

Making Minerals Meaningful:

**An Analysis of Malawi's
Mines and Minerals Bill
in light of the African
Mining Vision**

Publish 
What You Pay
Malawi

Foreword

I am honoured to write the Foreword for Publish What You Pay Malawi's first publication *Making Minerals Meaningful: An Analysis of Malawi's Mines and Minerals Bill in light of the Africa Mining Vision*. This aims to contribute to ongoing debates on the *Mines and Minerals Bill* that is set to replace the outdated Mines and Minerals Act of 1981. It is written in light of Malawi's commitment to realising the Africa Mining Vision, which our President endorsed in February 2009 at the African Union.

Malawi's Publish What You Pay coalition was birthed in 2014 and joined the international coalition formally in April 2015. Publish What You Pay sits under Malawi's only umbrella network for the extractives – the Natural Resources Justice Network. Publish What You Pay Malawi envisions a Malawi which benefits from the revenue generated from the country's mineral, oil and gas resources.

This work builds on submissions already made by the public, civil society, parliamentarians, traditional leaders and the business community, among other key stakeholders, on the Bill. I would like to acknowledge the following key contributors PWYP Malawi Coordinator Kaulungu Simwaka and Citizens for Justice Head of Accountability, Policy and Programmes Rachel Etter-Phoya and Extractive Industries Coordinator Matildah Mkandawire.

I would also like to thank the Open Society Foundation of Southern Africa for making the resources available for our engagement on the Africa Mining Vision. This would not have been realised without the support of our Publish What You Pay brothers and sisters in Zambia and Zimbabwe and the encouragement of Publish What You Pay East and Southern Africa Coordinator, Carol Kiangura.

We hope that this publication will ensure that Malawi's upcoming mining legislation, associated legislation (such as the Environmental Management Act of 1996) and relevant policy enables our natural resources to be stewarded well – better – for socio-economic development for this generation and those to come.

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Acronyms

AMDC	African Minerals Development Centre
AMV	Africa Mining Vision
ASM	Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
NRJN	Natural Resources Justice Network
PWYP	Publish What You Pay

1. Introduction

1.1 What is the Africa Mining Vision?

The Africa Mining Vision¹ (AMV) is a watershed continental framework designed to ensure mineral resources contribute to development and structural transformation. It was adopted by the African Union Assembly of Heads of State and Government in February 2009.

The AMV was developed as one way of harmonising efforts across all countries in the continent that have plentiful and valuable solid and liquid minerals within their borders. Despite the occurrence of these minerals, most African countries have been unable to successfully use these as a catalyst for development. The challenges and costs associated with the mineral sector have been extensively documented and are sometimes described as the ‘resource curse’ associated with conflict, corruption, rising inequality, environmental damage, higher incidents of disease, and the list goes on. Acknowledging the costs being borne by Africa’s people, the African Union and its member states decided to address it initially through the AMV.

Thus the AMV seeks

**Transparent, equitable and optimal exploitation of mineral resources to underpin
broad-based sustainable growth and socio-economic development**

Accordingly, the shared vision comprises:

- A knowledge-driven African mining sector that catalyses & contributes to the broad-based growth & development of, and is fully integrated into, a single African market through:
 - Down-stream linkages into mineral beneficiation and manufacturing;
 - Up-stream linkages into mining capital goods, consumables & services industries;
 - Side-stream linkages into infrastructure (power, logistics; communications, water) and skills & technology development (Human Resource Development and Research & Development);
 - Mutually beneficial partnerships between the state, the private sector, civil society, local communities and other stakeholders; and
 - A comprehensive knowledge of its mineral endowment.
- A sustainable and well-governed mining sector that effectively garners and deploys resource rents and that is safe, healthy, gender & ethnically inclusive, environmentally friendly, socially responsible and appreciated by surrounding communities;
- A mining sector that has become a key component of a diversified, vibrant and globally competitive industrialising African economy;
- A mining sector that has helped establish a competitive African infrastructure platform, through the maximisation of its propulsive local & regional economic linkages;
- A mining sector that optimises and husbands Africa’s finite mineral resource endowments and that is diversified, incorporating both high value metals and lower value industrial minerals at both commercial and small-scale levels;
- A mining sector that harnesses the potential of artisanal and small-scale mining to stimulate local/national entrepreneurship, improve livelihoods and advance integrated rural social and economic development; and
- A mining sector that is a major player in vibrant and competitive national, continental and international capital and commodity markets.

