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UNECA EXPERT WORKSHOP · ADDIS ABABA · 3 NOVEMBER 2026

# Africa's green mineral endowment: from geology to policy

## Findings so far from the policy-oriented mapping



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THE ANSWER IN ONE MINUTE

# Four findings carry this presentation

## 1

### The endowment is large and unevenly distributed

1,888 significant deposits; South Africa holds 503 of them

## 2

### Africa leads in few minerals but has reserves in many

Cobalt and manganese lead; graphite and nickel reserves exceed output

## 3

### The governance evidence is thinner than the geology

Policy indicators have the least evidence behind them

## 4

### Countries are acting alone; evidence can align them

Eight national export measures, no common data base

Sources: World Bank/MinEx deposits table; OECD (2026); IGS platform scorecard, 30 October 2026.

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HOW THIS PRESENTATION ANSWERS THE OBJECTIVES

# Six workshop objectives, six places in the story

| # | Workshop objective | Where we answer it |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Review preliminary findings across the four communities | Endowment and regional sections |
| 2 | Barriers: data fragmentation, traceability, finance, infrastructure | Data gaps, DRC case, traceability |
| 3 | Design and content requirements of the mapping tool | Platform and country views |
| 4 | Priorities for geoscientific data infrastructure | Recommendations |
| 5 | High-priority policy recommendations for the briefs | Policy section, recommendations |
| 6 | Stronger links between UNECA and partner institutions | Next steps and asks |

Source: Day 2 concept note, section 3, workshop objectives (summarised).

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# From geology to policy is one chain of evidence

### Geology
Surface geology by age and 1,119 airborne survey outlines

### Deposits
1,888 significant deposits, 54 commodities

### Reserves and output
National reserves and production: 68 and 339 rows

### Value chain
Power, roads, rail, ports; processing capacity mostly missing

### Policy
AMV, AGMS, AfCFTA scorecard for 41 countries

The chain is only as strong as its thinnest link. Green indicates well covered, gold partly covered, orange thinly covered.

Source: IGS platform data catalogue, 30 October 2026.

