



Submission No 75

**Review of Australia's Relationship with the  
Countries of Africa**

**Organisation:** Australian Agency for International Development  
(AusAid) – Answers to Questions on Notice



Australian Government

AusAID

Submission No:	75
Received by:	06/06/10
Secretary:	

Mr John Carter  
House of Representatives Committee Office  
Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade  
Suite R1 120  
Parliament House  
Canberra ACT 2600

2 June 2010

Dear Mr Carter

**Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade:  
Inquiry into Australia's Relationship with the Countries of Africa**

Following my appearance at the Committee hearing on Tuesday 20 April 2010, I am forwarding AusAID edits to the transcript of hearing (Attachment 1) and responding to a number of requests for additional information raised by the Committee at that time.

Our records indicate that the Committee requested the following information:

- (i) aid flows to individual countries for the current financial year (2009-10);
- (ii) OECD Development Assistance Committee definition of foreign aid flows;
- (iii) Africa's progress against the Millennium Development Goals in comparison to other regions such as the Asia Pacific;
- (iv) the NGOs and countries that benefit through the AusAID-NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP) and the Australian Partnerships with African Communities (APAC) program; and
- (v) a copy of the September 2009 Geoscience Australia Report, Potential Australian Assistance to Help Develop Sustainable Extractives Sectors in Africa, commissioned by AusAID.

In relation to request (i), AusAID is currently finalising expenditure for the 2009-10 financial year. We propose to forward this information following the end of the financial year.

In response to the other requests, we attach the following:

- (i) **Attachment 2: OECD Development Cooperation Directorate Definition: ODA;**  
Is it ODA? – OECD Factsheet November 2008;  
ODA Eligible Countries 2009 and 2010;

- (ii) **Attachment 3:** Millennium Development Goals: 2009 Progress Chart;
- (iii) **Attachment 4:** Funding for Australian Non-Government Organisations in Africa 2009-10; and
- (iv) **Attachment 5:** Potential Australian Assistance to Help Develop Sustainable Extractives Sectors in Africa, Geoscience Australia Report, September 2009.

Yours sincerely



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Deputy Direct General  
Africa, West Asia, Middle East & Humanitarian Division

**OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA) – Definition**

*(As sourced from Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Development Cooperation Directorate (DCD – DAC), DAC Glossary)<sup>1</sup>*

Grants or Loans to countries and territories on Part I of the DAC List of Aid Recipients (developing countries) which are:

- (a) undertaken by the official sector;
- (b) with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective;
- (c) at concessional financial terms [if a loan, having a Grant Element (q.v.) of at least 25 per cent].

In addition to financial flows, Technical Co-operation (q.v.) is included in aid.

Grants, Loans and credits for military purposes are excluded.

For the treatment of the forgiveness of Loans originally extended for military purposes, see Notes on Definitions and Measurement *[not included here]*.

Transfer payments to private individuals (e.g. pensions, reparations or insurance payouts) are in general not counted.

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<sup>1</sup> [http://www.oecd.org/glossary/0,3414,en\\_2649\\_33721\\_1965693\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html#1965586](http://www.oecd.org/glossary/0,3414,en_2649_33721_1965693_1_1_1_1,00.html#1965586)



# IS IT ODA?

FACTSHEET - NOVEMBER 2008

This note helps donors to decide whether a particular expenditure qualifies as official development assistance (ODA). It supplements the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Statistical Reporting Directives.

Further guidance on ODA eligibility of expenditures in the field of conflict, peace and security is available in the DAC's "ODA Casebook on Conflict, Peace and Security Activities."

## IS IT ODA?

DAC Members occasionally request the Secretariat's view as to whether a particular expenditure should be reported as official development assistance (ODA). This paper outlines the reasoning the Secretariat uses to answer such enquiries, and discusses some specific cases. It should not be taken as a definitive guide to ODA eligibility, since only the DAC may determine such eligibility. Further details are provided in the Statistical Reporting Directives (available at [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/directives](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/directives)).

Official development assistance is defined as those flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients (available at [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/list](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/list)) and to multilateral development institutions which are:

- i. provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and
- ii. each transaction of which:
  - a) is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and
  - b) is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent).<sup>1</sup>

1. This calculation helps determine whether a loan is concessional. If the loan satisfies the ODA criteria, then the whole amount is reported as ODA. The grant element itself is not reportable as a flow. Reporting is on a cash (nominal) basis, except for Paris Club debt service reduction (see under "Flows" below).

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE AS THE MAIN OBJECTIVE

This is often the decisive criterion for determining ODA eligibility. In the final analysis it is a matter of intention. But in order to reduce the scope for subjective interpretations and promote comparable reporting, Members have agreed to limits on ODA reporting, *e.g.*:

- **Exclusion of military aid** - The supply of military equipment and services, and the forgiveness of debts incurred for military purposes, are not reportable as ODA. On the other hand, additional costs incurred for the use of the donor's military forces to deliver humanitarian aid or perform development services are ODA-eligible.
- **Peacekeeping** - The enforcement aspects of peacekeeping are not reportable as ODA. However, ODA does include the net bilateral costs to donors of carrying out the following activities within UN-administered or UN-approved peace operations: human rights, election monitoring, rehabilitation of demobilised soldiers and of national infrastructure, monitoring and training of administrators, including customs and police officers, advice on economic stabilisation, repatriation and demobilisation of soldiers, weapons disposal and mine removal. (Net bilateral costs means the extra costs of assigning personnel to these activities, net of the costs of stationing them at home, and of any compensation received from the UN.) Similar activities conducted for developmental reasons outside UN peace operations are also reportable as ODA, but not recorded against the peacekeeping code. Activities carried out for non-developmental reasons, *e.g.* mine clearance to allow military training, are not reportable as ODA.
- **Civil police work** - Expenditure on police training is reportable as ODA, unless the training relates to paramilitary functions such as counter-insurgency work or intelligence gathering on terrorism. The supply of the donor's police services to control civil disobedience is not reportable.
- **Social and cultural programmes** - As with police work, a distinction is drawn between building developing countries' capacity (ODA-eligible) and one-off interventions (not ODA-eligible). Thus, the promotion of museums, libraries, art and music schools, and sports training facilities and venues counts as ODA, whereas sponsoring concert tours or athletes' travel costs does not. Cultural programmes in developing countries whose main purpose is to promote the culture or values of the donor are not reportable as ODA.
- **Assistance to refugees** - Assistance to refugees in developing countries is reportable as ODA. Temporary assistance to refugees from developing countries arriving in donor countries is reportable as ODA during the first 12 months of stay, and all costs associated with eventual repatriation to the developing country of origin are also reportable.
- **Nuclear energy** - The peaceful use of nuclear energy, including construction of nuclear power plants, nuclear safety and the medical use of radioisotopes, is ODA-eligible. Military applications of nuclear energy and nuclear non-proliferation activities are not.
- **Research** - Only research directly and primarily relevant to the problems of developing countries may be counted as ODA. This includes research into tropical diseases and developing crops designed for developing country conditions. The costs may still be counted as ODA if the research is carried out in a developed country.
- **Anti-Terrorism** - Activities combatting terrorism are not reportable as ODA, as they generally target perceived threats to donor, as much as to recipient countries, rather than focusing on the economic and social development of the recipient.

## ODA ELIGIBILITY OF AID TO MULTILATERALS AND NGOS

Annex 2 of the Statistical Reporting Directives lists those international agencies contributions to which are reportable as ODA. ODA coefficients are provided for United Nations agencies which conduct part of their activities in favour of development. These coefficients are revised every few years in consultation with the agencies concerned.

United Nations agencies have established many specific-purpose funds. These are too numerous, and arise and disappear too quickly, to be listed in the Directives. The same applies to national non-governmental organisations. In both cases, Members must use their judgement as to whether contributions have an ODA character<sup>2</sup>. When in doubt, they may consult the Secretariat, at *dac.contact@oecd.org* providing details of the fund in question.

The Directives also list the main international non-governmental organisations (INGOs) contributions to which are reportable as ODA. These are increasingly numerous. Where Members have contributed to INGOs not on this list, they should assess their ODA character in the light of the INGOs' aims, programmes and membership. If they believe the contribution should be counted as ODA, they should inform the Secretariat so that Members can consider the INGO in the annual review of Annex 2.

2. The coefficient established for an agency partly active in development does not normally apply to specific-purpose funds it sets up, the ODA character of which should be assessed individually. For example, 70 per cent of contributions to WHO's core budget are reportable as ODA. But contributions to WHO's bilharzia programme are 100 per cent ODA-reportable, while contributions to its International Agency for Research on Cancer are not ODA-reportable.

## OFFICIAL AGENCIES

Official flows comprise transactions undertaken by the official sector (i.e. Government) at their own risk and responsibility, regardless of the source of funds (taxation of or borrowing from the private sector). Official agencies include federal, state and local departments and agencies. The market-based transactions of central monetary authorities, however, do not enter into the statistics.

Sometimes one official agency subsidises another. Since the subsidy is internal to the official sector of the donor country, it is not reported as a flow. Rather, the transaction recorded is that between the subsidised agency and the developing country. If this transaction meets the other ODA criteria described in this paper, it is recorded as ODA.

Official subsidies to private firms may be recorded as other official flows (OOF). They are not considered to meet the tests of ODA, since by definition they support activities with a primarily commercial objective.

Official subsidies to private not-for-profit organisations (“non-governmental organisations”) that are active in development are reportable as ODA.

## FLOWS

Flows are transfers of resources, either in cash or in the form of commodities or services. Since DAC statistics concentrate on transactions likely to have a development impact, loans for one year or less are not counted. Repayments of the principal of ODA loans count as negative flows, and are deducted to arrive at net ODA, so that by the time a loan is repaid, the net flow over the period of the loan is zero. Interest is recorded, but is not counted in the net flow statistics. Where official equity investments in a developing country are reported as ODA because of their development intention, proceeds from their later sale are recorded as negative flows, regardless of whether the purchaser is in a developed or a developing country.

Disbursements are measured on a cash basis, not an accruals basis, except that:

- wherever contributions to multilateral development banks and funds are made in the form of promissory notes, the full amount of the note is recorded at the time of deposit; and
- the net present value of debt relief provided by implementing a Paris Club debt reorganisation through debt service reduction is reportable as an ODA grant in the year of the reorganisation.

Some transactions not recorded as transfers in balance of payments statistics are nevertheless eligible to be recorded as ODA, since they represent an effort by the official sector in favour of development. These include the costs of developmentally relevant secondary and tertiary education and vocational training (including stipends and travel) provided to developing country nationals in the donor country, the administrative costs of ODA programmes, subsidies to non-governmental organisations, in donor refugee costs and programmes to raise development awareness in donor countries.

Capital investment in the donor country is not regarded as a flow and is therefore not eligible to be reported as ODA. This applies even to the construction and equipment of training and research facilities related to development issues. The running costs of such facilities may, however, be counted as ODA.

## CONCESSIONAL IN CHARACTER

From the earliest discussions of the concept of ODA, Members agreed that it should represent an effort in favour of developing countries by the official sector. Loans at market terms were excluded. When in the early 1970s interest rates began rising sharply, it was further specified that loans could only be reported as ODA if they had a grant element of at least 25 per cent, calculated against a notional reference rate of 10 per cent per annum.

These elements remain today. In recent years, long-term interest rates in most OECD Member countries have fallen well below 10 per cent, so the 25 per cent grant element level has become easier to attain. But to qualify as ODA, loans must still be concessional in character, i.e. below market interest rates.

Where concessional and non-concessional financing are combined in so-called “associated financing packages”, the official and concessional elements may be reported as ODA, provided they have a grant element of at least 25 per cent. Such contributions must also meet the special concessionality tests for associated financing, which are based on market interest rates and set out in the Arrangement on Guidelines for Officially Supported Export Credits (OECD, 2008 Revision).





## DAC List of ODA Recipients

Effective for reporting on 2009 and 2010 flows

Least Developed Countries	Other Low Income Countries (per capita GNI < \$935 in 2007)	Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories (per capita GNI \$936-\$3 705 in 2007)	Upper Middle Income Countries and Territories (per capita GNI \$3 706-\$11 455 in 2007)
Afghanistan	Côte d'Ivoire	Albania	*Anguilla
Angola	Ghana	Algeria	Antigua and Barbuda <sup>1</sup>
Bangladesh	Kenya	Armenia	Argentina
Benin	Korea, Dem. Rep.	Azerbaijan	Barbados <sup>2</sup>
Bhutan	Kyrgyz Rep.	Bolivia	Belarus
Burkina Faso	Nigeria	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Belize
Burundi	Pakistan	Cameroon	Botswana
Cambodia	Papua New Guinea	Cape Verde	Brazil
Central African Rep.	Tajikistan	China	Chile
Chad	Uzbekistan	Colombia	Cook Islands
Comoros	Viet Nam	Congo, Rep.	Costa Rica
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Zimbabwe	Dominican Republic	Croatia
Djibouti		Ecuador	Cuba
Equatorial Guinea		Egypt	Dominica
Eritrea		El Salvador	Fiji
Ethiopia		Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Gabon
Gambia		Georgia	Grenada
Guinea		Guatemala	Jamaica
Guinea-Bissau		Guyana	Kazakhstan
Haiti		Honduras	Lebanon
Kiribati		India	Libya
Laos		Indonesia	Malaysia
Lesotho		Iran	Mauritius
Liberia		Iraq	*Mayotte
Madagascar		Jordan	Mexico
Malawi		Kosovo <sup>3</sup>	Montenegro
Maldives		Marshall Islands	*Montserrat
Mali		Micronesia, Federated States	Nauru
Mauritania		Moldova	Oman <sup>1</sup>
Mozambique		Mongolia	Palau
Myanmar		Morocco	Panama
Nepal		Namibia	Serbia
Niger		Nicaragua	Seychelles
Rwanda		Niue	South Africa
Samoa		Palestinian Administered Areas	*St. Helena
São Tomé and Príncipe		Paraguay	St. Kitts-Nevis
Senegal		Peru	St. Lucia
Sierra Leone		Philippines	St. Vincent and Grenadines
Solomon Islands		Sri Lanka	Suriname
Somalia		Swaziland	Trinidad and Tobago <sup>2</sup>
Sudan		Syria	Turkey
Tanzania		Thailand	Uruguay
Timor-Leste		*Tokelau	Venezuela
Togo		Tonga	
Tuvalu		Tunisia	
Uganda		Turkmenistan	
Vanuatu		Ukraine	
Yemen		*Wallis and Futuna	
Zambia			

\*Territory.

- (1) Antigua & Barbuda and Oman exceeded the high income country threshold in 2007. In accordance with the DAC rules for revision of this List, both will graduate from the List in 2011 if they remain high income countries until 2010.
- (2) Barbados and Trinidad & Tobago exceeded the high income country threshold in 2006 and 2007. In accordance with the DAC rules for revision of this List, both will graduate from the List in 2011 if they remain high income countries until 2010.
- (3) This does not imply any legal position of the OECD regarding Kosovo's status.





Photo: Tony Stone Worldwide

## Millennium Development Goals: 2009 Progress Chart

In the 2000 Millennium Declaration, United Nations Member States committed to building a better world in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. They reaffirmed that pledge at the 2005 World Summit and rallied around a common vision that focused on eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, extending primary education to every child, ensuring that women have the same opportunities as men, improving the health of mothers and children, averting new cases of HIV, tuberculosis and malaria, achieving a sustainable environment, establishing a new global partnership for development that engages the private sector and civil society organizations, and making the benefit of new technologies available to everyone.

These Millennium Development Goals are translated into 21 targets to be achieved mostly by 2015, starting from a baseline year of 1990. This chart presents an assessment of progress towards selected key targets on the basis of information available as of June 2009. Depending on the indicator, the latest available information could date back to as early as 2005 or as late as 2009.



