhibited the formalisation of the sub-sector, and the anticipated opportunities that could come with formalising it.

The second research report titled *“Artisanal Miners Robbed in Broad Daylight: Zimbabwe Gold Monopoly as a Conduit to Canalise Forex and Cannibalise Bodies”* profiled the architecture of gold robbery in the artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) sector by political elites, state machinery and security forces, through ‘black market’ transfers, money laundering and other illegalities, including opaque gold trade market supply chains through the sole gold buyer Fidelity Printers and Refineries. Dubai was identified as an important smuggling destination, together with South Africa.

The third research report titled *“Decrypting Illicit Gold Trade in Zimbabwe”* is a preliminary investigation of Zimbabwe’s illicit gold trade, covering activities from 2017 to 2019. The report offered a fresh perspective on the nature of the illicit gold trade in Zimbabwe, and attempted to come up with estimates of gold production, gold smuggled out of the country, and gold smuggled into the country. It provides a textured understanding of why the illicit gold trade numbers are elusive and what the government needs to do to address these challenges.

Impact

The project profiled the gravity of the gold leakages in the country’s mining sector through gold smuggling into neighbouring South Africa and Dubai. The report raised a media and public outcry. The SARW reports provides evidence on how illicit financial flows in the gold sector are playing a significant role in undermining the envisaged economic role of gold in the development recovery of the country. The report was picked up in a number of regional and international publications such the Italian publication, [IL Manifesto](#) and [All.Africa](#)

3. Namibia Mining Sector Study

The research study as part of this project was introductory work on the Namibian extractives sector, and aimed at critically reflecting on key aspects of Namibian mining. Particular aspects were selected due to their critical importance in mineral resource governance, and in relation to SARW’s work and objectives. The research was aimed at promoting good governance of natural resources and ensuring sustainable development in all aspects of a population’s social and economic life. Other objectives were to promote good governance through effective institutions, and to formulate and propose a new policy and legislative framework that promotes accountability, revenue transparency, equity in resource sharing, and an inclusive mining sector that benefits Namibian people.

Impact

Since the publication of the report, the Chamber of Mines in Namibia issued a media release disputing the findings of the report (and particularly the findings on illicit financial flows). The report was discussed at the high level meeting organised by the Chamber of Mine and Government SARW issued a press statement to dispute the Chamber of Mine position and clarify its findings which have been well received by the government of Namibia. The publication of the report has generated great public interest and debate and has inspired the Ministry of Mines to revise its laws to ensure that the mining sector better contributes to the socio-economic development of Namibia.

4. Eye on Malawi’s Extractives: Strengthening Resource Governance in Malawi, and the “Status of Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining in Nathenje Area, Lilongwe

This project involved a study of the effective governance of the ASM sector and the formalisation of the sector, especially gold in Nathenje Area, Lilongwe District in the central region of Malawi. This project ultimately aimed at providing a clear understanding of the situation on the ground and assessing the feasibility of the measures put in place by the government, by engaging different role players in the entire mineral value chain. The overall objective of this study was to understand the status of ASM gold-mining in Nathenje Area, and devise a mechanism aimed at protecting the host communities by equipping them with data for self-representation. The study found that the workforce in ASGM in the areas is 60 per cent men, 30 per cent women and 10 per cent children. Labour-intensive mining operations are predominantly done



Project highlights:

The report has been a catalyst for national discussion on the management of the extracting industries in Namibia. A webinar hosted by SARW to discuss the published report, with participants from Namibia’s Chamber of Mines, the Association for Women in Mining Namibia, attracted 56 people from all over the world.



Project highlights:

The study is the first of its kind for Malawi that provides a clear understanding of the ASM and the challenges it poses to communities, environment and human rights.

by men who often employ women and children as part-time labourers, and who receive wages of between K500 and K700 (approximately US\$0.7 to 0.9) per day.

Impact

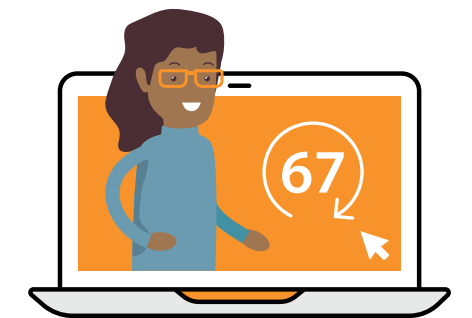
The research successfully identified cases of human rights violations and the role of key national stakeholders in the management of the artisanal gold sector and made recommendations to the government of Malawi and the mining sector in the county.

5. First Quantum Minerals Corporate Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility Project

SARW published the second report on Kansanshi Mine as a follow-up to the first one, “Living in Parallel Universe: FQM versus communities” released in February 2019, whose findings were disputed by First Quantum Minerals (FQM). The follow-up report assessed the company’s corporate governance and corporate social responsibilities (CSR) programme. It made recommendations to FQM’s Kansanshi mine, the government of Zambia, and civil society on how to promote a mutually beneficial relationship between Kansanshi mine and adjacent communities. To ascertain how conducive the company’s structure is to enable it to execute its objectives, the study examined the different corporate governance tools used by the company and re-examined the company’s commitment to environmental management and stewardship.

Impact

FQM despite disputing the findings, went ahead and implement a number of the recommendations. For example, the company appointed a Zambian, Mr Anthony Mukutuma as general manager for Kansanshi Mine after the report pointed out the lack of Zambian nationals in the company’s higher management Another notable impact, FQM also commenced negotiations with labour unions in October 2020 on behalf of unionised workers for the 2021/2022 collective agreement to improve working conditions of mineworkers, including salary increment.



Project highlights

SARW launched the report through an online webinar, which attracted 67 participants. The launch was attended by churches, researchers, communities and civil society.

6. Assessment of Artisanal Exploitation of Gold in Mwinilunga District of Zambia

Following the discovery of gold in Mwinilunga district of Zambia, which led to the famous gold -rush, SARW initiated and conceptualised a project aimed at providing an understanding of the status of the ASM gold mining in North Western province of Zambia. The project identified the key players of the sub-sector and their respective roles. It also described national policies, the institutional and legislative framework, strategies, and programmes relating to ASM and gold, and looked at the contribution of ASM mining to the local and national economy. This was a research-driven project where key stakeholders were engaged and consulted.

Impact

When the report findings were published online it received sharp reactions from the mining sector. A webinar was then organised to engage further with all parties involved. This webinar was attended by a total of 32 people from different parts of the African continent. Notable impact has been in government, which has issued 20 gold-panning certificates to cooperatives representing 21 zones in Chief Chibwika’s area in Mwinilunga, North-Western Province. A small-scale mining licence was issued to Kasenseli Mining Limited, and ZCCM-Investments Holdings (IH) will be the off taker.

