

DAY 1

DEVELOPMENT, RIGHTS AND LIVELIHOODS

The workshop started with both Muslim and Christian Prayers. The facilitator for the strategic planning, Bishop Akolgo from ISODEC was introduced by Kadi Jumu. Introduction of participants followed where each participant was asked to write a profile of him/her self thus creating a good atmosphere for deliberations.

Expectations and Norms

Expectations were as follows:-

- Total participation and fruitful deliberations for NACE to move forward
- To focus energies on areas that need capacity and develop a plan of action
- Expect a more focused country strategic direction
- To be a strategic planner at the end of the day
- To embark on key issues that will create an impact in extractive sector which will in turn transform the economic and social state of all Sierra Leone
- Expect to come up with a comprehensive strategic plan after 3-day interactive session.
- Clear understanding of the extractive sector and be able to plan monitor, lobby and advocate issues for development
- Intensify advocacy work through networking
- To design a workable plan of activities that would include policy matters and their practical implementation
- To adhere to plans for greater impact

The norms were thus:-

- Respect the views of other participants
- No smoking
- Precise contribution and brevity
- No distraction
- Turn all cell phones off or to vibration mode
- Punctuality
- Participatory discussions
- Time Consciousness

The facilitator then proceeded to read out a summary of the issues to be discussed during the three-day strategic planning. According to his plan of action the first day would include

- Mapping clearly the interest and power in extractive industries

- Looking at trade and development and tying their roles of extractive industries in national development and bringing out the institutions that are involved in human development and human rights
- Setting a framework for livelihoods and poverty reduction.

To take the process forward these topics involved individual exercise, a round robin report back on the exercises, group work, plenary presentations, discussions and power point presentation.

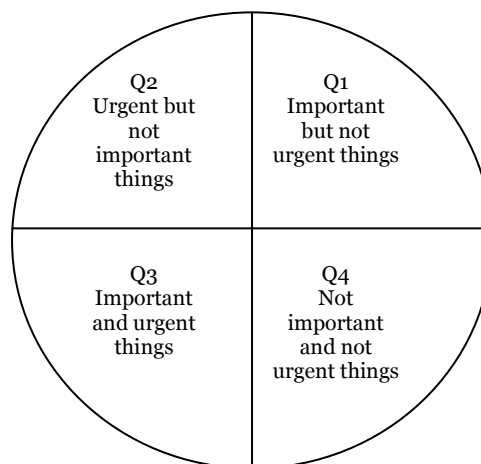
Exercise 1

This was an exercise of eight questions set for each participant to answer within a period of five minutes. The purpose of this exercise was basically to test the knowledge base of participants on key issues like teamwork, successful planning and also test of knowledge about the extractive industry. The Questions were as follows-:

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Findings were as follows-:

- In planning always do the important thing first
- Always think about doing the right thing
- Your behavior is actually based on your value system and not the external environment because it is secondary
- Don't always work with people who think like you. Instead work with those with divergent views. There is the need for diversity.
- In planning, there are four quadrants. Quadrant one deals with important but not urgent issues; Quadrant two deals with urgent but not important things; Quadrant three deals with the important and urgent things; Quadrant four deal with the not important and not urgent things



- In addition to local stakeholders the world is very prominent and should not always be forgotten.

MAPPING INTEREST AND POWER IN THE EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

In this exercise participants were divided into four groups to answer four key questions in order to further analyze the issues in the earlier exercise. The purpose of this mapping session is to map the interest of key stakeholders and key issues and to identify each of these key stakeholders in the Sierra Leone mining sector for strategic planning. The questions were as follows-;

- Choose four key stakeholders
- What is each stakeholder's mandate?
- How does each act to help or hinder optimal benefits from mining?
- What are you doing on extractive industry?

