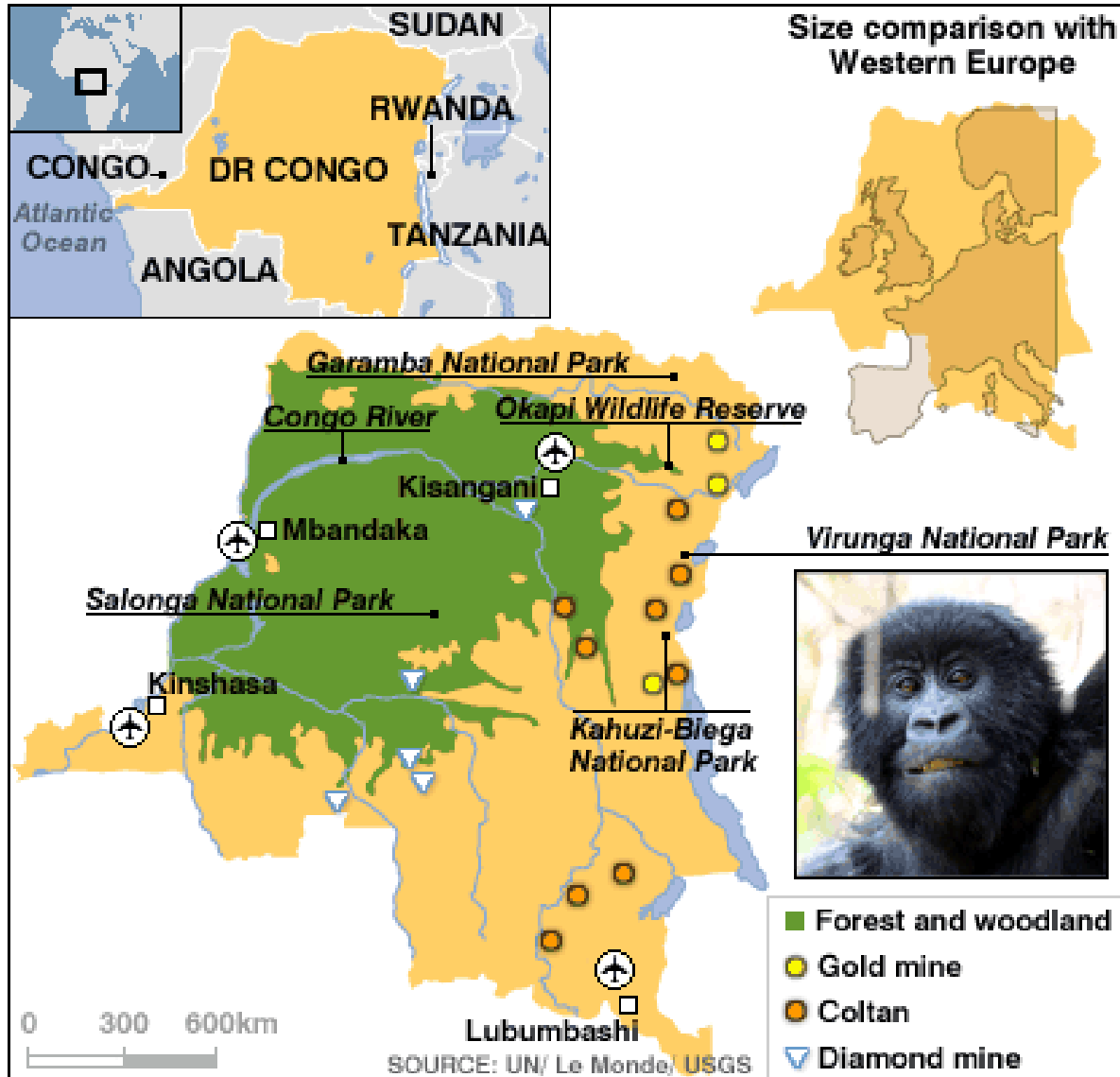


**Minerals, Forests and Conflict
in D.R. Congo
John Katunga Murhula**

**Woodrow Wilson Center
October 4, 2006**

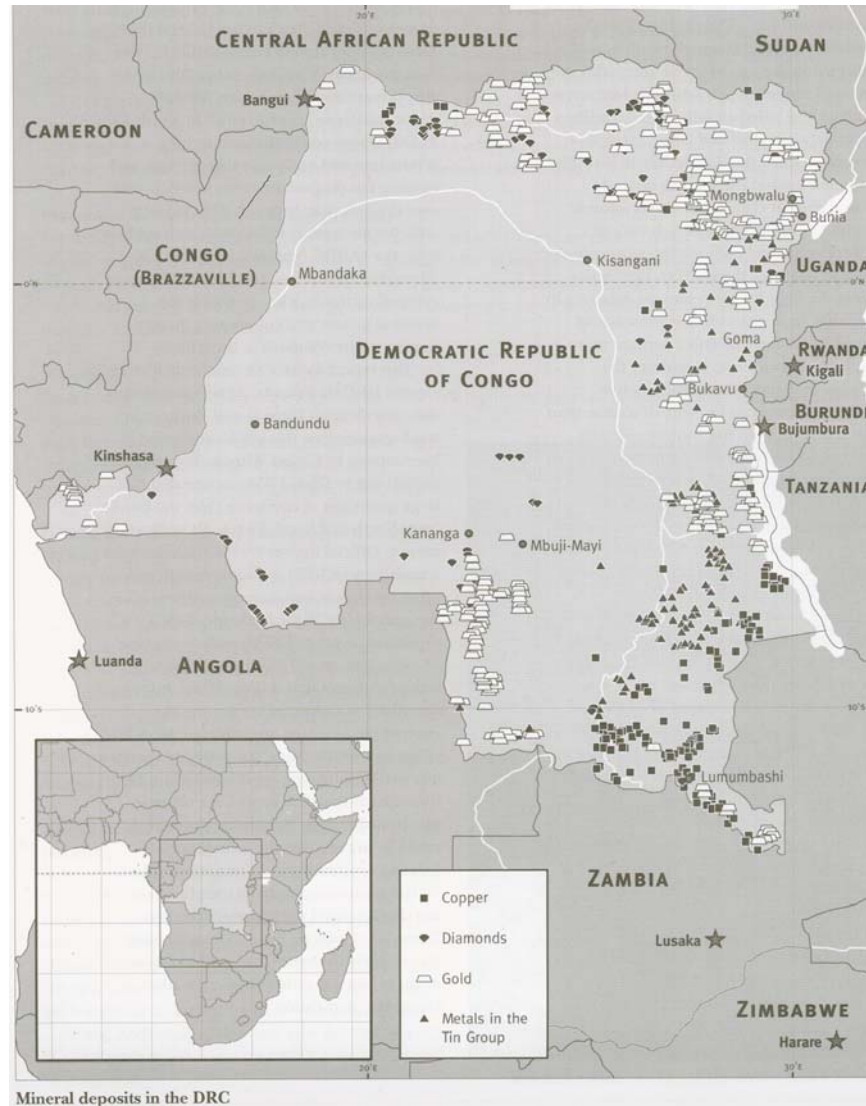
DRC MAPS



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.



What are they mining?

Copper

10% of world reserves in DRC

- Reddish-brown metal
- Used in copper wires, electromagnetic motors and generators
- Used in coinage
- Component of brass instruments
- Toxic in almost all naturally occurring compounds