7. Local content in SADC countries

In 2020, SARW produced five reports on local content. Four reports concern particular countries (South Africa, Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia and Zimbabwe), and the fifth report provides a general overview of local content in Africa as well as globally. This fifth paper seeks to outline key components to consider when developing a local content strategy for SADC countries hosting extractive industry activity. The five reports were consolidated into a single report introducing surveys to be conducted in 2021 on actual cases of countries and companies that implement the principles of local content on the ground. This is a regional project that intends to push the governments of Southern African countries not only to legislate on local content but also to monitor whether the extractive industries actually apply this principle and ensure that the impacts of these provisions are palpable.



Project highlights

The government, through the Ministry of Mines and Minerals Development, issued the first-ever small-scale gold exploration licence as it solidifies its commitment in prioritising community participation in unlocking gold potential.



Support to the populations of Lukotola, Pangatadi and Mwangi Kakunta in the DRC

ADVOCACY

Most of the activities that took place in 2020 had to be hosted online and remotely due to the restrictions to curb the Covid-19 viral spread. SARW was able to engage with and support SADC governments and corporates on building accountable and transparent policies regarding the management of extractive resources. The advocacy projects that were concluded in 2020 are highlighted in this next section.



Project highlights

The project made recommendations on the concrete steps that Zimbabwe needs to take towards joining the EITI. The findings of the country assessment studies were also shared with multiple stakeholders who attended the Zimbabwe Alternative Mining Indaba in 2020 under the session on **Zimbabwe and the EITI Policy Option: Confronting the Challenges and Outlining the Benefits**, jointly organised by SARW and ZELA..

1. Advocating for Zimbabwe to join the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) Using Regional Experiences Project

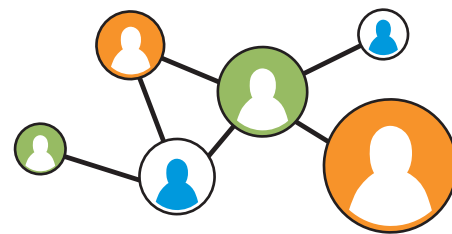
SARW and Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association (ZELA) implemented a joint project, advocating for Zimbabwe to join the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) using the regional experiences of six other countries in the SADC region. This project stemmed from the backward steps that Zimbabwe had taken following 2020 commitments to join the EITI as a global standard to promote the open and accountable management of oil, gas and mineral resources. Sentiments from some government officials were that the EITI is a foreign-driven initiative, and that it does not come with clear economic changes to the country. The objective of the project is to continue with the advocacy efforts on influencing the Zimbabwean government by civil society to join the EITI as expounded in its 2020 National Budget and a targeted \$12 billion mining economy by 2023.

Impact

The country assessment studies all noted that the government department that has led concrete efforts for them to join EITI has been the Ministry of Finance and not Ministry of Mines. This has been a key realisation in the shortcomings of the EITI advocacy efforts by civil society organisations (CSOs) in Zimbabwe, and hence the project has enabled them to identify the Minister of Finance and Economic Development as one of the main advocates for Zimbabwe to join the EITI standard. ZELA and SARW are also making inroads to engaging the Ministry of Finance in Zimbabwe. There is a need for CSOs to continuously capitalise on this policy energy and to engage the Minister of Finance and Economic Development as the EITI champion.

2. The Development Finance for Community Environment and Justice Defenders in Southern Africa Project

The Development Finance for Community Environment and Justice Defenders in Southern Africa Project focuses on promoting business and human rights in SADC’s mining sector through the identification of best practices on effective and sustained community participation. Working with communities and mining companies, the project seeks to establish new grievance mechanisms relating to community participation in all stages of the mine cycle, and to strengthen existing mechanisms. Importantly, the project seeks to have mining companies and financial institutions play a critical role in the financing of community-based groups of human rights defenders, monitoring the state of human rights and environment in areas of operations, improving communication and reporting for collaborative partnerships.



Project highlights

The country assessment studies identified best practices for effective and sustained community participation, and the integration of business and human rights in mining projects for the purposes of assisting mining companies, communities and activists in building sustainable and good working relationships.

Impact

In 2020, preliminary country assessment studies started to assess development financing by business to promote human rights and community participation using selected case studies of mining companies in South Africa, Mozambique, DRC, Zimbabwe and Zambia.

3. Migrant Mineworkers and Covid-19

This project aims to foster respect for the labour and human rights of migrant mineworkers in the South African mining sector, particularly in relation to Covid-19. Two beneficiary groups are the current migrant mineworkers and former gold mineworkers in the Southern Africa region. The project is being implemented in different phases with funding from The Open Society Policy Centre. The objectives include promoting and defending fair and equal rights labour practices for migrant mineworkers in the context of Covid-19 in South Africa, and advocating for the payment of compensation and social benefits to migrant mineworkers. The Justice for Miners (JFM) campaign is a pressure group that was formed in partnership between SARW, the Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa, and Breathe Films. The campaign, which exists to ensure that ex-miners who are affected by TB and silicosis as a result of having worked on South African gold mines, receive just compensation. The campaign has formalised its structures and formed Chapters in various SADC countries to ensure that ex-miners are adequately represented.



Project highlights

JFM produced an audio clip to raise awareness on the correct claiming process among ex-mineworkers who face tremendous concerns and frustrations, waiting for compensation for ten years. The clip was translated into various languages and promoted on radio stations in South Africa, Lesotho, Botswana and Mozambique.



Members of Justice For Miners campaign at a meeting with the Tshiamiso Trust in December 2020.

Impact

The JFM Campaign held regular online Chapter meetings, which included ex-miners and Chapter members, throughout 2020. The campaign’s activities in 2020 included a protest action at the Alternative Mining Indaba in February 2020 and meetings with the Claimant’s Representative of the Tshiamiso Trust, Legal Resources Centre and the class action lawyers in order to establish reasons behind the delays in compensating the affected ex-miners. This was followed by a face-to-face meeting with the Tshiamiso Trust management team and the JFM campaign in December 2020.

4. Women’s Rights and Natural Resource Management in Southern Africa Project

Women face numerous cultural and institutional challenges when it comes to accessing land, and this renders their involvement in most value-bearing aspects of land non-existent. This is more evident in Southern African countries where the abundance of diverse natural resources (in the form of minerals, gas, oil and forestry) has seen the extractive industries becoming a key driver of economic growth. Against this backdrop, SARW and Advancing Rights in Southern Africa (ARISA) partnered to provide understanding that land and natural resources are fundamental to the economy and to the livelihoods of local communities, especially women in Southern Africa. As part of the project, participants were identified from



Project highlights

The five main research papers and ten country-specific papers were compiled into one document that compares case studies focusing on land tenure and security factors of women, and shares strategies, tactics, and tools for ensuring women’s land rights protection.

women’s movements, civil society, faith-based organisations, academia and land activists from the Southern African countries and invited to take part in the conversations around women’s land rights and the extractive industries.

