

MORTGAGING THE FUTURE IN RETURN FOR POWER - ZIMBABWE'S NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE 2018 ELECTION

you
that's right
is
greetings to you all greetings
our members across the region
across the continent in the very past of
the
of the globe welcome to this
policy dialogue session
today we're not on our regular policy
dialogue sessions
our next policy dialogue is on the 29th
of July we're looking at South Africa
acknowledging the failures exploring the
trajectory
for a better political economic future
we've been analyzing
entirely what has happened recently but
also looking ahead
analyzing the nature of post-apartheid
the state
the ANC you will have very able
participants that's next week Thursday
this week we have given the slot
to my colleague who has been
a very person but I am a guru of
energy to present
and launch the report and
in doing so have a discussion
around it so we are happy it's supposed
to
be able to and give space
uh and his group
is not the first time we have done that
many times before
before I welcome and I hand over to you
thank you very much Dr Mandazam uh
for creating this space for
this important national
dialogue ladies and gentlemen I
can't thank you enough for sparing time

to join us for this conversation on a
very difficult topic to
discuss it is a sensitive topic
we all know and agree
but nevertheless it is a topic that we
have
to discuss as zimbabweans
the purpose for this uh study
and this seminar this evening
is to ignite a conversation among
ourselves
as zimbabwean citizens
it is public knowledge
that our natural resources in zimbabwe
are not doing us any good as a people
this study comes after 13 years of
working in the extractive sector
where i can safely say
all the communities i visitors i've
visited
across this country are not happy
with the way their resources are being
extracted and
exploited
from that observation we decided as a
team
that we embark on this investigation
is true why are zimbabwe's
natural resources a source of
frustration
and anger among the citizens
and we tried to locate the role of these
resources
in zimbabwe's elections
admittedly the findings of the research
provokes a lot of anger as well
and the reactions especially from the
political actors
and that is well appreciated
perhaps it is the purpose why we have to
have this um national dialogue
how can we cure
this illness and ensure that the
symbolic natural world

benefits the zimbabwean citizens but not
only us the living
we also have future generations to think
about
who must hold us accountable
for the decisions we are making today
regarding our natural resource
enrollments
without taking much of your time
i want to introduce you
to our first panelists
semester level
smithso is the center for natural
resource governance
project officer for mate berlin in the
north
she is also our media and licensing
officer
a medialism officer
she's one of the finest researchers i've
ever come across
very passionate about a job
she knows the risks that she takes every
day
but i must say i'm amazed by
the passion that she puts into the work
and she's one of the persons who helped
to put together this research
alongside the entire cnrg staff
i'm therefore handing over trustee mr to
give us the
background to the study
and after semester henry is energy and
proportion
the cnrg programs manager
is going to give us the key findings of
the research
we have one of the leading proponents
of good governance of natural resources
in zimbabwe
champions the deputy
the deputy manager director of the
zimbabwe environmental
association and we have singled

also one politician that we invited to
also
share his reflections on the report uh
mr jealous maori
so it's over to see mr for now see me
you've got seven minutes
and after that i will cut you thank you
so miso maybe put your hand up so we
know where to unmute you please
thank you
very much
we can't hear you mr
it's got problems with the internet
connection looks like for eye
okay that's fine yeah
uh therefore we have to move straight to
yandere pocotro
i'm sure alien is also using henry can
you put up your hand please so that
you can be identified and unmuted
henry you need to unmute
hello good evening colleagues good
evening everyone
evening henry we can hear you okay
that's okay
can you please allow me to share my
screen
all right uh i hope you can hear me
clearly i'm going to present
the key findings of the research
that week
we can hear you we can hear you we can
see your screen
all right it's okay i'll proceed
thank you so the the research was
entitled mortgaging the future
uh in return for power uh zimbabwe's
natural resources
under the 2018 uh elections
uh as an introduction i would like to
say that this study
and the results that i'm going to
outline
uh is not exhaustive but uh

we feel it is comprehensive enough to to
provide
or to trigger on
how we can establish the role of natural
resources
in undermining natural sorry electoral
democracy and good governance in
zimbabwe
also as an introduction
we we all understand that um
the source of funding for political
parties is regulated by the political
party's finance act
whose purpose is to address the
ego or elicit money and foreign finding
that can influence electoral outcomes
and we also realize that in zimbabwe a
political party
needs around 30 million u.s dollars
to fund a campaign
and in zimbabwe usually conduct some
harmonized
elections um
i would also want to say that um they
are serious
to democracy when elicit
money is used to fund political party
as campaigns and
especially when the country's mineral
resources are used to
are used as a surety for elicitor loans
that politicians and political parties
receive
from corporate entities and individuals
to fund
the election campaigns
so the research that we sought to
unravel the extent to which political
parties
have benefited from dangling zimbabwe's
natural resources
to attractive funding for their
political activities
and in this case

at 2018 elections but we've also made a reference
we've also made reference to 2018 in the sort of 2008 and uh 2018 elections for comparative purposes and also to establish some of the trends that are there in terms of um how many resources are used to find um electronics the method of the methodology that we used um we interviewed um key informants in in in in the practice that were involved that is np and mpf as well as some some uh businesses that were involved in the dealings the lawyers that were also involved in healing some of the conflicts that are arose between political parties and some of the businesses let me proceed to to the findings in summary our state fund that the electoral activities of the political parties that we have in zimbabwe are funded by the treasury member subscriptions although they are very little party business dividends although they're also very little a larger foreign donations corporate donations donations from public and semi-public entities that are parasitos quid pro call corporate donations that is where companies or entities donate in return for favors and those and we also need to realize that some of these sources of funding are outlawed according to the political party's

finance act
um in most cases
funding that are coming from external
sources to political parties
are linked to prevent preferential
access to natural resources in zimbabwe
i'll i'll start but
political parties have started
i'll start with as npf
we found that government-owned entities
supported the party through
directly to the parties projects which
were disguised as
government projects and uh
this party had access to funds from
mineral resources through
a mining development corporation
also established that most extractive
firms acquire mining rights through the
party
and they pay back the cash
to the party through
parties and other activities
and there's also a strong partisan
client relationship
between these extractive industries and
the rolling pattern
some of the methods that are
finance is our political activities
includes
number one the sale of mines through
zimbabwe mining
development corporation and now we have
one example of
how bakai mine
was sold for 175 million dollars
i hope you can see the flow of funds in
the diagram the flow of funds
uh through several entities or players
were involved in that transaction
and as a summary of um our own
that that mine was sailed or sold
for the 2008 zampf received
about 100 million from a deal that