Member states are now being encouraged and supported (financially and with technical expertise) to domesticate the principles and pillars of the AMV in a Country Mining Vision (CMV)². The African Minerals Development Centre (AMDC)³ has been established to support this process. However, seven years down the line, most member states still have a lot of work to do to realise the AMV and make mineral contribution to development more meaningful.

1.2 What progress has Malawi made?

Malawi is surrounded by historically dependent and newly emerging mineral based economies and the long-term potential for Malawi for mineral-based development also looks promising despite the recent downturn in commodity prices and ongoing institutional and governance challenges. Malawi's mining sector has been described as 'nascent'⁴ and the government has identified the sector as a key priority in the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy II (2011-2016)⁵.

In 2014/2015, the contribution of mining to Malawi's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was 0.9% with the formal sector employing over 13,000 people mainly in quarry aggregate production⁶. Kayelekera Uranium Mine operated by Australian and Canadian listed Paladin Energy's subsidiary Paladin Africa Limited (in which the Government of Malawi has a 15% stake) in northern Malawi's Karonga District at its peak production meant that mining contributed 10% towards GDP. However, the mine has been on care and maintenance for the last two years due to high operating costs and low uranium oxide prices⁷. The artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) sector may employ up to 40,000 people, with many women involved, but it has not been clearly mapped.⁸

In 2013, the Government launched the Mines and Minerals Policy⁹ which does not mention the AMV even though government officials explain¹⁰ that this was developed in light of both the AMV and the Southern Africa Development Community Mining Protocol¹¹ which Malawi has endorsed. Since then, the Government has developed a Mines and Minerals Bill (which forms the focus of this publication), a draft National Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining Policy¹² and has joined the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)¹³. The Government's Mining Governance and Growth Support Project¹⁴ is providing significant finance and guidance to Malawi's mineral governance. This project is financed through a USD 25 million World Bank loan with a USD 5.66 million grant from the French Government through the European Union.

To date, the AMDC has been asked by the Government of Malawi to provide support in building a mining contract negotiation unit. This is in line with a declaration made by the President Arthur Peter Mutharika to establish a unit in his inaugural address to parliament in June 2014.¹⁵

1.3 What is PWYP Malawi advocating for?

PWYP Malawi believes that the AMV is a unique framework through which Malawi can avoid some of the mistakes of older mineral based economies and ensure that minerals are used for socio-economic development. Regardless of some of the encouraging efforts the

Government has made to domesticate the AMV, PWYP nonetheless urges the Government to pick up its pace in domesticating the key tenets of the vision.

The key themes of the African Mining Vision are the following:

- Fiscal regime and revenue management
- Mineral sector governance
- Environment and social issues
- Artisanal and small-scale mining
- Building human and institutional capacity
- Geological and mineral information systems
- Linkages, investments and diversification

In this publication, we examine the first four key areas of the AMV and the extent to which Malawi has the relevant legislation and policies in place.

Each section provides a short overview of the key propositions of the AMV under the theme, an analysis of the Mines and Minerals Bill that is expected to be tabled within the next 6 months and other key legislation, regulations or policies. Each section concludes with key asks for the Government to help Malawi better realise the AMV.

