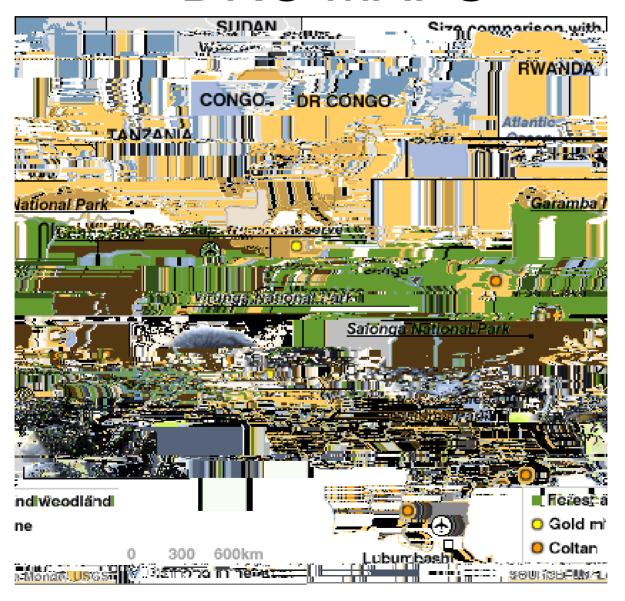
# Minerals, Forests and Conflict in D.R. Congo John Katunga Murhula



#### DRC MAPS



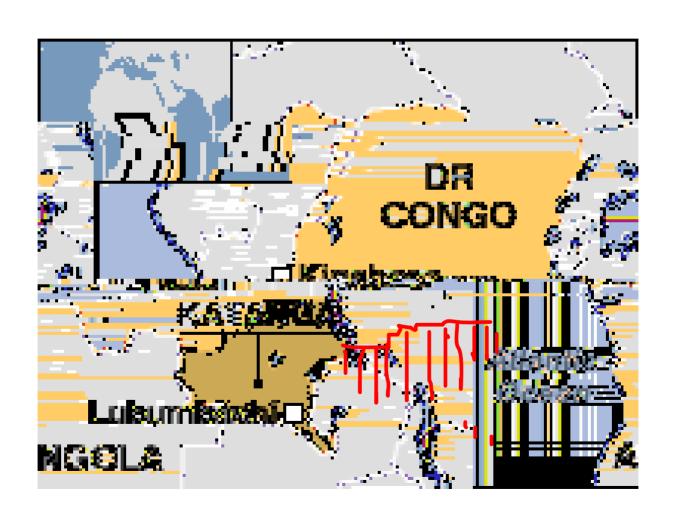
#### **MINERALS**

- COPPER COBALT (KATANGA PROVINCE)
- DIAMOND (KASAI & NORTH EASTERN PROVINCES)
- COLTAN-CASSITERITE (SOUTH AND NORTH KIVU PROVINCES)
- GOLD (ITURI DISTRICT)

