



This action is funded by the European Union

**ANNEX 6**

of the Commission implementing Decision on the Annual Action Programme 2015  
of the DCI Pan-African Programme

**Action Document for the Pan-African Support to the EGS-OAGS Partnership (PanAfGeo)**

**INFORMATION FOR POTENTIAL GRANT APPLICANTS**

**WORK PROGRAMME FOR GRANTS**

This document constitutes the work programme for grants in the sense of Article 128(1) of the Financial Regulation (Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012) in the following sections concerning grants awarded directly without a call for proposals: section 5.4.1.

|  |   |                          |                              |                          |
|--|---|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>1. Title/basic act/<br/>CRIS number</b>                   | Pan-African Support to the EuroGeoSurveys-Organisation of African Geological Surveys (EGS-OAGS) Partnership (PanAfGeo)<br>CRIS number: DCI/PANAF/038-009<br>financed under the Development Cooperation Instrument                                   |                          |                              |                          |
| <b>2. Zone benefiting<br/>from the action/<br/>location</b>  | Pan-African<br>The action shall be carried out at the following location: Africa  |                          |                              |                          |
| <b>3. Programming<br/>document</b>                           | Pan-African Programme Multi-Annual Indicative Programme 2014-2017   |                          |                              |                          |
| <b>4. Sector of<br/>concentration/<br/>thematic area</b>     | Strategic area 4: Sustainable and inclusive development and growth and continental integration<br>Component 2: Raw materials  |                          |                              |                          |
| <b>5. Amounts<br/>concerned</b>                              | Total estimated cost: EUR 12 000 000<br>Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 10 000 000 from the general budget of the European Union for 2015<br>This action is co-financed by grant beneficiaries for an indicative amount of EUR 2 000 000 |                          |                              |                          |
| <b>6. Aid modality<br/>and implementa-<br/>tion modality</b> | Project Modality<br>Direct management grants – direct award to BRGM (Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières) who will form a consortium with EuroGeoSurveys (EGS) and several of its members to implement the action.                         |                          |                              |                          |
| <b>7. DAC code(s)</b>  | 32210 Mineral/mining policy and administrative management   |                          |                              |                          |
| <b>8. Markers (from<br/>CRIS DAC form)</b>                   | <b>General policy objective</b>   | <b>Not targeted</b>      | <b>Significant objective</b> | <b>Main objective</b>    |
|  | Participation development/good governance   | <input type="checkbox"/> | x                            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|  | Aid to environment  | <input type="checkbox"/> | x                            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|  | Gender equality (including Women In Development)  | x                        | <input type="checkbox"/>     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|  | Trade Development   | <input type="checkbox"/> | x                            | <input type="checkbox"/> |

|  |   |                     |                              |                          |
|--|---|---------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
|  | Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health | x                   | <input type="checkbox"/>     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|  | <b>RIO Convention markers</b>                     | <b>Not targeted</b> | <b>Significant objective</b> | <b>Main objective</b>    |
|  | Biological diversity                              | x                   | <input type="checkbox"/>     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|  | Combat desertification                            | x                   | <input type="checkbox"/>     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|  | Climate change mitigation                         | x                   | <input type="checkbox"/>     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|  | Climate change adaptation                         | x                   | <input type="checkbox"/>     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships</b> | N/A   |                     |                              |                          |

## SUMMARY

African mineral resources are severely under-exploited, especially because still unexplored or classified. Minerals exploration and mapping is one of the main tasks of Geological Surveys. Such information has a huge value, but is extremely difficult to produce and manage. Mapping geology requires skilled individuals and technical tools that several Geological Surveys in Africa are currently not able to afford and maintain. Another crucial gap to fill is the collection, harmonisation and sharing of geological map data on the African continent. The EU Africa Road Map 2014-2017, adopted at the 4<sup>th</sup> Africa-EU Summit in April 2014, therefore covers cooperation on geological surveys (see §42).

The action is also in line with the objectives and results on improved geological knowledge and skills in Africa's mining sector as defined by the Multiannual Indicative Programme 2014-2017 (Strategic area 4: Sustainable and inclusive development and growth and continental integration; Component 2 Raw materials).

The project focuses on establishing long-term strategic cooperation between European and African Geological Surveys, and EuroGeoSurveys (EGS) and the Organisation of African Geological Surveys (OAGS) in the areas of: governance of natural resources, sustainable exploitation of non-energy mineral resources, prevention and mitigation of natural and man-made disasters and support to the development of the local mining private sector. The project proposal includes the following three main elements:

- a. Human resources capacity building and training for African Geological Surveys through innovative case studies;
- b. Development of geoscience information infrastructure and management in Africa;
- c. Development of Organisation of African Geological Surveys (OAGS) capacities, including technical infrastructure, geographic information systems (GIS) laboratories, equipment, facilities.