Goals and Targets	Africa		Asia				Oceania	Latin America & Caribbean	Commonwealth of Independent States	
	Northern	Sub-Saharan	Eastern	South-Eastern	Southern	Western			Europe	Asia

### GOAL 1 | Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Reduce extreme poverty by half	low poverty	very high poverty	high poverty	high poverty	very high poverty	low poverty	---	moderate poverty	low poverty	high poverty
Productive and decent employment	very large deficit in decent work	very large deficit in decent work	large deficit in decent work	very large deficit in decent work	very large deficit in decent work	very large deficit in decent work	very large deficit in decent work	moderate deficit in decent work	small deficit in decent work	moderate deficit in decent work
Reduce hunger by half	low hunger	very high hunger	moderate hunger	high hunger	high hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger	low hunger	moderate hunger

### GOAL 2 | Achieve universal primary education

Universal primary schooling	high enrolment	low enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment	moderate enrolment	moderate enrolment	---	high enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment
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### GOAL 3 | Promote gender equality and empower women

Equal girls' enrolment in primary school	close to parity	close to parity	parity	parity	parity	close to parity	almost close to parity	parity	parity	parity
Women's share of paid employment	low share	low share	high share	medium share	low share	low share	medium share	high share	high share	high share
Women's equal representation in national parliaments	very low representation	low representation	moderate representation	low representation	low representation	very low representation	very low representation	moderate representation	low representation	low representation

### GOAL 4 | Reduce child mortality

Reduce mortality of under-five-year-olds by two thirds	low mortality	very high mortality	low mortality	low mortality	high mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality
Measles immunization	high coverage	moderate coverage	high coverage	moderate coverage	moderate coverage	moderate coverage	low coverage	high coverage	high coverage	high coverage

### GOAL 5 | Improve maternal health

Reduce maternal mortality by three quarters *	moderate mortality	very high mortality	low mortality	high mortality	high mortality	moderate mortality	high mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	low mortality
Access to reproductive health	moderate access	low access	high access	moderate access	moderate access	moderate access	low access	high access	high access	moderate access

### GOAL 6 | Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Halt and reverse spread of HIV/AIDS	low prevalence	high prevalence	low prevalence	low prevalence	low prevalence	low prevalence	moderate prevalence	moderate prevalence	moderate prevalence	low prevalence
Halt and reverse spread of tuberculosis	low mortality	high mortality	moderate mortality	high mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	high mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	moderate mortality

### GOAL 7 | Ensure environmental sustainability

Reverse loss of forests	low forest cover	medium forest cover	medium forest cover	high forest cover	medium forest cover	low forest cover	high forest cover	high forest cover	high forest cover	low forest cover
Halve proportion without improved drinking water	high coverage	low coverage	moderate coverage	moderate coverage	moderate coverage	high coverage	low coverage	high coverage	high coverage	moderate coverage
Halve proportion without sanitation	moderate coverage	very low coverage	low coverage	low coverage	very low coverage	moderate coverage	low coverage	moderate coverage	moderate coverage	high coverage
Improve the lives of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	very high proportion of slum-dwellers	high proportion of slum-dwellers	high proportion of slum-dwellers	high proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	---	---

### GOAL 8 | Develop a global partnership for development

Internet users	moderate usage	very low usage	high usage	moderate usage	low usage	moderate usage	low usage	high usage	high usage	low usage
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The progress chart operates on two levels. The words in each box indicate the present degree of compliance with the target. The colours show progress towards the target according to the legend below:

- Already met the target or very close to meeting the target.
- Progress sufficient to reach the target if prevailing trends persist.
- Progress insufficient to reach the target if prevailing trends persist.
- No progress or deterioration.
- Missing or insufficient data.

\* The available data for maternal mortality do not allow a trend analysis. Progress in the chart has been assessed by the responsible agencies on the basis of proxy indicators.

For the regional groupings and country data, see [mdgs.un.org](http://mdgs.un.org). Country experiences in each region may differ significantly from the regional average. Due to new data and revised methodologies, this Progress Chart is not comparable with previous versions.

Sources: UNITED NATIONS, based on data and estimates provided by: Food and Agriculture Organization; Inter-Parliamentary Union; International Labour Organization; International Telecommunication Union; UNAIDS; UNESCO; UN-Habitat; UNICEF; UN Population Division; World Bank; World Health Organization - based on statistics available as of June 2009.

Compiled by Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.



## FUNDING FOR AUSTRALIAN NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS IN AFRICA

### SUMMARY OF NGO PROGRAMS FUNDED UNDER APAC (2004-2010)

<b>NGO</b>	<b>Program Name</b>	<b>Locations</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Budget</b>
Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA)	Southern Africa Food Security & AIDS Response Initiative (SAFARI)	Mozambique: Malawi: Zambia:	To improve the physical, social and economic wellbeing of vulnerable households in 19 target areas.	6,693,525
Child Fund	Enhancing Community-based Care and Support Systems for Children and Youth Living with HIV/AIDS	Uganda Kenya Zambia	To improve the situation of HIV affected and other vulnerable children and youth, through counselling, improving their environment and care, and giving children and youth a voice.	9,701,803
CARE Australia	Poverty Alleviation through Civil Society Strengthening	Malawi South Africa Mozambique Kenya	Sectors include water management, health, agriculture, and savings and loan models. A major theme is development of models that can be replicated.	11,992,143
Oxfam Australia	Enhancing Effective Responses to HIV and AIDS and Increasing Sustainable Food Security	Mozambique South Africa	Aims to create an enabling environment for HIV/AIDS programs, build capacity of community based organisations, and promote food security.	7,419,128
The Australian Foundation for Peoples of Asia and the Pacific (AFAP)	Southern and Eastern Africa Poverty Reduction Program	Malawi: Kenya: Zimbabwe: Mozambique: Zambia:	Aims to reduce vulnerability of local communities, increase equitable access to, and use of services, particular emphasis on people living with HIV, and poor households affected by chronic sickness. Sectors include food security, health, water and sanitation.	7,416,107
Burnet Institute/Plan	Reducing Community Vulnerability to HIV/AIDS	Zimbabwe: Zambia: Kenya: Uganda: Mozambique:	Aims to reduce community vulnerability to HIV/AIDS through strengthening community based organisations, civil society networks and service providers	11,921,645

<b>SUMMARY OF NGO PROGRAMS FUNDED UNDER ZIMBABWE WATER AND SANITATION PROGRAM (2008-2009)</b>		
<b>NGO</b>	<b>Proposal Description</b>	<b>Funding Proposed</b>
World Vision Australia	To provide a hygiene promotion program to address the key causes of the cholera epidemic including the inadequate water supply and sanitation systems; poor hygiene practices; and poor management of infrastructure.	\$770,000
Oxfam Australia	To rehabilitate existing water supply and hygiene systems; and provide community health and hygiene promotion programs.	\$770,000
Caritas Australia	To provide safe water supply and sanitation systems involving the rehabilitation of pump stations and wells.	\$455,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,012,157</b>	<b>\$1,995,000</b>

## ANCP FUNDING 2009-10 PROJECTS IN AFRICA

Country	NGO	Project Name	Partner Organisation	ANCP funding
Burundi	World Vision Australia	Burundi Environment and Biodiversity	WV Burundi	248,134.00
	<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>248,134.00</b>
Cameroon	CBM Australia	Socio-Economic Empowerment in North West Province, Cameroon (573)	Cameroon Baptist Convention Health Board	554,720.00
	<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>554,720.00</b>
Democratic Republic of the Congo	The Leprosy Mission	South Kivu Socio-Economic Development	The Leprosy Mission DR Congo	19,746.00
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Archbishop of Sydney's Overseas Relief & Aid Fund	STAYS	Anglican Church of Congo	17,142.00
Democratic Republic of the Congo	The Leprosy Mission	South Kivu Leprosy Control Program	The Leprosy Mission DR Congo	90,714.00
	<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>127,602.00</b>
Ethiopia	AngliCORD	Mobilising Affected Communities toward HIV and AIDS Response	Afar Pastoralist Development Association	58,691.00
Ethiopia	World Vision Australia	Africa Children's Children Emergency Response and Disaster Mitigation Program	WV Africa Relief Office	54,918.00
Ethiopia	World Vision Australia	Community capacity enhancement for HIV Resilience (CCE-HIV)	WV Ethiopia	48,105.00
Ethiopia	World Vision Australia	Increased Household income by Creating market linkage to Mango Production	WV Ethiopia	277,647.00
Ethiopia	ChildFund Australia	Creating a Child Friendly and Suuportive School Environment	ChildFund Ethiopia	53,799.00
Ethiopia	World Vision Australia	Kochore Safe Motherhood	WV Ethiopia	78,717.00
Ethiopia	Archbishop of Sydney's Overseas Relief & Aid Fund	Nazret KBR	Bright Hope Organisation	16,511.00
Ethiopia	CBM Australia	Ethiopian Community Based Rehabilitation Cluster (Adama, Jimma & Fitcha)	Rehabilitation and Prevention Initiative against Disability (RAPID)	140,240.00
	<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>728,628.00</b>

Country	NGO	Project Name	Partner Organisation	ANCP funding
Ghana	International Needs Australia	Design, Monitoring & Evaluation		34,045.00
Ghana	World Vision Australia	Talensi Natural Resource Management	WV Ghana, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Talensi – Nabdam District, Tongo, Upper East Region, and Talensi – Nabdam District Assembly, Tongo, Upper East Region	169,780.00
Ghana	International Needs Australia	Adidome Modular Training Program Phase 3	IN Network Ghana	193,586.00
Ghana	International Needs Australia	Improving Maternal Health for Vulnerable Women	IN Network Ghana	48,996.00
	<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>446,407.00</b>
Kenya	The Fred Hollows Foundation	The Fred Hollows Foundation Australia – Kenya Blindness Prevention Project	Ministry of Health, Kenya	8,333.00
Kenya	Aust Foundation for Peoples of Asia & the Pacific	Improving health outcomes for the Maa community	Maa AIDS Awareness Programme	9,000.00
Kenya	AnglicORD	Diocese of Mount Kenya West HIV and AIDS Prevention and Care Program	Diocese of Mount Kenya West	95,357.00
Kenya	World Vision Australia	Taru ADP Community Based Tourism	WV Kenya	33,954.00
Kenya	Baptist World Aid Australia	Kenya Integrated Community Development Project	Share An Opportunity (SAO) Kenya	413,734.00
Kenya	Caritas Australia	Child Rights Project	Pendekezo Letu	76,429.00
Kenya	The Salvation Army	Mukuyini Clean Water Supply	Salvation Army Kenya East	52,000.00
	<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>688,807.00</b>
Lesotho	AnglicORD	Mantsonyane HIV and AIDS Prevention and Care Program	St James Mission Hospital	63,796.00
	<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>63,796.00</b>
Malawi	Caritas Australia	Malawi Community Development Program	CADECOM Malawi	165,752.00
Malawi	Every Home Global Concern	Food Security, Nutrition & Health	Every Home for Christ Malawi	128,018.00

Country	NGO	Project Name	Partner Organisation	ANCP funding
Malawi	OXFAM Australia	Joint Oxfam Program in Malawi	-Oxfam Great Britain (OGB)	145,940.00
Malawi	Adventist Development & Relief Agency	Tsogolo Labwino	ADRA Malawi	118,993.00
	<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>558,703.00</b>
Mozambique	World Vision Australia	Ororomelo Food Security Phase 2	WV Mozambique	206,106.00
Mozambique	World Vision Australia	“MOYO WATHU” Changara Community Health	WV Mozambique	120,691.00
Mozambique	Caritas Australia	Namaacha Water and Nutrition Project	Franciscan Missionaries of Mary	75,000.00
Mozambique	International Centre for Eyecare Education	Mozambique Optometry Services Programme	International Centre for Eyecare Education (ICEE) Mozambique Ministry of Health	125,000.00
Mozambique	OXFAM Australia	HIV and AIDS Impact Mitigation in Mozambique	-Maputo -Tinhena -Association for Absolute Poverty -AREPACHO -Kuvumbana -Kindlimuka -Mahlahle	322,015.00
Mozambique	World Vision Australia	Cahora-Bassa Community Health – Phase II	WV Mozambique	265,536.00
	<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>1,114,348.00</b>
Nigeria	The Leprosy Mission	Kebbi State TB/Leprosy Control Program	The Leprosy Mission Nigeria	53,310.00
Nigeria	The Leprosy Mission	Zamfara State TB/Leprosy Control Program	The Leprosy Mission Nigeria	44,430.00
Nigeria	CBM Australia	Rehabilitation Services for People with Disabilities (P1753)	Catholic Archdiocese of Abuja	189,256.00
Nigeria	CBM Australia	Vision 2020 Support Programme (P1826)	Vision 2020 Support Programme	333,140.00
Nigeria	CBM Australia	Mental Awareness Programme (P1518)	Methodist Church of Nigeria	95,278.00
	<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>715,414.00</b>

Country	NGO	Project Name	Partner Organisation	ANCP funding
Regional - Africa	The Fred Hollows Foundation	The Fred Hollows Eastern Africa Human Resource Development Project	Ministry of Health, Kenya and Kilimanjaro Centre for Community Ophthalmology	94,102.00
Regional - Africa	CBM Australia	Mental Health Advocacy	University of Ibadan, Nigeria	37,295.00
	<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>131,397.00</b>
Rwanda	The Fred Hollows Foundation	The Fred Hollows Foundation Australia –Rwanda Blindness Prevention Program	Ministry of Health, Rwanda	49,405.00
Rwanda	World Vision Australia	Twiyubake Capacity building for HPR community initiatives	WV Rwanda	39,640.00
	<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>89,045.00</b>
Senegal	World Vision Australia	Senegal Food and Livelihood Enhancement Initiative	WV Senegal	278,102.00
	<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>278,102.00</b>
South Africa	International Centre for Eyecare Education	Giving Sight to KwaZulu Natal (GSKZN)	International Centre for Eyecare Education (ICEE) Department of Health (KZN) Department of Education (KZN)	23,705.00
South Africa	The Fred Hollows Foundation	The Eastern Cape Blindness Prevention Partnership Program	The Eastern Cape Ministry of Health, South Africa	123,396.00
South Africa	World Vision Australia	Urban Pilot Program	WV South Africa	51,802.00
South Africa	AngliCORD	Department of Social Responsibility, HIC and AIDS Program	Diocese of Grahamstown, Department of Social Responsibility	72,596.00
South Africa	OXFAM Australia	HIV and AIDS Awareness, Prevention and Support in South Africa	- Community Based Development Care & Support Organisation	343,251.00
	<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>614,750.00</b>
Sudan	TEAR Australia	Rumbek East Education & Health program	Across	223,048.00
Sudan	TEAR Australia	Interated Community Development & Rehabilitation Project	Tearfund UK	24,778.00
Sudan	Uniting Church Overseas Aid	Rural Water Project	Sudan Council of Churches	65,000.00



Country	NGO	Project Name	Partner Organisation	ANCP funding
Sudan	World Vision Australia	Improved Livelihoods for Conflict Affected Households in Sthn Darfur	WV Northern Sudan	240,498.00
Sudan	World Vision Australia	Blue Nile Food Security and Livelihood Recovery	WV Northern Sudan	119,804.00
Sudan	CBM Australia	Juba Community Based Rehabilitation Programme (P2489)	Usratuna/OVCI La Nostra Famiglia	168,974.00
Sudan	TEAR Australia	Iterated Community Development & Rehabilitation Project	Tearfund UK	111,570.00
Sudan	World Vision Australia	Western Equatoria Market Access Project (WEMAP)	WV Sudan	200,737.00
Sudan	World Vision Australia	Psychosocial Support & Integrated AIDS	WV Southern Sudan	188,563.00
Sudan	Archbishop of Sydney's Overseas Relief & Aid Fund	Micro Enterprise Development	Across	34,330.00
Sudan	TEAR Australia	Rumbek East Education & Health program	Across	35,842.00
	<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>1,413,144.00</b>
Swaziland	World Vision Australia	Strengthening Protective Factors Against HIV/AIDS	WV Swaziland	26,215.00
	<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>26,215.00</b>
Tanzania	CBM Australia	Promoting Disability Inclusive Development in Tanzania	CCBRT	73,074.00
Tanzania	CBM Australia	Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Centre (KCMC) Department of Ophthalmology (P393)	Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Centre (KCMC)	104,297.00
Tanzania	International Centre for Eyecare Education	Tanzania Vision Centre Program	International Centre for Eyecare Education Tanzania Optometry Association (TOA) Tanzania Ministry of Health	235,000.00
Tanzania	Caritas Australia	Tanzania Integrated Community Development Program	Caritas Tanzania	328,571.00
	<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>740,942.00</b>
Uganda	International Needs Australia	Education & Professional Development	IN Network Uganda	17,000.00