2. Measuring Malawi’s Progress Towards the AMV

2.1 Fiscal regime and revenue management

According to the AMV Action Plan¹⁶, countries must aim to optimise the share of mineral revenue and improve the use and management of mineral revenue. As the Government of Malawi uses and gives rights to access its non-renewable resources, it is vital that the share of revenue collected from rights holders (primarily companies) in the form of royalties, rents, fees is well designed and optimised. This includes addressing illicit financial flows such as transfer pricing. ActionAid recently argued¹⁷ that Malawi lost USD 42 million over six years due to tax incentives awarded by the Government of Malawi to Paladin and due to tax planning by the company and its subsidiaries. It was reported that this could have paid for 39,000 annual salaries for teachers.

Once revenue is collected, the Government needs to ensure the money is used, saved and invested wisely – this sort of revenue is different from revenue collected from other sectors, such as Agriculture, as minerals are non-renewable.

At present, Malawi’s fiscal regime is determined primarily by the Mines and Minerals Act (1981)¹⁹, the Taxation Act (2006)²⁰ and through terms set out in Mining Development Agreements which has resulted in some tax breaks and reduced royalty rates in the case of Kayelekera Uranium Mine. Thus far, revenues have been

collected by the Department of Mines. Refer to figure 1 for a description of the main taxes. There has been significant public concern and discussion over the last few years over the incentives given to Paladin as well as the lack of transparency in the negotiations and content of the Mining Development Agreement²¹.

The fiscal terms for mining are no longer found in the Mines and Minerals Bill but have been included as a separate tax schedule under the Taxation Act. To date, this schedule has not been open to public scrutiny unlike the Mines and Minerals Bill. Some reports²² indicate that some improvements are to be expected: ring fencing of mining projects and introduction of a thin capitalisation rule. These are hoped to reduce illicit financial flows particularly through preventing transfer of losses which can reduce taxable income. Royalty rates are expected to remain the same while calculation of royalty will use the commercial value of the mineral rather than gross sales with transport and handling related costs subtracted. The resource

Tax	Rate in Malawi
Royalty Rate	Fixed by individual agreements, but regulations indicate 10% for precious and semi-precious stones and 5% for other minerals; paid on ‘gross value’ of sales (Mines and Minerals Act 1981)
Resource Rent Tax	10% of profits if company’s rate of return surpasses 20% (Taxation Act 2006)
Corporate Income Tax	30% of profits for Malawi-registered companies and 35% for foreign companies (Taxation Act 2006)
Import/customs/excise duty	Depends on item, but mining machinery, plant and equipment can be imported duty free
Import Value Added Tax	16.5%

Figure 1. Key taxes for Malawi’s mining sector (Source: Etter-Phoya 2015)¹⁸

rent tax will remain at 10% and it is not clear – given the lack of disclosure around the draft tax schedule – if the government will ensure a rising share of revenue to be collected with rising profitability of mining activities.

The management of revenue remains a challenge to Government. This has been acknowledged and provides a justification for why the Government decided in June 2014 to join the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI). The initial Scoping Study²³ for Malawi's EITI showed that some payments made from extractive companies are done through wire transfer and the purpose of these is not clearly recorded by the Department of Mines and sometimes the Department is not informed. With authority for most revenue collection from mining to be transferred to the Malawi Revenue Authorities, it is hoped that this can be addressed.

All revenues from the mining and oil and gas sectors are transferred into Malawi's 'account number one'. Therefore the national budget does not separately report revenues from the extractive industries but revenues are largely recorded as departmental receipts from the Department of Mines (bearing in mind the aforementioned recording challenges) and through tax revenue estimates per tax category. The Malawi EITI Scoping Study showed that the budget books did not record almost 10% of revenues associated with mining.

The National Assembly and parliamentarians play a minimal oversight role. Likewise, the National Audit Office which is in a position to audit the extractive industries and the relevant Departments and report on this to parliament through the Minister responsible for finance has not done so.

