

REPORT

ON THE

NATIONAL ADVOCACY COALITION FOR EXTRACTIVES (NACE) CONFERENCE ON EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE

**TO ENGAGE GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL
SOCIETY**

**ON THE THEME: “ TRANSPARENCY IN THE
EXTRACTIVE SECTOR – WHAT DEVELOPMENT
FOR SIERRA LEONE”?**

HELD AT THE CABENDA HOTEL

20TH – 23RD SEPTEMBER 2006

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Welcome and Introduction

The workshop commenced with Christian prayers done by Aminata Kelly-Lamin of NMJD and Muslim prayers by Solomon Mboka of CADEM.

Cecelia then thanked all participants and facilitators for having made it to the workshop. She welcomed all and hoped that the session would be an experience sharing one. Individual introductions starting with the facilitator from ISODEC in Ghana were made afterwards.

The Facilitator took time to explain the four days agenda to participants and noted that it is a tentative programme and might be changed in the course of the conference.

Expectations and Challenges

Challenges

- @ Getting members committed to pursuing the vision selflessly
- @ If the Extractive Industry can allow EITI to be fully implemented in Sierra Leone.
- @ Difficulties of having majority of CSOs engage in advocacy on the Extractive Industry.
- @ Inadequate information on mining activities and human rights abuses
- @ To every venture of this nature there are bound to be challenges, from the private sector and government as well. CSOs must have in mind its aims and objectives to combat these challenges.
- @ Exploitation of Africa by giant foreign mining companies
- @ The political will to practicalize the initiative.
- @ Effect of high level corruption on the success of the initiative
- @ Compliance

Expectation

- @ That every participant will impact whatever gain from this workshop to his or her organization or community for progress sake.
- @ Workable action plan developed
- @ Expect that this programme will enable the coalition to handle well mining communities in a very useful way.
- @ To have a well structured deliberations on EITI.
- @ To gain newer initiatives and feedback to representative organization.
- @ To have a participatory workshop that covers all views.
- @ Be able to come up with realistic action plan for implementation.
- @ Sources of finance will also be identified for speedy implementation
- @ Government mining companies engagement will be successful.
- @ Be equipped with good information to sensitise affected community people.
- @ That the mission of EITI be properly explained to all and what we expect to benefit from its existence.
- @ Facilitators deliver materials relating to PWYP.
- @ The coalition comes up with good resolutions.
- @ Share experience and get the best food.
- @ NACE as a parent body join individual organizations in the mining areas to sensitize the communities about their activities.
- @ To manage time well so as to capture every information item for discussion.
- @ To fully understand EITI and how it can be applied in the extractive industry in Sierra Leone.
- @ To have more knowledge on mining and extractive s in the country.
- @ Expect to have civil society template on the EITI well discussed.

- @ That all stakeholders involved in the mining sector resolved to ensure community beneficiation of the mining proceeds.
- @ To have an in depth knowledge of the structure and systems and challenges in forming the EITI.
- @ At the end of the workshop, the implementation of the EITI and Publish What you Pay (PWYP) initiatives are practicalize in Sierra Leone.
- @ At the end of the conference, the issue deliberated on would be taken in good faith and members ensure that they (the issues) are implemented as agreed.
- @ Transparency and accountability by the government.
- @ Poverty alleviation must be reduced in the mining communities.
- @ That NACE work assiduously without fear or favour to see that the mineral resources are used to develop the country and people.
- @ Educative sessions
- @ Learning oriented
- @ Interactive.

Setting Norms

- @ All mobile forms be on vibration or off
- @ No pocket meetings
- @ Talk through the facilitator
- @ Time management and avoid coming late
- @ Manage ourselves well
- @ Respect each others view

Sanctions

- @ Defaulters should sing and dance or compose a poem on EITI. And present it to the conference.

RECAP OF 2005 EITI /ACTION PLAN FOR THE EITI PROCESS - Emmanuel Kuyole (PowerPoint Presentation see appendix i)

Issues

- @ Composition of social and environmental templates
- @ Launching of the PWYP Campaign.
- @ Development of an action plan for the EITI.
 - o How far did we go to achieve the action point
 - o Done some media engagement.
 - o Expanded the network.
 - o Done and continue doing discussion with Government.
- @ The biggest challenge has been engaging the government to launch the EITI.
- @ Joint monitoring team
- @ Linking up with CSOs in the Sub-Region (Cameroon) on EITI.
- @ Did civil society develop/complete a template?
- @ The EITI is a government lead process, where is Sierra Leone on the EITI process?
- @ There are lots of things the government need to do to be EITI compliant.