was arranged by billy rotenbach
the money was paid to billy through a
loan from a company called the
fever
that is the joint venture with um zmdc
the joint venture was called that total
mining private limited company
uh the money was used to finance the com
the campaign
in the election runoff in return
uh this company called a favor finance
got 100 percent
um in fact the total that was paid for
the sale of
what kind of kai mine was um 175 dollars
um 175 million
sorry 175 million dollars can i possess
175 so
that mine was a visually intricate
web of of shelf companies
that were registered in the british
virgin islands
and ultimately from that deal
billy rottenberg get
75 million whilst
we've lost you henry we've lost year
henry i don't know if he is still online
there
he is still there can see him
still online for eye but we're not
getting him
okay
anyway as henry is rejoining
i would want to add that
when that company was sold
to kamek
um central african
mineral and exploration company for 175
million
it was evaluated by the same company a
month later
at 1 billion u.s dollars
which means zimbabwe was prejudiced of
825 million dollars

just because we needed
a quick fire to fund an election
and that company could even sell the
company
further getting hundreds of
millions of dollars and you can ask
what would that mean if that money was
used
appropriately by this mobile government
for social services
i'm glad henry is back yeh would you
want to continue
fry maybe if henry can keep sharing his
screen you can talk us through
okay emily
all right that's okay sorry sorry for
that sorry for that my internet is not
stable
but let me proceed so the other method
that
used to finance its electronic
activities
was the sell-off of diamonds we all
remember the
nikov projects in the national projects
of 2013 elections
which presented a budget of um three
billion for
zanu-pf election activities and how
was this three billion source
uh we discovered that 800 million
was obtained from bada diamonds in anjin
85 from from joseph cabrillo 92 million
from victoria guinea two million for
muhammad musa the late
and nick van dominated 3 million
we also discovered that the balance was
raised through shed the sales of
marango diamonds mainly to mr semper of
seno zimbabwe and china sanago
and in the same year of the
of the elections about um sort of
sixteen thousand carrots were shipped
out to zimbabwe that's

the evidence another twenty thousand carats were so shipped out of zimbabwe to angular and all these diamonds were sold to finance some special interest projects which were basically election activities for zambia the other method that the party used to finance um elections or electoral activities for the party were mining joint ventures in 2009 this is another example that we picked um the company called um new reclamation group or reclam called the clum entered a joint venture with zimbabwe mining development corporate reclam had no previous experience of mining or mining diamonds but it managed to partner with a zmdc to form it was marange which barangay resources which partnered with reclam to form by the demons and reclam was supposed to pay in fact it paid 100 100 million us dollars to capitalize the venture and this money was not supposed to be withdrawn but it was paid to to the party reklam went to register a chef company in mauritius which is called grand world wardings which eventually entered into into the joint venture with marangae resources was issuance of mining license and rights we here i'm giving three examples here one is um that of the joint venture that was um

or or trading chrome trading license
that was offered to
uh game gamester holdings
uh hannah and partner into the michael's
group
for the exports of raw chrome after the
export of warcraft band
11 and that due 2
million u.s dollars was created to to
them
we also have um evidence that in 2018
elections for the 2018 elections uh mr
kudakwashita the
of the 210 vehicles for the xanpf
parliamentary candidates in return for
an opportunity to buy into the ggi
platinum
through islandera mining venture and
today we all know that um
ggi platinum was offered a tax holiday
for
the next five years starting from
january 2020
and for those
210 vehicles for 2018 elections
150 were bought by mr motti
in return for 300 hectares of common
foods between
and shawwani in midlands so
in conclusion we we found that the
funding for
for the party chiefly came from state
companies corporations private companies
and wealth individuals in the extractive
sector
the mdca mdc airlines
we did not find any evidence linking the
party
to the use of countries mineral
resources for the 28 elections
although we realize that although the
party is still
in the in the opposite side of politics
there are some policies or policy

documents within the party that shows that if ever the party is going to get into power it is high likelihood of also dangling national mineral resources in exchange of funding by foreign business interests there is also some information i've substituted claims that the party mdca received some funds from and also from some local ngos for the 2018 elections um then the the third departing that participated in the 2018 elections is the national patriotic fund did not find any evidence that the party was financed by any funds from natural resources um although the former latest president robert adam gabe had promised to fund the party he had promised so 30 million u.s dollars but that did not happen and we also picked that um the party only got about 460 a thousand u.s dollars that are business of africa for for the purchase of 11 vehicles although those 11 vehicles were not bought as well but they go to 120 000 for for their eight parliamentary carriers then the last party that participated in the elections that's mdct that is headed by madame chocos choco um we did not find any evidence of the find funding of that it got from natural resources we also need to realize that when dr copper registered mdct for the purpose of the 2018

elections
treasury already best
funds to mdct which is now mdca
so that no funds for for their elections
uh some senior mdc officials
claimed that uh this party received
substantial funding from from
economy some also claimed that they also
received funding from uh president
managua
in 120 000 from sun pf
in conclusion
we realized that
political parties with access to more
financial resources
gain increased access to the electorate
they use their flamboyance to affect
votes
and giving him meaning
the npf attracts funding using the
abundance of natural resources in the
country
the resources that are supposed to be
attracting revenue for for
not for political convenience of the
ruling party
we also realized we can you can at this
point conclude that
natural resources are being plundered by
politicians
allies the allies whoever agrees to fund
their campaigns to remain in power
methods of attracting funding if given
opportunity to work to
have friendly funding partners for
political activities
it is therefore important to conduct
for the deep politicization
of the natural resources sector to
secure better
and equitable benefits from natural
resources
okay uh thank you very much henry
i think uh the major points yet

already been presented
um so i would like to encourage us
to hold on to our
questions or comments
and now i'm going to invite
jealousy
um jealousy is a spokesperson
of the national patriotic front
npf and
i would like us him to give us his
reflections
uh on the presentations that was made by
a henry so it's over to you jealousy you
have got only seven minutes
and after that i will cut you off thank
you
thank you that's a lot of time for me
um i've listened between presentations
and they've found it very slightly
that we have uh national levels
especially our minerals that are being
planted
and that are being used by one political
party
to remain in power i think um
that's a grim painting of the situation
that uh the last presentation and it is
quite something that is
very striking if not
it has been allowed to go on like that
without um other political parties
um challenging that in a sustained
and substantial way um be that as
it may i would like to
believe that yes the situation has been
painted a screen
but what is it that we should do is
and from the presentation what i've seen
is that i i think i've um
located two major problems
one that the government or the state
owns mineral resources and through
the dmdc then two there's military
or security sector participation in the

extraction
of mineral resources which is something
that i believe
uh should be stopped if uh the political
uh playground of the electoral
playground uh could be fair and
and level in the forthcoming elections
so i'd like to believe that um let me
start by
saying that the first thing that i
propose
after hearing the presentation is that
we need really to put legislation in
place
that stops the government from owning
or being involved in my in mind
of minerals one because the government
is both a referee and a player
in the extractive industry
they are the ones or the government is
the one that gives
licenses but we also find
uh out a situation where the government
also participates in money
um through zmdc and also through
um other state arms like
your army like your police like uh
your cio
so that should be stopped unless
otherwise you are creating a federal
ground
uh for uh netery some form of um
in in this area so one thing that we
need to do
is to ensure that gov government
functions
the way it functions properly in
legislation
putting legislation that uh governs
the mining sector because what we're
really talking about the mining sector
and how
this mining sector has been abused by
the ruling party