Cobalt

34% of world reserves in DRC

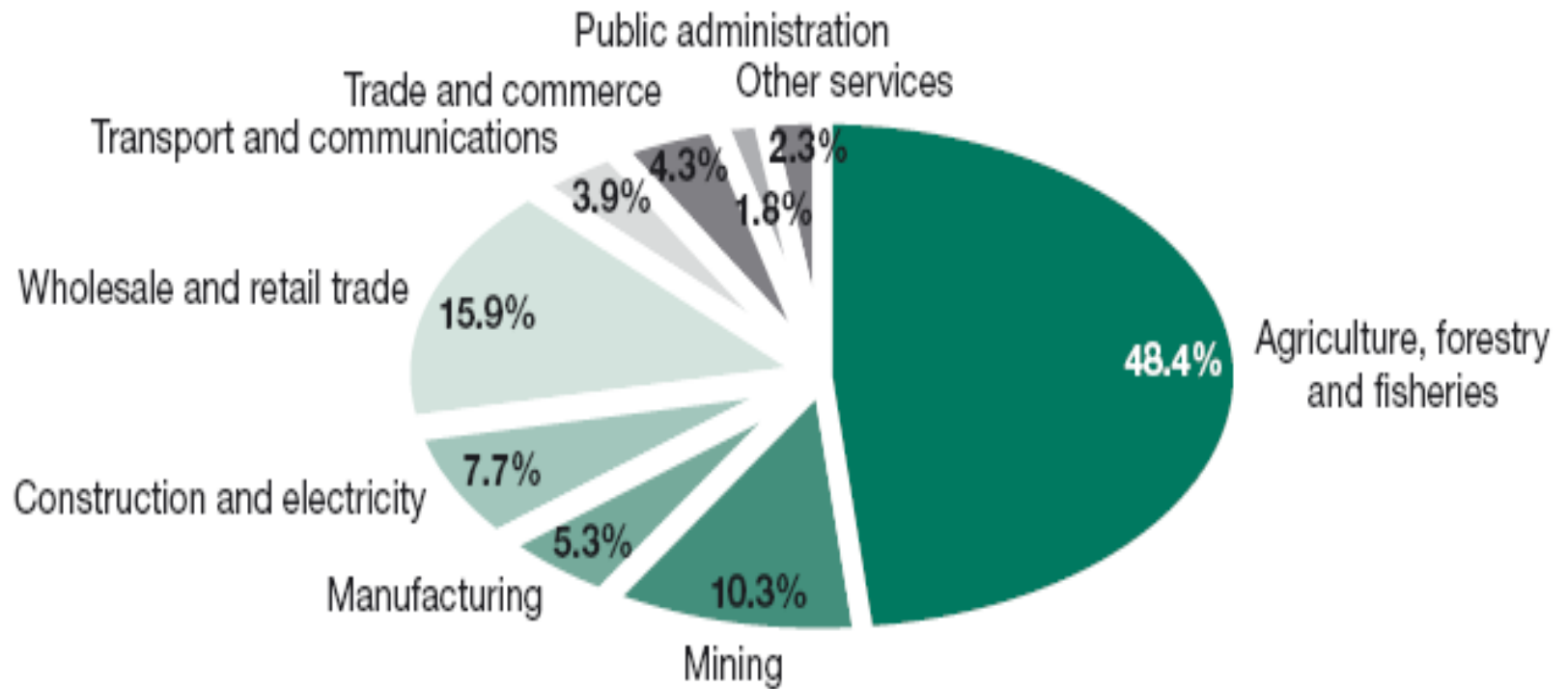
- Often a byproduct of copper mining, rarely found alone
- Used in production of inks, paints, and varnishes
- Blue color in glasses and varnishes
- Used in irradiation of fruits and vegetables to kill bacteria
- Used in radiotherapy
- Some nuclear weapons designs
- Possibly carcinogenic
- Slight toxicity