Key Asks

- Allow public discussion on the proposed tax schedule as has been done for the draft Mines and Minerals Bill.
- Ensure the Malawi Revenue Authorities is equipped to manage and enforce the collection of royalties as proposed in the tax schedule.
- Parliamentarians to ask National Audit Office to conduct an extractive industries audit.
- Honour commitment to contract transparency and make all mining and oil and gas contracts public and accessible online and integrated with other government institutions responsible for contracting (e.g. Government Contracting Unit).
- Discuss nationally and develop mechanism (such as an investment vehicle or fund) for potential future windfall from resources. This would also require an oversight body.
- Discuss nationally and develop mechanisms to facilitate the development of local community infrastructure and services.
- Discuss nationally and develop mechanisms on how tax treaties should be negotiated with the home countries of investors to address erosion of Malawi's tax base and illicit financial flows.

2.2 Mineral sector governance

The broad aim of the AMV is to ensure the mineral sector is well governed and sustainable and is inclusive and appreciated by all stakeholders including surrounding communities. This includes transparency, fair share of tax revenues, anti-corruption, fair and transparent licencing system, meaningful participatory consultative processes with stakeholders and adherence and ensuring human rights are respected.

The Government of Malawi has identified that governance must improve in the mineral sector which is evident in the Government's request to the AMDC to support the development and capacity building of a mining contract negotiation unit and team as well as joining the EITI. However, at present, broad consultation and access to information is limited. It is also alarming that the default position in the Mines and Minerals Bill is to make information inaccessible: "*The Commissioner, in consultation with departments and authorities of the Government responsible for collecting taxes, royalties, duties and other imposts levied on mineral tenement holders, from time to time, may issue mandatory or voluntary guidelines with regard to the keeping of fiscal payment records, the submission of information relating to fiscal payments by mineral tenement holders to any authority of the Government and require any other information or reports that may be useful to provide fiscal related transparency for the extractive industries*" (267(1))²⁴. Furthermore, the Access to Information Bill was expected to be passed during the last parliamentary session, but the Cabinet has made some changes to the Bill that now makes it less effective, especially that it now would not apply retrospectively.

The public does have access and is consulted for environmental impact assessments, in line with regulations and the Environmental Management Act (1996)²⁵ however, the extent of public consultations is not regulated and EIAs are not easily accessible. These should be available not just in Lilongwe at the Environmental Affairs Departments and at District Councils but also online. Serious concerns have also been raised about poor communication with communities that face possible resettlement.²⁶ The Mines and Minerals Bill seeks to address this with requiring the development of resettlement action plans, but more is needed in terms of government and community engagement. Communities are often told at too short notice about meetings; this makes it particularly difficult for women to ensure their household responsibilities are taken care of in order to be able to attend.

Similar challenges exist for licencing and permitting systems. There is poor access to information for the public and the committee responsible for licencing in both the current form and proposed in the Mines and Minerals Bill leaves management primarily to government controlling officers – there is no space for observers such as parliamentarians or traditional leaders. Typically licences are also awarded on a first-come, first-serve basis and the cadastral system at present is poorly utilised and disconnected from other government systems. The Government showed commitment to address challenges with petroleum exploration licences awarded for the six blocks in Malawi – in November 2014 these were all suspended to give way to a review to ensure they were awarded in compliance with the law and for the greatest benefit of the citizens of Malawi. However, the suspension has been lifted for some companies and the Government is yet to publicly announce the results of the review²⁷.

The first Malawi EITI work plan²⁸ has committed to contract transparency and beneficial ownership disclosure, which indicates the position of key, diverse stakeholders towards access to information as a means to improved mineral governance. This should be done for both solid and liquid minerals..

Key Asks

- Pass the Access to Information Bill and ensure that it can be applied retrospectively.
- Change the Mines and Minerals Bill so that transparency and public access to non-commercially sensitive information is the default position.