THE DICHOTOMY OF MINING AND DEVELOPMENT – Dr. Steve Manteaw (PowerPoint Presentation see appendix ii)

The facilitator started the session by asking a question – “ Do you know of a country that has developed a dichotomy of mining and development? The response was yes and e.g. was Botswana, Australia etc.

Concerns/Issues and Comments

- @ The mining industry can bring a lot of benefits but the paradox is that most countries that are naturally endowed are HIPC.
- @ Is mining therefore a curse rather than a blessing?
- @ Why have some communities really developed out of mining while others have not?
- @ Are the resources seen as ones, which generate revenue, or ones, which are key to national development?
- @ Only when we are able to answer these questions will we begin to unravel the mysteries of the extractive industry vis-a-vis national development.
- @ The interest of CS is ensuring a wealthy, prosperous and lasting community, which actually goes beyond EITI.

GROUP WORK

Participants broke into groups to consider the following questions, first individually to have a picture in their mind of a healthy prosperous and lasting community (in not more than 5 sentences)? And at group level, groups 1, 2, and 3 uses the same questions and negotiate a consensus, in not more than ten words.

Participants also looked at the following in their group work: -

- @ Map out Extractive sector revenue in Sierra Leone
- @ What is the revenue sharing arrangement in place? (Revenue distribution formula).
- @ Measures to ensure equity and transparency?

“DISCUSSION OF TRANSPARENCY” – Emmanuel Kuyole (PowerPoint presentation see annex iii)

Issues

- @ For the purpose of group work, the EITI focuses on EI revenue transparency as a manageable, meaningful starting point.
- @ How much is Government getting and how much the companies are accruing and paying.
- @ Civil Society needs to know how revenue distribution is structured in Sierra Leon; otherwise it would be difficult to engage the government and companies.
- @ In Ghana, 80% of the mining revenue goes into the Consolidated Fund and 10% to the Minerals Development Fund.
- @ In Ghana 55% of the 10% goes into District Assemblies. 20% goes to the Traditional Authorities, 25% to the Administrator and 10% to the Administrator and land for the administration of lands.