Adapted from
en.wikipedia.org,
pages on Copper and
Cobalt



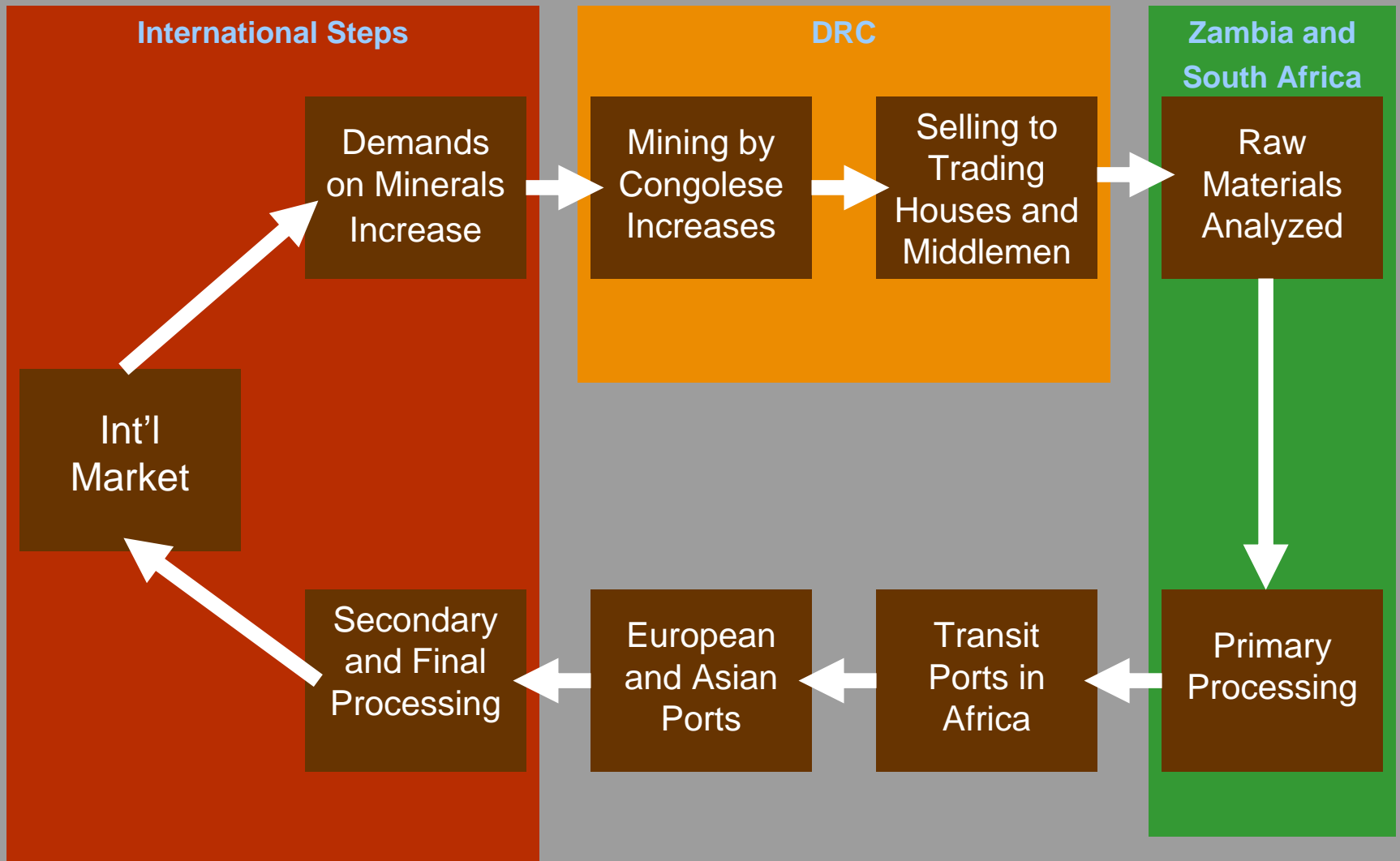
Figure 2 - **GDP by Sector in 2004** (percentage)