Uganda	Caritas Australia	Uganda Sustainable Agriculture Program	Caritas Uganda	385,714.00
<b>Country</b>	<b>NGO</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Partner Organisation</b>	<b>ANCP funding</b>
Uganda	Archbishop of Sydney's Overseas Relief & Aid Fund	Ibulanku MPCDDPE	People & Development Initiatives	33,171.00
Uganda	World Vision Australia	Pader District Improved Health and Education	WV Uganda	367,166.00
Uganda	Baptist World Aid Australia	SAO Uganda - Integrated Community Development Program	Share An Opportunity (SAO) Uganda	716,555.00
Uganda	Quaker Service Australia	Food and water security in Rakai and Masaka Districts	St. Jude Family Projects and Training Centre, Masaka	49,506.00
Uganda	World Vision Australia	Masaka - Rakai Psychosocial	WV Uganda	40,049.00
Uganda	PLAN International Australia	Strengthening Early Childhood Care and Development	Plan Uganda	140,000.00
	<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>1,749,161.00</b>
Zambia	Every Home Global Concern	Design, Monitoring and Evaluation		17,200.00
Zambia	TEAR Australia	Community Schools Development & Support	Reformed Open Community Schools (ROCS)	81,396.00
Zambia	TEAR Australia	Community Schools Development & Support	Reformed Open Community Schools (ROCS)	19,422.00
Zambia	ChildFund Australia	Promoting Child Participation in Education	ChildFund Zambia	107,920.00
Zambia	ChildFund Australia	Youth Agriculture & Marketing Project	ChildFund Zambia	98,331.00
Zambia	ChildFund Australia	Child Friendly School	ChildFund Zambia	92,547.00
Zambia	Every Home Global Concern	Food Security	Every Home for Christ Zambia	128,018.00
	<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>544,834.00</b>
Zimbabwe	Caritas Australia	CADEC Harare, Integrated Community Development	Catholic Development Commission (CADEC)	76,428.00
Zimbabwe	World Vision Australia	NNN Water and Sanitation	WV Zimbabwe	35,961.00
Zimbabwe	World Vision Australia	Chivi WATSAN Phase II	WV Zimbabwe	113,715.00
Zimbabwe	National Council of Churches in Australia	Food Security Program	Christian Care	148,500.00
	<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>374,604.00</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>11,208,753.00</b>



**FINAL SUBMITTED TO AUSAID 1 SEPTEMBER 2009**

**POTENTIAL AUSTRALIAN ASSISTANCE TO HELP DEVELOP  
SUSTAINABLE EXTRACTIVES SECTORS IN AFRICA**

**Geoscience Australia**

**With inputs from Department of Resources Energy & Tourism**

**September 2009**

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**Introduction**

Some emerging nations with known or potential mineral and energy resources are looking for assistance to develop strong mining sectors as a means to diversify and boost their economies, and provide infrastructure, employment and higher standards of living. In most cases, at least in the medium term, growth of their mining sectors would depend largely on international companies.

Sustainable development of mineral and energy resources is financially viable and environmentally and socially responsible. It takes place in a sound governance system that provides lasting benefits to the country as a whole, and particularly to the communities where development, production and transportation take place.

The establishment of an extractives sector within which sustainable mining developments can occur is a choice exercised by the state, by local mining operations and by the people living in that state.

Australia's experience in developing a sustainable mineral resources sector means that it is well placed to help African countries with resources potential to make informed choices about how to maintain a sector that is profitable, technologically appropriate and environmentally and socially responsible – the key requirements of a mineral resources sector that can be maintained over the longer term.

An immediate government incentive for securing resources projects is revenues through direct and indirect tax receipts and royalty payments. But the extent to which mineral developments attain economic, social and environmental objectives is dependent upon the framework of capacities established prior to projects proceeding.

Limited bureaucratic capacity, or will, to deal with major extractives sector projects, including the financial and political influences of multinational companies, leaves countries susceptible to the so-called "resource curse", which can manifest as exchange rate over-valuation, impacts on other sectors of the economy, environmental damage and social unrest. This sometimes results in the sudden, premature and contentious closure of extractives projects, with consequent environmental degradation and the cessation of cash flow.

It is broadly accepted – including by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank – that countries can escape the "resource curse" through strengthening accountability mechanisms, and increasing transparency about policies and policy outcomes.

This report has been prepared in response to numerous requests from African countries for Australian assistance to help them develop sustainable extractives sectors. It presents the results of work conducted under AusAID's Activity Schedule No. 1 to the Record of Understanding (ROU) No. 51172.

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The report provides important contextual information and recommendations in relation to contained Australian assistance to African countries committed to growing sustainable extractives sectors. It presents in order:

- (a): The mineral potential of African countries, as a basis for indicating which countries appear to have significant potential to develop stronger mining sectors;
- (b) The principles for best practice development of sustainable mining sectors in developing African countries;
- (c): The capacity requirements for sustainable mining sectors and an indication of likely common capacity constraints in the selected African countries;
- (d) A draft template for surveys designed to provide systematic information on the specific capacity gaps in individual countries which are limiting development of sustainable mining sectors and the level of commitment addressing these;
- (e) Australian capacity to assist in addressing the constraints identified in the selected countries that are interested in growing sustainable mining sectors;
- (f): General recommendations on the context in which Australian expertise could support sustainable development of mining sectors in African countries, following the application of the template.

The report has been prepared before specific information is available from the country surveys, to be conducted under a related AusAID consultancy.

**(a) Mineral potential of African countries**

As all countries are not equally endowed with mineral and energy resources, any assistance in relation to extractives sector strengthening should be focused on countries that have significant potential for production of minerals and energy resources. Mining has to be conducted where the mineral and energy resources are, which is not necessarily where governance is best, or there are other reasons for focussing aid.

Some of the most prospective areas for new mineral and energy resource discoveries in the world are in Africa. However, difficult terrain, a lack of infrastructure and governance issues have led to large regions in Africa not receiving any systematic, modern, regional-scale geologic mapping or mineral and energy exploration, particularly north of the Zambezi River and south of the Sahara. In contrast, geologically prospective areas in countries like Australia and Canada have undergone successive stages of intensive, multi-phase exploration for more than a century.

While appropriate legislation and public policy on mineral and energy resource rights, ownership, taxation, safety and environmental protection are widely recognised as having major effects on stimulating mineral and energy resource exploration, the World Bank has recognised the need for improved geological and related information in Africa to advance the extractives industry sector investment and economic development. Governments can efficiently support exploration by gathering geoscience information and making it available.

There are some examples of African countries with thriving mining sectors, such as South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Ghana, Morocco, Algeria, and Tanzania. Zimbabwe also has had a number of important mines operating for many years.

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The Fraser Institute, which reports annually on mining company perceptions of selected countries, includes some African countries in its surveys: Botswana, Namibia, Ghana, Burkino Faso, Zambia, Tanzania, South Africa, Mali, DRC Congo, and Zimbabwe. This list reflects countries in which Canadian exploration and mining companies have been working. These surveys indicate significant perceived weaknesses limiting foreign investment in Mali, Zambia, DRC Congo and Burkina Faso – particularly in relation to geological information, mining policies and administration.

There are a range of other mineral and energy resource prospective African countries not included in the Fraser Institute survey, where mining has been held back for a number of reasons. GA has assessed the general mineral and energy resource potential of African countries, drawing on readily available information. **Table 1** lists the level of extractives activity, the mineral and energy potential and the main commodities known to occur in individual African countries. **Figure 1** is a map of Africa in which the countries are shown with colours reflecting their general level of mining activity.

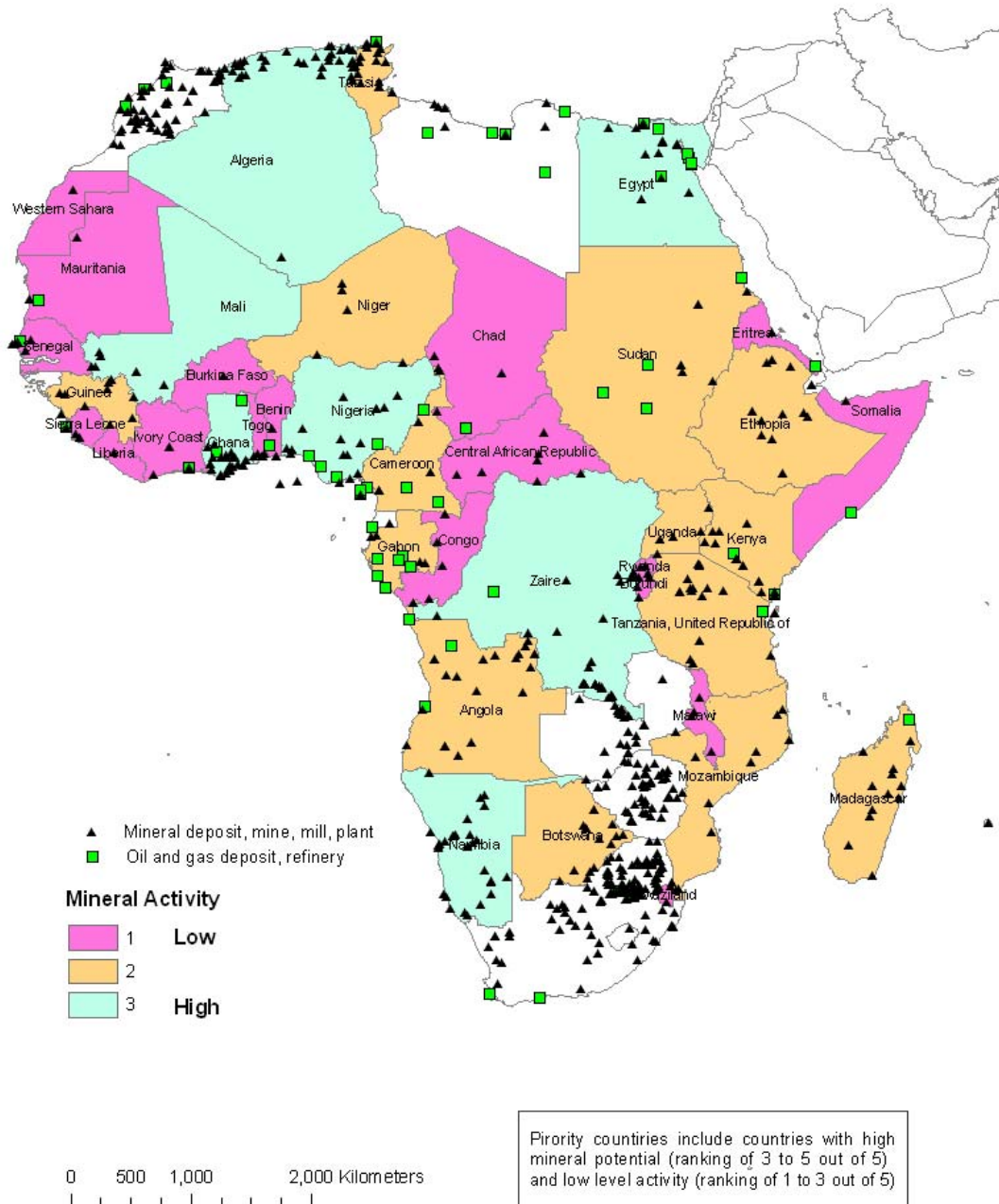
The major reasons for the low levels of mining activity in some countries are considered to be:

- Paucity of geological information, reflecting insufficient investment in geological survey agencies. Where this is the case, consultancy studies are warranted to compile more information in relation to their mineral and energy potential;
- Inconsistent governance structures; and
- Poor regulations.

The fact that a lot of African countries are less explored for mineral commodities than most other parts of the world has already lured quite a few Australian-listed minerals companies to explore and develop in Africa (**Attachment 1**), with mixed experiences. At least as many Canadian-listed companies are also exploring and developing mining operations in Africa, and China has been ramping up its minerals activities there.

The situation for petroleum is different. There is already a strong presence of national petroleum companies working with multinationals in exploring for and developing petroleum resources in Africa. China has been rapidly increasing its petroleum interests in various African countries, but few Australian petroleum companies are maintaining investments there. There has been considerable ongoing publicity about social unrest and criminal activity associated with petroleum developments in several African countries.

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**Figure 1:** Geoscience Australia’s assessment of African countries with potential to grow their extractives sector, based on publicly available data. The countries shown with colours have variably low extractives sector activity relative to their assessed mineral and energy potential. Countries shown in white have well developed extractives sectors.



**FINAL SUBMITTED TO AUSAID 1 SEPTEMBER 2009****Table 1.** Geoscience Australia's assessment of mineral and energy potential of African countries in relation to the levels of extractives activity.

Country Name	Income Group	Activity Ranking out of 5	Potential Ranking out of 5	Mineral deposit and occurrences
Algeria	Lower Middle	3	4	Au, Cu, Fe, Mn, Pb, Zn, Sn, W, U, Ta
Angola	Lower Middle	2	4	Au, Cu, Fe, Ni, Mn, Pb, Sn, W, P, Nb, Ti
Benin	Not classified	1	3	Fe, Mn, Ni, Pb, REE, Sn, Ti, U, W, Zn, Nb, Zr
Botswana	Upper Middle	2	4	Au, Cu, Fe, Mn, Ni, Diamond, Fe, Mn, Ni, Sb, U
Burkina Faso	Lower Middle	1	4	Bauxite, Au, Cr, Cu, Diamond Alu, Mn, Ni, P, Pb, U, V, Zn
Burundi	Not classified	1	4	Au, Ni, P, REE, Sn, V
Cameroon	Low	2	4	Bauxite, Au, Co, Fe, Sn, Ti, U
C. African Rep.	Low	1	4	Au, Diamond Alu, Fe, Sn, Ta, U
Chad	Low	1	4	Au, Diamond Alu, Ni, Sn, Ti, U
Congo	Low	1	4	Au, Cr, Cu, Diamond Alu, Fe, Nb, P, REE, Sn, Ti, Ta, Zn
Djibouti	Not classified	1	2	No metals
Egypt	Not classified	3	4	Au, Cr, Cu, Fe, Mn, Mo, Nb, P, Pb, Sn, Ta, Ti, U, W, Zn
Eq. Guinea	High	1	2	Au
Eritrea	Not classified	1	4	Au, Cu, Fe, Ni
Ethiopia	Not classified	2	3	Au, Cu, Mn, Ni, Pb, PGE
Gabon	Upper Middle	2	3	Au, Diamond Alu, Fe, Mn, Nb, Sn, U
Gambia	Not classified	1	2	Ti
Ghana	Low	3	5	Au, Cr, Diamond Alu, Fe, Mn, Pb, Pt, Sb, Sn, Ti, U, Zn
Guinea	Low	2	5	Bauxite, Au, Cr, Diamond, Fe, Mn, Ni, P, Ti, U
Guinea-Bissau	Not classified	1	2	Bauxite, P, Pb
Ivory Coast	Low	1	4	Bauxite, Au, Cr, Diamond Alu, Fe, Mn, Nb, Ni, Pb, Th, Ti, U, W
Kenya	Not classified	2	4	Au, Cr, Cu, Fe, REE, Ta, U
Lesotho	Not classified	1	2	Diamond
Liberia	Low	1	4	Au, Cr, Cu, Diamond Alu, Fe, Mn, P, Sn, Ta, Ti, U, W
Libya	Upper Middle	5	2	Fe, Mn, Pb, U
Madagascar	Low	2	4	Bauxite, Au, Be, Cr, Cu, Fe, Mo, Nb, Ni, Pb, PGE, Sn, Ti, Zr
Malawi	Low	1	3	Au, Nb, Ni, REE, Sn, Ti, U
Mali	Low	3	4	Bauxite, Au, Cu, Diamond, Fe, Li, Mn, Ni, P, REE, Sn, U, Zn
Mauritania	Low	1	4	Au, Be, Cr, Cu, Fe, Mn, Mo, Pb, REE, Ti, U, W, Zn
Morocco	Not classified	4	3	Ag, Au, Be, Co, Fe, Mn, Pb, Sb, Ti, W, Zn
Mozambique	Low	2	4	Au, Cu, Fe, Ni, P, REE, Sn, Ta, Ti, Zr, U
Namibia	Lower Middle	3	5	Au, Cu, Diamond Alu, Fe, P, REE, Sn, Ta, Ti, U, Zr, Zn
Niger	Low	2	5	Au, Cu, Diamond Alu, Fe, P, REE, Sn, Ta, Ti, U, W, Zr, Zn
Nigeria	Low	3	4	Au, Cu, Fe, P, Pb, Sn, Ta, Ti, U, W, Zr
Rwanda	Not classified	1	4	Au, Diamond Alu, Sn, W
Senegal	Not classified	1	3	Au, Diamond Alu, Fe, Nb, P, Pb, Sn, Ti, U
Sierra Leone	Low	1	3	Au, Bauxite, Cr, Diamond, Fe, Ti
Somalia	Not classified	1	3	Au, Fe, Mn, Mo, Nb, Pb, Sn, Ti, U, V
South Africa	Upper Middle	5	5	Bauxite, Au, Be, Diamond, Fe, Ni, Pb, PGE, REE, Ti, U, V, W, Zn
Sudan	Low	2	4	Au, Cr, Cu, Fe, Mn, P, Pb, Ta, U, W, Zn
Swaziland	Not classified	1	4	Au, Diamond, Fe, Sn
Tanzania	Low	2	4	Au, Cu, Diamond, Fe, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, PGE, REE, Sn, Ti, W
Togo	Not classified	1	3	Au, Bauxite, Cr, Fe, Mn, P, Ti, U
Tunisia	Not classified	2	3	Cu, Fe, Mn, P, Pb, Sb, Zn
Uganda	Low	2	4	Au, Be, Cr, Cu, Diamond Alu, P, Pb, Sn, Ta, Yi, W
Western Sahara	Not classified	1	3	Fe, Mn, P
Zaire	Not classified	3	5	Au, Cu, Diamond, Mn, Fe, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, PGE, REE, Sn, Ta, U, Zn, Zr
Zambia	Low	4	5	Au, Cu, Diamond, Fe, Mn, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, REE, Sn, Ta, U, W, Zn, Zr
Zimbabwe	Not classified	4	5	Au, Cr, Cu, Diamond, Fe, Ni, P, Pb, PGE, W

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**(b) Principles for best practice development of sustainable extractives sectors**

**Sector wide initiatives:**

The starting point for any sustainable extractives sector is a clearly stated and government approved policy that:

- Specifies and separates the roles of the government and the extractives industry sector, including the identification of the roles and functions of relevant Government institutions
- Outlines the overarching principles that will drive regulatory policy
- Links mining policy to a framework of other relevant national policies, including fiscal, environmental, social and regional development policies.