The project will foster an institutional twinning between European Geological Surveys and African Geological Surveys - collaboration between organisations having comparable roles and duties in their respective countries. It will be done through a direct grant to Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières (BRGM) who will form a consortium with EuroGeoSurveys (EGS) and several of its members to implement the action. The highly specific technical expertise of EGS and its members, including BRGM, and their existing cooperation with African partners and particularly OAGS justify a direct grant. Co-funding from EGS members and the African geosurveys (final beneficiaries) will be mostly in-kind.

The duration of the action will be 3 years.

The project proposal is based on the outcomes of an identification study undertaken by EGS in consultation with OAGS and European and African Geological Surveys.

# 1 CONTEXT

## 1.1 Sector/Country/Regional context/Thematic area

Africa is particularly rich in raw materials and the scramble for access to these has intensified, partly due to the rising demand of emerging economies. For many African countries, the mining sector is an important source of income and they urgently need information and skilled human resources able to evaluate mining resources and to manage the boom in a sustainable way for the good of the countries.

Geological Surveys are vitally important to the economy of each nation, as well as to the protection of its environment and of its population. The information they collect and disseminate is used by other state agencies, by consultants, industry, developers, and the public as critical input in local and regional economic development plans, resulting in an economic advantage to the country and its society. Access to quality geological information can lead to improved revenue from mining, better negotiation capacity with foreign companies, improved local management and protection of vital resources such as water, better knowledge and possibly prevention of threats to the health of the population and to the environment.

### *1.1.1 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework*

**Access to raw materials** is a priority for growth in the EU, as highlighted by the Europe 2020 flagship initiative ‘A resource-efficient Europe’ and two Commission Communications on the subject: COM(2008)699 – The raw materials initiative and COM(2011)25 – Tackling the challenge in commodity markets and on raw materials.

On the African Union (AU) side, the **African Mining Vision (AMV)**, adopted by the AU Heads of State and Government in 2007 and the related Action Plan for its implementation (2011) set the strategic frameworks for the development of the African mining sector. The action plan comprises a series of activities grouped around 9 programme clusters including on geological and mining information systems. As part of this cluster, the AMV plans i.a. the following activities in cooperation with EU Geological services: 'enhance the capacity and role of national geological institutions'; 'improve a geological information management system', which is consistent with this action.

This action also contributes to the implementation of the Roadmap adopted at the Africa-EU 2014 Summit as part of the **Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES)**. Africa and the EU agreed “to cooperate in such fields as Geological Surveys, mineral resources governance, investments, infrastructures, skills development and waste management” (§42). In addition, the Africa-EU High-Level Conference on Mineral Resources (2012) adopted a series of recommendations which include improving cooperation between European and African Geological Surveys, offering trainings in that area and reinforcing the capacity of the Organisation of African Geological Surveys (OAGS).

Mining revenue is vital for many African countries and, if developed in a sustainable way, could give rise to domestic financial resources to support the objectives of inclusive growth and poverty reduction strategies. Encouraging the emergence of a solid knowledge-base and promoting better governance in the mining sector in Africa is a win-win strategy to pursue the interests of both while also preventing negative impacts on the local populations. This action therefore contributes to an effort of putting in place policy coherence for development both at EU level and in the respective African countries.

### *1.1.2 Stakeholder analysis*

The **Geological Surveys of Africa** and the **Organisation of African Geological Surveys (OAGS)** are the **main beneficiaries** of the project. They provide key unbiased and sound scientific research, geological data and maps, and reports to the public, industry, universities, government agencies as well as local legislators and regulators. The national Geological Surveys strongly support the need for a reinforced OAGS with a competent and efficient secretariat to represent and introduce the voice of Geological Surveys of Africa in the international geo-scientific community and toward international and local institutions and authorities.

The **Geological Surveys of Europe** and **EuroGeoSurveys** (EGS) will be the **implementing partners**. They have a similar role and mandate in their respective countries as the African Geological Surveys in theirs. A number of European Geological Surveys have a long expertise of cooperation and development projects with Geological Surveys in Africa including geological mapping, mineral inventories, laboratory and IT equipment procurement and deployment, as well as institutional capacity building in many countries through programmes funded by the EU, World Bank, African Development Bank, national aid schemes, etc. EGS on the other hand, is a not-for-profit international organisation representing 33 national Geological Surveys in Europe and the regional Geological Surveys in Germany, Italy and Spain, with an overall workforce of several thousand specialists.

The two 'strategic stakeholders' are the **African Union Commission**, whose Trade and Industry Department is in charge of policies concerning the mineral resources sector in Africa, and the **European Commission** as its counterpart. Another important stakeholder to involve actively in the project is the **African Mineral Development Centre (AMDC)**, which has been established to provide a strong capacity for coordinating the activities carried out as part of the implementation of Africa Mining Vision (AMV). The centre is managed by United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) with support from United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and may evolve into an AU specialised agency.