Impact

The project produced five thematic main papers and ten country-specific papers focusing on women’s land rights and extractive industries in the SADC region. Thirteen of the 15 papers produced were presented during a webinar hosted by SARW and ARISA on International Women’s Day 2021. Through the project, SARW and ARISA built and consolidated the land literacy capacity among rural women.

5. Advocacy for the implementation of the 0.3 percent for community project funding provisions in the DRC

The 2018 mining code of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has established an endowment of 0.3 per cent of the annual turnover of mining companies to finance community development projects. Since the enactment of this revision to law in 2018, the measures to implement this legal provision have never been put in place because of a lack of compromise between the experts of the Ministry of Mines and those of the Ministry of Social Affairs, on which depends the National Fund for Promotion and Social Service, which claims the management of this revenue. SARW along with other civil society organisations have referred the Prime Minister to authorise the signing of the Procedure Manual provided in this code for the implementation of the 0.3 per cent endowment. This plea began with a request for arbitration by the Prime Minister between the two departments that cannot agree on the management of this fund.

Impact

SARW was invited to the Prime Minister’s office for further information, and a letter from the Head of Government was signed asking the Ministers of Mines and Social Affairs to find the compromise. Working sessions have been held and a harmonised project is tabled in the Prime Minister’s Office.

6. Reflections on the Regulation and Control of Strategic Minerals of Artisanal Exploitation in the Democratic Republic of Congo

Following the publication of two decrees by the Prime Minister of the DRC concerning the regulation and control of artisanal mined cobalt ores and the creation of the Cobalt

General Enterprise (EGC), SARW published an article to draw the government’s attention to the consequences of this regulation.

The creation of a regulatory body called ARECOMS and a company owned by Gécamines, a state-owned company, have attracted criticisms, notably on the multiplicity of services, some of which already have the same objectives. This article was supported and contributed to by several partners, including some OECD experts, and was the basis for a virtual conference in which the Director General of the EGC took part.

Impact

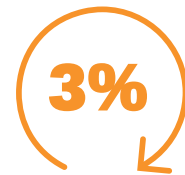
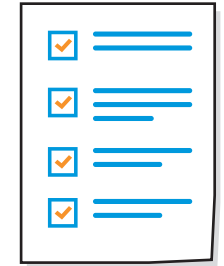
SARW’s criticisms in this article prompted Gécamines to open up and communicate the objectives of the the Cobalt General Company and how it will be financed. Gecamines divulgated that the company has signed a supply contract with the multinational TRAFIGURA. The report was also discussed with experts from OECD. This article corroborates SARW’s report on over-exploitation and injustice against artisanal diggers in the cobalt supply chain published in January 2020.

7. Support to the populations of Lukotola, Pangatadi and Mwangi Kakunta in the DRC

During consultations with the villages impacted by the Tenke Fungurume Mining (TFM) mining project, the Chief of the village Lukotola complained to SARW about the damage suffered by three villages as a result of the drying up of river water due to the construction of a plant of the company (TFM), which used up all the sources of water in a large borehole built by the latter. A plea was made to the company to repair the damage caused as it affected people who once earned incomes from food production in the area. The villagers also complained that, apart from lack of water, the air pollution had worsened.

Impact

SARW reached out to the company to raise the community’s concerns. During the first meeting the company promised to do everything necessary to remedy the situation. SARW envisaged asking the company to either relocate the affected three villages, or to resolve the challenge of water scarcity and pollution affecting the community members.



Project highlights

SARW provided useful information to the Prime Minister’s advisors in order to facilitate an understanding between the Minister of Mines and the Minister of Social Affairs on the management of the funds that will be generated by the 0.3 per cent endowment.



Project highlights

SARW has resolved to seek legal recourse on behalf of affected communities in the event that the company fails to remedy this situation immediately.

Project highlights

SARW led efforts by several civil society organisations to successfully draw the government’s attention to the impending risks of the regulation for artisanal cobalt.

CAPACITY BUILDING

As part of capacity building, SARW educates communities about their rights and works with leaders to implement programmes and monitor progress. Most of the training that was planned for 2020 could not take place because of the Covid-19 threat and movement restrictions. However, we were able to host the planned activities through radio, and in the DRC meetings with limited participants were held.

1. Zambia Community Radio Programme Project

This project was initiated as a response to the need for self-representation by communities affected by mining activities in Zambia. Considering the impact of Covid-19 on the day-to-day economic activities of communities affected by mining and the challenges caused by restrictions on movement imposed by SADC governments, SARW launched a radio programme in Zambia to extend its work of educating mining communities on business and human rights during the Covid-19 health crisis. It was implemented as the Covid-19 pandemic created a vacuum and put the affected communities at great risk of perpetual violation of their rights. The project came at a time when a weakened civil society in the country lacked capacity to protect affected communities from environmental damage, land displacement, lack of access to quality education, and the absence of adequate healthcare and services. Two radio stations were identified and capacitated to hold a dialogue on extractive Industries. Following the broadcast of the programme between August and December 2020, the recorded discussions were widely distributed through the SARW website, Twitter and Facebook.

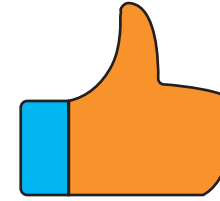
Impact

Of the 26 planned programmes, 24 were successfully hosted on the two identified radio stations. Thirteen of the episodes were live phone-in programmes where members of the community were able to call in for comment and to ask questions. The radio programme created awareness among key stakeholders both at national and community levels. Mining companies were able to follow the discussions, and some responded to the issues that affected their respective operations. The combined reach of the two radio stations is more than three million listeners.

3 million listeners

Project highlights

The programme was broadcast on two radio stations in Zambia, one being a national radio station with a listenership of more than three million, and another a community radio station with a listenership of one hundred and fifty thousand people.



Project highlights

SARW's work elicited feedback from civil society organisations, which shed light on some of the provisions of the mining code that remained unclear.



SARW supported communities affected by the mining activities of Tenke Fungurume Mining.

2. The support of the Bayeke chiefdom in Lualaba province

Following the signing of a memorandum of understanding with the Bayeke Chiefdom in February 2020, SARW began consultations with communities affected by the mining activities of Tenke Fungurume Mining (TFM). These communities represent nearly 50 villages from three affected groups. The main objective of the consultations was to identify the needs of the populations, with a view to signing a cahier des charges between the affected communities and the mining company.