PLENARY

Group	Picture of a healthy, prosperous and lasting community	Map out Extractive Sector	What is the revenue sharing arrangement in place?	Measure to ensure equity and transparency?
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved Standard of living 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bo and Koinadugu – Gold Kono, Kenema – Diamond Port Loko – Iron Ore Bonthe – Rutile Moyamba - Bauxite 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case study – Kono Diamond 3% of every export value of diamond goes to Government Out of the 3%, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.75% goes to the mining community Out of the 0.75%, 20% to district council 75% to Paramount chiefs on behalf of the mining chiefdom. 2.25% goes to central government out of which 0.25% to Mines Monitoring fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EITI to be fully implemented Auditing firm set up The Civil Society should also have a trustworthy representative in the mining companies Government to train and send representatives to mining sites
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A well informed, law abiding, participatory and a sustainable economy. 	<p>Current Sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond – Alluvial (3%0 Kimberlite (5%) Gold Rutile Bauxite <p>Prospective sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iron Ore Oil 	<p>Alluvial Diamond</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Royalty and expert of diamonds – 3% Special Treasury account – 0.70% GGD – 0.75% Mining Community Development - 0.75% Monitoring fund - 0.25% Independent valuator - 0.40% Rehabilitation fund – 0.05% Public Information unit – 0.05% PMMT (Precious Monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government to have mining personnel who are competent and reliable that will be able to monitor, validate and give account on mining companies. A vibrant Civil Society that will be able to monitor and account not only the revenues accrued but its utilization. Reliable Sierra Leoneans to hold top management positions in all mining companies.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royalty for small-scale mining lease holders wishing to export winnings = 5% export value plus valuation fee of 1% <p>Gold</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royalty of export license holders – 2% of export value • Royalty of small scale license holders wishing to export their winnings = 5% • Valuation fee = 1/2% • Monitoring fee = 1/2% 			
<p>3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmony (peaceful existence) • Transparency • Accountability • Informed (educative) • Productive • Sustainable livelihood • Environmental consciousness • Selflessness • Democratic environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leases/license • Royalties • Taxes • Surface rents • Community development funds • Agricultural Development funds • PAYE (Mines worker) • Reclamation fees • Production bonuses • Salaries • Relocation benefits • Crop compensations • Registration fees • End of service benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Team) - 0.05% • Royalty for small-scale mining lease holders wishing to export winnings = 5% export value plus valuation fee of 1% <p>Gold</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royalty of export license holders – 2% of export value • Royalty of small scale license holders wishing to export their winnings = 5% • Valuation fee = 1/2% • Monitoring fee = 1/2% <p>Rutile</p> <p>Shares - Government 30%</p> <p>- Company 70%</p> <p>Surface Rent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District council 20% - CDC 20% - Paramount Chiefs 15% - Land owner 45% <p>Diamond – though not fully knowledgeable about diamonds in Kono, documents available, provides the following</p> <p>Export value paid to Government - 3%</p> <p>Distribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special treasury account - 0.70% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mining companies have Government representatives knowledgeable of the mining operations. • Host community representative be involved in the agreement between government and the company. • Effective Civil Society monitoring • Making public total production and subsequent profit and payment made to Government. • Ensuring adherence to corporate responsibilities. 	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GGD - 0.75% • Mining Com. Dev - 0.75% • Monitoring fund - 0.25% • Independent valuator - 0.40% • Rehabilitation fund - 0.05% • Public Information unit - 0.05% • PMMT (Precious Mineral Monitoring Team) - 0.05% • Royalty for small-scale mining lease holders wishing to export winnings = 5% export value plus valuation fee of 1% 	
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ENGAGEMENT STRATEGIES – THE QUEST FOR NATIONAL COMMITMENT – Dr. Steve Manteaw (Power point presentation see appendix iv)

Issues

- As a network, NACE needs to identify a concern and cite the problems. Out of the problems you can identify issues and from these you can develop strategies for engagement.
- At the core of your strategies, should be your values. What does NACE stands for?
- It is important to identify a particular issue that cuts across all mining companies for strategic engagement. If we try to grasp all issues at the same time we will end up having a firm grip on none.

GROUP WORK

Participants once again retired into groups to identify the following five issues;

1. Reasons or Rationale for engagement.
2. Advocacy/campaign Target
3. Tools identification
4. Key messages
5. Co-ordination, feedback and Resonance monitoring

The groups should identify a particular issue they would want to engage with in the next year. This is very important for a successful engagement.

PLENARY

1. Reasons or Rationale for Engagement

Long Term :- To ensure that Sierra Leone becomes a healthy, prosperous and a lasting nation through the EITI programme.

Short Term: - To ensure that GoSL moves from the endorsement of EITI to compliance and implementation stages. These can be done going through the proscribed stages set up in the programme (EITI): -

- Launching
- Domesticating of EITI by Parliament
- Ensuring compliance by corporate bodies or individuals engage in the extractive sector
- By popularizing the EITI as a national document and agenda.

For national inputs especially in mining communities

- By incorporating the EITI in the Core Mining Policies (CMP)
- By lobbying stakeholders in achieving the above objectives. (Govt, actors, CSOs, Mining Communities, Diplomats, IFIs etc)

1 Year Task for NACE

- NACE should co-ordinate the activities of CSOs engaged in Mining Advocacy to ensure that in a year's time the aforementioned is achieved.

2. Advocacy/Campaign Targets

- i) Government
 - Parliamentary committee on mines
 - Ministry of Mines
 - Ministry of Local Government
 - Ministry of Finance
 - Law Reform Commission
 - NACEF
 - MP's representing mining communities
 - Local Councils
 - Chiefdom Administrator
- ii) Mining Companies
- iii) Mining Communities
- iv) International Financial Institutions e.g. World Bank, IMF, MIGA, IFC, CBC, EU etc
- v) Market
- vi) Civil Society groups interested in extractive issues.