in order to finance it's one
uh natural um processes so the
government
um has to be taken out and because this
is the avenue that the ruling party has
been using
actually to get into into mining
uh to exploit the mineral resources so
legislation should be put in place that
government should only be
involved in in the mining sector in as
far as it
it relates to government giving licenses
um and also the government collecting
taxes
from the various mining activities and
that
that should be done then the second
thing that needs to be done
is to ensure that the security sector is
removed
because if you look at um that
presentation you will find out that
um the mining activities that have been
happening some of the mining activities
that have been alluded to
are mining activities that have been
carried out by the security sector for
for instance angie
and this security center uh with
our knowledge that the security sector
is linked to be
a ruling party we have had a situation
where the security center has been
mining
on behalf of the ruling party
you can also even i think this is
something that is outside
i'll thank outside this report
the um tropical issue that people have
been
talking about they could be about my
mind
um where the i'm i am meant to

understand that
a company owned by the by the ammo
called penis
sold equity
uh which was uh valued at around 28
million and
i meant to understand that the
discussions
um lasted from 8 30 to 11
to 11 a.m and after 11 a.m when people
then broke for tea or for lunch or for
some snacks
30 minutes um after after they've
broken for some eats uh when they came
back on the table they the 28 million
had already been
um paid into the account of penis
to seed off the
the equity that the army held
in in in the mining activities
but that are happening in in the current
diet
and now we are seeing that the same mind
now we are being told that
um uh some wide commercial farmers have
been given
uh equity in in that mind and
you you tend to wonder what what is
really going on
who are the white uh commercial farmers
is
uh and these justices i don't care
france because
uhf is not preparing for 20 uh 2023
elections and
uh maybe now the coin juice will be the
so-called white commercial farmers right
now
we are told being given uh equity valued
at around 350 million and you wonder
where the 350 million
is coming from so all those things you
know the government is allowed
to do that because we have allowed the

government to also involve
itself one in owning the the mineral
resources and also in being a
participant
in doing a participant and
that has to be stopped the army also has
to be strong and
um the only way we can uh it's not the
only way but the way that i suggest that
the army can be stopped from uh mining
activities
is to ensure that the national security
council
and the joint operations um council of
the job
um the med really the
like the fourth arm of the state
make it a constitutional creation make
it
um fund funded by
the national fiscals through um
from the constitution make it a
constitutional creation
so that we create a national security
council that is financed
by the national fiscals and the
percentage that is supposed to be given
to
this national security council should be
defined in the constitution maybe it's
10 percent of the national budget
so that we don't have a situation where
the sitting president
really uh detects how much the national
security council gets
and ends up end up
financing clandestinely the national
security council invented by
ensuring that the so-called command
element of the security
forces end up initiating themselves
to the sitting president because that's
where the money is coming from
the money has to be um constitutionally

allocated um through the national budget
and it should be known if it is 10 of
the national budget if you have a budget
of 8 million

we have to ensure that we give 800
million to the national security council
and this money should be subject to
audit by the auditor general
then also the government should
really not be allowed to participate in
mining

this the mining sector really should be
left to the republicans and i believe
and i'm very persuaded that we have a
lot of dead capital in this country
and that debt capital can be utilized
in mining activities and empowering our
own black people
to participate in in mining activities
and we remove the government completely
from mining for instance let's say we
have a venture and and
this this i would allude to
the the

um indigenization policy that has been
uh that has been
described um i am a proponent of the
indianization

uh policy and i believe that
our people can be empowered and our
people have the money
to to participate in in mining
activities

for instance we have around
two million houses with title deals
house owners with the title this is this
country and let's say for
argument's sake each house that each of
the two million

ohms averages 40 000 united states
dollars that's

easily eight billion that you can
mobilize from that
center alone the other sector that can

also be utilized
um is is is the
agricultural sector give people that
benefited from the
land reform title deeds and you released
about seven
billion united states dollars that was
taken out of the market
uh through
so those two sectors only can create
about
15 billion so let's say we have
we have a mining venture and um uh we
have an industrialization policy
that subscribes but uh a technical
partner foreign
uh comes in with 49 percent and
is allowed to raise 51 percent locally
and that
51 percent is available
to the housing sector i've also alluded
to
the money that you can unlock if you
give people tackle deals
so let's say we have a mining venture
that is uh
with a partner who can come in with 49
million
and and and that technical partner
shouldn't be allowed to raise um the
remaining 50
51 million and he can he or she can
easily
mobilize even our own tobacco farmers
we have realized around 500 million this
year
and 10 or 500 million is 50 million so
tobacco farmers on their own
can raise 50 million and participate
whether in mining
or whether in agrochemical industries so
it's
really a question of first of all making
our banking sector work

and of uh putting legislative
legislative framework
that would uh uh disrupt the government
from participating directly
participating
in mining and activities uh the security
center directly participating
in um mining activities that can be done
if policy is enacted and i think this is
what uh zimbabwean should be talking
about and seeing
how we can actually use legislative uh
our legislative framework
to ensure that the national resources
that we are talking about
are exploited by our own people
even if they go into venture with uh
thank you very much mr maverick um
that's a mouthful there very
brilliant you know ideas
which if taken into consideration we can
really be a game changer
he's talking about the capital retention
how do you build a strong economy
when all the investors are coming from
outside the country and they don't
invest anything in the country the
chinese come
they do their things they take
everything out of the country
they don't even bank with our local
banks
that's why our financial sector is
struggling
because we are not investing in our own
people
we prefer someone coming from the east
um i'm going to now call
xiamiso mtc the deputy director of the
zimbabwe environmental
law association uh one of the leading
voices
advocating for good governance of
natural resources in zimbabwe

so the floor is yours you've got seven
minutes thank you
thank you for i uh thanks
everyone um
unfortunately my my my connection cannot
sustain a video
uh presentation uh
um as said i'm the deputy director of
the zimbabwe environmental law
association which is a public interest
environmental law group we have done
quite a lot of work
in the natural resources sector and i
have also done some work before
on the link between natural resources
and politics
and the insights i'm going to
offer today are related to
just making a few comments on on the
report
and also offer some views on what can be
done to promote sustainable management
of natural resources
as that is what i was
asked to do so it will focus
uh much more on what can be done to
ensure sustainable
management of natural resources in
particular mineral
revenues and resources that we have in
zimbabwe i do quite a lot of work
on on on diamonds i am the
global coordinator of the kimberley
process
civil society coalition which looks at
trade of conflict
diamonds i focus quite a lot on uh
responsible sourcing conflict minerals
uh especially uh in the diamond mining
sector so that positions me
uh to uh most of the time
assess the situation in the more than
80 countries in the world that
are part of the kimberley process