In terms of research, skills, data and extensive coordination experience, another key stakeholder is the Group on Earth Observation (GEO) and its AfriGEOSS (the African Global Earth Observation System of Systems) initiative. The aim of GEO is to inform decisions and actions by coordinated, comprehensive and sustained Earth Observation (EO). This is done mainly through coordinating existing institutions, organised communities, space agencies, in-situ monitoring agencies, scientific institutions, research centres, universities, modelling centres, etc.

Other stakeholders include:

- Non-state actors such as the Geological Society of Africa (GSAf), a non-state actor whose mission is to encourage geo-scientific collaboration and cooperation across the continent; selected African universities (involved in the capacity building); the Southern and Eastern African Mineral Centre (SEAMIC - independent regional centre of knowledge and information under the umbrella of UNECA); the African Association of Women in Geosciences (AAWG); the Geoscience InfoRmation in AFrica network (GIRAF - a large network of European and African players, supported by the German government);
- United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), (the Earth Science Section; the Paris and Nairobi offices), and other UN organisations, in particular UNECA and UNDP directly associated in the action plan for implementing the Africa Mining Vision;
- The World Bank Group, whose programmes for governance and development of the geoscience and mineral resource sector require strong Geological Surveys in place;
- Regional Economic Communities (RECs), and the International Conference of the Great Lake Region (ICGLR). They have a leading role in the implementation of actions for the development of the mineral resources sector at their sub-regional level and also call for better governance of the mineral resources sector.

**Private sector operators** (large and small scale) should also benefit from a facilitated access to quality geo-scientific information, improved regulation (more transparency and clarity), improved skills of workers, and improved understanding by civil society of the mining cycle. Civil society groups/local communities should equally benefit not only from enhanced and more sustainably distributed royalties, better managed employment and business opportunities but also from better environment conservation, better living standards and reduced health and environmental risks.

### ***1.1.3 Priority areas for support/problem analysis***

**Mineral resources** are critical contributors to the national economies of more than half of the African states, as it is indeed the case for most mining countries. Between 2000 and 2012, the national economies of those mineral exporting countries grew faster than those of non-mineral exporting countries. Their sustainable exploitation can stimulate additional benefits for the local and regional economies and societies by investment in infrastructure, institutional structures and management, encouraging entrepreneurial private activity, private sector participation and encouraging the transitions towards more

socially and environmentally responsible institutions. This significant potential for more inclusive and sustainable economic development driven by the exploitation of mineral resources in Africa still remains largely untapped.

Although the AMV cluster states that geological data collected on a regular basis throughout Africa can significantly enhance the mineral prospectivity<sup>1</sup> of the continent and lead to increased green-fields private sector exploration and mine development investment, **there is currently limited availability and access to basic geological information and mineral inventories in Africa**. A large percentage of the continent is yet to be geologically mapped and explored in a systematic manner and at an appropriate scale, mainly due to the inadequate national capacity to carry out exploration activities and store these in digital geological information systems.

The **inadequacy of geological and mineral information** has resulted in African countries being disadvantaged during negotiations with mining companies. Geological data, including maps and mineral resources inventories are a key basis for assessing the potential for mineral projects and granting exploration and mining permits. By providing better data and expertise in Geological Surveys, the project can improve the capacity of African countries to negotiate with investors and mining companies, encouraging both a better management of the resource and fairer benefit sharing.

More than that, geological information is also useful to other economic sectors, such as infrastructure and agriculture. It can benefit civil society or local private sector (reducing the cost of information for local companies). In situations where local populations do not usually benefit much from exploitation of geological resources and on the contrary often suffer negative impacts in terms of health or environmental damage, making key geological information available can encourage a real dialogue between the authorities and the affected communities and civil society at large.

Bringing significant improvements to the present situation at local, national and regional level requires to address, at least, the following **issues**: (i) accurate quantification and valorisation of the mineral resource potential, (ii) necessary skills and human resources both in the private sector and in the public institutions, especially Geological Surveys, (iii) geoscience and mining educational programmes, (iv) access to reliable geoscientific databases and other technical tools to facilitate the investment of the private sector in the mining industry, (v) transparency and accountability, adequate governance and regulatory frameworks, (vi) reduction of illegal mining, (vii) access to finance for the local private sector for a strong involvement in the value chain, (viii) mitigation of environmental problems, (ix) enhancement of the social benefit in terms of welfare, employment and environment sustainability.

However, several other factors have to be considered, such as:

- Most, if not the entire, development of the mining sector in Africa is due to the implementation of large mining projects, generally carried out by large foreign mining companies/investors. On the other hand, small-scale mining and quarrying is developed to a varying extent, despite the huge potential of “low value minerals and materials” and the large need of them in the African domestic and regional markets.
- Information on the real natural resources potential is often missing and the administrations in charge do not currently have the capacities and tools to develop or to manage that information.
- The mineral resources related issues are often dealt with without taking into account key geoscientific aspects that would help in ensuring that the economic benefits brought by mining match the social and environmental needs.