3. Identification of Tools

- Advocacy and negotiations
- Press releases
- Press Conference
- Round Table Conference with target groups
- Lobbying to local authorities, Parliamentarians and ministers
- Training sessions organized by civil society groups in collaboration with government and other stakeholders.
- Folk media – music and drama
- Public announcements
- Local community consultative meetings
- Radio and TV discussions
- In and when all fails, demonstrations :- rallies, placards, floats parades etc

4. Key Messages

- To enhance the development aspiration of the country
- To give the government of Sierra Leone performance legitimacy.
- Build public trust and restore donor confidence / minimize and or eliminate conflict.
- Reinforce anti- corruption effort by the ACC and other anticorruption bodies to investigate and punish corrupt officials.
- Messages around how, openness and good governance
- Think about opportunity cost
- Sharpen messages

5. Co-ordination, Feedback and Resonance Monitoring

Co-ordination - NACE to coordinate with the following stakeholders

- Government
- CSOs

- Mining Companies
- International Communities
- Indigenes through regular meetings, publications and linking information to multinationals

Feedback

- NACE to encourage parties involved (Government, Land owners, Mining communities) to give feedback of regular update as to whether the policies setup and commitment of the mining companies are met or adhered to.

Resonance Monitoring

- Full implementation of the EITI
- NACE to set up monitoring and evaluation team that will involve representation of CSOs, Government, Mining companies and indigenes of mining areas to fully monitor the winnings of the extractions.

Issues

- Local Councils are receiving a lot of money therefore they should also be included in the templates.
- Do we ask only Government to report?
- What do we do for the chiefs?

Key Issues to engage Duty Bearers

- Economic/Social and Environmental issues
- Launching EITI
- Building trust and confidence
- Secrecy and Public Order Acts
- New messages of confidence.

Day 2 – 21/09/06

Day two's session was a high profile one with government, companies, civil society and the World Bank representative interacting and trying to catch one another out. The session started with Cecilia thanking government and company representatives for honouring the invitation. From the government were the Presidential Affairs Minister, the Deputy Minister of Mines and Marine Resources, the Director of the Government Diamond Office, and the representative from the Ministry of Mines Directorate. Representatives from the mining companies were from the Sierra Leone Diamond Company, Rutile Mines, and Koidu Holdings. UNIOSIL was also represented.

For the benefit of those who were not present during the first day's session, round-robin individual introductions were made.

Steve, one of the lead facilitators, did a recap of the Mining and the National Development slides by which he appealed to the government representatives to let the world aware through the Oslo conference that Sierra Leone believes in the EITI process and that the duty bearers are serious about its implementation to engender national development.

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE – objectives, principles and criteria (power point presentation by Emmanuel Kuyole (see appendix v)

Issues

- Sierra Leone is still at the endorsement stage of the EITI process since it signed up in 2004.
- The country still has to go through a number of other stages to complete the process.
- Efforts are however been made to move to the initiation stage.
- The Presidential Affairs Minister champions the Sierra Leone EITI process and he liases with DIFID.
- But what is the level of commitment on the part of the mining companies?
- Is just endorsing the process enough?
- Civil society needs to know how much is disbursed and more importantly how such revenue is used to develop the communities and the country at large.
- In Ghana, 90% of the revenue goes to the consolidated fund, 10% to the minerals development fund and 10% to the communities because they really have to live with the impact of the mining activities.
- It is important for the Government and Civil Society to learn to cooperate for national stability & development.
- The interest of civil society is cooperative engagement among the government, the companies and the civil society.
- Civil Society expects the EITI platform to be within the Ministry of Mines and they should take a lead in the process.

STATEMENT BY THE HONOURABLE DR. SHEKOU M. SESAY, MINISTER OF PRESIDENTIAL AFFAIRS AND EITI CHAMPION AT THE EITI MEETING – (see appendix vi)

Comments/issues/questions following the Minister’s statement

- According to the Minister of Presidential Affairs, Sierra Leone believes in the EITI process to promote development. The country has therefore joined Cameroon, Ghana, Nigeria and some other twenty countries to implement the process.
- President Kabba is presently meeting with the Nigerian Minister of Education who is well informed on the EITI
- What is the Government going to tell the Oslo Conference on EITI about Sierra Leone’s take in the process?
- The government has created an EITI Champion in the Ministry of Presidential Affairs.
- Has done the recruitment of the EITI expert to be located in the Ministry of Finance.
- Sierra Leone may be lagging behind in the EITI processes but the country is not last.
- In Oslo, Sierra Leone is going to liase with Nigeria and Ghana to learn from their frameworks and use their experience to develop a better one for Sierra Leone.
- The Government intends to collaborate with Civil Society.