so that gives me a flare a good flare of information on on the mineral resources sector and in particular uh diamonds but uh when it comes to the connection between politics and natural resources the connection is quite evident and i think across africa uh many uh politicians or political parties especially the incumbent ones take advantage definitely uh of of their position to get quite a lot of revenues from the natural resources sector or the mining sector for purposes of supporting uh campaigns for some purposes of supporting elections and i think it's a common script across africa when it comes to this kind of connection one can uh give quite a number of examples whether from from whether whether uganda and uae and many other other countries across across the world so there's a link between natural resources it might be oil it might be minerals it might be world life it might be any other resource that one can think about so political parties and politicians tend to benefit quite a lot from the natural resources sector so as an organization we once did the research on legislative environmental representation where we were looking at the connection between elections politics and natural resources and we were looking at

the electoral promises we were looking at the manifestos of political parties and found that a lot of politicians normally promise heaven and earth when it comes to tapping natural resources for the benefit of the people but that never materializes whenever those politicians are elected into office so which raises quite a lot of questions around why do you make those kind of promises when you cannot fulfill them once you are elected into power so i think the other element um that we have observed and i'm sure this uh this report is quite uh important in positioning uh the kind of discourse is around the motions questions that are often asked in parliament if someone makes a promise that they will use mineral resources for purposes of transforming the economy has that resulted in any transformation of the the economy or even in situations where uh natural resources revenues are used understandingly or illegally for purposes of campaigning or nesting political ambitions does that then result in that person for example ensuring that the people or the economy benefits i think those are the kind of questions that we often are faced with so i think as as i indicated normally intentions of political parties are reflected in the political manifestos and i think from the political manifestos you can see that this political party

is likely to benefit from the natural resources
or is likely to get revenues from natural resources and
also see what they are promising to the electorate
so that connection is is is evident
and like i said this across uh the the world then i also wanted to
make just a few comments on the issue of uh the
state security uh involvement in business i think this is not
new or peculiar to zimbabwe uh if you look at many countries across africa
even in the world transparency international at some point did
an analysis of china cambodia and other other other countries
and there was a very clear connection uh when it comes to
state security involvement in some of the
natural resources related businesses and some of those countries actually
took some steps to divest in particular asking
the state security to divest from certain businesses and in situations
where state security is involved uh in in such kind of businesses i think
the the thing is about what kind of measures what kind of ways can be instituted
to to promote uh transparency accountability and and making sure that
the people uh themselves and the economy uh benefits from such
investments and that kind of discourse is quite important
when it comes to situations where

uh state security is involved in um
natural resources management projects
and and i think that's
the kind of discourse that we should
also be having
uh so that uh at least we we start
talking about
how can we enhance transparency
and accountability and making sure that
the people benefit
and making sure that the revenues go go
towards
service delivery go towards uh
ensuring that the people get adequate
electricity
the roads water and and so forth and so
on so
i think that's an important discourse
that uh
given this report we should be moving
towards
uh in ensuring that whatever investments
are for the benefit of the people so
that's
for me that's an important uh uh set of
discussion that we should be
having and uh the the other thing in
terms of
what can uh be done
when it comes to proper management of
natural resources to contribute to
sustainable development since that's
what i was asked to talk about i think
if you look at the sustainable
development
goals we are looking at poverty we are
looking at health we are looking at the
environment we are looking at climate
change we are looking at many other
aspects of development that are key for
the people and
i think given uh those kind of goals in
the context of government plans
to ensure that the economy is

transformed
i think the mining sector
a sector that the country should
leverage on
uh in terms of uh enhancing that in
enhancing economic uh development so
um in in that context one of the key
ways in which we can
try as much as possible to dealing uh
uh illegality uh politicization of
issues
and uh also enhancing that enhancing
revenue channeling of revenue towards
um social services is
to promote transparency
and accountability measures uh take for
example the extractive industries
transparency initiative which might
actually
lead to um disclosure of revenues
for for everyone uh to understand what's
coming from the mining sector
how much money what is the production
like how much
how much has been produced by this
particular company
and how much did it pay to government
and what did government
receive in return from a particular
company maybe in a disaggregated manner
so that kind of initiative
is quite important i think over the
years we've always been encouraging the
zimbabwean government to join
the extractive industries transparency
initiative as a way
of enhancing public understanding of
revenues coming from
the mining sector into into into the
national economy
so that can also help eliminate any
cases of corruption
or any misunderstanding or speculation
that often happens

uh in um in the public domain so joining eiti does not mean that you are subjecting yourself the country to any foreign uh prescriptions as well but zimbabwe can go it alone zimbabwe can just develop a domestic framework for transparency and accountability in the mining sector maybe even without joining nhl but something that can work locally it's it's it's it's well acceptable i think this is something that can definitely be done and we can follow the laid out constitutional measures when it comes to financial accountability financial property and many other uh requirements that are there in the constitution so the constitution is a very good uh a document that can give us grounding to promote uh transparency and accountability in the sector and in that way then we might start thinking we might then start saying yeah so there's uh there's uh uh a lesser connection between politics and and and and the the the mining sector um then i think the other thing definitely is to make sure that in a situation where you have political parties especially in a situation where you have people using resources uh natural resources for uh political campaigns and and things like that

the the the most important thing is to
to see services being provided to the
people
um that's that's very very very
important because
yeah if a political party goes into
power
and there's no service that is visible
to the people that raises a lot of
questions
whether that money is going into the
pockets of a few individuals
uh um instead of service
serving serving the people so i think
those kind of
issues are very important to uh to
discuss one minute
one minute show me some okay then uh
the other aspect because you asked me
about
a sustainable development i think
the the the important thing is when it
comes to
environmental issues we've just seen a
lot of
environmental damage disregard of
environmental impact assessments and all
that kind
kind of thing especially
in cases where you have state
institutions
that are running businesses or
businesses that may be connected to
certain political parties or polit
politicians
and they disregard the environmental
laws i think it's important
to make sure that everyone complies
with the environmental systems
or the environmental standards that that
are said then i also wanted to talk
briefly about formalization of the
artisanal
um mining sector with the explosion

of a lot of people going into a taste of mining
as i time that government uh start thinking about formalizing uh the artisanal mining sector south africa is actually has actually circulated a policy related to formalization of the artisanal mining sector
and i think this is how government can ensure that we kind of de-politicize and try as much as possible to smoothen this situation where some people may try to manipulate the artisanal mining sector for political gain
uh but rather formalize it make sure that uh the artisanal miners get get uh get get permits and are able to uh operate formally then uh also keeping leakages uh that often happen when it comes to to to minerals uh especially gold um through our our porous borders it's quite important that we we strengthen our systems when it comes to detection of any illicit trade of minerals especially gold or other illicit financial flows that are happening then i think right now the other institution i just wanted to touch as a last point relates to the zimbabwe investment development authority zida in terms of um ensuring that we we kind of uh make sure that that institution tries as much as possible uh to institute systems that can allow uh proper uh behavior especially by by companies that are