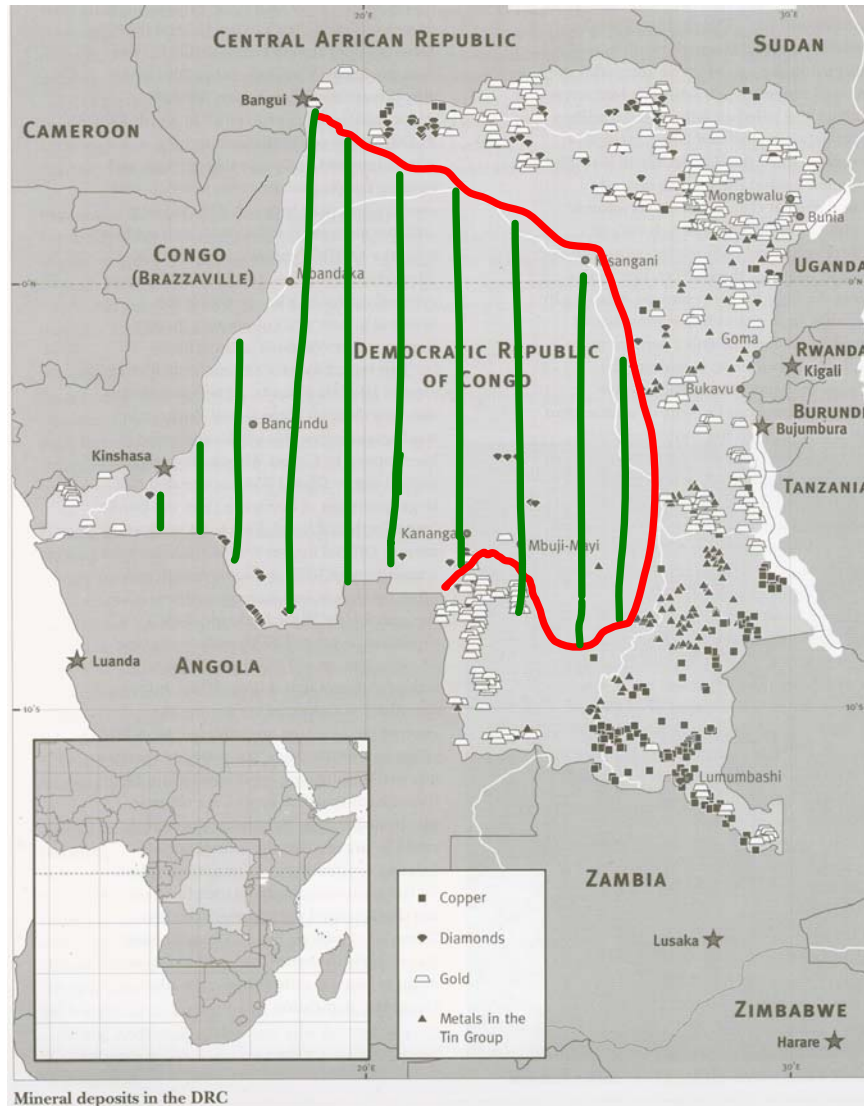
A tenth of world cobalt consumption is extracted from the Lwishiwishi mine in Katanga