Many of these factors, and especially the last three, fall into the remit of the African Geological Surveys.

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<sup>1</sup> Prospectivity mapping, also known as mineral prospectivity mapping or mineral potential mapping, defines a process used to make better use of mineral exploration data. Geological and geophysical datasets, such as lithological, structural and topographical maps, aeromagnetic, gravity and radiometric imagery are the typical datasets used in the construction of prospectivity maps.

## 2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

| Risks   | Risk level (H/M/L)              | Mitigating measures  |
|---|---------------------------------|--|
| Limited absorption capacity of the main beneficiaries (available and qualified staff in geological surveys).  | H                               | Major risk, but also one of the main issues the programme tackles, by ensuring that training and availability of appropriate IT tools improves capacity of the Geological surveys in Africa.   |
| Staff and management turnover after capacity-building training courses and possible defection of staff to the private sector.   | H                               | It can be mitigated by incentives, e.g. linking improved capacities with career planning and related improved economic benefit and also by providing training for trainers. Mobility of trained staff to the private sector would in any case raise the expertise within the mining sector in the country.   |
| Limited participation and engagement of OAGS Members, lack of a formal status for OAGS, as well as a relative lack of representativeness, formal mandate and/or legitimacy  | M                               | Raising the visibility, confidence and importance of the role of OAGS – through a suitable (internal and external) communication strategy, driving OAGS to proper fund-raising and raising its profile as a reliable source of expertise in mining and geological matters in Africa and a forum for networking at African level. Working in close cooperation with the AUC on this, in order to ensure legitimacy and institutional backing at pan-African level. Avoid competition with the role of AMDC. |
| Political risks such as unstable political situation or changes in government commitment to reform, transparency or resistance by vested interests in countries where technical assistance will be provided.  | M (H in certain conflict areas) | Mitigation measures can include appropriate selection criteria for the countries involved in strategic activities and some flexibility to be able to change countries during the project, organise some of the trainings regionally.   |
| Risk of overlap with other actions/projects financed by other donors  | L                               | Donor coordination will be an integral part of the Programme Steering Committee. The involvement of key stakeholders active in the sector should allow for better coherence and reduce overlaps while encouraging synergies.   |
| Risk of low long term benefits due to e.g. low number of countries, low number or inadequate profiles of individual beneficiaries, low quality of trainers and of topics and lack of continuity of the project  | L                               | Careful selection of trainees, on-going monitoring and evaluation of the results of the programme, during and after its implementation. Regional trainings, training of African trainers and working with OAGS for dissemination of benefits to other countries not benefiting directly from the training. Active cooperation with key partners with local experience such as AMDC and UNESCO, and with African Universities, will help mitigate this risk.  |
| <b>Assumptions</b>  |                                 |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political support for pan-African development of geological knowledge and skills</li> <li>• An interest and a commitment by African and European Geological surveys and their staff</li> <li>• Good collaboration and communication between OAGS and EGS</li> <li>• Availability and maintenance of a minimum level of infrastructures and staff in a position to take advantage of the training actions and new equipment installation and use</li> </ul> |                                 |  |

- Willingness of the Surveys to develop their knowledge about mining and environment and willingness to support artisanal and small-scale mining
- Good linkages to potential users including non-institutional ones
- OAGS focus on its role of providing expertise and knowledge

### 3 LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

#### 3.1 Lessons learnt

The mineral resources sector in Africa has received important support and financing over the past thirty years from international donors such as: investment banks (World Bank Group, European Investment Bank, African Development Bank and others), the EU, the United Nations (United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)), and bilateral cooperation (e.g. with Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, Sweden, etc). A series of projects in the field of Geological Mapping, Mineral Inventories and Geographic Information Systems have been developed with the support from i.a. EU SYSMIN, World Bank, UNESCO, IUGS-IGCP (International Union of Geological Sciences – International Geoscience Programme), Amira International-Australia, international development programmes from Sweden Germany, United Kingdom and Czech Republic as well as bilateral cooperation frameworks from several Ministries of Foreign Affairs including Denmark, Finland and Poland.

Experience from other actions has shown that having **skilled and well trained staff in African geological surveys with access and knowledge of appropriate IT tools and geological data and techniques is a prerequisite** for African countries in order to be able to benefit fully from this support. Initiatives such as legal support at the occasion of negotiating mining contracts (provided by the African Legal Support Facility) for instance, or the G7 CONNEX Initiative (recently developed by the G7) to provide support for developing countries (mainly in Africa) to negotiate complex mining contracts, or the implementation of long term political strategies at both national and African Union level and the involvement of African countries in many international initiatives related to sustainable management of natural resources reinforce the need for quality national expertise and mapping in this highly technical area. Absence of trained staff, low capacity or low credibility of African geological surveys can significantly diminish the possibility to communicate key information to African partners, as well as reduce the capacity and the willingness of African countries to participate in relevant networks in this strategic area.