licensed foreign companies
i think the the zida act itself is very
clear that uh institutions or
uh businesses that are licensed or that
go into
joint venture uh projects
should adhere to human rights should
adhere to environmental rights should
adhere to sustainable development
principles it's very clear
in the in the zida act and that uh
protection of
investments is very clear so it's it's
also
uh provided for in that in that piece of
legislation so
uh those are some of my my insights when
it comes to
sustainable management of natural
resources so i thought i should just
connect the the the the different
pieces when it comes to use and
management of natural resources thank
you
thank you very much xia miso uh
i think both our respondents
um concave that
there is a negative correlation between
natural resource extraction and
elections in zimbabwe
this is an indictment on our mining
model but it is not speaking to the
needs of the zimbabwean people
the poverty in mining areas in zimbabwe
is very depressing
if you go to places like marangae you go
to wange
you go to joko you go to moro
and many other places where mining is
taking place the poverty in those
particular areas cannot be explained
this means we need dialogue
with the policy makers with the
government with the ministry of minds

when the office of the president
that what do we want out of our mineral
wealth
as a country do we want to continue
enriching the rich
or we want to bridge the gap between the
rich and the poor
those we have and those who do not have
chairmen so talked about the sustainable
development goals
how do we meet our own targets
when the resources are only for
elections
and for power ladies and gentlemen
we are getting to the probably the most
important segment of this webinar
that is your opportunity
to ask questions
or pass comments
in response to the findings of the
um the research and also
the input from the discussions uh that
is um
chamisso and the jealous maori
so if you want to say something show me
by raising your hands
and then we will pick you
so that you can make your contribution
so far i haven't seen any ants
okay
morning
i find one there yes um
can you hear me yes i'm gonna please
proceed
yes sir i i couldn't find the raise and
hand option it wasn't there so i only
put the thumbs up
okay so um two things that i um
picked that are quite interesting to me
um the first one is linked to the idea
of
really like relinquishing the hard on
mineral resources
and for me one thing that i understand

is that
and and i think obren is actually
mentioned in regards to this that
relinquishing that horde and mineral
resource is more or less like
relinquishing the word to power so to
speak
and and what i'm noticing is
from the comments of uh mr maureer it
more or less seems like that's more or
less like the idea to say
let's focus on putting measures that can
actually
ensure that there is natural language of
words to power so to speak
that is my interpretation and um
when xiaomi so talks about transparency
as well
um it more or less seems like there is
that's more or less some relinquishing
of
power by opening up to the values that
actually
like realized within the sector itself
and
it seems that there is like a lot a lack
of like the view to be transparent and
to be accountable
so my my question is how do we really
negotiate that will into existence
and where exactly is the starting point
because
even from writing scholarship in
academia here we've been writing about
these issues
but the question is how do we kind of
negotiate these things into existence
especially in a militarily raised state
like zimbabwe
thank you uh very very
important uh point you raised there
and uh i'm sure uh our panelists
are going to try to navigate
that question um

do we have anyone else
yes we have um alexander cerro
and a nighttime fungi and if you're
speaking directly to someone please
mention the name of the person you are
addressing your question to
so that they prepare to respond to you
thank you over to you alexander thank
you
yeah thanks thanks for i uh thank you
for the illustrious uh
panel with uh passionate panelists to
things that matter
my question is more or less a follow-up
to watching one yes
said but it's directed to coma
has given a solution that the most
immediate solution given that
all this is happening at the backdrop of
another
watershed election in 2023
which more or less there are certain
signals that history is likely to repeat
itself
how then do we galvanize the legislative
agenda given that
the parliament is paralyzed the civil
societies in a state of comatose
the national body politic there is a lot
of deep politicization
there is a lot of a conspicuous absence
of a politic
of people from the political scene
how is this going to be feasible under
the current
predicament where zimbabwe is actually
choking
under totalitarian military dictatorship
how is legislation in those are
realities thank you
thank you very much alex uh
a very critical question you posed there
how again do we navigate our triggers
political waters to try to

start de-politicizing our mineral wealth
from being in the crutches of those with
power and guns
to ensure that they benefit that little
girl
in the rural areas the fatty grain
and ensure that our natural resources
breathe life into our ailing
economy where do we start
um then
we'll pause and allow the
speakers to respond
thank you so much i think you can hear
very well sir said thank you i don't
know where exactly is going to answer me
but
firstly i want to thank you cnrg for a
well done
uh research my issue is to do with the
transparency and
the issue of negotiation of contracts
where we all
we always know that the chinese are
involved in mining mining sector who
is involved in negotiating this contract
and again how can the cso and the cbos
be involved in contract negotiations so
that at least
the issues of transparency and
accountability are improved
thank you so much thank you fun guy
is talking about the democratization of
the natural resource governance
how do we ensure that the people in the
communities
are also on the table when natural
resource
contracts are discussed someone said
if you are not on the table
then you are in the main i will now
leave this time to the panelists
uh to respond to all or some of the
questions that have been
asked by the three colleagues thank you

can i start with um henry
okay uh jealousy can you please
come in
um can you hear me yes very well
i'm trying to start my video okay
hello yes please uh proceed
mr maverick hello
all right um i i think
there have been um a number of questions
that have been directed with me and from
my own that
um the people who asked the questions i
failed how do you oh maybe let me start
by answering
um the last um speaker who asked
who is involved in the negotiation
of this contract and i would like to
answer him using
an example that is in the report about
who negotiated um for the
marango diamonds the the um
it was the zmdc and and it was the board
to go and scout for potentially analysis
and their own subjective
decisions whereby they ended up actually
identifying a technical partner who
didn't have even experience
according to their own minutes that are
included in this report
they ended up settling for a technical
partner who did not
have any mining equipment any game on
mining equipment
or any experience in diamond mining
so the zmdc has been used by government
to negotiate for this crowd
and when we are talking about government
in zimbabwe we know of that
i think that's the short shot of it and
i'm answering
using information that is coming from
the court itself
legislation the best case scenario would
be

that we we put in advocates work now
before the elections
uh to say maybe there are opportunities
even for
private member fields to push and
advocate
that we we should
link something firmware that
stipulates both the provider of mining
licenses and also participants
in mining that that is the best case
scenario you push it
and uh you push it through parliament if
parliament was working but he has
alluded
to the fact that parliament is not
working so
uh if parliament is not working and we
have a situation
where the participation in extracting
in our extractive industry has become
political
what do you do you also
assume a political
solution a political trajectory to
achieve
what you want and that that's where then
the political participating in the 2020
election
give us alternative uh legislative
framework
alternative issues that we mobilize
people around
for instance if it is very easy to see
that the
government through zmbc since 2000
has been owning 21 mining uh
companies and other 21
15 have closed and some of those that
can close
shabbat mashava kama tv all those mines
have been closed
so it it has shown that government has
no capacity to run these