**THE EITI IMPLEMENTATION – SEFTON DERBY OF THE WORLD BANK.
(PowerPoint presentation, see appendix vii)**

Issues

- The success of the EITI depends on a strong political driver who strongly believes in the process. In Ghana the process has been successful because the minister responsible has been very focused to see the process implemented.
- It is important to focus on certain issues where Government, Civil Society and companies can agree rather than trying to address every bit of problem, which stands the risk of achieving nothing.
- A national EITI Steering Group must be formed involving the Government and Civil Society. The membership needs not be large.
- The stakeholders group must have been formed before the Oslo conference.
- They should identify and develop the issue they would like to present into templates.

Proposal for the Multi-Stakeholders Group

1. Ministry of Presidential Affairs
2. Ministry of Mines
3. NRA
4. Ministry of Finance
5. Ministry of Local Government
6. Council of Chiefs
7. ACC
8. CSO – 3 members
9. Chamber of Mines - 2 reps
10. NACEF
11. MEDIA
12. Parliament
13. Audit Department

Action Point

Names of members of the stakeholders group should have been submitted by 29th of September 2006 to the Minister of Presidential Affairs.

Terms of Reference, for the Multi-Stakeholders Group

1. Launching of the EITI before Oslo 15th – 16th October.
2. Program of Action/Work Plan
3. MOU to clarify roles and responsibility of stakeholders.
4. Funding
5. Capacity Building
6. Establishing a Secretariat.
7. Development of Templates
8. Appointment of the validator
 - a. Terms of Reference
 - b. Interview
 - c. Appointment
9. Legislation of the process (EITI)

For now the Chamber of Mines does not take responsibility for Alluvial Mines.

DEVELOPING THE STRATEGY – Dr. Steve Manteaw

Before the close of day two, the facilitator Steve Manteaw presented a working document on which the Coalition could build on in developing the engagement strategy and securing the Government and stakeholders commitment in EITI implementation in Sierra Leone.

INTRODUCTION

It recognized that to secure government and other stakeholder commitment to EITI implementation in Sierra Leone, an advocacy engagement strategy is imminent. Such strategy has to have clearly spelt out objective, target audience, and tools. It must also have a dynamic coordinating structure to manage the engagement, and to monitor and revise the strategy if need be.

Through a participatory process, such a strategy was fashioned out at the follow-up capacity-building workshop for NACE at Freetown, Sierra Leone.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STRATEGY

To secure the Government of Sierra Leone's commitment to the implementation of EITI in Sierra Leone.

TARGET

The Minister for Presidential Affairs, Ministry of Mines, Parliament, Bilateral and Multilateral Development Partners, the companies, traditional authorities, and the masses.

TOOLS

It is important to be conscious of the fact that issues of power relations have to be handled with tact. The Coalition must be seen as partners and not antagonists. Sometimes it becomes foolhardy to needlessly embarrass public officials, as that might shut the negotiation window. For this reason, lobby and moral suasion should underpin the tools deployed to achieve the set objective, especially in respect of the Executive i.e. the Ministers of Presidential Affairs, Mines, Local Government, Ministry of Finance, National Commission on Environment and Forestry; the Legislature i.e. Parliamentary Select Committee on Mines, and MPs representing mining communities; the Judiciary i.e. the Law Reform Commission; Local Government; and Traditional Authority.

Here the tools of choice should include but not limited to:

- 1. Dialogue and Negotiation i.e. roundtable meetings at the instance of the Coalition to discuss the matter;*

2. *Memoranda to the various authorities calling on them to exercise their respective constitutional mandate to make good the government's pledge of commitment to good governance, the hallmark of which includes probity, accountability and transparent management of the country's resources.*
3. *Radio and T.V. discussions – organized in a way that pushes state officials to commitment themselves to specific lines of action, to which they can be held in future.*
4. *Sharing information on best practices from other countries, especially from the sub-region, with the duty bearers and also the general populace. The essence here is to appeal to the judgment of state officials, while at the same time mobilizing public opinion in support of the EITI.*