The Mining Cycle



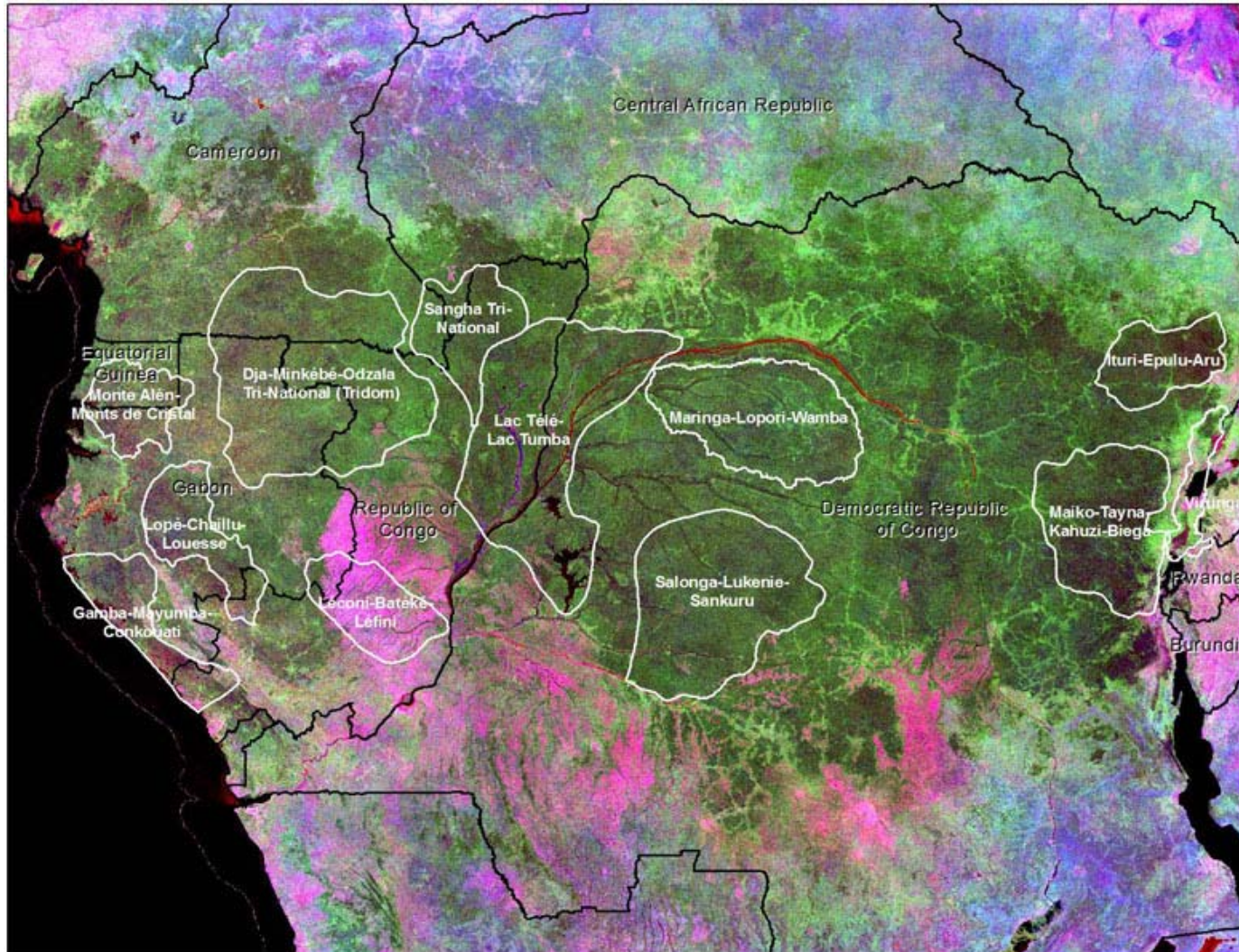
MINERALS AND FORESTS IN DRC





The Congo Forests of Central Africa

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 plants, 1,000 species of birds, and 400 species of mammals.

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

- Congo Basin Forest is being degraded at the rate of two million acres every year.
- 80 percent of the world's ancient forests have already been degraded or destroyed, and only 20 percent remain intact.
- World Heritage sites in the DRC suffer more than any other forest or biodiversity sites in DRC.

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 (1998-2001)

- Hyperinflation
- Depreciation of currency
- Lack of saving
- Falling of production (agriculture and manufacturing)
- Collapse of infrastructures
- Taxes harassment
- Shortage of basic items including medical supplies
- Increase in the price of foodstuff and other essential commodities
- Eradicated diseases resurface
- Arbitrary granting monopoly to dubious operators, especially in the mining sector.

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 Europe have resulted in tin replacing lead in the manufacture of electronic circuit boards. Global demand for tin is directly linked to human rights abuse and the battle for control over mines such as **Bisiye**”. (Jonathan Miller-Global Witness report “Under-Mining Peace”. June 2005)