these mining activities uh even even
if uh government told that mdc
and uh the zimbabwe consolidated mining
company owns more than 21 miles
in this country but out of the 21 15 are
not working they are not operational
so given that position it's easy then
to mobilize our people conscientious
people that know we um as
a political party we are advocating that
the government that we are going to form
um is going to put
in legislative framework that will
ensure government or only operates
in the mining sector in as far as
government provides
mining uh licenses and in as far as
government collects
taxes on behalf of the people and
actually
uh uh providing a framework where
49 percent and i would like to to push
the individualization policy because the
independent policy
is a policy that has been um vilified
uh by a lot of people uh it has been
vilified because
um its implementation was utterly bad
but because the implementation was
actually just
because the implementation and the
outcome might be bad because
you have implemented a badge you have
you have currently implemented a dead a
bad
policy or you have a good policies that
have been badly implemented
and in this case i think that the
individualization policy
was implemented in their own way where
the government was saying
uh if a technical partner is coming
uh to to participate in a venture
that needs 100 100

capital the foreign investor should come
in
with the hundred dollars but once you
come in with your hundred dollars then
the state will take
51 dollars of the hundred dollars
when when actually i think uh uh
those that promoted or the people that
are advocating for
the indigenous relation policy like us
we're saying
if we have a venture that that costs a
hundred dollars
let's look for a technical partner that
will that will
come in with 49 and let's mobilize the
51 dollars
from among our people and let's make our
people benefit
and that's that's the indigenization
policy that we're talking about
and i believe that such a framework
can be solved into the election and once
it's sold to the electorate
it means for if a political party that
uh can communicate that position clearly
to the electorate it's it's supposed to
get a political
capital from um
kind of political communication
and if they can mobilize and get votes
around around
those issues then it is then it will be
then incumbent upon
that political party if they win an
election and come into government
to then change the next 37
that's uh the the long the long shot of
but uh the most immediate will be let's
push
even if it is by private member views uh
if it is
advocates when that is being done given
by csos

to to ensure that
there is discourse
thank you you did answer jealousy
thank you very much for that
comprehensive response
um putting
natural resource governance at the heart
of electoral democracy
it's high time that our political
parties start
arguing on the basis of how best to
utilize our natural resources
for the good of the nation um so
i have um moises semai
zika maibere and tony rila in that order
please
if moises is not there the kamaya is
still there
tony you can go ahead
thank you thank you very much everyone
it's a very important topic but
i want to raise a couple of issues in
respect of elections
i think the points of people making
about the need
for comprehensive national resource
governance
and the need for it to uh
contribute to the national well-being of
the country is incredibly important
but elections are a different beast so i
want to raise
for for the commentators and this comes
from previous discussions that we've had
on this platform
uh the one there are two factors that
are critical to elections
one of them is that uh the coercive
power
of the state is a material factor
in uh producing an election result
um it's added to i think
by the use of the extractive resources
to create the notion of a credible

election
in other words the money used for
campaigning
for posters etc etc all creates
the veneer of a genuine election
it means it looks like an election but
in the end what really matters in
elections
are the the first factor i've talked
about is the
fear of the state and its coercive power
and the second is to go to the points
that jonathan moyer has made in his book
on excel gate
is that whatever the processes are
before
whether it's coercive or fancy
advertising by the use of
illicit funding what matters in the end
is who counts the votes and i think
that's the important thing in the end
is that the power of an election
depends on the process undoubtedly but
the final
result in the election is who counts and
how do you count
what we saw in excel gate in 2018
was a way in which the
courts and the electoral authority
collaborated to produce an outcome that
had nothing to do
with the actual voting so no matter how
you spend the money
and where you get the money from in the
end all that matters
is how do you count and what process
do you use the counting for to create
the plausibility for an election that
election observers will
accept now this is not to diminish the
importance of all of this research
or the links to the kind of cartel
reports that have come out this is a
useful addition to it

but i think we do have to see as several
people have pointed out already
that elections are very very difficult
beast
and the money is important but so is the
process and the manipulation of the
process
thank you
thank you very much tony very sobering
thought there
that elections are different beast
to cut you there um moises samuel
i see your hand is still raised do you
want to speak
yes yes ah thank you uh uh mr magoo
my question is uh what lessons
do we draw uh from the uh capo del
gato in mozambique uh especially on the
extractive industry
before i was explored into a fully
fledged war
what can we learn from the mozambican
situation
thank you brilliant question
thank you very much mr samuel
what lessons can we learn from the
unfolding
conflict in mozambique in capo delgado
a place very much endured with natural
gas
and oil and which is
plunged into conflict uh because
of poor governance uh zugamay i see your
end again
would you want to speak yes thank you
thank you chair hope you can hear me now
yes please proceed
yeah just to first congratulate
you and your team on this very important
investigation
um i think
what is most saddening
is not is that
this the public resources are

used not only to buy fancy t-shirts
and purchase fancy adverts
but that they are actually used in the
process to commit an atrocity
due to the levels of violence that our
elections have always been associated
with
now my question is if
an election time and again
delivers bloodbath
what moral responsibility
do those who participate in it
have to step back and still retain
their legitimacy as politicians
thank you thank you very much uh
zika my uh takama is
a frontline human rights defender the
director of
zim rights
and i think a panelist you've heard his
question and also the question by
moses on cabo delgado and
also tony's point or comment on
um elections uh in terms of who
it's made of who counts so
um can i allocate it this way show me so
can you
come in on the couple delgado question
um you can also touch on other questions
and then after that i want um
jealousy and the angry to to also
respond to some of these questions
but share me so please can you go first
thank you ferrari i i think i will just
uh here are three points that i want to
make
comments on the the first is around
contracts
i think jealousy has already talked
about
some of the aspects involved but i think
one of the key issues to focus on is the
existing legislative framework around
contract negotiation as to who

negotiates contracts and what's the framework like
the the the the legal framework is actually there
the constitution is very key when it comes to
contract negotiation the constitution provides for um
the opportunity for parliament to come up with an
it that would promote the negotiation of uh mining conversations
and that is very key um and also other provisions related to transparency and accountability that are there
in the constitution but we still have to see
what kind of framework the legislature will come up with
although at the moment one can start talking about the procurement act which is already
in existence and then also as i referred to earlier on
the zimbabwe investment development act which is uh very key when it comes to what are called joint ventures and those are the most problematic ones because they
involved they involve state entities um and foreign entities joint venture agreements or what
now are called the ppps public private partnerships
they're regulated in terms of the zimbabwe investment development act and that act is very key for anyone to
go through because that's the kind of framework that
provides the scope and and for uh negotiation of joint ventures