This must be accompanied by commitment to invest some of the returns from mining into the following aspects:

- **Administrative and Economic aspects:** Strengthening governance and transparency; through the oversight of the law and policy in relation to the extractives sector, including: safety and environmental monitoring; procedures for licensing and closure; the fiscal regime including transparent revenue collection and management; infrastructure provision; benefit sharing and linkages to local and regional economic development; coordinated impact assessment processes leading to informed and timely decisions on mineral and energy proposals.
- **Environmental aspects:** Including the establishment of baseline data and procedures for monitoring and verification; and the handling and storage of hazardous materials as well as policy and verification processes for integrated land use planning, rehabilitation and restoration of land, decommissioning of facilities and the protection of natural environment and cultural sites;
- **Social aspects:** Including protecting the workforce and the rights of people affected by extractives industry investments, identifying the special needs of indigenous communities, establishing strong community consultation and the development of appropriate institutions and processes; and
- **Technical aspects:** Department of Mines (and Energy) and Geological Survey agency with capacity for: technical advice to inform decisions on extractives proposals; deal with exploration, production, resource management, environment and safety; provide pre-competitive geoscience information. Internet access.

**FINAL SUBMITTED TO AUSAID 1 SEPTEMBER 2009****Table 2.** Geoscience Australia's preliminary ranking of potential for outcomes from engagement in African countries, based on mineral and energy potential/activity levels only.

<b>Country Name</b>	<b>Landlocked</b>	<b>Income Group</b>	<b>Ranking on Activity</b>	<b>Revised ranking on Potential</b>
Burkina Faso	Yes	Lower Middle	1	4
Burundi	Yes	Not classified	1	4
Central African Republic	Yes	Low	1	4
Chad	Yes	Low	1	4
Congo	No	Low	1	4
Eritrea	No	Not classified	1	4
Ivory Coast	No	Low	1	4
Liberia	No	Low	1	4
Mauritania	No	Low	1	4
Rwanda	Yes	Not classified	1	4
Swaziland	Yes	Not classified	1	4
Guinea	No	Low	2	5
Niger	Yes	Low	2	5
Angola	No	Lower Middle	2	4
Botswana	Yes	Upper Middle	2	4
Cameroon	No	Low	2	4
Kenya	No	Not classified	2	4
Madagascar	No	Low	2	4
Mozambique	No	Low	2	4
Sudan	No	Low	2	4
Tanzania	No	Low	2	4
Uganda	Yes	Low	2	4
Ghana	No	Low	3	5
Namibia	No	Lower Middle	3	5
Zaire	No	Not classified	3	5
Algeria	No	Lower Middle	3	4
Egypt	No	Not classified	3	4
Mali	Yes	Low	3	4
Nigeria	No	Low	3	4
Zambia	Yes	Low	4	5
Zimbabwe	Yes	Not classified	4	5
South Africa	No	Upper Middle	5	5
Benin	No	Not classified	1	3
Malawi	Yes	Low	1	3
Senegal	No	Not classified	1	3
Sierra Leone	No	Low	1	3
Somalia	No	Not classified	1	3
Togo	No	Not classified	1	3
Western Sahara	No	Not classified	1	3
Ethiopia	Yes	Not classified	2	3
Gabon	No	Upper Middle	2	3
Tunisia	No	Not classified	2	3
Morocco	No	Not classified	4	3
Djibouti	No	Not classified	1	2
Equatorial Guinea	No	High	1	2
Gambia	No	Not classified	1	2
Guinea-Bissau	No	Not classified	1	2
Lesotho	Yes	Not classified	1	2

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Libya	No	Upper Middle	5	2
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**Regulation**

Sustainable development of mineral and energy resources is financially viable and environmentally and socially responsible. It takes place in a sound governance system that provides lasting benefits to the country as a whole and particularly to the communities where development, production and transportation take place.

Application of the draft template contained in this report will provide systematic information on the specific capacity gaps in individual countries which are limiting development of their sustainable mining sectors. Once these gaps are identified and subject to the commitment of the country's government to address these gaps, the most effective regulatory regime – and the associated expertise and funding requirements – can be identified based on the circumstances of individual countries. In all cases, there would be considerable merit in having access to advice from expert consultants in establishing the approval and regulatory regime, and providing training government officers in dealing with major companies.

There are different approaches for regulating the extractives sector and the best option for a developing nation depends on its particular circumstances. African countries therefore must determine their existing capacity to capitalise on their minerals and energy resources, and consider the outcome that they expect that the development of their minerals and energy resources will deliver to their country. For example, each country should consider whether they are committed to seek to develop a sustainable minerals and energy resources sector that will bring about economic growth and prosperity, indigenous employment opportunity and social and community development outcomes. If the target is simply increased revenue, this is not sustainable.

The prescriptive approach involves specifying such parameters as technologies to be used, standards for emissions, rehabilitation, and so on. Prescriptive approaches have not always proven to be effective or efficient over the whole mine life, particularly where there is inadequate expertise and resources involved in regulation. It is possible for a company to meet all prescribed conditions, but to have a poor outcome because what was prescribed initially did not prove adequate. Another issue is that there must be sufficient trained people and budgets to make sure everything is progressing satisfactorily – it is not an option to “prescribe and hope” as has happened all too frequently. Country-specific surveys may find that this is likely to be the best option for the circumstances of some countries, in particular those with low income and no or limited extractives sector developments.

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The outcomes-based, co-regulation approach (**Box 1**) – as used in Australia – is another option.

**Box 1: Outcomes-based approach – An Overview**

Under outcomes-based approaches, details of the operational and regulatory practices and procedures are decided on the basis of a comprehensive characterisation of the geological, safety and environmental setting. A social licence to operate is important and requires that this process involve the proponent, the workforce, the regulatory authorities and the affected communities.

A proponent of a mineral and energy project should prepare a full description of the operation to enable assessment of the potential impacts of the mining proposal having regard to the interests of relevant stakeholders. Approval and licensing depends on the proponent convincing government authorities that it has identified all of the potential environmental, social and economic risks and that its plans for mineral and energy development, safety, environmental management, management of any radiation, including monitoring and compliance against performance standards, mine closure, decommissioning and rehabilitation of mining and energy developments are best practice for mitigating these risks. This amounts to meeting the triple bottom line objectives of balancing environmental, social and economic objectives.

At the outset, the proponent develops integrated plans for construction, operation, closure and rehabilitation, with schedules and budgets, which should be regularly reviewed and updated as appropriate throughout the life of the project. The operator should be given flexibility in how to meet the agreed environmental, social and economic outcomes.

Mineral and energy companies should be prosecuted for failure to achieve agreed outcomes, which are agreed by the regulators through an iterative process which identifies all of the qualities and physical characteristics that are conducive to ecological health, public amenity and workforce safety. Any impacts on social and environmental values should be kept below agreed limits and not cause health, safety and environmental harm. Achieving this involves consideration of all potential risks, measured in terms of ‘consequences’ and ‘likelihoods’.

Companies should be required to meet minimum performance standards agreed by government regulators and the operator which pursue continual improvement throughout the life of a mine. Rigorous monitoring and compliance programs should be required to demonstrate progress towards, and achievement of, outcomes. All decision making and performance assessments should be transparent.

Governments are not to be left with any liabilities after mining and processing have been completed. A rehabilitation security bond should be lodged and reviewed regularly to reflect the full cost. Governments should not be left with any unfunded liabilities after mining and processing have been completed.

The general principles involved in outcomes based regimes are consistent with the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) Sustainable Development Framework. Such outcomes-based approaches – supplemented by requirements to meet international baseline standards as appropriate – can work well in countries where there is already some experience with significant extractives projects. As with prescriptive approaches, they require adequate resourcing in, or available to, government regulatory authorities. In most cases, respectable international resource companies looking to develop extractives projects in developing countries will be comfortable with this approach, which gives them controlled flexibility in how to meet agreed outcomes.

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**(c) Capacity requirements for sustainable extractives sectors and common gaps Requirements**

In summary, **both governance and technical capacities** are fundamental for sustainable development of the extractives sector in developing (and developed) countries. However, there are common capacity gaps which limit the size and sustainability of the resources sectors in many developing countries, as follows:

1. **Governance capacities** are required:
  - a. to **optimise the economic and social benefits of mining** (avoid the “resource curse) by:
    - developing **effective institutional arrangements and legislative framework** so as to facilitate government decision-making, deal with environmental, social and sovereign risk issues; and
    - achieving **sound fiscal frameworks and public financial management systems** to deal transparently with large revenue streams.
  2. **Technical capacities** are required:
    - a. to **attract and sustain investment** through availability of geoscience information relevant to evaluating known and potential mineral and energy resources;
    - b. to provide technical advice to facilitate **informed decisions on mining proposals and setting conditions on mining that take account of economic, environmental and social factors**; and
    - c. to **regulate mines effectively**, including health and safety.

Governance capabilities are provided by government bureaucrats with experience in government institutions, policies and processes, developing fiscal regimes and transparent financial management systems, drafting mining legislation and regulations, conducting environmental impact assessment processes, weighing up information to make informed decisions on mining proposals, and dealing with international mining companies.

Technical capabilities are provided by suitably qualified geoscientists, engineers and technicians. There are widespread needs for education, training and advice to increase the number and quality of people involved in developing nations. Other common requirements include information management systems and satisfactory access to Internet services (where available, but not accessible in government agencies).

The **specific governance and technical requirements** will vary from country to country, depending what is already in place and how effective it is – more detailed information will need to be gleaned from surveys of each of the countries of interest. These surveys are beyond the scope of this work, apart from preparing a template comprising the issues that should be covered, a draft of which is in the next section.

**(d) Draft template for surveys of selected countries**

The general draft template in **Table 2** is presented as a basis for surveying capacity gaps and commitment to growing a sustainable minerals sector.

**FINAL SUBMITTED TO AUSAID 1 SEPTEMBER 2009****Table 2: Draft template for systematic assessment of capacity gaps in relation to a sustainable extractives sectors in selected African countries**

<b>Capacities required</b>
<p><b>Economic and administrative:</b></p> <p>Commitment to growing a sustainable extractives sector.</p> <p>Structure for and application of law and policy in relation to minerals and energy;</p> <p>Procedures for licensing and property rights;</p> <p>Procedures for decommissioning and closure;</p> <p>Fiscal regime including transparent revenue collection and management;</p> <p>Infrastructure provision;</p> <p>Benefit sharing;</p> <p>Linkages to local and regional economic development.</p>
<p><b>Environmental:</b></p> <p>Evaluating baseline data and procedures for monitoring, compliance and verification and the handling and storage of hazardous materials policy.</p> <p>Verification processes for integrated land use planning, rehabilitation, decommissioning and restoration of land and the protection of natural environment and cultural sites.</p>
<p><b>Social:</b></p> <p>Protecting the workforce and the rights of people affected by extractives industry investments including compensation for resettlement costs,</p> <p>Identifying the special needs of indigenous communities, establishing strong community consultation and development of appropriate institutions and processes.</p>
<p><b>Technical</b></p> <p>Department of Mines (and Energy) and Geological Survey agency with trained staff for regulation of exploration, production, resource management, environment, safety.</p> <p>Capacity to provide technical advice to inform decisions on extractives proposals. Pre-competitive geoscience information to enhance knowledge of mineral potential and promote exploration.</p> <p>Internet access.</p>

This draft template should be refined through discussion with the AusAID consultant conducting the surveys. The capacities required are fundamental themes under which the content of final template could be developed.

**(e) Australia's resources sector capacities**

Australia has the capacity to provide education, advice and training relating to capacity gaps that need to be filled for development of sustainable extractives sectors in developing countries, for each of the items covered in the indicative list provided in **Attachment 2**. The providers in this list would need to be approached to determine their interest in and capacity to provide the services required before the list is used as the basis for Australian assistance to African states.

Environmental and social standards for the extractives industry are often higher in Australia than in many other countries. Adequate standards detailed prior to project commencement are necessary to allow for constructive stakeholder engagement. In Australia, the industry works closely with governments to meet environmental and other social standards. Once mining operations have commenced government officers monitor operations to ensure that performance standards are adhered to and issues that



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do arise are dealt with promptly. Furthermore, Australian companies and individuals have played a significant role in establishing an International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) to provide sustainable leadership for the industry.

The expertise in the sector means that Australia is well placed to help African countries with resources potential to make informed choices about how to maintain a sector that is profitable, technologically appropriate and environmentally and socially responsible.

The Mining Services Sector is dynamic, with ups and downs reflecting economic cycles. Australian industry consistently provides quality services to the world Mining Services market, despite these variances.

The global connections of the Australian mining industry have resulted in the attainment of considerable experience in working on mining projects in developing countries. Furthermore, organisations such as the Minerals Council of Australia are proactive in recognising the need for a social licence to mine and the importance of being a “good corporate citizen”, by promoting best practice sustainable mining standards for member companies.

While some capacity exists in the Federal Government, Australia’s states and territories have more considerable expertise in developing regulatory frameworks, benchmarks and standards for mining.

Extractives activities considered in this report will be conducted by the private sector, mainly by large multinational corporations. As such, there is no reason to offer training in mine planning or operations per se to developing countries. However, regulators of extractives projects will need sufficient exposure to relevant matters to be comfortable and effective in their regulatory roles. A practical and influential initiative aimed at countries that are set to benefit in the short term would be to offer professionally presented practical workshops/training on outcomes-based regulation and best practices. There are a number of private sector providers of such training in Australia.

In summary, Australia could readily assist with education and training; advising on satisfactory legislative and regulatory frameworks for effective resource management; sound fiscal regimes and implementing sophisticated public financial management systems to deal transparently with large revenue streams; establishing or strengthening Departments of Mines (& Energy), Geological Survey and Environmental Protection agencies; advice on obtaining relevant geological and environmental information and making it available; facilitating effective decisions involving all stakeholders; providing independent environmental, fiscal and safety services and oversight; conducting monitoring and interpreting results; reserve estimation and reporting (JORC Code); advising on mining-related infrastructure and enhancing capacity to negotiate with large resource companies.