After setting up the Local Development Committee, the work to collect the priority needs of the communities was carried out for about ten days before submitting it for signature by the Mwami Chiefdom. The synthesis of these priority needs is required by the mining code and regulations. Three harmonisation work sessions were held with the company and the municipality of Fungurume, an entity overlapping with the Bayeke chiefdom, which resulted in the presentation of the consolidated needs allowing the company to organise the internal budgeting work.

Impact

SARW represented communities in their negotiation with the TFM *cahier des charges*. SARW help the two parties to agree on US\$31 million TFM contribution for five years. This is the biggest fund committed by a company in the DRC. The negotiation of this *cahier des charges* strengthened SARW's expertise in supporting communities and in negotiations with a mining company. TFM's *cahier des charges* work has prompted several mining companies to begin negotiations with local communities for the development and signing of other *cahier des charges*.

DIALOGUE

Dialogue is one of the most important tools that SARW uses to cooperate and coordinate between all stakeholders in the extractive industries. Below are some of the dialogues hosted and initiated by SARW. This includes webinars which SARW's programme team participated in, along with our partners.

1. Roundtable for Civil Society Organisations in Zimbabwe working on Extractive Industry

SARW hosted a Roundtable for Civil Society Organisations in Zimbabwe working on Extractive Industry,



Project highlights

Organisations in attendance commended the initiative aimed at ensuring that greater impact is realised, given that few organisations work in the sector and setbacks are faced in policy continuity affecting the critical governance reforms much needed by the country.

particularly the mining sector, on 26 February 2020. The group consisted of representatives from Women and Law in Southern Africa (WLSA), Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association (ZELA), Transparency International-Zimbabwe (TIZ), Oxfam Zimbabwe, Centre for Natural Resources Governance (CNRG), Institute for Sustainability Africa (INSAF), Zimbabwe Economic Policy Analysis and Research Unit (ZEPARU), the African Forum and Network on Debt and Development (AFRODAD), ActionAid International Zimbabwe, and Ali-Douglas Research Network. The objective of the roundtable discussion was to ensure the sharing of information on work planned for 2020 and to devise strategies on how to collectively advance advocacy campaigns towards good governance in Zimbabwe's extractive industries. Key advocacy areas agreed by the represented organisations were Zimbabwe joining the EITI, violence in the ASM sector and challenges to formalisation, climate change and extractives, gender and the extractive industries, responsible and sustainable Investments in the sector, taking an inventory of the legislative framework governing business, and fostering of cross-sectorial economic linkages by the mining sector.

Impact

Several collaborations have been made as a result of the roundtable, such as the Gender and Extractives Symposium whose focus was on combating violence in the ASM sector. The collaboration by Zimbabwean civil society in the convening of the Zimbabwe Alternative Mining Indaba (the largest multi-stakeholder platform) and virtual online discussions is evidence of the coalesced efforts to advance joint advocacy on good governance of the mining sector.

2. ASM Community of Practice (COP) Webinars

This dialogue followed the African Mining Vision (AMV) Civil Society in Africa Conference held in 2019 in collaboration with the Africa Minerals Development Centre (AMDC). The dialogue evaluated the implementation of the continental broad-based economic development framework using its implementation tool, the African Minerals Governance Framework (AMGF). A key outcome of the conference was recognition of the need for all actors to work together on tracking and monitoring the implementation of AMV against its key tenets (which include ASM). The establishment of a Community of Practice (COP) enables the diverse actors working on ASM to share work being done for learning and sharing. SARW volunteered to develop this idea, and began collaborating with other institutions through online discussions on ASM in 2020. Two webinars on ASM were initiated as part of kickstarting the COP at country and regional level. The country ASM COP webinar focused on Zimbabwe titled *"Towards an ASM Formalisation Framework in Zimbabwe"* took place on 17 September 2020, in partnership with the Ministry of Mines and Mining Development, Women in Mining Zimbabwe, and Pact. A second webinar was convened on 9 October in collaboration with the International Alliance on Natural Resources in Africa (IANRA), focusing on Africa's Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining amidst Covid-19.

Impact

The feedback received has pointed to the COP being viewed as a great initiative for experience sharing by the diverse actors working on formalisation and provision of financial and technical capacity in the sector. Plans are underway to strengthen the COP as a knowledge hub to cover various ASM issues of technical and financial inclusion, environmental sustainability, integration of climate change mitigation, occupational health and safety.

3. Fourth edition of the Alternative Mining Indaba DRC

The fourth annual Alternative Mining Indaba of the Democratic Republic of Congo (AMI/DRC) took place at the Pullman Lubumbashi Grand Karavia Hotel in Haut-Katanga Province from 18 to 19 November 2020. The theme for 2020 was *"The management and impacts of the mining royalty on the development of Decentralized Territorial Entities (ETD) added to the context of COVID-19"*. Delegates discussed the challenges and prospects for the management of mining royalties by ETDs to push national, provincial, and local government authorities to act to promote and accelerate



Project highlights

The two webinars convened showed that there is still a lot of work needed to ensure that the ASM sector is fully mainstreamed into the formal mining economy, despite the central role it plays in many resource-rich countries.



Project highlights

Following AMI 2020, several civil society organisations and other development partners are involved in promoting the good management of these mineral resources, and related projects are being set up by several of them.

community development through the opportunities created by the state through the revision of the DRC Mining Code. Minister of Mines in DRC, Honourable Professor Willy Kitobo Samsoni, delivered the opening address with various speakers from government, civil society and mining companies and communities participating in the two-day event. Due to Covid-19 restrictions during 2020, only 100 people were allowed to attend the conference, but many more followed the event through livestream on Zoom.



Impact

The event attracted the interest of partners such as World Vision International and the Norwegian Church Aid, who are interested in helping to organise discussions on natural resource governance. After the event, the Minister of Mines in DRC continued to raise awareness among companies and ETDs through the development of a draft inter-ministerial decree for the management of the mining royalty.

Another impact of AMI's work is the awareness of the DRC Office of the President through his Special Adviser in charge of the fight against poverty, who invited SARW to discuss the recommendations of AMI and the need for joint monitoring of the income received by the ETDs and its allocation to community development projects. A monitoring grid for this fee is being developed by the Special Adviser's office and will be implemented in the coming days.

In addition, the Economic and Social Council also approached SARW with the aim of understanding the issue of sub-national mining revenues in order to provide input into the management of these funds.