ILLUSTRATED · GEOLOGY

# Geology comes first: the rocks that hold the minerals

**Colour.** Rock age, from Precambrian (pink) to Cenozoic cover (yellow).

**Belts.** Old rock underlies much of the continent's mineral belts; young cover hides what lies beneath.

**Link.** Mapping geology is the first step in the chain from geology to policy.

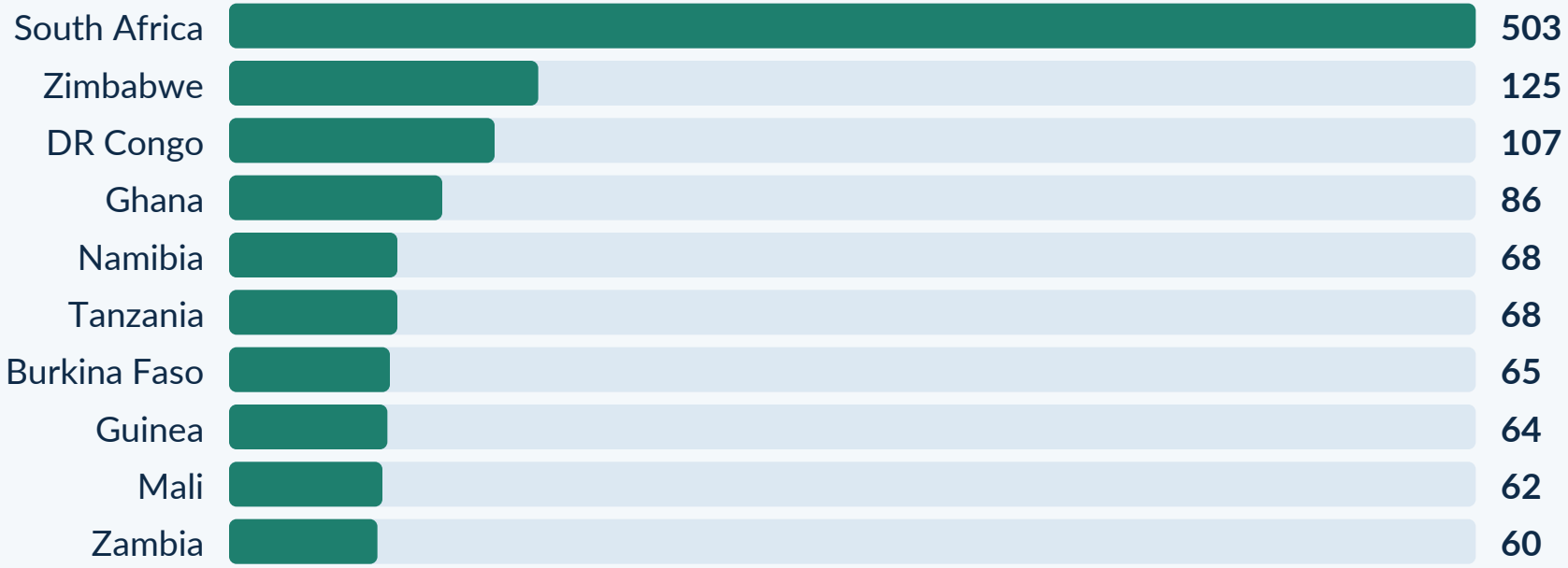



Source: geology polygons as loaded in the platform. Not every country has a geology layer yet.

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THE DEPOSIT BASE

# 1,888 significant deposits, heavily concentrated




Source: World Bank/MinEx significant-deposits table, as loaded in the platform. The table has no coordinates; counts are per country.

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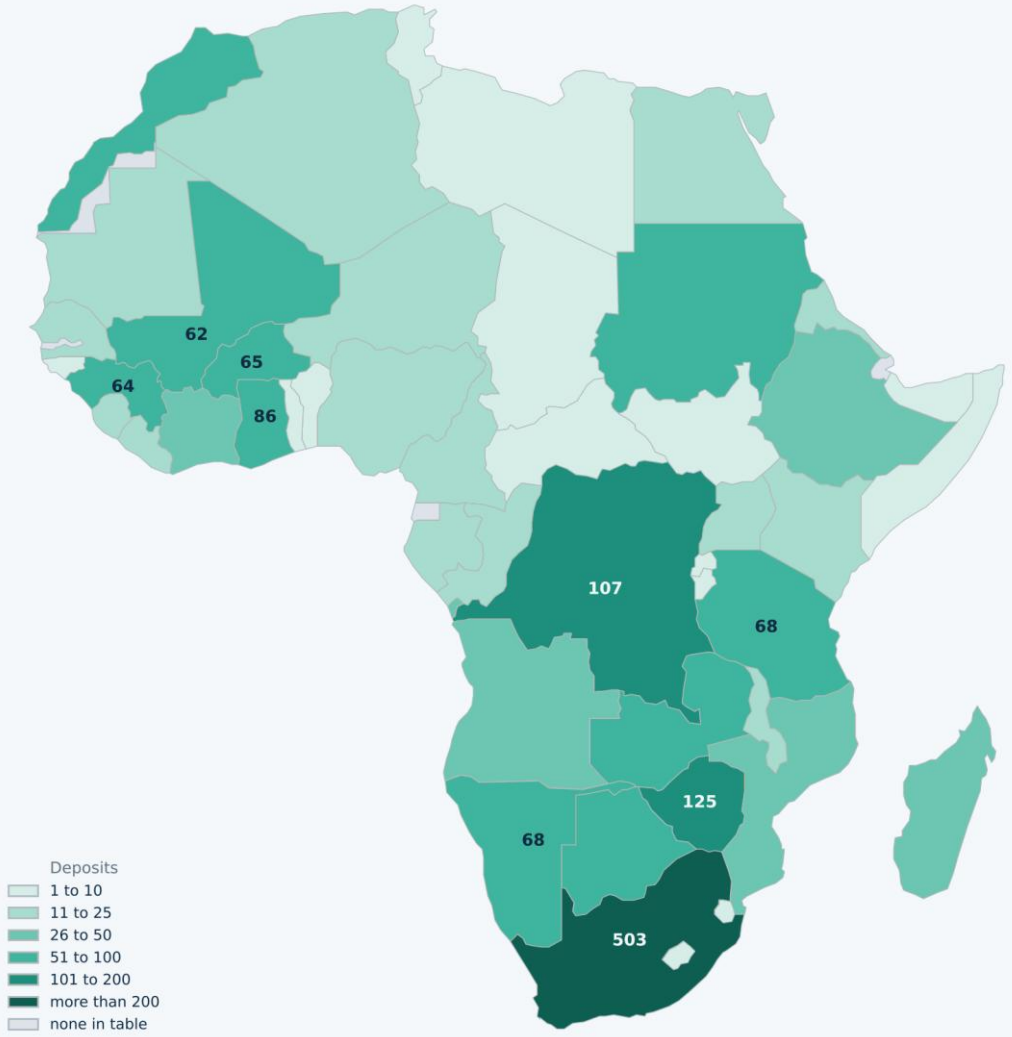
ILLUSTRATED · THE DEPOSIT BASE

# Where the 1,888 deposits are, country by country

**Darker means more.** South Africa (503), Zimbabwe (125) and DR Congo (107) stand out.

**Read with care.** The table has no coordinates, so this shows counts per country, not deposit locations.

**Pale is not empty.** A country with few listed deposits may be under-explored.




Source: World Bank/MinEx significant-deposits table, as loaded in the platform.