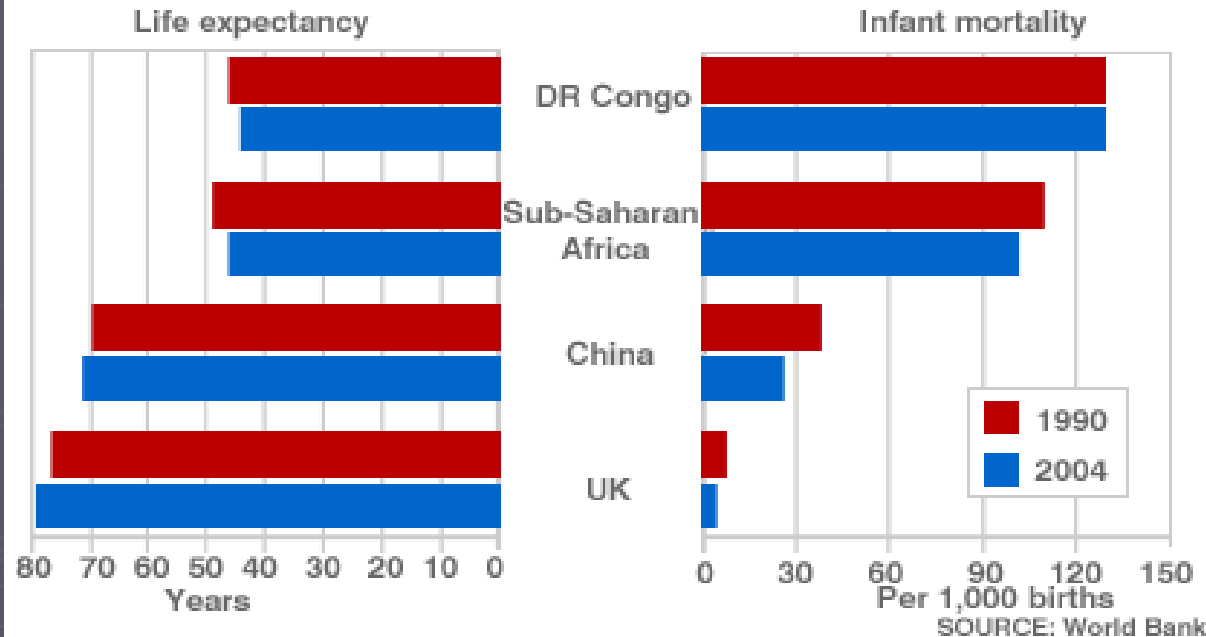
Victim of violence in Ituri-Gold



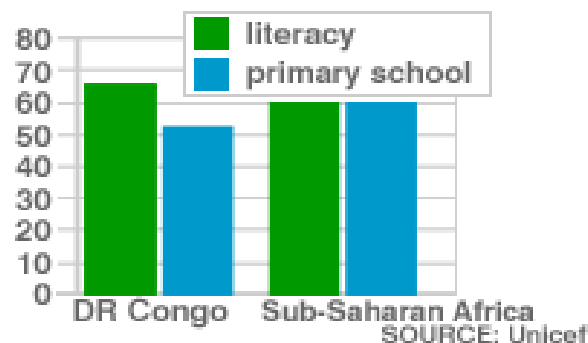
Lucy Hannan/ IRIN Photo

SOCIAL INDICATORS

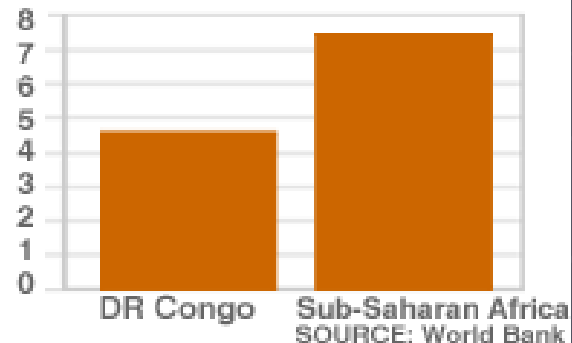
SOCIAL INDICATORS IN DR CONGO



ADULT LITERACY & PRIMARY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE (%) 2000-2004



HIV PREVALENCE: ADULT % (15-49 YEARS) 2003



Recommendations and Next Steps



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 Artisanal 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 provincial and local levels. Areas of interest should include:
 - Mining Code and Forest Code
 - Anti-corruption strategies
 - Budget elaboration and tracking (follow-up implementation and evaluation)
 - Strategies in Taxes collection and use
 - Environmental management strategies, etc.

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