Plenary presentations from each Group were as follows-:

Group 1

<u>STAKEHOLDERS</u>	<u>MANDATE/STAKE</u>	<u>HELP (+)</u>	<u>HINDRANCE (-)</u>
GOSL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop National Policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good mining policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of effective implementation • Policies not people /community centered • Corruption in Mining Industry
LOCAL GOVERNMENT BODIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist to implement central government policies • Develop by-laws to help strengthen the existing policies • Entering point for Development programmes in their localities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By-laws are people and community centered • Work closely with the people and the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibility of By-laws at variance with national policies • Lack of effective implementation • Shortfalls in functional relationships
TRADITIONAL LEADERS AND LAND OWNERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They hold land in trust un-behalf of land owning families • Help in the maintenance of law and order • They possess land • They form part of the decision making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help to settle land dispute between land owning families • Facilitate development process • Protect the environment through by-laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taking sides • Corruption • Low literacy • Negative by-laws act as impediment to development

	processes		
FINANCIERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide resources for projects • Deal directly with central government • Conditionality for access and utilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of resources • EIA (ESIA) • Community development fund available • Indirectly job creation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict guidelines /rigid Conditionality • No effective monitoring • Information/Communication/consultation gap

Group 2

<u>STAKEHOLDERS</u>	<u>ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>MANDATE</u>
Ministry of Mines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of sufficient information and consultation • Lack of adequate training and personnel • The wrong methods of identifying mining companies and issuance of licenses • Not implementing the mining policies to the letter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy formulation • Regulating the mining industry • Signing mining agreements on behalf of government • Recruit and sign MMOs and Mines Wardens • Issue mining license
Landowners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal Mining • Smuggling e.g. diamond 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Release of land for mining after the satisfactory completion of agreement • Protection of land for the family
Mining Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploit labour • Destroy the environment • Do not encourage community participation in decision making • Smuggling or provide insufficient information • Pay small royalties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mine in accordance with the mining policy • Create jobs • Pay royalties to government • Ensure EIA is done and implemented
Advocacy Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaise between the community and the mining companies/government • Gather information both within and without • Fearlessly advocate issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and evaluate the correct implementation of the agreement • Advocate for fair play within the mining sector
Others (NMJD, CGG, LG,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy • Monitoring and evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure fair play in the mining sector

TDS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization • Ensure the formation of by-laws • Settle land disputes 	
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Group 3

<u>STAKEHOLDERS</u>	<u>MANDATE</u>	<u>HELP</u>	<u>HINDRANCE</u>
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make Policies • Set legal framework • Implement/uphold policies • Punish violators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create regulation framework • Encourage foreign investors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of proper monitoring system • Levies heavy tax • Condone corruption
Mining Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect livelihoods/communities • Ensure laws and policies are favorable for the community • Uphold traditional legacies • Ensure that funds from mining are judiciously utilized for community development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judicious use of mining proceeds • Cohesiveness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Misuse of mining funds • Political affiliation • Disunity among community members
Corporate Bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comply with mining laws and policies • Ensure cordial relationships with affected communities • Openness/transparency on the information and processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with regulation framework • Job creation • Setting up mineral processing industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus is on the exploitation and maximizing profit • Non compliance with regulation framework
NGOs/CBOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serve as intermediaries between government and the people • Sensitize mining communities on mining issues • Representing/protecting the people's interest through advocacy and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocating on the right issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disunited and politicized CSOS • Lack of credibility

	lobbying		
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Group 4

<u>STAKEHOLDER</u> <u>S</u>	<u>MANDATE/STAKE</u>	<u>HINDRANCE</u>	<u>HELP</u>
Government of Sierra Leone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide various legislations under which these companies operate (policy, acts, procedures, customs, corporate acts etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State complicity with mining companies • Smuggling of minerals • Signing bad mining policies excluding main stakeholders communities etc. • Decommissioning of mines e.g. land rehabilitation reclamation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulating and implementing sound mining policies through participation of all major stakeholders • Have framework on which mining is going
International financial Institutions (IFC) e.g. World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide guidelines to Corporate bodies regarding operations viz a viz environment. • Provide money provided if you meet their terms and conditions • Accessing the capacity to handle funds • Look at corporate records. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not monitor activities of corporate bodies • Withholding funds from investing groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Mining companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is expected of Mining companies to uphold Corporate, social and environmental responsibilities e.g. community development initiatives • It is also the responsibility of the mining companies to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental degradation • Inadequate crop compensation • Poor village relocation • Pollution and depletion of ground H2O 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop infrastructure • Pay royalties • Create employment opportunities • Stimulates local economies