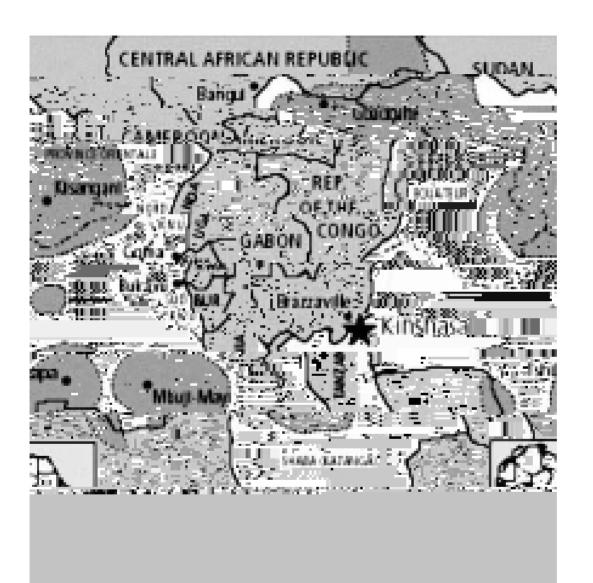
#### MINERAL DEPOSITS IN DRC



### Katanga Province: Cobalt, Copper, Manganese, Zinc, Uranium.







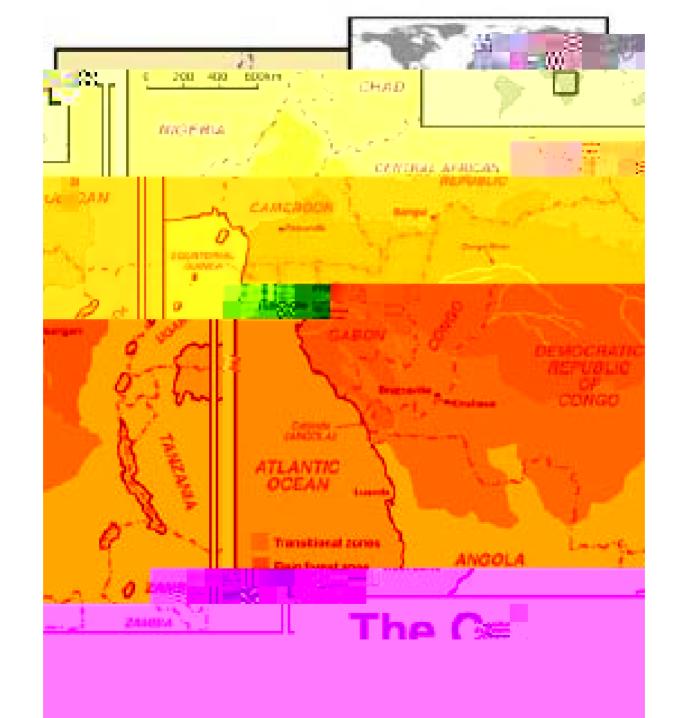
#### Figure 2. CDB hy Sector in 2004 (percenters)



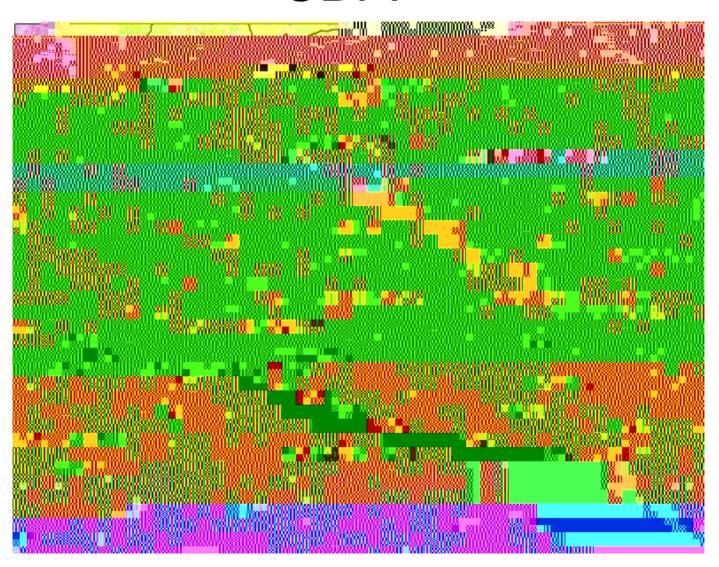
## A tenth of world cobalt consumption is extracted from the Lwishiwishi mine in Katanga







### The 11 Landscapes identified by CBFP



#### FORESTS SOME FACTS

- The Congo Basin contains a quarter of the world's remaining tropical forest.
- The Congo Basin Forest is the world's second largest tropical forest,
- 700,000 square miles in six countries
- The Congo Basin Forest Partnership: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Republic of Congo.
- The biodiversity of this forest include 10,000 species of planT4e10 0GBw.624 -24 0 3 -24a0 1210.ngo.

#### Why protect the forests?

 "Forest play an irreplaceable role in sustaining our environment, whether by absorbing carbon dioxide, by cleansing the water or holding the soil." Colin Powell

#### Threats to World Ecosystem

### Threats to World Ecosystem The ecocide

- Logging, clearing of land for agriculture,
- poaching (bush meat- hunting for commercial purposes),
- mining inside the forests, settling in protected areas, decimating endangered rare species
- diverting of streams in search for minerals,
- cutting trees for fuels and construction inside protected areas,
- capture of rare species and endangered species such as mountain gorillas, lowland gorillas, mountain elephants, chimpanzees, parrots, etc.