- Publish all EIAs, environmental management plans and monitoring reports online.
- Require that all mining projects conduct environmental and social impact assessments and not only EIAs.
- Government must host quarterly meetings with mining communities and communities that would be resettled. Notice and documentation should be given at least two weeks in advance.
- Establish cadastre system that includes all licence applications (both those successful and not linked to licence area (using GIS), and all relevant documentation per licence (business registration, owners, contracts, licence terms) and incorporate revenue management, environmental assessments, and monitoring, into system. This should then all be made available online.
- Allow for improved oversight of the Mineral Resources Committee and ensure all decisions are clearly documented and submitted to the relevant Parliamentary Committee.
- Ensure best practice in compensation and resettlement such as the International Financial Corporation Performance Standard Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement²⁹.
- Ensure oil and gas and mining companies in both the exploration and production phases comply with beneficial ownership requirements under EITI and this information is made public online and in hard copy at the Malawi EITI Secretariat (Revenue Policy Division, Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development).
- Provide a public update on the review of petroleum concessions that were suspended by Government in November 2014 and why the suspension has now been lifted for some licence holders.

2.3 Environmental and Social Issues

The AMV seeks a mining sector that effectively collects and utilises resources rents and operates in a way that is safe, healthy, gender and ethnically inclusive, environmentally friendly, socially responsible and appreciated by surrounding communities. The environmental and social cost of mining are usually felt most by these communities which may in turn affect their wellbeing. This is exacerbated when Government and companies do not include them meaningfully in decisions that relate to their future.

In Malawi, the Environmental Management Act (1996) is the primary legislation to safeguard the environment. National parks are designated as no-go zones for mineral development unless the Department provides a waiver. This is an ongoing issue with exploration licences for oil and gas that have been awarded over Malawi's Lake Malawi National Park that is also a World Heritage Site. The Government is yet to provide a clear position on whether or not exploration can go ahead within the park and is still reviewing its position³⁰.

Environmental monitoring is legislated, however, its implementation is constrained due to under-resourcing and under staffing of key government departments. This also means there is limited capacity to verify EIA findings and monitor environmental management plans.³¹ Furthermore, independent agencies for environment and atomic energy regulation established in the Environmental Management Act and Atomic Energy Act have not been set up. Presently, the current law does not address whose responsibility (government or companies) it is to rehabilitate an area following decommissioning although this is addressed in the Bill.

The Mines and Minerals Bill makes a leap forward in community rights by requiring “*The holder of a large-scale mining licence shall assist in the development of qualified communities affected by its operations to promote sustainable development, enhance the general welfare and the quality of life of the inhabitants and shall recognize and respect the rights, customs and traditions of local communities that are consistent with constitutional principles*” (169(1)). This includes the development of a Community Development Agreement with qualified communities and a minimum spend of 0.45% of annual gross sales revenues. However, defining the ‘qualified community’ has not been substantially dealt with. According to the Bill, it is a community of 3,000 people within a 20 kilometre boundary in a community or a community otherwise deemed by the Mineral Rights Committee. This has the potential to neglect communities that may be affected or consider themselves affected and vests significant power with the Mineral Rights Committee which is only comprised of government ministers, controlling officers, directors and the Inspector General of the Police. It also creates challenges for companies that wish to enter into an agreement with smaller communities or communities further away. To clarify roles within a community and the relationship with the District Council, further legislation or regulations are required to provide clear guidance, responsibilities and oversight to all involved. Communities will also require support in negotiating these agreements.

Many companies already chose to engage in corporate social responsibility projects. There is no government regulation of this and companies use their own procedures and approaches to consultation.

Malawi’s Mines and Minerals Policy 2013 and the draft National ASM Policy seek to increase female participation in mining but most legislation does not adequately enable this or protect the rights of women. There is also a significant gap in research and understanding of women in mining³². Gender issues are not addressed in the current Mines and Minerals Act but the Bill makes some progress although does not fully implement the Policies’ positions on women. UN Women submitted recommendations³³ to Government in 2015 on the Bill and some of these have now been included; however, some are outstanding such as introducing a gender quota for the Mineral Resources Committee, targets of women in the skilled workforce in mining projects; inclusion of a post-resettlement evaluation to ensure no groups, particularly women, are left worse off, and to ensure community development agreements are linked to district implementation plans to ensure close collaboration with councils and representatives of men and women from mining communities. UN Women has worked with the Malawi Association of Women in Mining, established in 1999, but has identified that most of the

According to Malawi’s Mines and Minerals Bill (2 Interpretation)

“**Qualified Community**” means any community of more than 3,000 persons which by tradition or by circumstances constitute a social community and:

- (a) that reside within twenty (20) kilometres of any boundary defining a large-scale mining licence area; or
- (b) that the Mineral Resources Committee has otherwise determined to be a Qualified Community;

but where less than 3,000 persons reside in the areas described in (a) and (b), the persons residing in the areas described in (a) and (b) collectively constitute a qualified community.