	make known publicly the EIA report		
Host communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide land • Monitoring mining operations • Set-up advocacy platforms 	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of land for mining • Provide skilled and unskilled labour • Provide checks to corporate excesses
National Forum for Human Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy, research, capacity building and education 	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide alternative to government e.g. alternate EIA's for consideration
ActionAid Sierra Leone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as above 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complement government's effort in reaching community people for information e.g. funding regulations
CADEP - Community advocacy and development project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mining advocacy, education and community development 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defiance • Engage international community in getting specific issues e.g. KHL
Ministry of Mines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervise and administer all mining activities 	•	•
Global rights: Partners for Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy, capacity building and networking 	•	•

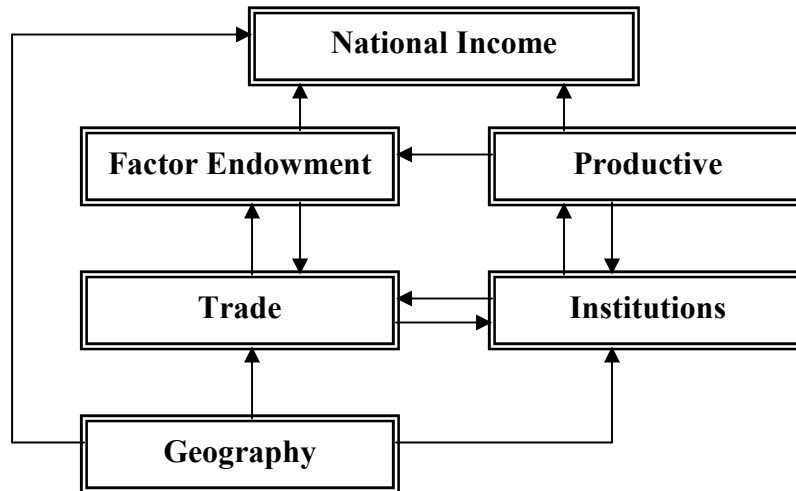
Issues raised were thus:-

- It is recognized that land owners themselves do smuggle diamonds but not at the expected scale
- The local government bodies sometimes pass by-laws that are most times at variance with the national mining laws.
- Some funds go to the communities based on the mining licenses obtained.
- Civil Society is politicized at the CSM level.
- Civil Society groups that are involved in extractive issues are not au fait with the issues.
- NACE must take up advocacy issues
- When it comes to mandate we are looking for duty bearers – somebody or some institutions that we can hold accountable
- Clearly identify who is responsible for that.
- Financial institutions like the World Bank give both advice and money. But their interest is to project mining companies. These financial institutions ensure that government takes the risk while they take the profit.

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

This session examined the political and economic dilemmas in terms of the connection between trade and development.

The Economic Dilemma



- Factor endowment deals with business expertise, entrepreneurship
- Institutions here means rule of law, property right etc
- In people center advocacy, you mobilize and organize
- The presumption is that trade is the way to prosperity
- To depend on Permanent extractives is to create an enclave economy. This encourages the migration of the factors of production, leaving other vibrant sectors like agriculture lying fallow.
- The main problem in Africa is the lack of productive forces. In other words, our politics is running ahead of our economy thus the external forces come in with their EPA and AGOA. They determine what we sell and what we buy. But thankfully, African leaders have been consciously resisting EPA.
- Africans were forced to enter the money economy by colonial forces and were also forced into producing cash crops not for use value but for exchange and export value.
- The capitalist system frustrated the development of the productive forces. If you have a situation where there is legal, educational, social and political systems but a marked absence of the productive forces you can not turn it the other way round.