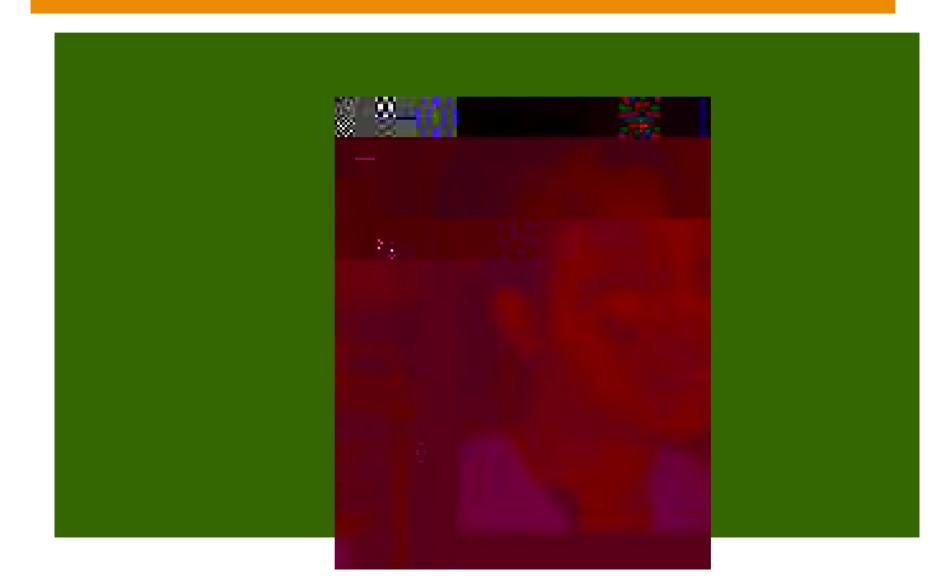
## Consequences (ctd)

- Flight of investors
- In 2000 budget deficit was 120% of government revenue
- Collapsed banking system
- Life expectancy shrunk (42 years for men and 47 years for women)
- 80% living under \$1 a day.
- GDP decline:
  - 1990—USD 224 to USD 85 in 2000

## Impact of mineral exploitation: Deadly "ping pong"

 "Demand for cassiterite has surged because new laws in Japan and Western Del2

#### Victim of violence in Ituri-Gold



#### Track One: UN, AU AND EU

#### Support for ongoing Democratic Process

- Set into place a post elections support system
- Capacity building for Members of the New Institutions

#### Security Reform Sector.

- Continued support to DDR, Police and Judiciary System reforms.
- Environmental Security.
  - Protection and development of the World Heritages and Forests.
  - Development of a Regional Ecotourism Infrastructure (Rwanda, Uganda and DRC). E.g. including Rwanda and Uganda in one of the CARPE landscape.
- Building the capacity of selected Civil Society members

#### Track Two: World Bank Group, IMF

- Complete support for Mining and Forest sectors reforms
  - Refocusing capacity building at National and Local levels
    - National Level (Ministerial Levels targeting Civil Servants)
    - Request for the creation of a special parliamentary commission on Mines and Forests Management.
    - At new Provincial and Local structures

#### Track Two: World Bank Group, IMF

- In conjunction with the new government, Organize an international conference for corporations operations or interested in the Democratic Republic of Congo Mining and Forests Sectors. Objectives of the conference should include:
  - Assessing progress on the Mining and Forest Code
  - To agree on verifiable targets for development in the country (Based on IMF and WBG criteria and indicators of performance)
  - Social Program for local communities (some of the corporations have already indicated their commitment for their corporate social responsibility)
  - Agree on a regular mechanisms for assessing the progress on the above.

#### Track Two: World Bank Group, IMF

- Assist the government in designing accompanying mechanisms for the Mining and Forest Codes.
- Accompanying laws organizing the Artisenal Mining Sector
  - Accelerate the Conversion process and actualizing the participation of communities in the zoning of new concessions.
  - The local parliament should create a commission to oversee this process with the participation of NGOs, Traditional leaders and main religious groups with substantive social activities in the area.

#### Track Three: Government of DRC

#### -The Lutundula Commission report

- Parliament to discuss Lutundula Commission's report
- Appoint a new Parliamentary Commission to oversee the implementation of the Parliament's decisions on the report and subsequent addendums
- Reappoint the drafters of the Mining and Forests Codes to task them to include the pleas of clauses organizing the Artisenal Sector.
- Without undermining the spirit and the letter of the Codes include accompanying mechanisms for implementation

#### Track Three: Government of DRC

- Appoint a Special Commission including experts from the WBG and IMF to regularly review the progress and inform public about the outcomes. Local parliament should be associated to the commission's work as a validating board.
- Implement the anti-corruption laws by creating a special inter-Parliamentary commission and a special anti-corruption unit assisted by IMF-WBG and renown local and International NGOs and other members of the Civil Society

### Track Four: International Partners including Civil Society and Religious Groups

- Maintaining Pressure for the respect of international and national instruments and designing plans for long-term commitment.
- Design sustainable Follow-up mechanisms on campaigns and reports
- Design harmonized plan for capacity building of the new institutions, specially at provinc

#### USA

- Expansion of Tripartite Plus to include
- Leadership Training Program
- Harmonize military cooperation in the Great Lakes Region of Africa More resources for CARPE to include Human Capacity building in forms of Education
- Hold regular consultation with U.S. Corporations active in DRC
- Support (of all kind) to ongoing International Conference for the Great Lakes Region of Africa