PARTNERSHIPS

School on the governance of sub-national revenues of the mining sector in the DRC (ECORIM)

SARW offered technical expertise on a project initiated by *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ)*. In collaboration with GIZ and other civil society partners, the first edition of the School on Good Governance of Subnational Incomes (ECORIM) was organised in Kolwezi from 09 to the 14 November 2020, and the work was opened by the Governor of Lualaba, Richard Muyej. ECORIM is a short-term training programme for Congolese civil society actors and facilitators of the decentralised territorial entities of DRC. The programme focuses on strengthening knowledge and skills related to the sustainable management of sub-national revenues in the mining sector and improving the impact of these revenues on the development of local communities.

Impact

This training allowed SARW to increase its capabilities with the presentations of other partners on the various topics, and also allowed us to finalise the question of participation of the leaders of the ETDs at the 4th edition of the Alternative Mining Indaba of the DRC held a week later in Lubumbashi. Following this training session, an important meeting was held in Kolwezi with a four-person delegation from GIZ to prepare for the next phase of the organisation's programme, which will focus on managing mining revenues and building the capacity of the EDTs.

Project highlights



More than ten ETD leaders took part in this first session, in addition to the participants of civil society from Haut-Katanga, Haut-Uélé, South Kivu, North Kivu and Lualaba provinces. In addition to its role as a partner in the organisation of this training, SARW presented two training modules related to financial decentralisation and extension approaches to the mining code.



About 100 delegates physically attended the 4th AMI of the DRC in Kinshasa.

WEBINARS

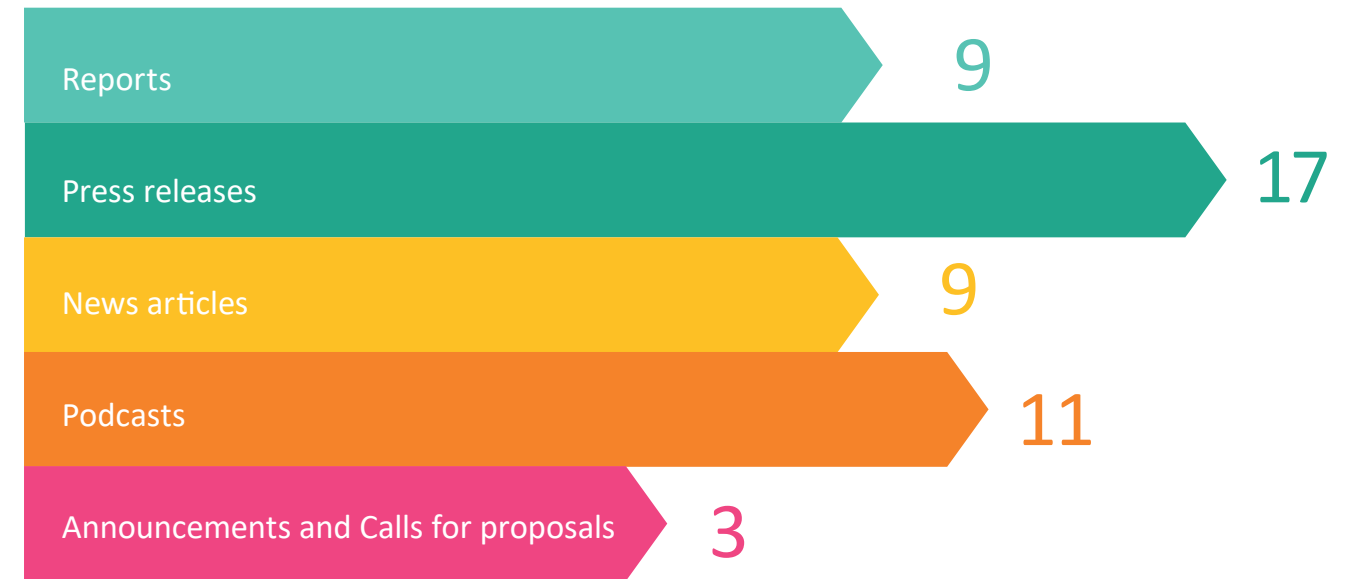
In the past year SARW’s hosted numerous online webinars, some independently and others in partnership with different organisations. Our programmes team members were also invited as presenters, moderators and participants on various online forums, where they represented SARW. SARW’s Executive Director, Dr Claude Kabemba also delivered a keynote address at the 5th annual Africa PWYP conference.

Webinars that SARW’s team participated in:

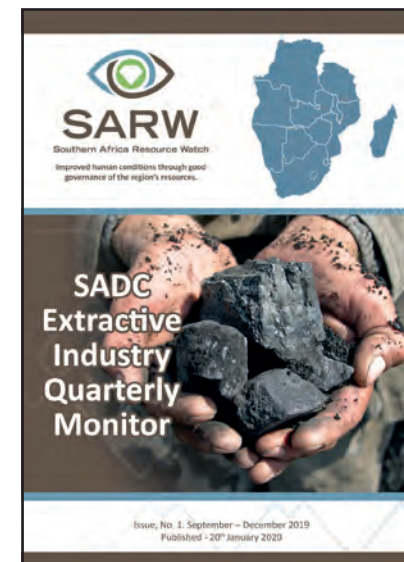
Webinar description	SARW Team Member’s Role
Impact of Covid-19 on the extractives sector in East and Southern Africa: PWYP	Presenter
Minerals to Metals Forum: SAIMM and Minerals to Metals Forum	Presenter
Marange diamonds Webinar	Moderator
Africa Institute for Environmental Law Researchers Meeting (AIEL) Natural Resources Governance (NRG) Consortium Webinar on the effect of the recently announced Fidelity Printers and Refiners (FPR) Gold Pricing Model for artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM):	Participant
ZELA	Participant
Taxing the Extractive Industries: Action Aid	Participant
E-Learning Course on Local Content Policies: IGF	Participant
Diamonds in a Post Covid-19 World: De Beers Group	Participant
Catalysing Civil Society for Just Transitions & Sustainable Renewal in SADC under Covid-19: AMI	Participant
Oil, Gas and Mining Governance in Exceptional Times: NRG	Participant
PWYP Sub-Regional Meeting at the Pan Africa Conference on Tax and IFFs	Participant
The launch of the Human Rights and Covid-19 in Southern Africa reports convened by the Advancing Rights in Southern Africa (ARISA)	Participant
Corporate Social Responsibility of Mining Companies in Zambia	Host
Zambia Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative: Multi Stakeholders Holders Group	Participant
Financial Modelling Training hosted by Government and Oxfam through the EITI Secretariat	Participant