Figure 2. Definition of ‘Qualified Community’ in Mines and Minerals Bill

women in this are mine owners in the ASM sector and are not yet in a position to articulate concerns for women in the entire mining sector.

Communities often find it hard to have grievances addressed adequately and quickly by Government. This results in mistrust between all stakeholders as well as an increase in the sharing of misinformation. The Office of the Ombudsman and Malawi Human Rights Commission typically deals with grievances made against public institutions and the private sector. Support is required for communities in being able to report to the relevant government entities.

Key Asks

- Prohibit all exploration and production of minerals or petroleum in any designated National Park without exception.
- Ensure flexibility in defining ‘qualified communities’ for community development agreements.
- Develop regulations to provide guidance for how community development agreements should be designed and entered into, on key responsibilities and authorities to be involved, on ensuring meaningful consultation of both men and women.
- Require by law at least 10% female skilled workforce or training to reach this in first five years for all mining licence holders.
- Make it mandatory for mining companies to provide for rehabilitation of land and pay for adverse impacts on community livelihoods.
- Require by law a post-resettlement evaluation to ensure no groups are worse off post resettlement.

2.4 Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM)

The AMV recognises the key contributions ASM makes to livelihoods especially in the form of employment and the importance of Government support to the sector to help improve access to finance and markets, technology and equipment and to enhance the health, safety and environmental safeguards. Often small-scale miners face serious health and safety risks which may extend to nearby communities. Many small-scale miners are not able to go beyond subsistence levels of operation and sell minerals at very low prices due to asymmetries in market information.

In 2014, Malawi saw the launch of the draft National ASM policy; however, two years later this remains in draft form. The Mines and Minerals Bill is progressive in that it gives exclusive rights to miners and indicates the rights as well as restrictions and conditions small-scale mining licence and artisanal mining permit holders must comply with. However, the sector remains poorly organised, Government has inadequate oversight, is not able to efficiently monitor and collect taxes, and people working in the sector find it difficult to access finance, geo-data, equipment and markets. There are also incidents of injuries and death especially when a deposit is discovered³⁴.

At present, there is limited donor or government supported programmes and engagement that has existed in the last few years has been sporadic and not widespread. Government has encouraged miners to form cooperatives and FDH Bank has engaged some miners in a bid to provide easier access to finance. A number of small-scale miners and traders have been assisted in attending trade shows regionally and internationally as well.

Key Asks

- Finalise and adopt the National ASM Policy.
- Ensure cadastral system includes ASM.
- Study and map the ASM sector in Malawi to provide a baseline for engagement and interventions.
- Clearly differentiate between artisanal mining and small-scale mining in the new legislation; use international standards that define the two based on technology and equipment used and do not differentiate based on location and type of minerals as is in the current draft Mines and Minerals Bill.
- Provide support to ensure miners can formalise through access to capital, training, geo-data and equipment.
- Prioritise low-value minerals for domestic markets.
- Support existing Associations such as the Malawi Association of Women in Mining to build their capacity particularly in marketing products.
- Designate certain areas of known mineral potential for ASM and reserve the right to operate these designated areas exclusively for Malawian nationals.
- Develop special mineral development rights for the sector that are simple to apply for, easy to comply with, transferable and give adequate security of tenure.

3. Conclusion

Malawi has made significant progress in implementing the AMV. This is evident by efforts taken by Government to review the Mines and Minerals Act 1981 and on broader governance and management of the extractive industries sector such as the ongoing work to establish a geo-data centre at the Geological Survey Department and a cadastral office at the Department of Mines. The Government's commitment to the EITI and contract transparency also reveals that the country is moving in the right direction.