The mining companies are also major stakeholders in the EITI process, and since their primary concern is the security of their investments, it is important to make them see the EITI process as an initiative that will erase mistrust, create a congenial environment for their businesses, and build a mutually beneficial partnership that works to ensure that mining benefits the state, the companies, and the communities in an equitable and just manner. This could be done through:

1. *Consultative meetings with the companies through the Chamber of Mines, at the instance of the Coalition.*
2. *Sharing of information on best practices with the companies.*
3. *Lobbying the companies through dialogue to make public pronouncements of support to the implementation of EITI in Sierra Leone.*
4. *Sending memoranda to the host country governments of companies, as well as shareholders to put pressure on the companies to adhere to the norms of good corporate governance, including transparency in corporate payments in respect of their winnings.*

The IFIs have at the international level pledge their support to the EITI process. The World Bank for instance is providing funding support through its Development Grant Facility. In as much as some companies raise corporate funds through the IFC, and to the extent that the Sierra Leonean Government depends substantially on the World Bank and bilateral donors for development financing, it is important to target the IFIs and bilateral donors. The essence would be to call on them to put pressure on the government to demonstrate its commitment to good democratic governance by moving beyond its endorsement of the EITI to the implementation of the initiative in Sierra Leone. This could be achieved through:

1. *Advocacy and lobby to get IFIs and bilateral donors to factor EITI implementation in Sierra Leone in their policy dialogue with the government.*
2. *Memos to the IFI offices in Sierra Leone*
3. *Memos to bilateral donors resident in Sierra Leone.*

4. *Consultative meetings with IFIs and bilateral donors to discuss concerns and workable approaches.*

Targeting the international diamond market also makes sense. The prudence in such targeting is borne out of the success of the Kimberly process in curtailing trade in conflict diamonds. As a further step, the Coalition could advocate for the incorporation of EITI principles in the Kimberly certification i.e. diamonds should be certified as EITI compliant to be traded on the international diamond market. This will mean getting the majority or all of the 49 signatories of the Kimberly process to buy into the EITI concept. This could be achieved through:

1. *Representations to the EITI international secretariat.*
2. *Representations to the Africa Regional Secretariat of PWYP.*
3. *Representations to the International Coordinating Secretariat of PWYP.*
4. *Representation to the heads of governments of all Kimberly signatories.*

Civil Society is a key stakeholder in the EITI process. This is because they are mostly affected by the mismanagement of mineral revenues; and also because they become a source or instability and conflict in the communities when they are, or perceive to have been denied their due of the benefits from mining. It is therefore important to target them. The essence would be to create awareness, understanding of the process and purpose, elicit their support for the process, and build their capacity to engage in it.

This could be achieved through:

1. *Community consultative meetings.*
2. *Folk media*
3. *Training of Trainers Workshops*
4. *Press releases*
5. *Commissioned articles in newspapers, and radio features based on the principles, criteria, and benefits of EITI, as well as experiences of best practices from Africa and the sub-region.*

MESSAGE

The outline provided gives some indication of the kind of message to be conveyed to the various target groups, individuals, and institutions. However, the overarching message will be the benefits of EITI implementation to the country in terms investment climate, economic development, poverty reduction, conflict elimination etc.

COORDINATION

The responsibility for coordinating the engagement strategy shall rest with the Executive Committee of NACE. They will take the lead in convening meetings, plan the execution of the strategy, and facilitate the development of content and form (message and its packaging).

The facilitator also admonished members to be united under the NACE umbrella. NACE should also try to bring in new members to rally around the strategy and get the desired strategy.

Day 3– 22/09/06

The third day's session began with random recap of lessons learnt from the previous day's high profile encounter with the Government and company representatives.

- One thing that vividly came up was that Civil Society was more knowledgeable about the issues of the EITI process than the Government representatives.
- Another thing was the fact with which the facilitators subtly got the government representatives to see reason for the formation of a stakeholders steering group even before the EITI consultant could arrive in Freetown.
- A more important lesson learnt was that diplomacy could be an important tool in advocacy.
- It is important to choose different strategies in different circumstances. It does not always work with bashing politicians at all engagements.
- The forum agreed to draft the Presidential Affairs Minister's speech, which was to incorporate the proposal for the stakeholders' steering committee and the Terms of Reference. The speech was to be read during the Public Forum on Saturday 23rd September 2006.

TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE TRANSPARENCY REGIME – Dr. Stave Manteaw (PowerPoint presentation see appendix viii)

Issues

- The Global EITI process was been managed by an International Advisory Group. This group shall be replaced in the Oslo conference on the 15th and 16th October 2006 by a 23-member International Board.
- NACE should know that a multi-donor trust fund has been established to provide support to EITI implementing countries.
- There are a lot of other funding sources for Civil Society capacity building in the North. Civil Society could check on the Revenue Watch International.
- Try to tell the world what you are doing and try to project yourself at every opportunity.
- Funding opportunities exist but not in abundance. NACE therefore needs to keep its ear on the ground to jump at any quick funding opportunity.
- NACE should hook up with international networks for security and support.

TRANSPARENCY BENEFITS – Emmanuel Kuyole (PowerPoint presentation see appendix ix)

Issues

- What are the reasons for lack of accountability in public service?
- The reasons could range from lack of monitoring to non-functional structures to lack of enforcement of systems and structures. The list could be endless.
- Accountability is a top to bottom structural approach. Civil Society therefore needs to hold duty bearers accountable as of right.
- Being accountable brings a lot of benefits including the good governance, reduction of waste and corruption and increase in macroeconomic management.
- Duty bearers should have the obligation to uphold the rights of their people to participate in the EITI process, which actually focused on revenue transparency.

STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN PROPOSAL – GROUP WORK

To develop the strategic action plan, participants went into groups to map out six key strategies which included capacity building, public engagement and sensitisation, social mobilization at community level, research, co-ordination and Management and fundraising.

PLENARY

Action Plan Developed	Capacity building,	Public engagement and sensitisation,	Social mobilization at community level,	Research,	Co-ordination and Management and	Fundraising-
<p>Year 1</p> <p>@ Advocacy/networking techniques @ Social accountability techniques @ Monitoring of CSOs activities @ Monitoring on the compliance and non corporate responsibilities of the mining companies @ Trainings on the Extractive sector @ Functions/relationships between EITI and PWYP @ Institutional capacity building.</p> <p>CSOs @ Right based advocacy and negotiations @ Social accountability techniques @ Monitoring/tracking @ Mapping revenue collection process @</p>	<p>Whom to Engage? @ Policy makers (Parliamentarians, line ministries, local councils, chiefdom councils and the communities) o Develop a communication/mediation strategies in order to raise awareness on EITI, o Radio discussions with phoning programmes to get the views and inputs on the EITI. o Press releases and Press Conference</p>	<p>@ Holding community for a/debates on EITI @ Sensitization and awareness raising campaigns on human rights through radio stations in local languages @ Paralegal trainings on leases/contract, wealth ranking, citizen score card and anti-corruption initiative. @ Tripartite/engagement meetings that involves parliamentarians, chiefdom administrators, CSOs, CBOs etc</p>	<p>@ Mining laws and Mineral policies in relation to transparency @ Artisanal Mining and livelihoods @ Tracking sources @ Social and economic impact and mining @ Environmental Audit @ Profile of mining companies @ Profiling of mining and conflict @ Profile of human rights abuses in mining communities.</p>	<p>National Steering Committee ↓ NACE (General Assembly) ↓ Secretariat ↓ Coordinator, Finance/Admin and Officer, Technical person ↓ Regional focal Points in South, East and North @ Establishment of a functional</p>	<p>@ Marketing Proposal @ Searching the Internet for funding sites @ Networking/partnership @ Membership contribution registration and subscriptions @ Donations</p>	

	<p>secretariat of three staff members Conveying Executive committee meetings General Assembly meetings Develop fundraising strategy</p> <p>@</p> <p>@</p> <p>@</p>			<p>es</p>	<p>CSOs</p> <p>@ Implementation of the EITI/PWYP process</p> <p>@ Monitor activities of mining Environmental Impact Production</p> <p>@ Social relocation to conform with international standards</p> <p>@ Institutional capacity building</p> <p>Parliament</p> <p>@ Training on Core mineral Policies</p> <p>@ Social Accountability techniques</p> <p>@ EITI training/PWYP training</p> <p>Strategic plan revisit.</p>	<p>Forming cooperative societies among CBOs that will enhance community empowerment. Target and use social institutions through sensitisation and information.</p> <p>@</p> <p>@</p>	<p>Marketing Proposal Searching the Internet for funding sites Networking/partnership Membership contribution registration and subscription Donations</p> <p>@</p> <p>@</p> <p>@</p> <p>@</p> <p>@</p>
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Day 4– 23/09/06

The three day EITI Conference was complemented by a Public Forum held on the 23rd September on the initiative which attracted many participants with the keynote address done by the Presidential Affairs Minister, Dr. Shekou Sesay. Statements were made by various personalities from DFID, the National Revenue Authority, the Ghanaian Community, the Ministry of mines and Mining companies.