PUBLICATIONS

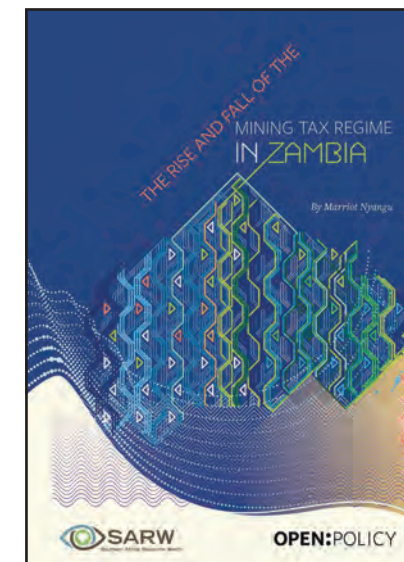
In the past year, SARW published:



PUBLICATIONS



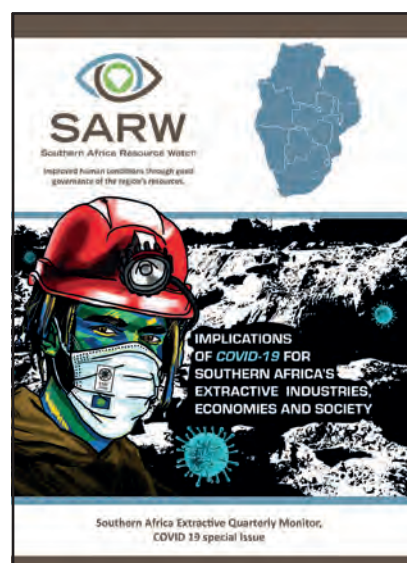
1. SADC Extractive Industry Quarterly Monitor



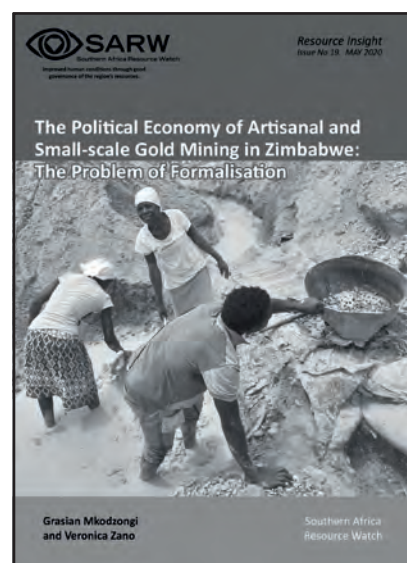
2. Mining tax regime in Zambia



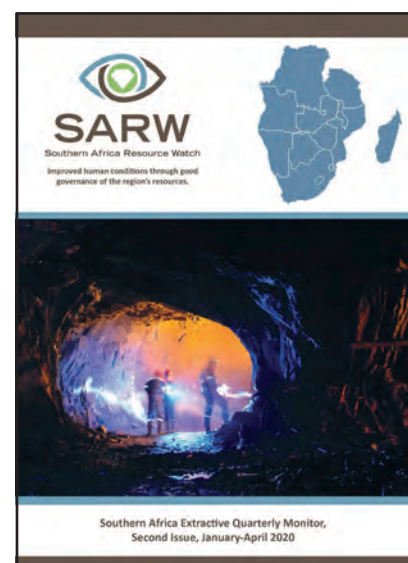
3. Surexploitation et Injustice contre les Creuseurs Artisanaux dans la Chaîne d’Approvisionnement du Cobalt Congolais



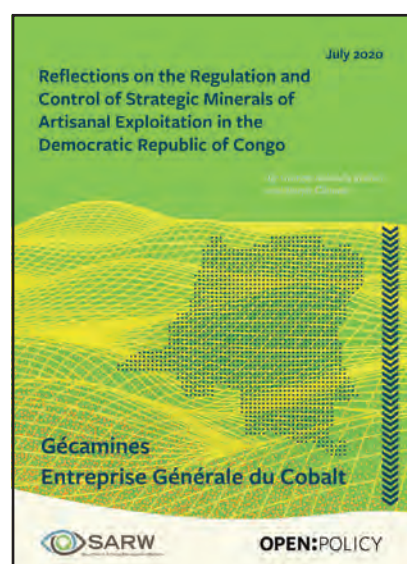
4. Implications of COVID-19 For Southern Africa's Extractive Industries, Economies and Society



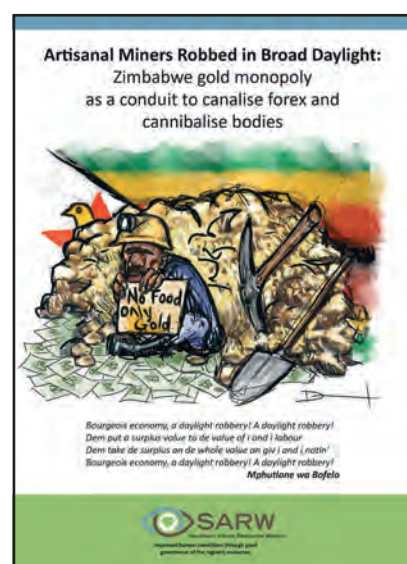
5. The Political Economy of Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining in Zimbabwe: The problem of Formalisation



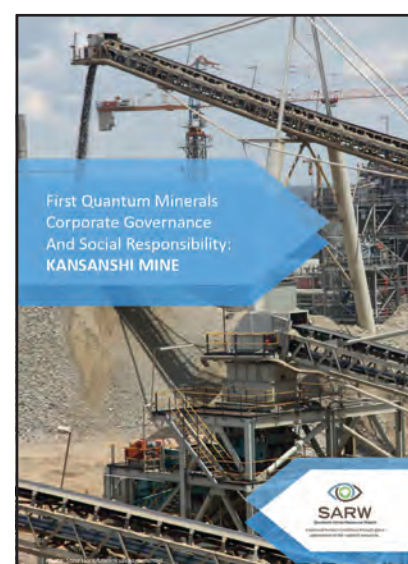
6. Southern Africa Extractive Quarterly Monitor, 2nd Issue, January-April 2020



7. Reflections on the Regulation and Control of Strategic Minerals of Artisanal Exploitation in the Democratic Republic of Congo



8. Artisanal Miners Robbed in Broad Daylight: Zimbabwe gold monopoly as a conduit to canalise forex and cannibalise bodies