While attention has been on the Mines and Minerals Bill, of late there are many other pieces of legislation that require review or passing. These include the tax schedule for the fiscal regime, Land Bills, Access to Information Bill, Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act (1983), Environmental Management Act (1996).

This study shows that much work remains to be done and our key asks are envisioned to contribute to ongoing processes of ensuring that minerals are meaningful for all Malawians.

About Publish What You Pay Malawi

The Publish What You Pay (PWYP) Malawi is a grouping of local civil society organisations (CSOs) in partnership with some international NGOs determined to undertake an efficient and effective national campaign for transparent and accountable management of the extractive sector in the country. PWYP is a campaign, not an organisation.

PWYP Malawi operates under the umbrella body of the Natural Resource Justice Network (NRJN) in Malawi and is presently hosted by Citizens for Justice in Lilongwe. The Steering Committee comprises of Mabilabo Area Development Committee, the Institute for Policy Interaction and Church & Society of Livingstonia Synod as well as the Centre for Environmental Policy and Advocacy which currently serves as chair.

NRJN formally launched the bid to form PWYP Malawi in September 2014. Over the previous six years, there had existed a group of CSOs that initiated activities in Malawi under a potential PWYP Malawi coalition umbrella. In 2014, GIZ provided initial funding for the effort to coordinate CSO mobilisation, which led to the formal launch for a PWYP Coalition and campaign in Malawi on 2nd and 3rd September 2014. All the sixteen Coalition's member CSOs have completed standard PWYP organisational membership forms to declare their commitment to the PWYP campaign in Malawi. As from April 2015, PWYP Malawi is formally accepted as an affiliated coalition within the global PWYP campaign.

The global PWYP Coalition has grown over time. From a few, mostly UK-based, groups at its launch in 2002, PWYP members today span nearly 70 countries with PWYP national affiliated coalitions in about 40 of these. This growth of the PWYP Coalition can be primarily attributed to the great thirst for change in resource-rich developing countries among civil society groups, given the devastating impact of the "resource curse".

Our vision is: Malawians benefit from the revenue generated from the country's mineral, oil and gas resources. This is accompanied by our mission for PWYP Malawi to become part of the global PWYP network of CSOs which are united in their call for a transparent and accountable extractive sector so that mineral, oil and gas revenues improve the socio-economic lives of citizens in Malawi.

In our first strategic phase (2015-2017) we have the following

- Promote public debate towards the alignment of the African Mining Vision (AMV) into relevant national mining laws and policies.
- Require the Government to *publish what it receives* from mining, oil and gas companies operating in Malawi and to have this information independently audited.
- Ensure that the Government *publishes how it spends* revenues generated from mineral, oil and gas exploration and extraction through open, participatory and transparent budget processes at both the national and local levels.
- Require public disclosure of extractive industry contracts and transparent licensing procedures in line with best international practices.
- Promote the empowerment of civil society organisations (CSOs) in Malawi in order to allow citizens to hold their Government accountable for the management of revenues received from the exploration or extraction of minerals, oil and gas in the country.

The following organisations are part of PWYP Malawi:

- ActionAid Malawi
- Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace (CCJP)
- Centre for Environmental Policy and Advocacy (CEPA)
- Centre for Human Rights and Rehabilitation (CHRR)
- Church & Society of Livingstonia Synod
- Civil Society Education Coalition (CSEC)
- Citizens for Justice (CFJ)
- Economics Association of Malawi (ECAMA)
- Foundation for Community Support Services (FOCUS)
- Institute for Policy Interaction (IPI)
- Institute for Policy Research and Social Empowerment
- Mabilabo Area Development Committee
- Malawi Economic and Justice Network (MEJN)
- Malawi Watch
- Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA) - Malawi
- Norwegian Church Aid
- Oxfam Malawi
- Ufulu Wathu

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