Furthermore, these actions have shown that a smooth **communication** with the stakeholders and local authorities is essential to anticipate needs in terms of i.a. human resources, logistics, training facilities and equipment. Second, **appropriation** of the project components by the participants is also critical to the sustainability of the project results during and after its implementation.

#### 3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

This action provides the technical expertise lacking at the level of African geological surveys (public sector) that is important for the efficient implementation, ownership and participation as well as sustainability of the results for many of the following projects and political initiatives.

The *Framework of Action on the Development of Mineral Resources Sector in the ACP countries* and its *Road Map for the long term sustainable and durable development of the ACP Mining Sector* (2013) highlight the need for solid regulatory frameworks and also for strengthened capacities of mining public authorities and officials, including Geological Surveys through inter-regional cooperation. Moreover, the importance of a sound local private sector is also stressed. These two capacity building targets are addressed through the **intra-ACP programme** “Capacity building of mineral institutions and of small-scale private sector operating in low-value minerals in ACP countries”. It will involve both institutions and private sector and include theoretical and on-the-job training. In countries covered by both actions, PanAfGeo will address primarily peer-to-peer training for public institutions, whereas the intra-ACP

programme will also aim at private sector development, in a more holistic approach, with a particular focus on linking available geo-data on low-value minerals with investment promotion.

African Geological Surveys will also play a role in another intra-ACP programme to be implemented as of 2015 with the African Development Bank: 'Building **Disaster Resilience** to Natural Hazards in Sub-Saharan African Regions, Countries and Communities'. This programme will provide an analytical basis and accelerate the effective implementation of an African Plan for the Monitoring of Natural Hazards in Sub-Saharan African Regions in relation with the CLIMDEV initiative.

In the framework of the continent-wide Africa Mining Vision, the **Country Mining Vision (CMV)** process identifies policies to be undertaken at country level. With support from UNECA, UNDP and AMDC, several countries such as Lesotho and Ghana engaged in the CMV process to align their policies with their regional policy frameworks within Southern African Development Community (SADC) and Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) respectively. The **African Minerals Skills Initiative (AMSI)** has been launched in 2012 by UNECA and AngloGold Ashanti, a gold mining company. The AMSI, which is integrated in the AMDC work plan, aims to support the Africa Mining Vision by: (i) focusing on broad skills development in Africa in relation to the minerals sector; (ii) taking a holistic view of skills and institution building for the minerals industry; and (iii) supporting locally-owned delivery of skills and opportunities through selected African mining schools.

The World Bank is in the process of supporting a continent-wide project '**African Minerals Geoscience Initiative**' (AMGI). It will be housed by African institutions over a 5-10 year period under the management of a multi-stakeholder board chaired by the African Union Commission. AMGI proposes to compile, collate, process and store the existing geodata in a single repository located in Africa. The data sets will be made available through a web-enabled platform. A multi-donor trust fund is being set up (approx. EUR 200 million from Australia, Canada and UK) before launching the initiative.

In relation to geodata access, a dedicated spatial data infrastructure (SDI) has already been designed in the framework of the joint project funded by the Commission 7<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme for Research: **AEGOS**-African-European Georesources Observation System (2008-2011). Phase 1 (design) resulted in a series of specifications and recommendations for developing a SDI including a regional portal hosted by a pan-African organisation and a network of national nodes operated by the Geological Surveys. It is complementary to the AMGI project as it aims to produce a seamless integration of all African geodata using a common and agreed upon geodata language to ensure interoperability between data sets. Phase 2 of AEGOS will be encompassed as a component of this Action.

At inter-governmental level, an important pan-African initiative was launched in 2013, the African Global Earth Observation System of Systems (**AfriGEOSS**). Developed within the Group on Earth Observation (GEO) Work Plan 2012-2015, AfriGEOSS aims to build infrastructural capacities in Africa to benefit from geospatial data for sustainable development by accessing and leveraging on-going bilateral and multilateral EO-based initiatives across Africa. Twenty-two African governments are members of GEO.

**UNESCO** is also engaged since 2013 in a continent-wide initiative from the education perspective i.e. the **African Network of Earth Science Institutions (ANESI)**. It aims to foster collaborations between Earth Science departments in universities, research institutions and related industries. It is endorsed by the Geological Society of Africa (GSAf).

All these above actors are considered as key stakeholders (see section 1.1.2) for the formulation and implementation of this project and have been and will be encouraged to collaborate and share information, in order to ensure maximum synergies among the initiatives.