9. First Quantum Minerals Corporate Governance and Social Responsibility: KANSANSHI MINE

PRESS RELEASES

Date	Description	Link
26 February 2020	Civil Society Organisations Working Together for Change in Zimbabwe's Extractive Industries	Check Here
08 March 2020	Celebrating International Women's Day 2020: Changing the Gender Face of the Extractive Industries	Check Here
04 April 2020	Justice for Miners and Vulnerable Communities in the Time of Covid-19	Check Here
08 April 2020	Call for Papers - Nexus Between Climate Change and Extractive Industries in Sub-Saharan Africa	Check Here
28 April 2020	World Day for Safety and Health at Mines in the Times of Covid-19	Check Here
28 April 2020	<i>Journée Mondiale De La Sécurité Et De La Santé Au Travail Dans Les Mines</i>	Check Here
	SARW Calls on Mining Companies in Africa to Support the Fight Against Coronavirus 2019 (Covid-19) In the Workplace and In Surrounding Communities	Check Here
25 May 2020	Pursuing an Economic Independence Through the Control of Mineral Resources	Check Here
05 June	Protecting Nature Against Extractivism Amidst Covid-19	Check Here
12 June 2020	SARW Is Concerned Covid-19 Could Send More Children Into ASM	Check Here
16 June	SARW's Support to The Bayeke Kingdom in The Consultation of Local Communities for The Signing of a Shared List of Responsibilities with Tenke Fungurume Mining	Check Here
10 July 2020	Justice for Miners Campaign Press Release: 10 July 2020	Check Here
14 July 2020	First Quantum Minerals' Hypocrisy Exposed	Check Here
16 September 2020	Accompagnement De La Chefferie De Bayeke Par SARW Dans Les Consultations Des Communautés En Vue De La Signature Du Cahier Des Charges De L'entreprise Tenke Fungurume Mining	Check Here
28 October 2020	Justice for the Brutal Killing of Fikile Ntshangase	Check Here
30 October 2020	Sarw Condamne Le Meurtre De Deux Enfants Par Les Militaires Dans La Concession De La Societe Commus a Kolwezi	Check Here
16 November 2020	Alternative Mining Indaba for the Democratic Republic of Congo 2020 Kicks Off in Lubumbashi, Haut-Katanga Province	Check Here

Date	Description	Link
16 November 2020	Alternative Mining Indaba 2020 De La République Démocratique Du Congo Se Tient À Lubumbashi, Province Du Haut-Katanga Du 18-19 Novembre 2020	Check Here
23 November 2020	SADC Countries Should Draw Lessons from Each Other's Experiences to Harness the Extractive Industry for People's Benefit	Check Here
23 November 2020	Artisanal Miners Robbed in Broad Daylight: Zimbabwe Gold	Check Here
25 November 2020	Press Release in Relation to the Holding of the 4th Alternative Mining Indaba Edition	Check Here
25 November 2020	Communiqué de Presse de SARW en Rapport Avec la Tenue de la 4E Edition D'alternative Mining Indaba	Check Here
10 December 2020	Human Rights 2020: Human Rights Should be Central to the Extractive Industry's Covid-19 Recovery Plans	Check Here
15 December 2020	First Quantum Minerals Corporate Governance and Social Responsibility: Kansanshi Mine	Check Here
	Revoke Lower Zambezi mine licence, demands Lange	Check Here
	First Quantum Minerals and the New Science Lab at Kyafukuma School	Check Here

MEDIA MENTIONS

Date	Description	Headline	Link
08 June 2020	263 Chat		Check Here
08 June 2020	All Africa.com	Zimbabwe: Zanu-PF Elites Against Formalization of Artisanal Gold Mining	Check Here
08 July 2020	The Mast Online	SARW welcomes the appointment Headline of Mukutuma as FQM GM	Check Here
01 November 2020	Daily Maverick	Fikile Nsthangashe: "I will die for my people"	Check Here
18 November 2020	TV Mwangaza News	Bulletin	Check Here
19 November 2020	TV Mwangaza News	Bulletin	Check Here
19 November 2020	Radio Okapi	DRC: closing of the 4th edition of Alternative Mining Indaba RDC in Lubumbashi	Check Here
19 November 2020	Journal de Kinshasa	Haut Katanga: ouverture à Lubumbashi de la 4ème édition d'AMI	Check Here
20 November 2020	All Africa.com	Zimbabwe: Artisanal Miners Robbed in Broad Daylight - Zimbabwe Gold Monopoly as a Conduit to Canalise Forex Trade	Check Here
24 November 2020	Zoom Media	DRC: Willy Kitobo reassures stakeholders on the 0.3 percent allocation to be derived from the turnover of mines	Check Here
24 November 2020	All Africa.com	Turmoil, Violence Disrupt the Promise of Zimbabwe's Gold Mines	Check Here
25 November 2020	New Zwire	Every SADC country is seeking the best plan to harness minerals for local benefit. They need to start learning from each other	Check Here

Date	Description	Headline	Link
27 November 2020	Notizie Geopolitiche	RD Congo. Movimenti accusano, 'dirottati i fondi minerari per lo sviluppo'	Check Here
27 November 2020	Zimbabwe Independent	Mnangagwa, Chiwenga, SB Moyo wrestle for Zim gold sector control	Check Here
27 November 2020	The Zimbabwe Mail	Zimbabwe presidency fight for gold control	Check Here
10 December 2020	Biz Community	Human rights should be central to the extractive industry's Covid-19 recovery plans	Check Here
14 December 2020	263chat.com	RBZ Siphons Billions From Artisanal, Small Scale Gold Miners	Check Here
15 December 2020	Il Manifesto	Oro e miseria, il grande paradosso dello Zimbabwe è intatto	Check Here

PROJECT PARTNERS IN 2020

Summary of Grants Received 2020

FUNDER	PROJECT	AMOUNT	GRANT PERIOD
1. OSISA	Institutional and Programme Support	\$1 000 000	2020
2. GIZ	DRC Alternative Mining Indaba	€171 829	2019 to 2021
3. Mott Foundation	Development Finance for Community Environment and Justice Defenders in Southern Africa	\$100 000	2019 to 2022
4. AFRO	Migrant Mine Works in Southern Africa	\$100 000	2020 to 2021
5. Ford Foundation	Local Content	\$100 000	2020 to 2021
6. KAS	Extractives Industries Sustainable Development	\$65 000 00	2020
7. ARISA	Women's Rights and Natural Resource Governance	\$35 000 00	2020

EXTRACT OF 2020 FINANCIAL REPORT

Southern Africa Resource Watch NPC

(Registration number. 20181313821108)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2020

Figures In US Dollar	Notes	2020	2019
Assest			
Non-Current Assest			
Property, plant and equipment	2	30 680	44 992
Intangible assest	3	10 005	14 005
		<u>40 685</u>	<u>58 997</u>
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	4	288 520	1 478 247
Prepayments	5	1 020	-
Cash and cash equivalents	6	969 106	110 989
		<u>12 58 646</u>	<u>1 589 236</u>
		<u>1 299 331</u>	<u>1 648 233</u>