so if you talk about wanker for example
most of those
companies there are joint ventures if
you talk about marangas joint ventures
in the any other cases where zmdc for
example is uh is involved and where it
does not have
enough capital to go on its own so it
has attracted foreign investors
so that's done in terms of the the zida
act
so it's important for any one of us who
is serious about
understanding the contract negotiation
process to
go through the the zida act so the
process
uh as jealous uh indicators that mdc
is the commercial arm of government when
it comes to investments in the mining
sector so that's why
it's it's done in terms of the zmdc act
and uh in terms of the zida zida act
any state institution which intends to
go into partnership with any foreign
investor is supposed to
identify that foreign investor do some
assessments and then submit a proposal
to
to the to to zida and then zida is
supposed to
assess that kind of proposal and then
they uh take up the process to include
um approval by cabinet so
approval of joint ventures in zimbabwe
is done by cabinet so that's very
important for
anyone to to do to
understand when it comes to negotiation
of contracts
all these joint ventures that we are
talking about in the mining sector are
approved by cabinet in terms of the zida
act

so it's important to to look at that
however what the act also uh
indicates is that
zida is supposed to carry out
performance assessment of those
uh joint venture uh investments and in
cases where a joint venture
uh has been ended too sometimes there
are
exemptions from compliance
with uh with the procurement act there's
a certain action
there section in the in the act which
exempts
those joint ventures to comply with
certain procurement processes it's quite
important
for people to pay attention to such
clauses um
apart from that tony
talked about the cohesive power of the
state to producing electoral results
i i think um
he said that the the issues about the
final
result as to who counts and not what
money has been
used for maybe for campaign buying
t-shirts and things like that
i think i would disagree with jonathan
muy there
the the thing is uh is it's a problem in
the poor assessment of the situation one
uh cannot just rely on who
who counts uh the the vote i think
any and any person is strategic enough
to
think that uh if you really want to have
some semblance of order or some
some lines of credibility you have to
invest in that process so um
any political party can invest
in uh trying to make sure that at least
there are people who vote for it

for that political party in order to legitimize victory otherwise if you only invest in uh those people who who do the final vote you you you are not investing in some semblance of legitimacy so i think that's very key any political party which wants to steal the elections will definitely try to put some veneer of legitimacy into the system by investing in in people by investing in voters that's very key i i don't know where uh i don't normally make these kind of statements but but it's important for for anyone to look at it from that that that perspective as to the situation in mozambique uh farah i think it's a it's an issue of uh poor management of the oil and gas fines in in mozambique that we we observed in in that country a situation where a government fails to make sure that contracts in the in the natural resources sector are negotiated properly and are for the benefit of the people what happened in that country is that most of the contracts were negotiated without parliamentary approval uh as prescribed in the constitution i i paid quite a lot of attention to the situation in mozambique when it comes to those contracts that were negotiated in in mozambique as part of the work that i do with the international level so i think i think we have a situation where as well local expectations they need to make sure that things are done properly and transparently is what was like if you can conclude

comrades
oh yeah so i think i think
that's part of the resource case
mozambique for you for your own
information has been trying to join the
kimberley process
when it comes to to to diamonds but they
they seem not to be
willing to join the kimberley process
they
uh they they they always blow
uh hot and cold when it comes to uh
joining the kimberley process so
um i'll stop there forever thank you
very much so he talked of the resource
case
and i think we need to be very careful
as zimbabweans as well because
the lack of benefits to the majority of
the people
can trigger resource conflicts
and this we need to be careful about so
thank you very much so for for bringing
that
up um jealousy uh we are now winding
down can i give you two to three minutes
to just
respond through these issues and then we
come to emory
and mute yourself uh uh mr maverick we
can't hear you
okay i i was saying i i don't know what
i'm supposed to be responding to pharah
because
i lost connection sometime sometime
before so
i i don't know what it is sorry about
that
sorry about that um there was the
question from moises samuel
that what lessons can we learn from
kabul delgado
uh in in mozambique uh
there was also a a comment in the

question from
ibere uh on on
how natural resources are sponsoring
uh in courts and atrocity
in the country and they also questioned
um you know the
the idea of participating in those
elections uh i don't know if i captured
you well
uh it's combined if if it's not
i can give you a second chance
all right i i would respond to the last
part because i think
uh charlize did a fantastic job on the
cup of
garden issue um
you see the war of liberation um
that uh zimbabweans fought
for 16 years it was a war that was
fought on the basis that
there was a natural resource that
people were mobilized to believe they
were dispossessed
and they were supposed to repossess the
land
um to work on it and on it and to work
under it
underneath it um so really
the the question is how
is people how as political parties are
we
positioned to mobilize and to
conscientise our people that
we still have a fight in our hands
um that people should be mobilized
around
and in this instance
mobilizing our people industry and to
benefit um
uh from the taxes that are crawled
thereof
so i think um elections are a vehicle
really uh that is available for us to
mobilize our people

to change government and after
government has been changed
then to implement the kind of
legislative firms that will be
uh mobilizing our people around the
issue
uh really is that we have to make
issues uh the issue of benefiting from
our
natural resources very central to our
uh campaign messages and mobilize and
and craft our messaging in such a way
that uh
every one of us can understand without
throwing technical juggling around
the idea is to make sure that people
can be told that if you have a
government
that is proactive the government that is
pro people
everyone can participate in the in the
mining sector
uh if government provided a a format for
that
it has been done elsewhere uh if you
look for for instance the example
of australia the gold mining uh
industry in australia started with the
people that they called
the gigas and the the government that
came in in the
um 1950s came
in and provided a legislative framework
where
the diggers could be availed uh
mining uh mining licenses and they could
mine
legally and contribute to the national
fiscals and those diggers became
uh property owners and became
advocates for change in the
democratization
of australia but it started really by
people

running around an idea we have heard in the past suzanne pf mobilizing people around the issue of the land reform where they were saying their land is the economy and the economies belong and they really mobilized a lot of people in the uh early 2000s the 2005 election um the 2018 election they were still mobilizing around that that idea so we can also as political parties mobilize our people around the need uh to ensure that there's democratization of um participation in the extractive industries within our country and how do we do that uh that will be then up to the the political parties to then disaggregate information in a way that is simple in a way that is understandable and in a way that attracts really uh people to a common cause and that can be done and and i i would like to believe that that should be the issue that we should be talking about when when it comes to elections if you look at the election in in in the united states uh the previous election in the united states it anchored really on on how uh the two main political parties were tackling the issue of the the health issue in line in light of the pandemic and it became a huge issue i think in the same light we can also make the issue of democratization of our natural resources and

the mining sector a very critical
campaign
issue that we can mobilize our people
and run our people
so that the best political party that
comes up with first policy and with the
best campaign message
is supposed to gain votes to gain
current political currency out of that
issue and i think it's a very important
issue not only in the in the sense that
we should democratize but also in the
sense
that how do we ensure that um
there is no monopoly there are no
cartels uh there is no
misuse of national resources to fund
individual political party campaigns uh
at the expense of infrastructure
development
and at the expense of funding our
healthcare system
at the expense of even
funding our education so that
kind of uh political message messaging
can be done and can resonate with our
people and
political parties can gain uh voters out
of that
thank you jealousy um that's that's very
important
valid points you raised there uh so
um if you're still there what
is the role of civil society
community-based organizations
the media to address
the problem of politicization
and securitization of
zimbabwe's natural wealth
in other words what shall we do
as citizens in our various
networks formations organizations what
is our role
in addressing this problem