### **3.3 Cross-cutting issues**

The Geological Surveys are naturally involved in the **good governance** process, generally along with the ministry of mines and 'minerals commissions' and better information on available resources is a precondition for their better governance. The PanAfGeo project aims to strengthen the surveys' capacities and position to play their advisory role in the governance process. It also stresses the importance of

transparency and participation (including civil society groups and private sector among stakeholders and beneficiaries).

**Human rights** issues will be mostly addressed through the training course relative to the artisanal and small-scale mining, with reference to two types of negative impacts generated by these mining activities: (i) poor working conditions in such mineral exploitations including child and women labour; (ii) degraded living environment in the neighbourhood of the operational and abandoned mining sites.

**Gender equality** will be duly taken into account in the PanAfGeo implementation programme to the extent that gender disparities will be minimised as much as possible when selecting the trainees, although women professionals might not be available in all disciplines in the geological survey organisations involved in the project. This active measure will find a strong support from the African Association of Women in Geosciences (AAWG), included among the project's stakeholders.

## **4 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION**

### **4.1 Objectives/results**

#### Overall objective (impact)

The overall objective of the action is to improve the governance and sustainable use of African mineral resources and related infrastructure.

#### Specific objective (outcome)

Its specific objective is to strengthen the knowledge and skills in Africa's mining sector and specifically of African Geological Surveys, to make them able to contribute - in their respective countries - with their expertise and data to informed decision-making and good governance as well as sustainable use of mineral resources and reinforcing the capacity of the Organisation of African Geological Surveys.

Main results (output) would include the following:

1. Staff of African geological surveys and other relevant institutions are trained on the following issues:
  - Geoscientific mapping and use of geo data
  - Managing challenges related to Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM)
  - Managing environmental problems and issues (air and water pollution, waste, etc.)
  - Geohazards and geoheritage
  - Sustainable use of geological and mining heritage
2. African Geological Surveys benefit from increased access to geoscience information infrastructure through the development and implementation of a regional spatial data infrastructure (SDI) for geological knowledge management.
3. A fruitful dialogue on mineral resources is in place between the European and African Geological Surveys and between OAGS and EGS, as well as between African Geological Surveys and other relevant stakeholders such as civil society and the private sector, also thanks to an extensive communication, promotion and dissemination of information.

### **4.2 Main activities**

1. Training will include the development of case studies, curriculum, training material and guidelines. Partnerships in delivering training will be sought with relevant stakeholders such as UNESCO and UNECA and African Universities to ensure continuity.

2. Activities related to SDI will include IT training (interoperability, database management, data modelling, data quality, etc.), the procurement of IT equipment and applications and the development of a web portal for public geological knowledge dissemination (available languages: French, English, Portuguese).

3. Activities in relation to the dialogue include technical support to OAGS and communication and networking activities.

### **4.3 Intervention logic**

The action will include the design and prototyping of the SDI for geoscientific information, procurement and installation of IT equipment, preparation of the training programmes and curricula and delivery of training courses in African countries, and annual dissemination conference back to back with other major events in Africa.

Through the training and increased access to geoscientific data, the capacity of the African Geological Surveys to provide highly useful and often strategic scientific data, knowledge and expertise to their governments will be reinforced. Also, by strengthening the role and the capacity of OAGS and the cooperation between African and European Geological surveys, as well as by providing training to trainers, the action should create a space for dialogue between experts and allow for sustainability of the mutual learning process even after the end of this project. Moreover, by reinforcing capacity and expertise of the Geological Surveys and by encouraging at the same time dialogue with and communication towards other relevant stakeholders – including civil society and private sector, the action will encourage an overall improved access to knowledge and information in the African mining sector and thus contribute to better management and governance of the natural resources.

This should also in turn improve the capacity of African countries in negotiating better contracts with mining companies as well as raise the environmental and security standards of mining operations, whether large scale or small and artisanal.

## **5 IMPLEMENTATION**

### **5.1 Financing agreement**

In order to implement this action, it is not foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country, referred to in Article 184(2)(b) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012.

### **5.2 Indicative implementation period**

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4.2 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 54 months from the date of adoption by the Commission of this Action Document.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's authorising officer responsible by amending this decision and the relevant contracts and agreements; such amendments to this decision constitute technical amendments in the sense of point (i) of Article 2(3)(c) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014.

### **5.3 Implementation of the budget support component**

Not applicable.

### **5.4 Implementation modalities**

#### **5.4.1 Grant: direct award to the Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières (BRGM)**

(a) Objectives of the grant, fields of intervention, priorities of the year and expected results

The aim of this action and of the grant is to support cooperation between EuroGeoSurveys (EGS) and Organisations of the African Geological Surveys (OAGS).

EuroGeoSurveys (EGS) is a not-for-profit organisation representing 33 national geological surveys and some regional surveys in Europe, an overall workforce of several thousand experts. Its members, the national geological surveys, are public sector institutions carrying out operations and research in the field of geosciences. These organisations have a long tradition, in many cases more than 100 years, in collecting data, preparing information and conducting research focused on their national subsurface and

EGS and its members have been the main technical counterpart of the African Geological surveys and OAGS.

The Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières (BRGM) is the French national survey and also a member of EGS. For capacity reasons, EGS itself cannot be the recipient of the direct grant or the coordinator of the consortium, however, they will be actively involved in the implementation alongside its members. EGS and its members have formally selected BRGM to be the coordinator of the consortium. EGS members will not compete against each other.

The direct grant to BRGM will allow BRGM to form and coordinate a consortium (with EGS and several other of its members), to implement the different components that they have jointly identified (also with the African partners) and which form the core of the EGS and OAGS partnership which the action aims to support.

Expected results:

Result 1 – Trainings (both in country and regional) will represent approximately 70% of the costs,

Result 2 - transfer of IT equipment and its implementation and applications will represent approximately 15 % and

Result 3- Actions supporting communication, networking and promoting dialogue between EGS and OASG and their members will represent approximately 5.5 % of the total cost of the action.

Other costs will be administration and coordination of the project, external communication and visibility etc.

The contingency reserve will be maximum 5%.

(b) Justification of a direct grant

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to BRGM, who will form and coordinate a consortium with EGS and several of its members to implement the action.

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the recourse to an award of a grant without a call for proposals is justified because the action has specific characteristics requiring a specific type of beneficiary for its technical competence in the field of geological surveying and standing expertise in cooperation between European and African geological surveys, as specified in Art. 190 (f).

Such grant is justified by the very technical expertise and the particular status of BRGM (and EGS and its other members) as per Art 190 (f) and by the fact that EGS and its members, including BRGM currently are the main interlocutors for African partners and notably OAGS as part of the EU-Africa dialogue on these issues.

The partners organised in a consortium led by BRGM would implement most technical assistance through their own staff (including in-kind contribution) and where relevant procure to external contractors from Africa. They would also manage the procurement of the necessary IT equipment to African Geosurveys for preparing, storing and disseminating geological data through a pan-African SDI.

(c) Maximum rate of co-financing

The maximum possible rate of co-financing for grants under this call is 90%.

In accordance with Article 192 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012, if full funding is essential for the action to be carried out, the maximum possible rate of co-financing may be increased up to 100%. The essentiality of full funding will be justified by the Commission's authorising officer responsible in the award decision, in respect of the principles of equal treatment and sound financial management.

(d) Indicative trimester to conclude the grant agreement  
3rd quarter of 2016.

## 5.5 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply.

The Commission’s authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility in accordance with Article 9(2)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014 on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of products and services in the markets of the countries concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult.

## 5.6 Indicative budget

|  | <b>EU contribution (EUR)</b> | <b>Indicative third parties contribution, (EUR)</b> |
|--|------------------------------|---|
| 5.4.1 Direct grant to BRGM (direct management) | 10 000 000                   | 2 000 000   |
| <b>Total</b>                                   |                              | 12 000 000  |

The indicative third parties contribution corresponds to the estimated contribution (including in-kind) from the grant beneficiaries (BRGM, consortium of EGS and several of its members) and the final beneficiaries. The grant beneficiaries will provide an estimated co-financing of approximately 10-20% of the total cost of the action both in co-financing and in-kind contributions notably for the trainings (main result 1). For the sake of better ownership, final beneficiaries (African Geological Surveys) will also be encouraged to provide contributions, mostly in kind, contributing to the result 1 (trainings) in their countries. The exact contribution will be further assessed as part of the contracting process.

## 5.7 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

A consortium formed by BRGM, EGS and several of its other members will implement the action, in close cooperation with OAGS and relevant African Geological surveys. Each member of the consortium will implement a specific component of the project – as broadly defined in the identification study - the exact division of labour will be defined by the consortium.

The project will be steered by the EGS, the European Commission, OAGS, and the AUC. An advisory board will include European and African geological surveys and relevant third partners. Several key universities will be associated to the training schemes offered by EGS members and African experts. European and African Geological Surveys and third partners would contribute to the training costs.

## 5.8 Performance monitoring and reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partner’s responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix. The report shall be laid out in such a way as to allow

monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the action implementation.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

## **5.9 Evaluation**

Having regard to the nature of the action, a final evaluation may be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission. The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least 2 months in advance of the dates foreseen for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner countries and other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

The financing of the evaluation shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.

## **5.10 Audit**

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

The financing of the audit shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.

## **5.11 Communication and visibility**

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU.