Total Assets

Equity and Liabilities

Equity

Accumulated loss		(63 185)	(43 197)
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Liability

Non-Current Liabilities

Loan liabilities	7	54 564	246 408
Deferred income	8	217 107	168 943
		<u>271 671</u>	<u>415 351</u>

Current Liabilities

Trade and other payables	9	57 473	(569 527)
Deferred income	10	1 003 148	1 838 762
Provisions	11	30 224	6 844
		<u>1 090 845</u>	<u>1 276 079</u>

Total Liabilities

Total Equity and Liabilities

		<u>1 362 516</u>	<u>1 691 430</u>
		<u>1 299 331</u>	<u>1 648 233</u>

EXTRACT OF 2020 FINANCIAL REPORT

Southern Africa Resource Watch NPC

(Registration number. 20181313821108)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Figures In US Dollar	Notes	2020	2019
Grant Revenue	11	1 361 599	1 364 117
Cost of sales- project expenses	12	(297 118)	(479 546)
Gross profit		1 064 481	884 571
Operating expenses		(1 096 436)	(939 460)
Operating loss	13	(31 955)	(54 889)
Interest income	14	11 967	11 692
Loss for the year		(19 988)	(43 197)
Other comprehensive income			
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(19 988)	(43 197)

SARW BOARD

Deprose Muchena, Board Chairperson



Deprose Muchena is based in South Africa and holds a Masters degree in Development Policy and Practice (University of Cape Town, 2018) and a Masters in Economic History (University of Zimbabwe, 1996). He is a human rights and social justice advocate, and a development and programme management expert with 20 years of progressive experience working with international development and bilateral development agencies, national grassroots movements, non-governmental organisations and civil society organisations as well as funding agencies. He has significant experience in providing strategic senior-level leadership of teams, conceptualising programmes and projects, managing and coordinating research, campaigning, advocacy and communication initiatives, political and socio-economic analysis, leading strategy development processes and programmes to achieve social change. Currently he is the Regional Director of Amnesty Southern Africa.

Hudson Mtegha, Board Member



Based in South Africa, Hudson Mtegha has worked in the Southern African mining industry for over 40 years and is a qualified mining engineer and mineral economist. He has held senior positions in the private and public sectors. He was Chief Mining Engineer with the Malawi government and Mineral Economist with the SADC Mining Coordinating Unit. Hudson was with Johannesburg-based Minerals and Energy Policy Centre, and a senior mineral economist at Mintek Mineral Economics and Strategy Unit. He has worked extensively on policy issues in the mineral sector in SADC and the African continental AMV with various entities. He lectured at the University of the Witwatersrand in the School of Mining Engineering for six years and is currently a Visiting Adjunct Professor at the institution.

Claudine Tshimanga Mbuyi, Board Member



Based in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Claudine Tshimanga Mbuyi is an Associate Professor at the Catholic University of Congo (UCC) where she delivered, among other things, courses in: Political Economy II, Macroeconomics, Data Collection and Analysis, Project development, Management and Evaluation. She holds a PhD in Applied Economics from the Antwerpen University (Belgium) 2011. She is the Academic Secretary of the Economics and Development Faculty, where she coordinates "the Observatory of Economic Policy and human development". Her research focuses on poverty analysis and mining sector impact analysis.

Vincent Ziba, Board Member



Vincent Ziba is based in Zambia and has been active for over a decade on issues related to community-based natural resources management. He has studied crop sciences, organic food certification, business administration, forest governance and tropical forest sciences. Through his leadership at the Zambia Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) Forum he has been twice voted Best Environmental Activist in Zambia (in 2013 and 2014). He was the main litigant in a campaign against mining in the Lower Zambezi National Park by an Australian company, and managed to put a stay on the project through a high court application. He has worked in senior managerial positions for the Zambia office of Oxfam UK, the Southern Alliance for Indigenous Resources (SAFIRE), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Forest and Farm Facility. He is a founding member of the Zambia Climate Change Network (ZCCN), Board chairperson for the Centre for Environmental Justice (CEJ), a Board member of the Natural Resources Consultative Forum (NRCF) and Secretary of the Board of the Southern Africa Community Based Natural Resources Management Forum (SACF). He brings to the SARW Board a rich experience on issues of climate change.

Claudia Manjate, Board Member



Claudia Manjate is based in Mozambique and has vast experience working with civil society and mining companies. Between 2001-2006 she worked for a national non-governmental organisation named MULEIDE (Women, Law and Development Association), implementing programmes on women’s empowerment in Mozambique. She has also worked for the Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF), coordinating advocacy against Malaria in four countries. From 2011 to 2015 she worked for Rio Tinto Coal Mining and Sasol Petroleum International where she was part of the business support services team – External Affairs department (Rio Tinto) and Public and Regulatory Affairs department (Sasol), focussing on communication and image leverage for business protection, reputation management and value assurance for stakeholders. Her competences include strategic thinking, problem-solving, social analysis, scenarios development, research, documentation, communication, influencing and motivating groups, providing guidance and orientation to teams, and providing high-level advice to business management.

Claude Kabemba, Executive Director (ex officio)



Claude Kabemba serves as SARW Executive Director, based in South Africa. He holds a PhD in International Relations from the University of the Witwatersrand. He has 24 years of progressive experience working with research, advocacy, policy and funding organisations. His main areas of research interest include Political economy of Sub-Saharan Africa with focus on Southern and Central Africa looking specifically on issues of democratization, natural resources governance, election politics, citizen participation, conflict resolution, media, civil society and social policies. His publications span from book chapters, research reports, journals and newspaper articles.

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SARW Objectives

Monitor corporate and state conduct in the extraction and beneficiation of natural resources in Southern Africa, and assess to what extent these activities uplift the economic conditions of the region's communities.

- Generate and consolidate research and advocacy on natural resource extraction in Southern Africa.
- Create informed awareness of the specific dynamics of natural resources in Southern Africa, building a distinctive understanding of the regional geo-political dynamics of resource economics.
- Provide a platform of action, coordination and organisation for communities, activists, researchers, policy-makers, corporations, regional and global governing bodies in the watching and strengthening of corporate and state accountability in extractive industries.
- Engage with and support government on building accountable and transparent management of extractive resources.
- Build capacity for communities, civil society, parliaments, and media to hold governments and corporations to account, and to participate in decisions about resource management.
- Advocate and promote human rights and environmental protection in resource extraction activities.
- Support efforts to legislate mandatory public disclosure of and access to financial, social, environmental and regulatory compliance information in the extractives industry.
- Promote extractive industries that create wealth for local communities.

Southern Africa Resource Watch

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