A focussed and effective way to enhance the capacity of regulators in specific countries is to provide strategic training in Australia for selected personnel in Australia. A recent successful precedent for this type of training is the Australia-China Natural Gas Technology Partnership Fund; a joint initiative of the North West Shelf Venture, the West Australian and Commonwealth Governments. The Fund aims to provide opportunities for training, research and knowledge transfer between the people of China and Australia in the natural gas and liquefied natural gas (LNG) industry.



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The Australia Africa Fellowship program administered by AusAID may provide a similar vehicle in achieving the goal of increasing the number of regulators and other professionals capable of advancing technical and administrative capacity in targeted African nations to improve the regulation and governance of extractives projects. Improved skills in geology, mine planning, environmental management, metallurgy and general governance capacity would allow for more informed consideration of proposed projects and better regulation of operating projects. An upcoming opportunity that would readily provide for such interaction is the 34<sup>th</sup> International Geological Congress which will be held in Brisbane in August 2012. Work shops held before, during and after the event could take advantage of some of the world's best geoscience expertise being in Australia for the event, along with the already strong representation from Australia.

Depending upon the scale of the training proposed for participants from Africa under the Australia Africa Fellowship program or other vehicles, this could be conducted under existing programs of study, or alternatively specific units could be established by relevant institutions. Instruction on technical capabilities would be provided by suitably qualified geoscientists, engineers and technicians. Regulatory capacity and the capacity to attract and sustain investment through enhanced availability of geoscience information could be built through similar programs with state and territory mines departments hosting trainees from African countries.

Constructive, experienced Australian NGOs could play roles particularly in relation to social outcomes. Most Australian environmental NGOs are opposed to mining, to varying degrees. The groups most likely to be able to put teams together to provide useful services, particularly with a view to achieving win-win social outcomes appear to be Oxfam Australia, Australian Volunteers International.

**(f): General recommendations**

Australia's extractives industry and services sector has the expertise and capacity to provide assistance to African countries to develop sustainable minerals and energy resources sectors. The assistance that Australia makes available should be offered in the context of an overall approach to the sustainable development of the state, and should target the gaps that are identified by applying the template for systematic assessment of capacity gaps, and following acceptance of the outcomes by the states.

It is important to maximise the impact of Australian assistance. There is a sound case for assistance through bilateral arrangements, which would achieve significant profiles in the countries which have sought Australian aid. But there are also "greater good" advantages in multilateral arrangements, which provide more funding and mean that assistance on particular issues is spread to a group of countries.

Constructive lobbying based on Australia's expertise and capacity could ensure that significant proportions of multilateral funding is channelled to Australian providers. It may well be possible in some cases to achieve an integrated approach – with bilateral Australian assistance complementing regional multilateral initiatives – to achieve enhanced outcomes.

Focusing assistance on Australian strengths means that we are more likely to provide assistance to Governments on governance and capacity building rather than private or

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state owned enterprises. Assistance in relation to the private sector or government-controlled companies, which are assessed as unlikely to bring sustainable economic, social and environmental returns for African countries in the foreseeable future could be excluded. Further, it is not recommended that any Australian assistance be directed at any legacy problems from earlier mining as this raises additional complications such as existing social or environmental problems. Finally, assistance rules out infrastructure, IT/technology programs and conducting geoscience surveys; however greater access to the Internet could be investigated where there are regulatory changes which could facilitate this.

The 34th International Geological Congress (IGC) will be hosted by Australia in Brisbane in August 2012. The IGC is the premier international geoscience meeting, held every four years and typically attended by around 6,000 delegates from over 100 countries. Most African nations have links with the IGC and attend as funds permit. One component of the IGC is a GeoHost program, which provides support for geoscientists from developing nations to attend the IGC and associated workshops. Depending upon adequate levels of funding, strategically targeted work shops could be hosted at the Congress. Relevant geoscientific experts will be on hand to facilitate the workshops, providing a high level current subject knowledge that will prove useful to delegates from Africa. While commercial sponsorship is being sought to provide funding for these workshops and delegate attendance from developing countries, early stage government assistance would provide a high degree of certainty.

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## Attachment 1: Australian resources companies operating in Africa

Company Name	Company Type and Status	Country	Property Name
A-Cap Resources Limited	Explorer/Listed	Botswana	Bolau Uranium Project
		Botswana	Letlhakane Uranium Deposit
		Botswana	Letlhakane Uranium Project
		Botswana	Makghadighadi Uranium Project
		Botswana	Mea Uranium Project
		Botswana	North Uray Uranium Project
		Botswana	South Uray Uranium Project
		Botswana	Sua Uranium Project
ABM Resources NL	Explorer/Listed	Zambia	Kandole Hill Copper/Gold Prospect
		Mozambique	Mimosa Gold Project
		Zambia	Myunga Copper/Gold Project
Acclaim Exploration N.L.	Explorer/Listed	South Africa	Denny Dalton Uranium/Gold Project
		Guinea	Guinea Uranium Project
Adamus Resources Limited	Explorer/Listed	Ghana	Anwia Gold Mine
		Ghana	Anwia South Gold Project
		Ghana	Asheba Gold Project
		Ghana	Bokrobo Gold Deposit
		Ghana	Edum-Banso Gold Project
		Ghana	Hotopo Gold Project
		Ghana	Kanyankaw Gold Project
		Ghana	Nzema Gold Operation
		Ghana	Salman Gold Mine
		Ghana	Southern Ashanti Gold Project
Africa Pacific Capital Pty Ltd	Unlisted	South Africa	Morokweng Nickel/Copper/PGE Project
African Energy Resources Limited	Explorer/Listed	Zambia	Chirundu Uranium Project
		Zambia	Gwabe Uranium Deposit
		Zimbabwe	Kariba Regional Uranium Project
		Zambia	Kariba Valley Uranium/Coal Project
		Zambia	Lake Kariba 310 Uranium Prospect
		Zambia	Lake Kariba 32.07 Uranium Prospect
		Zambia	Luano Valley Uranium Project
		Malawi	Majete Uranium Project
		Zambia	Matonda Uranium/Coal Prospect
		Zambia	Mulipo Uranium/Coal Prospect
		Zambia	Njame Uranium Deposit
		Zambia	Northern Luangwa Valley Uranium Project
		Malawi	Rumphi Uranium Project

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		Botswana	Sese Uranium Project
Albidon Limited (Administrators Appointed)	Producer/Listed	Zambia	Chikani Copper Prospect
		Zambia	Chirundu Uranium Project
		Zambia	Enterprise Nickel Mine
		Zambia	Gwabe Uranium Deposit
		Zambia	Kariba Valley Uranium/Coal Project
		Botswana	Lipadi Hill Nickel/Copper Prospect
		Zambia	Luano Valley Uranium Project
		Zambia	Luano Valley Uranium Project
		Tanzania	Luwumbu Nickel/Copper Project
		Botswana	Maitengwe Nickel Project
		Zambia	Masuku Nickel/Copper Project
		Malawi	Mpemba Nickel/Copper/Platinum Project
		Zambia	Munali Nickel Project
		Zambia	Munali Nickel Operation
		Tunisia	Nefza Base Metal Project
		Zambia	Njame Uranium Deposit
		Botswana	Otse Nickel Project
		Botswana	Selebi-Phikwe Nickel Project
		Tanzania	Songea Nickel/Platinum Project
		Botswana	Sunnyside Nickel/Copper Prospect
		Tunisia	Trozza Zinc Project
		Zambia	Voyager Nickel Deposit
		Zambia	Zimba Nickel/Copper Project
Alumina Limited	Diversified/Listed	Guinea	Boke Alumina Refinery
		Guinea	Sangaredi Bauxite Mine
Alcoa Inc	Diversified/Listed	Cameroon	Alucam Aluminium Smelter(47%)
		Guinea	Boke Alumina Refinery(13.8%)
		Guinea	Guinea Alumina Refinery(50%)
		Guinea	Sangaredi Bauxite Mine(13.77%)
Ampella Mining Limited	Diversified/Listed	Burkina Faso	Batie West Gold Project
		Burkina Faso	Donko Gold Project
		Burkina Faso	Doulnia Base Metal Project
		Burkina Faso	Madougou Gold Project
Anvil Mining Limited	Diversified/Listed	Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Dikulushi Copper/Silver Mine
		Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Kalemie Gold Project
		Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Kapulo Copper Project

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		Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Kinsevere Copper/Cobalt Mine
		Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Kulumaziba Copper/Cobalt Mine
		Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Lungeshi Copper Project
		Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Mutoshi Cobalt/Copper Project
Aquarius Platinum Limited	Producer/Listed	South Africa	Bakgaga PGE Project
		South Africa	Blue Ridge Platinum Mine
		South Africa	Chromite PGE/Gold Tailings
		South Africa	Everest PGE/Gold Mine
		South Africa	Everest North PGE Project
		South Africa	Kroondal PGE/Gold Mine
		South Africa	Marikana PGE/Gold Mine
		South Africa	Millennium PGE Project
		Zimbabwe	Mimosa PGE/Gold Mine
		South Africa	Platinum Mile Tailings Retreatment PGE/Gold Plant
		South Africa	Shebas Ridge Nickel Project
Aquila Resources Limited	Producer/Listed	South Africa	Avontuur Manganese Project
		Botswana	Dukwe Coal Project
		South Africa	Eersbegint Manganese Deposit
		South Africa	Gravenhage Manganese Deposit
		Botswana	Lechana-Tshimoyapula Coal Project
		Botswana	Mmamabula Coal Project
		South Africa	Orange River Iron Ore Project
		South Africa	Thabazimbi Iron Ore Project
		South Africa	Waterberg Coal Project
Artemis Resources Limited	Explorer/Listed	Niger	Trendfield Uranium Project
Astron Limited	Diversified/Listed	Senegal	Casamance Heavy Mineral Sand Project
		Senegal	Niafarang Heavy Mineral Sand Deposit
Atomic Resources Limited	Explorer/Listed	Tanzania	Bahi Uranium Project
		Tanzania	Bahi (IGML) Uranium Project
		Tanzania	Liweta Coal Project
		Tanzania	Mbalawala Coal Deposit
		Tanzania	Mbamba Bay Coal Project
		Tanzania	Mhukuru Coal Project
		Tanzania	Mkolomo Coal Project
		Tanzania	Namwele Coal Project
		Tanzania	Ngaka Coal Project

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		Tanzania	Rukwa Coal Project
		Tanzania	Tunduru Uranium Project
		Tanzania	Tunduru Uranium Project
Aura Energy Limited	Explorer/Listed	Mauritania	Ain Sder Uranium Project
		Niger	Ebadargene Uranium Project
		Mauritania	Fai East Uranium Project
		Mauritania	Oued el Foule Est Uranium Project
		Mauritania	Oum Ferkik Uranium Project
AusGold Ghana Limited	Explorer/Unlisted	Ghana	Tumentu Gold Project
Austral Africa Resources Limited	Producer/Listed	Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Moba Copper/Cobalt Project
		Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Moba 2 Copper/Cobalt Project
		Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Nova Copper Smelter
		Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Pweto Copper/Cobalt Project
		Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Pweto 2 Copper/Cobalt Project
Aviva Corporation Limited	Explorer/Listed	Botswana	Mmamantswe Coal Project
Avonlea Minerals Limited	Explorer/Listed	Namibia	Hoarusib Rare Earth Project
		Namibia	Okatumba Iron Ore Project
		Namibia	Outjo Copper Project
		Namibia	Paresis Copper/Gold/Molybdenum Project
		Namibia	Rhinelands Copper Project
Azumah Resources Limited	Explorer/Listed	Ghana	Atikpi Gold Deposit
		Ghana	Bepkong Gold Deposit
		Ghana	Kunche Gold Deposit
		Ghana	Samoa Gold Project
		Ghana	Wa Gold Project
		Ghana	Wa-Lawra Gold Project
		Ghana	Yagha Gold Deposit
Bannerman Resources Limited	Explorer/Listed	Botswana	Dukwe Uranium Project
		Namibia	Etango Uranium Deposit
		Botswana	Serule North Uranium Project
		Botswana	Serule South Uranium Project
		Namibia	Swakop River Uranium Project
		Namibia	Welwitschia Uranium Project
Bassari Resources Limited	Explorer/Listed	Senegal	Bounsankoba Gold Project
		Senegal	Douta Gold Deposit

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		Senegal	Moura Gold Project
		Senegal	Sambarabougou Gold Project
BHP Billiton Limited	Diversified/List ed	South Africa	Advalloy Manganese Refinery
		South Africa	Bayside/Hillside Aluminium Smelter
		Burkina Faso	Belahouro Gold Project
		South Africa	Block IV Coal Project
		Mozambique	Corridor Sands Heavy Mineral Sand Project
		South Africa	Daniel Diamond Project
		South Africa	Davel Coal Project
		South Africa	Douglas Colliery
		South Africa	Eastern Cape Zinc Refinery
		South Africa	Hotazel Manganese Operation
		Burkina Faso	Inata Gold Deposit
		Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Kasai Region Diamond Project
		South Africa	Khutala Colliery
		South Africa	Klipfontein Coal Project
		South Africa	Klipspruit Colliery
		South Africa	Leandra North Coal Project
		South Africa	Leandra South Coal Project
		Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Luebo Diamond Project
		South Africa	Mamatwan Manganese Mine
		South Africa	Metalloys Ferromanganese/Silicomanganese Manganese Plant
		South Africa	Middelburg Colliery
		Mozambique	Mozal Aluminium Smelter
		Zambia	Mumbwa Copper/Gold Project
		South Africa	Naudesbank Coal Project
		South Africa	Nelspruit Manganese Plant
		South Africa	Phola Processing Coal Plant
		South Africa	Richards Bay Titanium Mine
		South Africa	Rietspruit Colliery
		Guinea	Sangaredi Alumina Refinery
		Guinea	Sangaredi Bauxite Mine
		Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Socerdemi Diamond/Gold/Nickel Project
		Tanzania	Songea Nickel/Platinum Project
		Chile	Spence Copper Mine
		South Africa	T-Project Coal Project
		South Africa	Tawana Alluvial Diamond Project
		South Africa	Theunissen Coal Project
		Mozambique	Tigen Heavy Mineral Sand Project

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		Tunisia	Trozza Zinc Project
		Botswana	Tutume Diamond Project
		South Africa	Union Coal Project
		South Africa	Weltevreden Coal Project
		South Africa	Wessels Manganese Mine
Bisan Limited	Diversified/Listed	South Africa	Vanamin Vanadium Project
Blackthorn Resources Limited	Explorer/Listed	Burkina Faso	Fafo Gold Project
		South Africa	Mokopane Platreef Nickel/Copper Project
		Zambia	Mumbwa Copper/Gold Project
		Burkina Faso	Naboue/Bonzan Gold Project
		Burkina Faso	Perkoa Zinc Project
		Burkina Faso	Perkoa Zinc Mine
		Burkina Faso	Seboun Gold Project
		Burkina Faso	Sepaogo Gold Project
Botswana Metals Limited	Explorer/Listed	Botswana	Dibete Nickel/Copper/PGE Prospect
		Botswana	Gobi Shear Nickel/Copper/Gold Project
		Botswana	Jims Luck Gold Project
		Botswana	Magogaphate Gold/Nickel Project
		Botswana	Maibele North Nickel/Copper Prospect
		Botswana	Mmamanaka Nickel Prospect
		Botswana	Sampowane Nickel Prospect
		Botswana	Shashe River East Nickel/Copper/Gold Project
		Botswana	Shashe River West Nickel/Copper/Gold Project
Burey Gold Limited	Explorer/Listed	Guinea	Balitindi Gold/Uranium Project
		Guinea	Dion Koulai Gold/Uranium Project
		Guinea	Mansounia Gold Project
		Guinea	Sibiri Mira Gold/Uranium Project
Cape Lambert Iron Ore Limited	Explorer/Listed	Sierra Leone	Marampa Iron Ore Project
Cardia Bioplastics Limited	Diversified/Listed	Botswana	Gumare/Djondo Uranium Project
		Botswana	Kubu Uranium Project
		Botswana	Mosu Uranium Project
		Botswana	Ntwetwe Uranium Project
		Botswana	Nyetsi Uranium Project
		Botswana	Sexara Uranium Project
		Botswana	Tuli Uranium Project
		Botswana	Tutume Uranium Project
Caspian Oil & Gas Limited	Diversified/Listed	Ghana	Achimfu Gold Prospect
		Ghana	Adaka Gold Prospect
		Ghana	Asamankese Gold Project
		Ghana	Grumesa Gold Project
		Ghana	Kwatechi Gold Project