This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation and included in the budget indicated in section 5.6 above.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

## APPENDIX - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX

The activities, the expected outputs and all the indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix are indicative and may be updated during the implementation of the action without an amendment to the financing decision. The indicative logframe matrix will evolve during the lifetime of the action: new lines will be added for listing the activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) when it is relevant and for reporting purpose on the achievement of results as measured by indicators.

|                                  | <b>Intervention logic</b>   | <b>Indicators</b>  | <b>Baselines<br/>(incl. reference year)</b>   | <b>Targets<br/>(incl. reference year)</b>  | <b>Sources and means<br/>of verification</b>  | <b>Assumptions</b>   |
|----------------------------------|---|--|---|--|---|--|
| <b>Overall objective: Impact</b> | Improve the governance and sustainable use of African mineral resources and related infrastructure. | Number of new or renegotiated mining contracts<br><br>Resource governance index rating for the countries where trainings will have taken place (for those available) | Most contracts were concluded in 1980s and 1990s.<br><br>African countries rate quite low on the quality of governance in the oil, gas and mining sectors | Old contracts renegotiated and new contracts improved (e.g. including environmental clauses).<br><br>Improvement notably on indicators of governance and safeguards and quality controls | African Development Bank / country studies where available<br><br>The Resource Governance Index (RGI) ( <a href="http://www.resourcegovernance.org">http://www.resourcegovernance.org</a> ) | The political decision-makers will use the reinforced availability of data and expertise in their Geological Surveys to in the decision-making on natural resources (i.e. conclusion or renegotiating of contracts). |

|   |  |   |  |  |   |  |
|---|--|---|--|--|---|--|
| <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"><b>Specific Objective (Outcomes Outcome)</b></p> | <p>Strengthen the knowledge and skills in Africa's mining sector and specifically of African Geological Surveys, to make them able to contribute - in their respective countries - with their expertise and data to informed decision-making and good governance as well as sustainable use of mineral resources.</p> <p>Reinforce the capacities of the Organisation of African Geological Surveys.</p> | <p>Number of programmes on geological cooperation launched between African and European geological surveys.*</p> <p>Number of African geological surveys benefiting from the trainings; increased access to SDI and geo data thanks to provided IT equipment and skills</p> <p>Membership of OAGS and increased number of exchanges among African Geological surveys.</p> | <p>Baseline year is 2015. (see section 1.1.2 on the roles and current status of the main stakeholders)</p> | <p>African Geological surveys provide quality geological information and expertise to government and public in their countries.</p> <p>Existence of an African network of Geological Surveys with active exchanges.</p> <p>Improved geological mapping of Africa, including mineral resources, water, geohazards. etc.</p> | <p>Report(s) on the implementation of the action.</p> <p>Final evaluation of the action</p> | <p>There will be some staff turnover following the trainings (towards the private sector mainly), but the training of trainers should ensure the overall raised level of skills and a continuation of the capacity building.</p> |
|---|--|---|--|--|---|--|

|         |   |   |  |  |  |  |
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| Outputs | <p>1. Staff of African geological surveys and other relevant institutions to be trained on the following issues listed in section 4.1.</p> <p>2. African Geological Surveys to benefit from an increased access to geoscience information infrastructure.</p> <p>3. A fruitful dialogue on mineral resources in place between the European and African Geological Surveys and between OAGS and EGS, as well as between African Geological Surveys and other relevant stakeholders such as civil society and the private sector.</p> | <p>Number of members of staff in African Geological Surveys/Organisations trained (disaggregated by sex);</p> <p>Number of in country /regional trainings organised;</p> <p>Number of Geological Surveys equipped with operational IT terminals for access to geoscience information infrastructure.</p> <p>Number of events/workshops/facilitated exchanges between members of OAGS, between EGS and OAGS and their respective members.</p> <p>Number of public information events and contacts/cooperation with other relevant stakeholders (including civil society and the private sector).</p> | <p>Baseline year is 2015.</p> <p>These trainings have not yet been developed, therefore no staff trained yet on these specific issues.</p> <p>OAGS website to be improved;</p> <p>Status of OAGS not yet formalised.</p> <p>Cooperation between European and African Geological Surveys and between EGS and OAGS already ongoing, to be intensified.</p> | <p>Curricula developed for trainings on all topics (listed in section 4.1) and African trainers trained.</p> <p>Trainings on all topics (listed in section 4.1) to be organised in a minimum of 5 African countries and a minimum of 1 regional basic training organised.</p> <p>Pan-African SDI operational thanks to IT tools allowing to prepare, store and disseminate geological data.</p> <p>Status and membership of OAGS formalised.</p> | <p>Annual and Final reports of the grant beneficiary.</p> <p>Final evaluation of the action</p> <p>Minutes of meetings (to be annexed to the reports)</p> <p>Website of OAGS</p> | <p>Sustained demand on the side of the African Geological surveys for the training of their staff and the availability of the key staff for trainings.</p> <p>Interest from EGS and OAGS members to continue their cooperation</p> <p>Support of the AUC to the strengthened role of OAGS.</p> <p>Interest/Capacity of other stakeholders (especially civil society and private sector) in exchanges with the Geo Surveys.</p> |
|---------|---|---|--|--|--|--|