The Director of NRA, Mr. Barrie noted that plans have been developed in the NRA administration process that will focus purely on the extractive mining sector. The extractive process in Sierra Leone, he stated is unique in that the diamonds extracted are quite unique from others in the world.

The forum was climaxed by a Civil Society position paper on EITI and a communiqué on the implementation of the EITI put together by members of NACE.

In the vote of thanks, Mr. Charles Mboya thanked the Minister of Presidential Affairs for gracing the occasion and pledging Government's commitment to the implementation of the EITI process.

See appendix x for statements /Presentation

CHAIRMAN'S OPENING REMARKS – Mr. Tani Pratt (see attached)

STATEMENTS

- 1. DFID - see attached**
- 2. GHANA - see attached**
- 3. CIVIL SOCIETY POSITION STATEMENT ON EITI – see attached**
- 4. KEYNOTE ADDRESS – see attached**
- 5. COMMUNIQUÉ – see attached**

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

NO	NAME	ORGANISATION	ADDRESS/CONTACT NO
1.	Esther Morrison	Landowners Federation	Mattru jong /076 501054
2.	Theresa Villah	Women's Leader	Bonthe
3.	Solomon Mboka	CADEM	Bonthe /076 842301
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5.	Cecelia Mattia	Green Scenery	Freetown / 22 226216
6.	Cyphas Williams	Green Scenery	Freetown / 033 416377
7.	Charles K. Mboya	FORPS	Kono 076 713243
8.	Nabie A. Kamara	ONS	076 732998
9.	Leslie Mboka	CADEM	076 761648
10.	Joseph Rahall	Green Scenery	076 601979
11.	Tani Pratt	CEMMATS	076 601336
12.	Senesie D. Amara	ICOD	076 917972
13.	Alfred Carew	NFHR	076 663343
14.	Abdul R. Rashid	Talking Drum Studio	44 Bathurst Street / 076 719895
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16.	Josepha Goba	Representative	033591585
17.	Francis J Kamara	Landowners Federation	076607228
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20.	Philip Ade Johnson	Bonthonians	
21.	Roland Kamara	FBC	076 664309
22.	Salmatta Sandi	Geology Dept, FBC	076 763499
23.	Jeremiah Mboya	FORPS	
24.	S F G Saquel Kamala	Kono Student Union FBC	076 618 72
25.	Skeik Kanu	Photographer	
26.	Emmanuel Kuyole	Lead Facilitator	ISODEC
27.	Dr. Steve Manteaw	Lead Facilitator	ISODEC
28.	Saidu A. S. Musa	United Minesworkers union	076 871943
29.	Kabineh Bangura	Kono District CJM	076715150
30.	Tamba G. Gbenda	CJM Mocky	076761645
31.	Lesley Mboka	CADEM	76714561
32.	Alimamy B. Kamara	Talking Drums Studio	33 543031
33.	Moses Kebbie	Press	03443822
34.	Diana Coker	Radio Democracy	076 779349
35.	Mohamed Fofanah	AWOKO	076671042
36.	Amadu Tarawally	Green Scenery Sierra Leone	076980818
37.	Ibrahim Adams Kamara	CSM	033488806
38.	Mark White	DFID	076801354
39.	Ousman Barrie	NRA	076610410
40.	Hon. Dr. Shekou Sesay	Ministry of Presidential Affairs	
41.	Hon. Alhaji M. B. Kamara	Ministry of Mines	
42.	A. R. Wurie	Ministry of Mines	
43.	Femi Kamara	Ministry of Mines	
44.	* Insert names for the following	Rep from SLDC	
45.		Rep from Rutile	
46.		Rep from Koidu Holdings	
47.		Rep from koidu Holdings	