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		Guinea	Mansounia Gold Project
		Ghana	Osenase Diamond/Gold Project
		Ghana	Pramkese Gold/Diamond Project
		Ivory Coast	Sissingue Gold Deposit
		Ivory Coast	Tengrela Gold Project
		Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Tshikapa Diamond Project
Castle Minerals Limited	Explorer/Listed	Ghana	Akoko Gold Project
		Ghana	Antubia Gold/Diamond/Base Metal Project
		Ghana	Banso Gold Project
		Ghana	Bondaye Gold Project
		Ghana	Julie West Gold Deposit
		Ghana	Opon Mansi Iron Ore Project
		Ghana	Papase Gold Project
		Ghana	Sunyani Basin Gold Project
		Ghana	WA Gold Project
Centamin Egypt Limited	Producer/Listed	Egypt	Rosetta Heavy Mineral Sand Project
		Egypt	Sukari Gold Mine
CGA Mining Limited	Producer/Listed	Nigeria	Ljebu Igbo Gold Project
		Zambia	Mkushi Copper Deposit
		Zambia	Mkushi Copper Project
		Nigeria	Segilola Gold Project
Chalice Gold Mines Limited	Explorer/Listed	Eritrea	Zara Gold Project
Chrome Corporation Limited	Explorer/Listed	South Africa	Ruighoek Chromite Mine
CityView Corporation Limited	Diversified/List ed	Angola	Benguela Copper Project
		Angola	Benguela SW Copper Project
		Angola	Bentiabe Copper Project
		Angola	Cachoeiras Copper Project
		Angola	Catabola Copper/Gold/Rare Earth Project
		Angola	Cafo Diamond Project
		Angola	Chipindo Gold Project
		Angola	Longonjo Uranium Project
		Angola	Luachisse Diamond Project
		Angola	Nheffo Diamond Project
		Angola	Ucua Beryl Project
Coal of Africa Limited	Producer/Listed	South Africa	Chapudi Coal Project
		South Africa	Fripp-Tanga Coal Deposit
		South Africa	Holfontein Coal Project
		Madagascar	Imaloto Coal Project
		South Africa	Makhado Coal Project
		Zimbabwe	Massabi Coal Project

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		South Africa	Mooiplaats Colliery
		South Africa	Sekoko Coal Project
		South Africa	Tshikunda Coal Project
		South Africa	Vele Coal Project
Consolidated Minerals Limited	Diversified/Listed	Ghana	Cape Three Points Gold Project
Continental Coal Limited	Diversified/Listed	South Africa	Chelmsford Coal Deposit
		South Africa	Lemoenfontein Coal Coal Project
		South Africa	Loskop Coal Project
		South Africa	Springbok Flats Coal Project
		South Africa	Vaalbank Coal Project
		South Africa	Vanmag Magnetite Project
		South Africa	Vlakplaats 268 IR Coal Project
		South Africa	Vlakovarkfontein Coal Project
		South Africa	Witbank Coal Project
		South Africa	X Coal Project
Corporate & Resource Consultants Pty Limited	Explorer/Unlisted	Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Bafwasende Gold/Diamond Project
		Guinea	Dinguiraye PGE/Nickel/Copper Project
		Namibia	Koichab Heavy Mineral Sand Project
Crossland Uranium Mines Limited	Explorer/Listed	Burkina Faso	Crosscontinental Uranium Project
		Burkina Faso	Oursi Uranium Project
Deep Yellow Limited	Explorer/Listed	Namibia	Chungochoab Uranium Project
		Namibia	Gawib West Uranium Project
		Namibia	Namib Park Uranium Project
		Namibia	Oryx Uranium Project
		Namibia	Oryx Extended Uranium Deposit
		Namibia	Reptile Uranium Project
		Namibia	Tubas Uranium Deposit
		Namibia	Tumas Uranium Deposit
		Namibia	Tumas North Uranium Project
DiamonEx Limited	Producer/Listed	Botswana	Jwaneng Diamond Project
		Botswana	Lerala Diamond Mine
		Botswana	Martins Drift Diamond Project
		Botswana	Tuli Diamond Project
Discovery Metals Limited	Explorer/Listed	Botswana	Boseto Copper Project
		Botswana	Dikoloti Nickel Project
		Botswana	Kalahari Belt Copper/Silver Project
		Botswana	Petra Copper Deposit
		Botswana	Plutus Copper/Silver Deposit
		Botswana	Quirinus Copper Prospect
		Botswana	Zeta Copper/Silver Deposit

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DMC Mining Limited	Explorer/Listed	Congo (Republic of)	Mayoko Iron Ore Project
Dragon Mining Limited	Producer/Listed	Eritrea	Koka Gold Deposit
		Eritrea	Zara Gold Project
Dwyka Resources Limited	Explorer/Listed	Ethiopia	Dina Gold Prospect
		Ethiopia	Guji Gold Prospect
		Burundi	Muremera Nickel Project
		Sierra Leone	Sonfon Gold Project
		Swaziland	SwaziGold Gold Project
		Ethiopia	Tulu Kapi Gold Project
		Sierra Leone	York Platinum Project
		Ethiopia	Yubdo Platinum/Gold Project
		Ethiopia	Yubdo Gold Project
Dynasty Metals Australia Ltd	Explorer/Listed	Botswana	Botswana Uranium Project
Eclipse Resources Pty Limited	Explorer/Unlisted	Ghana	Akufrom Gold Project
ElDore Mining Corporation Limited	Explorer/Listed	Fiji	Buca Gold Project
		Burkina Faso	Fouli-Tantiabongou Gold Project
Equinox Minerals Limited	Producer/Listed	Zambia	Kitwe-Mwekere Copper/Cobalt Project
		Zambia	Lumwana Uranium Deposit
		Zambia	Lumwana Copper/Cobalt Mine
		Zambia	Zambezi Regional Copper/Cobalt Project
Erongo Energy Limited	Explorer/Listed	Namibia	Erongo Granites Uranium Project
		Namibia	Koichab Heavy Mineral Sand Project
		Namibia	Spitskoppe Uranium Project
Extract Resources Limited	Explorer/Listed	Namibia	Garnet Valley Uranium Deposit
		Namibia	Husab Uranium Project
		Namibia	Rossing South Uranium Deposit
		Namibia	Ubib Uranium Project
		Namibia	Uis Uranium Project
Firestone Energy Limited	Explorer/Listed	South Africa	Hooikraal Coal Deposit
		South Africa	Massenberg Coal Deposit
		South Africa	Minnasvlakte Coal Deposit
		South Africa	Olieboomsfontein Coal Project
		South Africa	Smitspan Coal Deposit
		South Africa	Vetleegte Coal Deposit
		South Africa	Waterberg Coal Project
Forte Energy NL	Explorer/Listed	Mauritania	Bir En Nar Uranium Project
		Mauritania	Bir Moghrein Uranium Project
		Guinea	Bohodu Uranium/Rare earth Project
		Guinea	Firawa Uranium/Rare Earth Project

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		Guinea	Sesse Uranium/Rare earth Project
Gemstar Diamonds Limited	Explorer/Unlisted	South Africa	Bushmanland Diamond Project
		South Africa	Palmietfontein Diamond Project
Gippsland Limited	Explorer/Listed	Egypt	Abu Dabbab Tantalum Project
		Egypt	Abu Swayel Copper/Nickel Project
		Eritrea	Adobha Base Metal/Gold Project
		Egypt	Haimur Gold Prospect
		Egypt	Koleit Umm Qurayyat Gold Prospect
		Egypt	Nile Valley Block A Gold Prospect
		Egypt	Nile Valley Block E Gold Prospect
		Egypt	Nuweibi Tantalum Deposit
		Egypt	Seiga Gold Deposit
		Egypt	Umm El Tiur Gold Prospect
		Egypt	Umm Garayat Gold Prospect
		Egypt	Umm Shashoba Gold Prospect
		Egypt	Wadi Allaqi Gold Project
Gleneagle Gold Limited	Explorer/Listed	Mozambique	Catasha Gold/Uranium/Base Metal Project
		Mozambique	Catasha Coal Prospect
		Mozambique	Cazula Gold Project
		Mozambique	Chaca Magnetite Project
		South Africa	Duikerpan Coal Project
		South Africa	Houwhoek Coal Project
		South Africa	Kleinberg Coal Project
		Mozambique	Maputo Coal Project
		South Africa	Verloren Valey Coal Deposit
		South Africa	Waterberg Coal Project
		Mozambique	Zobue Uranium/Base Metal Project
Globe Metals & Mining Limited	Explorer/Listed	Malawi	Belele Dambo Uranium/Rare Earths Uranium/Rare Earth Project
		Malawi	Kanyika Niobium/Uranium Project
		Malawi	Livingstonia Uranium Project
		Malawi	Nthalire Uranium Project
Gold One International Limited	Explorer/Listed	Namibia	Etendeka Gold Project
		South Africa	Modder East Gold Mine
		South Africa	New Kleinfontein Gold Mine
		Mozambique	Niassa Uranium/Gold Project
		South Africa	Spaarwater Gold Project
		South Africa	Ventersburg Gold Deposit
Golden Rim Resources Ltd	Explorer/Listed	Mali	Farada Gold Project
		Mali	Linnguekoto Gold Deposit
		Mali	Magoyafara South Gold Deposit
		Mali	Sanso Gold Project

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		Mali	Sepola Gold Project
Great Australian Resources Ltd	Explorer/Listed	South Africa	Mooiplats PGE Project
		South Africa	Morokweng Nickel/Copper/PGE Project
		South Africa	Sika-Bopha PGE Project
Gryphon Minerals Limited	Explorer/Listed	Burkina Faso	Banfora Gold Project
		Burkina Faso	Fourkoura Gold Deposit
		Burkina Faso	Nogbele Gold Deposit
GSF Corporation Limited	Diversified/Listed	Zambia	Choma Copper/Gold/Uranium Project
		Zambia	Kabwe Gold Project
		Zambia	Luanshya Copper Tailings
		Zambia	Solwezi Copper/Cobalt Project
Gulf Resources Limited	Explorer/Listed	Tanzania	Iringa Gold Project
		Tanzania	Manga Gold Project
		Kenya	Mwingi Coal/Copper/Bauxite Project
		Uganda	Namekara Vermiculite Mine
		Tanzania	Pare Mountain Copper Project
		Sudan	Southern Sudan Copper/Gold Project
		Tanzania	Tanz Coal Project
Haddington Resources Limited	Explorer/Listed	Madagascar	Antanimbary Gold Project
		Madagascar	Sakoa Coal Project
Impact Minerals Limited	Explorer/Listed	Botswana	Botswana Uranium Project
IMX Resources Limited	Explorer/Listed	Tanzania	Buhemba Gold Project
		Tanzania	Luwumbu Nickel/Copper Project
		Tanzania	Mibango Laterite Nickel Project
		Mozambique	Mozambique Nickel/Copper Project
		Tanzania	Nachingwea Nickel/Copper Project
Indago Resources Limited	Explorer/Listed	Tanzania	Bukome (Kasamwa) Gold Project
		Tanzania	Jubilee Reef Gold Project
		Tanzania	Kahama Gold Project
		Tanzania	Kitongo/Mwamazengo Gold Deposit
		Tanzania	Mabale Hills Gold Project
		Tanzania	Mtonya River Uranium Project
		Tanzania	Nyakufuru Gold Project
		Tanzania	Nyamirembe Gold Project
		Tanzania	Nyanzaga Gold Project
		Tanzania	Ruhuhu Uranium Project
		Tanzania	Ruvuma Uranium Project
		Tanzania	Selous Uranium Project
		Tanzania	Tusker Gold Deposit
Jones, Clive Bruce	Explorer/Unlist	Namibia	Etango Uranium Deposit

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ed			
Kasbah Resources Limited	Explorer/Listed	Morocco	Achmmach Tin Project
		Morocco	El Karit Tin Project
		Morocco	Tamlalt Gold Project
Lachlan Star Limited	Explorer/Listed	South Africa	Alexander Coal Project
Lindian Resources Limited	Explorer/Listed	Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Bafwasende Gold/Diamond Project
		Guinea	Dinguiraye PGE/Nickel/Copper Project
		Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Tshikapa Diamond Project
Longreach Oil Limited	Diversified/Listed	Angola	Lunda Norte Diamond Project
		Burkina Faso	Oursi Uranium Project
Lonrho Mining Limited	Producer/Listed	South Africa	Groen River Diamond Project
		South Africa	Klipspringer Diamond Mine
		Angola	Lulo Diamond Project
Lynas Corporation Ltd	Explorer/Listed	Malawi	Kangankunde Rare Earth Project
Magna Mining NL	Explorer/Listed	Namibia	Erongo Base Metal/Gold/Rare Earth Project
Magnum Mining & Exploration Limited	Explorer/Listed	Namibia	Tantalite Valley Tantalum Project
Malagasy Minerals Limited	Explorer/Listed	Madagascar	Ampanihy Copper/Nickel Project
		Madagascar	Anjeba Uranium Project
		Madagascar	Bekisopa Nickel/Cobalt Project
		Madagascar	Ianapera Coal Project
		Madagascar	Majunga Ilmenite Project
		Madagascar	Mananjary Regional Nickel/Copper Project
		Madagascar	Miary Nickel/Copper/Gold Project
		Madagascar	Satrokala Nickel/Cobalt Project
Mamba Minerals Limited	Explorer/Listed	Mozambique	Chua Gold Project
		Mozambique	Nhamucuarara Gold Project
Mantra Resources Limited	Explorer/Listed	Tanzania	Bahi North Uranium Project
		Tanzania	Handa Uranium Project
		Tanzania	Liwale Uranium Project
		Tanzania	Mbamba Bay Uranium Project
		Tanzania	Mkuju River Uranium Project
		Tanzania	Nyota Uranium Deposit
		Tanzania	Southern Tanzania Uranium Project
Maverick Energy Limited	Diversified/Listed	South Africa	Loopleegte Coal Project
		Mozambique	Zambezi Valley Uranium Project
Mawson West Ltd	Explorer/Unlisted	Congo (Democratic)	Kapulo Copper Project

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Republic of)			
McMahon, Nathan Bruce	Individual	Namibia	Etango Uranium Deposit
Metals Australia Limited	Explorer/Listed	Namibia	Engo Valley Uranium Project
		Namibia	Mile 72 Uranium Project
		South Africa	Palabora Copper Smelter
MIL Resources Limited	Explorer/Listed	Egypt	Sokhna Magnesium Smelter
Minemakers Limited	Explorer/Listed	Namibia	Boegoe Hills Diamond Project
		Namibia	Meob Phosphate Deposit
		Namibia	Meob/Sandpiper Phosphate Project
		Namibia	Namib Diamond Project
		Peru	Peru Phosphate Project
		Namibia	Rocky Point Phosphate Project
		Namibia	Sandpiper Phosphate Project
		South Africa	Savanna Diamond Mine
		South Africa	Vaal River Diamond Project
Mineral Commodities Limited	Explorer/Listed	South Africa	Geelwal Heavy Mineral Sand Project
		Namibia	Hoasib Uranium Project
		Sierra Leone	Kariba Kono Diamond Project
		South Africa	Tormin Heavy Mineral Sand Project
		Namibia	Usakos Uranium Project
		South Africa	Xolobeni Heavy Mineral Sand Project
Mineral Deposits Limited	Explorer/Listed	Senegal	Bransan Gold Prospect
		Senegal	Dembala Berola Gold Prospect
		Senegal	Grande Cote Heavy Mineral Sand Project
		Senegal	Heremakono Gold Project
		Senegal	Makana Gold Prospect
		Senegal	Massa Kounda Gold Prospect
		Senegal	Sabodala Gold Operation
		Senegal	Sabodala NW Gold Project
		Senegal	Sonkounkou Gold Project
Mintails Limited	Producer/Listed	South Africa	ERGO Gold Project
		South Africa	Grootvlei Uranium Tailings
		South Africa	Mogale Gold Mine
		South Africa	Mogale Gold Operation
MM Mining plc	Explorer/Unlisted	Malawi	Mpemba Nickel/Copper/Platinum Project
Morning Star Holdings (Australia) Limited	Explorer/Listed	South Africa	Ghost Mountain Platinum Project
		South Africa	Kliprivier PGE/Gold Project
		South Africa	Tinderbox Gold Project
Mt Burgess Mining	Explorer/Listed	Namibia	Hardap Diamond Project