okay yeah thank you very much for the opening
unfortunately never thought me was supposed to have given them the presentation for society and the citizens is to express their voice and mobilize each other and speak back to power you would know that you we believe that the power responds to power citizens have got the power the power which they are given by the constitution of zimbabwe the power which they are given by different laws governing natural resources in zimbabwe so what is needed is to build a movement of affected communities and well maybe i'm also being mean to say affected communities because then literally every community here in zimbabwe is one mineral or the other is one natural resource or the other and it is those natural resources that are being abused by the politicians to fortify their stay in power so the role of the civil society is to build on the capacity of the communities the grassroots communities uh i don't see him with the fb nights a healthy match in this fight but it is uh people people who are found in the countryside the reserves who are affected you would know that um our our communal lens act it does not give the people any title to the land they can be moved

anytime
and one of the reasons why we are having
displacement
here in zimbabwe is the mining
and we have got examples in marangi
where people were moved to other transal
and they were given land which is
for each family less than 18 and
on that less than a hectare we are
supposed to stay with your wife with
your children with your
livestock we are supposed to also a
farm that land to provide for your
family
so the model that we are using is not
sustainable it is not favoring
the the common citizens
so until the common citizens stand up
to speak for themselves to defend their
rights to their ancestral lands
we are not going to
we are not going to see any change
the politicians are going to continue
acting with
impunity and what is
the disheartening in these tall things
that when
preserved this natural there are no
mechanisms
to ensure that they benefit yet we talk
about
evolution of power and evolution and
tells that
people benefit from locally available
resources we look at
section number 18 of the constitution of
zimbabwe it talks of
a national development
it also says that communities have to
be involved in the formulation and
implementation of the projects
that affect them but this is not
happening
so we need to make sure that in civil

society we build the capacity of the
communities to understand the
constitution the constitutional appeals
is that
having management of natural resources
in zimbabwe
we need to build their capacity to
understand the laws
that govern the natural resources
there are various statutes any natural
resources
management in zimbabwe we also need to
push
for the amendment of the various
statutes like the communal index
which are by and large still a colonial
they are not saving the interest of them
of zimbabweans
yet in the 1960s
there was a rise against the oppressor
regime
to fight for the rights of
the natives one who will systematically
emerge okay who is systematically
marginalized
so when the citizens are capacitated
when they are aware of their rights we
also need the media to highlight the
injustices
that are happening as a result of the
unreal healthy relationship
that exists between the states and the
extractive companies
thank you very much thank you simiso
now before i hand over time
to dr mandaza to give his closing
remarks
i want to give the panelists henry
jealousy and shamison one minute each
to give your concluding remarks
but there is also a question that has
been posed by alfred
siwa on the role of the possible role
uh of world life uh

in in in financing these illicit
activities i don't know if
anyone is going to take that but i want
you to respond
to the issue of fear how do we deal with
fear
semester is talking about raising a
national movement of citizens
who hold government accountable
to decisions which they are making
regarding
our natural resources
there is the barrier of fear where
people
fear that if i speak out i'm going to be
arrested
if i speak out i'm going to be abducted
how do we deal with
fear so that the zimbabweans
unite in saying this is not how we want
our resources to be
utilized we want to benefit
everybody wants to benefit from their
resources henry
can you please respond first
doesn't seem like we still have henry um
chamiso and then mavari
yeah thanks for i think
like i said the issue is about making
sure that
natural resources benefit the people and
how to make that happen
is by
having laws policies
that promotes um
disclosure of revenues
uh that also includes even the
the zimbabwean government joining the
extractive industries transparency
initiative because it helps in solving
some of these problems that we are
facing whether it's
its corruption or the link between
natural resources and and politics and

abuse of power and and
elicit trade and all
that kind of thing so i think if you
have a situation where
there is transparency accountability
uh in terms of practical measures that
are put in place
that that may have um that may help
in resolving uh the problems that we are
facing
so for me those uh those are important
issues and then a practical application
and the enforcement of the zimbabwe
investment
development authority act
because if you look at that act if you
want to reach that act it's very it's
very good
except that provision that led to
approval of joint ventures by
by cabinet i think joint ventures
should be approved
by parliament so it should be reformed
so
i think that's that's very key to take
note of
so yeah i'll pass on the button to to
others i think
jealous is yeah
um jealous please you're concluding
regrets
yeah thank you uh i would like to
conclude by responding to the question
that you post
that how do you deal with the effect i
think the
way um there's a way of dealing with the
fear
and one of the ways maybe there are ways
but one of the ways is to ensure that
almost everyone speaks about on the same
thing
if if we mobilize and put the discourse
within

the general policy it means everyone will be talking about the same thing then if you have 15 million zimbabweans we have had medical practitioners talking about yet immunity if we uh put the discourse and the discuss achieves the health immunity how many will it be physical that um any any president or any uh dictator would arrest let's say eight million people who are convincing and talking the same uh the same thing and are pushing um the same agenda i think the issue is that we should take the discourse to the people and let as many people as possible become advocates for uh participation and the democratization of the extracted industry i think that's a way and if we if we no longer have only it means that the government will be having its work cut out if they want to to silence us because we have strength enamels thank you thank you that's very defeating closing remarks jealousy we need more people speaking in the demanding good governance of natural resources in zimbabwe it should not be a few organizations but the whole nation we need millions of people and when these politicians come to your constituency canvassing for votes don't just legend with them and sing for them take them to task demand what are you going to do to improve natural resource governance and ensure that we too benefit um

on that notes ladies and gentlemen
uh we come to the end of this segment
uh in fact we come to the end of the
webinar
and again i want to
thank you for taking the time
to participate in this very interesting
webinar i want to thank the panelists
they did a very
excellent job in outlining the research
findings and also
responding to them and i want to thank
dr mandaza um
for creating the platform for us to
discuss this issue uh dr mendeza
over to you thank you thanks uh thanks
sir
thank you farai and we are we are
grateful to you
and your team it's the energy for
choosing the surface trust policy dialog
forum
as a platform to air and discuss
this very important subject
uh as jealousy has just said
the kind of work you're doing and have
been doing for a long time
he's almost indispensable
in the fight
the struggle to safeguard our national
resources and to have them
developed extracted
in the interest primary of the
communities in which they are being
exploited
and for the greater good of the country
not as the cartel reports show
that most of the revenues
from the extractive industries
are going astray stashed away somewhere
so thank you very much for this immense
contribution
as i said earlier the the scheduled
policy dialogue and the policy service

trust is next week
the 9th of july same time we are looking
at
south africa acknowledging the failures
exploiting exploring the trajectory for
a better
political economic future we have a
lineup of
among the best minds in south africa
looking at the subject
among them people like uh
adam abbey
the holla
mr cv mr solutions the busy
eddie malocca and many others
that you are familiar with at least from
their writings
on the subject so we look forward to
meeting you next week thursday thank you
very much
and good night
you