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		Botswana	Kihabe Base Metal Deposit
		Botswana	Kihabe Base Metal Project
		Botswana	Ngamiland Diamond Project
		Botswana	Nxuu Zinc/Lead Deposit
		Namibia	Tsumkwe Diamond Project
		Namibia	Tsumkwe Base Metal Project
Namibian Copper NL	Explorer/Listed	Namibia	Ongombo Copper Project
NGM Resources Limited	Explorer/Listed	Niger	Arlit Uranium Project
		Madagascar	Madagascar Heavy Mineral Sand/Iron Ore Project
Nkwe Platinum Limited	Explorer/Listed	South Africa	Garatouw Platinum PGE/Gold Project
		South Africa	Ghost Mountain Platinum Project
		South Africa	Kliprivier PGE/Gold Project
		South Africa	Rooderand Platinum Project
		South Africa	Ruighoek PGE Project
		South Africa	Soupiana - Hoogstepunt PGE Project
		South Africa	Tinderbox Gold Project
		South Africa	Tubatse PGE/Gold Project
Noble Mineral Resources Limited	Explorer/Listed	Ghana	Cape Three Points Gold Project
		Ghana	Tumentu Gold Project
Nomathata Diamonds Inc	Explorer?/Unlisted	Botswana	Foley Siding Diamond Project
Oklo Uranium Limited	Explorer/Listed	Niger	Barakka Uranium Project
		Niger	Elmeki Uranium Project
		Mali	Kidal Uranium Project
		Mali	Tatteul Phosphate Project
Oropa Limited	Explorer/Listed	Malawi	Chitunde Uranium Project
		Malawi	Chizani Uranium Project
		Malawi	Mzimba Northwest Uranium Project
		Malawi	Ngana Uranium Project
Paladin Energy Ltd	Producer/Listed	Malawi	Kayelekera Uranium Mine
		Namibia	Langer Heinrich Uranium Mine
Paramount Mining Corporation Limited	Explorer/Listed	Ghana	Asamankese Gold Project
		South Africa	Barkly West Diamond Project
		South Africa	Cyrus Diamond Project
		South Africa	Harrisdale Diamond Prospect
		South Africa	Langleg Diamond Prospect
		Ghana	Ochinso Gold/Diamond Project
		Ghana	Osenase Diamond/Gold Project
		South Africa	Pampoene Pan Diamond Project
		South Africa	Peakstar Diamond Project
		Ghana	Pramkese Gold/Diamond Project

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		South Africa	Swartsrust Diamond Project
		South Africa	Vaal River Diamond Project
		South Africa	Vlakfontein Diamond Project
		South Africa	Williamstown Diamond Prospect
		South Africa	Witpan Diamond Project
Peak Resources Limited	Explorer/Listed	Tanzania	Geita Gold Project
		Tanzania	Igunga Gold Project
		Tanzania	Lupa Gold Project
		Tanzania	Ngualla Phosphate Project
		Tanzania	North Marra Gold Project
Peninsula Minerals Limited	Explorer/Listed	South Africa	Karoo Uranium/Molybdenum Project
Perseus Mining Limited	Explorer/Listed	Ghana	Abnabna-Fobinso Gold Deposit
		Ghana	Ataasi Gold Deposit
		Ghana	Ayanfuri Gold Operation
		Ghana	Ayanfuri Regional Gold Project
		Ghana	Chirawewa Gold Deposit
		Ghana	Dadieso Gold Deposit
		Ghana	Esujah Gold Deposit
		Ghana	Fetish Gold Deposit
		Ghana	Grumesa Gold Project
		Ghana	Kwatechi Gold Project
		Ivory Coast	M'Bengue Gold Project
		Ivory Coast	Mahale Gold Project
		Ghana	Mampon Gold Project
		Ivory Coast	Sissingue Gold Deposit
		Ivory Coast	Tengrela Gold Project
Platina Resources Limited	Explorer/Listed	Namibia	Southern Cross Nickel/Copper/PGE Project
Platinum Australia Limited	Producer/Listed	South Africa	Crater PGE Deposit
		South Africa	Crux PGE Deposit
		South Africa	Kalahari (KalPlats) Platinum Project
		South Africa	Kalahari Extended PGE Project
		South Africa	Orion PGE Deposit
		South Africa	Rooderand PGE/Gold Project
		South Africa	Smokey Hills Platinum Mine
		South Africa	Stellex North PGE Prospect
		South Africa	Vela PGE Deposit
Poseidon Nickel Limited	Explorer/Listed	Ghana	Mame Gold Project
		Ghana	Salman South Gold Project
		Ghana	Tumentu Gold Project
Quest Minerals Limited	Diversified/Listed	Nigeria	Azara Copper Project

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		Nigeria	Bin Yauri Gold Project
		Nigeria	Birnin Gwari Gold Project
		Nigeria	Fokku Gold Project
		Nigeria	Kingom Hills Molybdenum Project
		Nigeria	Yelwa-Abuja Gold Project
Range Resources Limited	Diversified/Listed	Somalia	Magia Yahan Gold/Base Metal Project
		Somalia	Puntland Base Metal Project
		Somalia	Qandala Silver/Lead/Zinc Project
Resolute Mining Limited	Producer/Listed	Ghana	Akoase Gold Deposit
		Ghana	Blue River Gold Project
		Tanzania	Canuck Gold Project
		Mali	Finkolo Gold Project
		Tanzania	Golden Pride Gold Mine
		Tanzania	Golden Pride Diamond Project
		Tanzania	Golden Pride East Gold Project
		Tanzania	Kahama Gold Project
		Tanzania	Matinje Gold Project
		Ghana	New Obuase Gold Project
		Tanzania	Nyakafuru Gold Project
		Tanzania	Nyakufuru Gold Project
		Mali	Syama Gold Mine
		Ghana	Weststar Gold Project
Resource Generation Limited	Diversified/Listed	Cameroon	Badekok Uranium Project
		South Africa	Ledjadja Coal Prospect
		South Africa	Lisbon Coal Deposit
		Cameroon	Monguele Uranium Project
		Cameroon	Nki Uranium Project
		South Africa	Waterberg Coal Project
		South Africa	Waterberg # 1 Coal Deposit
		South Africa	Zoetfontein Coal Deposit
Resource Star Limited	Diversified/Listed	Malawi	Chintheche Uranium Project
		Malawi	Machinga Uranium Project
Rio Tinto Limited	Diversified/Listed	Cameroon	Alucam Aluminium Smelter
		Ghana	Awaso Bauxite Mine
		Guinea	Boke Alumina Refinery
		South Africa	Chapudi Coal Project
		South Africa	Coega Aluminium Smelter
		Ghana	Ghana Alumina Refinery
		Zimbabwe	Gokwe North Coal Project
		Guinea	Guinea Alumina Refinery
		Botswana	Kokong Diamond Project

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		Madagascar	Madagascar Alumina Refinery
		Chile	Magallanes Gold Project
		Madagascar	Mandena Heavy Mineral Sand Mine
		Tanzania	Mtonya - Ruhuhu Coal Project
		Zimbabwe	Murowa Diamond Mine
		Mozambique	Mutamba Heavy Mineral Sand Project
		South Africa	Northern Province Diamond Project
		Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Oriental Iron Ore Project
		Guinea	Oueleba Iron Ore Deposit
		Guinea	Pic de Fon Iron Ore Deposit
		Mauritania	Reguibat Diamond Project
		South Africa	Richards Bay Titanium Mine
		Namibia	Rossing Uranium Mine
		Guinea	Simandou (Blocks 3&4) Iron Ore Project
		South Africa	Tshikunda Coal Project
Riversdale Mining Limited	Producer/Listed	Mozambique	Benga Coal Deposit
		Mozambique	Chire Basin Coal Project
		Mozambique	Irangue Coal Project
		Mozambique	Mozambique Coal Project
		South Africa	Riversdale Coal Project
		Mozambique	Tete Coal Project
		South Africa	Zululand Colliery
SA Metals Limited	Explorer/Listed	South Africa	Aurora PGE/Nickel/Copper Project
		South Africa	Grass Valley PGE/Nickel/Copper Project
		South Africa	Nonnenwerth Nickel/Copper Deposit
Sabre Resources Limited	Explorer/Listed	Namibia	Ongava Lead/Zinc Project
Shield Mining Limited	Explorer/Listed	Mauritania	Agouiam Gold/Base Metal Project
		Mauritania	Akjoujt Gold/Base Metal Project
		Mauritania	Bir Aoulad Daoud Gold/Base Metal Project
		Mauritania	Conchita Florence Gold/Copper/Uranium Project
		Mauritania	Guelb Moghrein Gold/Base Metal Project
		Mauritania	Guemgoum Gold/Base Metal Project
		Mauritania	Saboussiri Copper/Gold/Uranium Project
		Mauritania	Tasiast Base Metal/Gold Project
		Mauritania	Tijirit Gold/Base Metal Project
		Mauritania	Tmimichatt Gold/Base Metal Project
Signature Metals Limited	Diversified/Listed	Kenya	Archers Post Base Metal Project
		Uganda	Arua Gold Project
		Uganda	Karamoja Copper/Gold Project
		Uganda	Kibaale Uranium Project

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		Ghana	Konongo Gold Project
		Kenya	Siambu Hills Base Metal Project
		Kenya	Taita Taveta Iron Ore Project
Southern Cross Exploration N.L.	Explorer/Listed	Burkina Faso	Oursi Uranium Project
Sphere Investments Limited	Diversified/Listed	Mauritania	Guelb Asqaf Magnetite Project
		Mauritania	Guelb el Aouj Magnetite Project
		Mauritania	Lebtheinia Magnetite Project
Straits Resources Limited	Producer/Listed	Madagascar	Sakoa Coal Project
Sub-Sahara Resources NL	Explorer/Listed	Tanzania	Bukome (Kasamwa) Gold Project
		Tanzania	Jubilee Reef Gold Project
		Eritrea	Koka Gold Deposit
		Tanzania	Musoma-Mara Gold Project
		Tanzania	Selous Uranium Project
		Tanzania	Tembo Gold Project
		Eritrea	Zara Gold Project
Sundance Resources Ltd	Explorer/Listed	Congo (Republic of)	Congo Iron Ore Project
		Cameroon	Mbalam Iron Ore Project
		Cameroon	Mbarga Iron Ore Deposit
Sylvania Resources Limited	Producer/Listed	South Africa	Chromite PGE/Gold Tailings
		South Africa	Everest North PGE Project
		South Africa	Sika-Bopha PGE Project
Takoradi Limited	Explorer/Listed	Ghana	Baju Gold Deposit
		Ghana	Bole Gold Project
		Ghana	Dokrupe Gold Deposit
		Namibia	Hope Gold/Copper Deposit
		Namibia	Kuiseb Copper/Gold Project
		Ghana	Kutukrom Gold Project
		Chile	Til Til Copper Project
Tawana Resources NL	Explorer/Listed	South Africa	Avontuur Manganese Project
		Botswana	Borolong/Mashaiwa Diamond Project
		South Africa	Daniel Diamond Project
		South Africa	Eersbegint Manganese Deposit
		South Africa	Gravenhage Manganese Deposit
		South Africa	Kareevlei Wes Diamond Project
		South Africa	Lexshell Diamond Project
		South Africa	Orange River Iron Ore Project
		Botswana	Orapa Diamond Project
		South Africa	Perdevlei Diamond Project
		South Africa	Riverton Diamond Project
		South Africa	St Augustines Diamond Project

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		South Africa	Tawana Alluvial Diamond Project
		South Africa	Thabazimbi Iron Ore Project
Terramin Australia Limited	Producer/Listed	Algeria	Oued Amizour Zinc Project
		Algeria	Tala Hamza Zinc/Lead Deposit
Territory Resources Limited	Producer/Listed	Burkina Faso	Tambao Manganese Mine
Tiger Resources Limited	Explorer/Listed	Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Katanga Regional Gold/Copper Project
		Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Kileba Copper Deposit
		Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Kipoi Copper/Cobalt Project
		Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Kipoi Central Copper Deposit
		Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Kipoi North Copper/Cobalt Deposit
		Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Kolwezi Gold/Copper Project
		Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Lubumbashi 1 Copper/Cobalt Project
		Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Lubumbashi 2 Copper/Cobalt Project
		Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Lubumbashi 3 Copper/Cobalt Project
		Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Lupoto Gold/Copper Project
		Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Sakania Gold/Copper Project
Toro Energy Limited	Explorer/Listed	Namibia	Chungochoab Uranium Project
		Namibia	Gawib West Uranium Project
		Morocco	Haute Moulouya-Ment Uranium Project
		Namibia	Tumas North Uranium Project
Tribune Resources N.L.	Producer/Listed	Ghana	Japa Gold Project
Union Resources Limited	Explorer/Listed	Namibia	Meob Phosphate Deposit
		Namibia	Meob/Sandpiper Phosphate Project
		Namibia	Rocky Point Phosphate Project
		Namibia	Sandpiper Phosphate Project
Uranex NL	Explorer/Listed	Tanzania	Manyoni Uranium Project
		Tanzania	Manyoni C1 Uranium Deposit
		Tanzania	Mkuju Uranium Project
		Tanzania	Playa A Uranium Deposit

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		Tanzania	Playa E Uranium Deposit
Voyager Resources Limited (Subject to Deed of Company Arrangement)	Explorer/Listed	Gabon	Eteke Gold Project
Voyager Resources Limited (Subject to Deed of Company Arrangement)		Gabon	Pounga Gold Project
WCP Resources Ltd	Diversified/Listed	Ethiopia	Agusha-Gumu Dunga Gold Project
		Uganda	Busia Gold Project
		Tanzania	Magamba-Siga Hills North Gold Project
West Australian Metals Ltd	Explorer/Listed	Namibia	Marenica Uranium Project
		Namibia	Marenica Uranium Deposit
West Wits Mining Limited	Explorer/Listed	South Africa	Durban Deep Gold Mine
		South Africa	East Champ D'Or Mine Uranium/Gold Project
		South Africa	Emerald Gold Deposit
		South Africa	Marquise Gold Deposit
		South Africa	Princess Gold Deposit
		South Africa	Radiant Gold Deposit
		South Africa	West Wits Gold Project
Zambezi Resources Ltd	Explorer/Listed	Zambia	Chalimbana Copper Project
		Zambia	Cheowa Copper/Gold Deposit
		Zambia	Chongwe Copper Belt Copper/Gold Project
		Zambia	Chumbwe Gold Project
		Zambia	Chumbwe Uranium Project
		Zambia	Kangaluwi Gold/Copper Project
		Zambia	Lusaka East Copper/Gold Project
		Zambia	Mpande Uranium Project
		Zambia	Mukwizi Copper/Gold Project
		Zambia	Mulofwe Copper/Gold Project
		Zambia	Mulofwe Uranium Project
		Zambia	Mulungushi Uranium Project
		Zambia	Oryx Uranium Prospect
Zimplats Holdings Limited	Producer/Listed	Zimbabwe	Hartley PGE Mine
		Zimbabwe	Ngezi/SMC Platinum/Nickel/Copper Operation



**FINAL SUBMITTED TO AUSAID 1 SEPTEMBER 2009****Attachment 2: Summary of possible Australian suppliers of advice and services that could help address capacity gaps in African countries**

Notes: This list includes all suppliers located in the limited time available. It has not been adequately edited or checked for currency, and it is inclusive rather than exclusive. The potential suppliers would need to be approached to establish their interest and availability.

**1. Governance capacities:**

- a. to **optimise the economic and social benefits of mining** (avoid the “resource curse”) by:
  - i. developing **effective institutional arrangements and legislative framework** (Mining Act, mining and environmental regulations), so as to facilitate government decision-making, deal with environmental, social and sovereign risk issues;

***Training and advice***

Federal, State and Territory mineral resource agencies and mines departments – host trainees from African countries or post Australian experts in Africa

- The generic leading practice guidelines produced by the Australian Government, such as the *Leading Practice Sustainable Development Program for the Mining Industry* (LPSDP) series [Leading practice booklets] and the preceding Best Practice Environmental Management in Mining booklets, describe – using numerous case studies – leading practice “on the ground” for the integration of environmental, economic and social aspects through all phases of mine production. These provide useful reference material for mining companies and excellent source material for training courses in developing countries.
- Various ex-bureaucrats, now consulting, with relevant high level experience
- Australian Government Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism, <http://www.ret.gov.au/Pages/default.aspx>
- Australian Government Attorney Generals Department <http://www.ag.gov.au/>
- Queensland Mines and Energy <http://www.dme.qld.gov.au/home.cfm>
- New South Wales, Department of Primary Industries, Minerals and Petroleum <http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/minerals>
- Victoria, Department of Primary Industries, Earth Resources <http://new.dpi.vic.gov.au/earth-resources>
- Tasmania, Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources, Mineral Resources Tasmania <http://www.dier.tas.gov.au/>
- South Australia, Primary Industries and Resources SA <http://www.pir.sa.gov.au/>
- Western Australia, Department of Mines and Petroleum <http://www.doir.wa.gov.au/>
- Northern Territory, Minerals and Energy [http://www.nt.gov.au/d/Minerals\\_Energy/index.cfm?header=Minerals%20and%20Energy%20Home](http://www.nt.gov.au/d/Minerals_Energy/index.cfm?header=Minerals%20and%20Energy%20Home)

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- ii. achieving **sound fiscal frameworks and public financial management systems** to deal transparently with large revenue streams.

***Training***

Federal, State and Territory mineral resource agencies and mines departments – host trainees from African countries or post Australian experts in Africa

- Various private sector consultants
- The Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), <http://www.abare.gov.au/index.html>

**2. Technical capacities:**

- a. to **attract and sustain investment** through availability of geoscience information relevant to evaluating known and potential mineral and energy resources.

***Education, training and advice***

***Provide suitably qualified geoscientists, mining professionals and technicians for fundamental geoscience information on mineral and energy potential, possibly under AusAid scholarship scheme - <http://www.usaid.gov.au/scholar/studyin.cfm>***

*Australian universities and technical institutions that provide training in earth sciences, exploration and mining*

- **Monash** <http://www.monash.edu.au/>
- **Melbourne** <http://www.earthsci.unimelb.edu.au/links/unilist.html>
- **Australian National University** <http://www.anu.edu.au/index.html>
- **The University of Sydney** <http://www.usyd.edu.au/>
- **University of New South Wales** <http://www.mining.unsw.edu.au/>
  - [University of New South Wales School of Mining Engineering \[www.mining.unsw.edu.au\]\(http://www.mining.unsw.edu.au\)](http://www.mining.unsw.edu.au) The University of New South Wales offers courses in the multi-faceted discipline of Mining Engineering including; mine design and evaluation, operations management, corporate management, financial and analysis and the equities market, merchant banking and consulting.
- **Macquarie University** <http://www.mq.edu.au/>
- **University of Technology Sydney** <http://www.uts.edu.au/index.html>
- **University of Queensland** <http://www.uq.edu.au/>
  - [Julius Kruttschnitt Mineral Research Centre \[www.jkmrc.uq.edu.au\]\(http://www.jkmrc.uq.edu.au\)](http://www.jkmrc.uq.edu.au)  
The Julius Kruttschnitt Mineral Research Centre was established in 1971 at the University of Queensland in Brisbane with a principal focus on the optimisation of mining and mineral processing operations.

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- [JKTech Products and Technologies www.jktech.com.au](http://www.jktech.com.au)

JKTech Pty Ltd is the technology transfer company for the Julius Kruttschnitt Mineral Research Centre (JKMRC) and the other Centres of the Sustainable Minerals Institute (SMI) at The University of Queensland.

- **Queensland University of Technology** <http://www.qut.edu.au/>
- **The University of Adelaide** <http://www.adelaide.edu.au/>
- **Flinders University** <http://www.flinders.edu.au/>
- **UniSA** <http://www.unisa.edu.au/>
- **The University of Western Australia** <http://www.uwa.edu.au/>  
Includes Centre for Exploration Targeting.
- **Curtin University of Technology** <http://www.curtin.edu.au/>
  - [Western Australian School of Mining Research](http://wasm.curtin.edu.au/index.cfm)  
wasm.curtin.edu.au/index.cfm The Western Australian School of Mines has provided local and international courses in minerals education, research and industry service since 1902.
  - **Western Australian School of Mines**  
<http://wasm.curtin.edu.au/index.cfm>
- **University of Tasmania/CODES** <http://www.utas.edu.au/>
- Mineral Industry courses available in Australia:  
[http://www.ausimm.com.au/Content/docs/minerals\\_industry\\_courses.pdf](http://www.ausimm.com.au/Content/docs/minerals_industry_courses.pdf)
- **CSIRO** <http://www.csiro.au/>

*Australian Research Organisations with experience to provide training*

- [Australian Coal Association Research Program \(ACARP\)](http://www.acarp.com.au)  
[www.acarp.com.au](http://www.acarp.com.au) ACARP was established in 1992 in Brisbane to help resolve many of the environmental and social impacts of mining.
- [AMIRA International Ltd www.amira.com.au](http://www.amira.com.au) AMIRA International Ltd is an independent association of minerals companies based in Melbourne, which develops, brokers and facilitates collaborative research projects.
- **ACMER** a unit of the Sustainable Minerals Institute  
[ww.acmer.uq.edu.au](http://ww.acmer.uq.edu.au) ACMER is a unit within the Sustainable Minerals Institute (SMI) assisting the minerals industry to meet the environmental and social challenges of sustainable development. ACMER was formerly the Australian Centre for Minerals Extension and Research.
- [Cooperative Research Centre for Mining Technology & Equipment](http://www.crcmining.com.au)  
CRCMining was established by the Australian Government under the Cooperative Research Centres (CRC) program in 1997. The CRC Mining is based in Brisbane and is supported by 16 industry and university participants.
- **CSIRO exploration and mining** <http://www.em.csiro.au/>

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- [CSIRO Minerals - research in mineral processing and metal production, www.csiro.au/org/minerals.html](http://www.csiro.au/org/minerals.html) CSIRO carries out research and development in all areas of mineral processing at a number of locations in Australia.
- Queensland Centre for Advanced Technologies (QCAT) [www.cat.csiro.au](http://www.cat.csiro.au) QCAT near Brisbane consists of a number of research and development clusters, including; smart mining, clean coal technology, autonomous systems, advanced minerals process and others.
- Parker Cooperative Research Centre for Integrated Hydrometallurgy Solutions [www.parkercentre.crc.org.au](http://www.parkercentre.crc.org.au) Works to add value to the world's hydrometallurgical industries by delivery of the best science and technology for the extraction of metals and metallic compounds such as alumina, gold, nickel, copper and zinc from minerals by solutions.
- Centre for Sustainable Mine Lakes [www.csml.curtin.edu.au](http://www.csml.curtin.edu.au) Conducts research to provide solutions to important mine closure questions that confront mining companies worldwide, and foster the creation of mine lakes of value to the community, environment and economy through quality research, education and training (Murdoch University, Curtin University, Edith Cowan University, and The University of Western Australia), University of Queensland – mining research <http://www.mechmining.uq.edu.au/mining-research>

***Establish institutions (geological surveys), databases, regulations for availability of pre-competitive geoscience information relevant to known and potential mineral and energy resources***

*State and territory mines departments – host trainees from African countries or post Australian experts in Africa*

- Queensland Mines and Energy <http://www.dme.qld.gov.au/home.cfm>
- New South Wales, Department of Primary Industries, Minerals and Petroleum <http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/minerals>
- Victoria, Department of Primary Industries, Earth Resources <http://new.dpi.vic.gov.au/earth-resources>
- Tasmania, Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources, Mineral Resources Tasmania <http://www.dier.tas.gov.au/>
- South Australia, Primary Industries and Resources SA <http://www.pir.sa.gov.au/>
- Western Australia, Department of Mines and Petroleum <http://www.doir.wa.gov.au/>
- Northern Territory, Minerals and Energy [http://www.nt.gov.au/d/Minerals\\_Energy/index.cfm?header=Minerals%20and%20Energy%20Home](http://www.nt.gov.au/d/Minerals_Energy/index.cfm?header=Minerals%20and%20Energy%20Home)
- Geoscience portal [www.geoscience.gov.au](http://www.geoscience.gov.au)
- Geoscience Australia, <http://www.ga.gov.au/>

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- b. to provide technical advice to facilitate **informed decisions on mining proposals and setting conditions on mining that take account of economic, environmental and social factors,**

***Training and advice***

*Consultants and companies with expertise mining proposals and mining conditions*

- Sinclair Knight Merz, improving the permitting approvals process: risk mitigation - [Improving the permitting approvals process: Risk mitigation?](#)
- Coffey Mining <http://www.rsgglobal.com/splash-rsg-mining.htm>
- URS Corporation <http://www.urscorp.com/>
- CMLR, Centre for Mined Land Rehabilitation, University of Queensland <http://www.cmlr.uq.edu.au/>
- ACG, Australian Centre for Geomechanics, CSIRO, Curtin University, University of WA Joint Venture, <http://www.acg.uwa.edu.au/home>
- Sustainable Solutions Consulting Pty Ltd., Sustainable Solutions is an independent consultancy experienced at providing economically, environmentally and socially sustainable solutions for Australian and international projects  
<http://www.sustainablesolutionsglobal.com/partners.html>
- Social Sustainability Services Pty Ltd, Social & Cultural Research, 53 La Perouse Rd, Goode Beach, WA, 6330, Australia
- ISWR, Institute for Sustainable Water Resources, Monash University, <http://iswr.eng.monash.edu.au/>
- Environmental Geochemistry International, **EGi** was established in 1983 and has provided specialised services to more than 250 mining projects in Australia and worldwide including, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, New Zealand, Malaysia, Philippines, Argentina, Thailand, Africa, East Asia, South America, and North America. <http://www.geochemistry.com.au/>
- Phillip Toyne – EcoFutures Pty Ltd, Cork St Gundaroo ACT 2620, (02) 6236 8437

**NGOs for social aspects**

- Oxfam Australia <http://www.oxfam.org.au/campaigns/mining/>
- Australian Volunteers International (AVI)  
[www.australianvolunteers.com](http://www.australianvolunteers.com)

- c. to **regulate mines effectively**, including health and safety;

***Training and advice***

*State and territory mines department – as listed previously – host trainees from African countries or post Australian experts in Africa*

***Health and safety***

- SIMTARS <http://www.dme.qld.gov.au/mines/simtars.cfm>

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- Conference of Chief Inspectors of Mines <http://www.ga.gov.au/ccim/>

**Mining and sustainable development**

Australian arms of international NGOs such as CARE Australia, World Vision Australia, WWF, Friends of the Earth, Outback Ecology. Would need to be checked for views on sustainable extractives sector.

Also:

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/mnp/nail/2004/00000004/00000002/art00002?crawler=true>

[http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&as\\_q=icmm&as\\_epq=template&as\\_oq=ngo&as\\_eq=&num=10&lr=lang\\_en&as\\_filetype=&ft=i&as\\_sitesearch=&as\\_qdr=all&as\\_rights=&as\\_occt=any&cr=&as\\_nlo=&as\\_nhi=&safe=images](http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&as_q=icmm&as_epq=template&as_oq=ngo&as_eq=&num=10&lr=lang_en&as_filetype=&ft=i&as_sitesearch=&as_qdr=all&as_rights=&as_occt=any&cr=&as_nlo=&as_nhi=&safe=images)

<http://www.icmm.com/page/13781/news-and-events/news/articles/icmm-launches-minerals-and-metals-management-2020-strategy->

<http://www.icmm.com/page/12599/news-and-events/news/articles/icmm-hosts-interactive-session-on-mining-and-sustainability-at-pdac>

<http://www.icmm.com/page/12302/news-and-events/news/articles/icmm-releases-its-2008-annual-review-embracing-change>

<http://www.icmm.com/page/12108/news-and-events/news/articles/gri-comment-period-on-sustainability-reporting-guidelines-opens>

<http://www.icmm.com/page/9566/news-and-events/news/articles/icmm-publishes-closure-toolkit>

[http://www.signaturegroupinc.com/WMMF/Friday\\_PM/01\\_K\\_McPhail.ppt#17](http://www.signaturegroupinc.com/WMMF/Friday_PM/01_K_McPhail.ppt#17)

<http://www.yorku.ca/cerlac/EI/papers/Bourassa.pdf>

**Miscellaneous**

Mining Associations:

- [Association of Mining and Exploration Companies](#)
- [Australian Coal Association](#)
- [Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy](#)
- [Minerals Council of Australia](#)
- [Minerals Council of Australia - Victoria Division](#)
- [Mining Technology - The Website for the Mining Industry](#)
- [Northern Territory Minerals Council](#)
- [New South Wales Minerals Council](#)
- [Queensland Resource Council](#)
- [South Australian Chamber of Mines & Energy](#)
- [Tasmanian Minerals Council](#)
- [The Chamber of Minerals & Energy Western Australia](#)

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Portal about Australasia's mining & exploration industry.

<http://www.reflections.com.au/MiningandExploration/index.html>

Cooperative Research Centre for Coal in Sustainable Development

CRC for Sustainable Resource Processing (CRCSR) [www.csrp.com.au](http://www.csrp.com.au) CRCSR is an industry driven initiative covering the value chain from mine site to industrial minerals and metals.

The Cooperative Research Centre for Coal in Sustainable Development (CCSD) completed its term on the 30th June 2008. However, the website will continue to provide access to the CCSD Power Station Emissions Handbook. Power Station emissions may not be a big developing country issue and are probably outside the scope of this report.

*List of examples of online information on mineral resources and mining tenements provided by government agencies*

Countries with minable resources need to have the capability to provide online access to their mineral resources to potential investors world wide and include maps, reports and relevant data to resources, information on mining regulations and online facilities for applications for mining tenements.

**Federal Government**

Geoscience Australia, - provides information on the location of Australia's mineral deposits, mines and mineral industry infrastructure and other industry related information such as resource and geochemical data - at a national scale on GA's Australian Mines Atlas at [www.australianminesatlas.gov.au](http://www.australianminesatlas.gov.au).

Detailed online information on mineral deposits and company exploration reports is available at the various State and Territory website some of which provide additional services such as online mining tenement applications. Available online sites for the various states and Northern Territory are as follows:

**Queensland**

Queensland Mines and Energy website

<http://www.dme.qld.gov.au/home.cfm?CFID=17357664&CFTOKEN=49370967>

Queensland site for interactive maps

[http://www.dme.qld.gov.au/mines/tenure\\_maps.cfm](http://www.dme.qld.gov.au/mines/tenure_maps.cfm)

Queensland map viewer

<https://webgis.dme.qld.gov.au/webgis/webqmin/Run.htm>

**New South Wales**

Similarly NSW Department of Primary Industries website for Minerals and petroleum



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<http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/messages/dmr-decommission>

this site provides access to Minview map site

<https://www.minerals.nsw.gov.au/mv2web/mv2>

and to mining company and other reports on exploration and deposits at

<http://digsopen.minerals.nsw.gov.au/>

**Victoria**

Victorian Department of Primary Industries website provides list of contacts for GeoScience Victoria at

<http://www.dpi.vic.gov.au/DPI/nrenmp.nsf/fid/A911D1A08954703BCA2575A00003536D>

GeoScience Victorian also provides online mineral resource information and mining tenement information at

<http://www.dpi.vic.gov.au/DPI/nrenmp.nsf/fid/7C987FC4DA692C9DCA2575E6001CDF7B>.

**Tasmania**

The Tasmanian Department and Infrastructure Energy and Resources website provides mineral resource and mining data online at

[http://www.mrt.tas.gov.au/portal/page?\\_pageid=35,1&\\_dad=portal&\\_schema=PORTAL](http://www.mrt.tas.gov.au/portal/page?_pageid=35,1&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL)

**South Australia**

The South Australian Primary Industries and Resources SA (PIRSA) provides a similar example of online expertise at

<https://egate.pir.sa.gov.au/geoserver/sarig/frameSet.jsp>

**Western Australia**

The West Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum has now a long history of providing sophisticated online information on its mineral resources, mining tenements, past mineral exploration reports by companies on a number of online sites at

<http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/>

This is a good example of expertise for providing user friendly mineral resource and mining tenement information online in order to capture investor interest from all over the world.

**Northern Territory**

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The Northern Territory Geological Survey website also provides online information on mineral resources exploration data information at

[http://www.nt.gov.au/d/Minerals\\_Energy/Geoscience/?CFID=26218058&CFTOKEN=56880042&jsessionid=f0309094f698\\$3FX\\$3F\\$](http://www.nt.gov.au/d/Minerals_Energy/Geoscience/?CFID=26218058&CFTOKEN=56880042&jsessionid=f0309094f698$3FX$3F$)