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QUALITY OF THE DEPOSIT BASE

# World-class deposits exist, but take 16 years to reach production

**94**

**Tier 1 deposits**

Company-making, above US$1 billion

**195**

**Tier 2 deposits**

Large, regionally significant

**576**

**Tier 3 deposits**

Smaller significant deposits

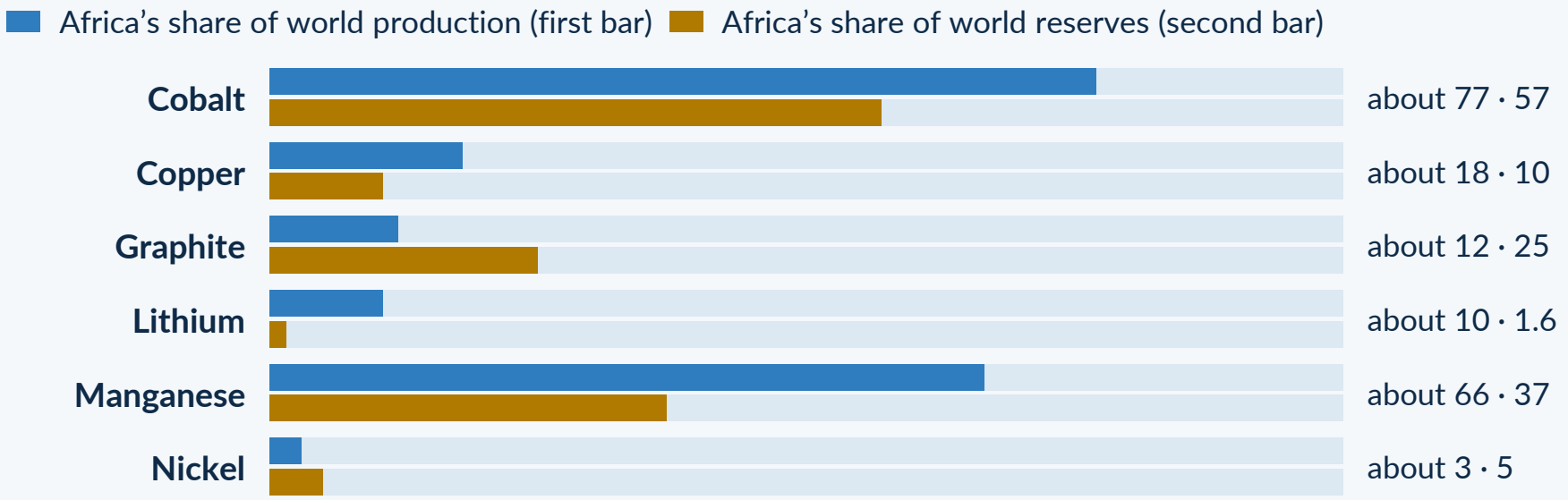
About 96% of Tier 1 deposits are eventually developed, after an average lag of **16 years** from discovery to production, nearly 20 years outside gold and diamonds. Closing that lag is a data, finance and infrastructure problem.

Source: Guj et al. (2025), World Bank, as cited in the Inception Report, section 6.2.

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AFRICA IN THE WORLD, 2024

# Production leads in two minerals, reserves lead in others




Source: redrawn from OECD (2026), Figure 2, from USGS data. Values are read from the chart and approximate. Bars run 0 to 100% of world total.

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WHO PRODUCES WHAT

# A handful of countries drive African output

| Mineral | African producers, share of world 2024 | | Reserves note |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cobalt | DRC about 76% |  | DRC and Madagascar hold about 57% |
| Copper | DRC about 14.5%, Zambia about 3% |  | DRC and Zambia about 10% |
| Graphite | Madagascar 5.5%, Mozambique 4.6%, Tanzania 1.5% |  | Three countries hold about 25% |
| Lithium | Zimbabwe 9.3%, Namibia about 1% |  | Africa holds 1.6% |
| Manganese | South Africa about 37%, Gabon 23.2%, then Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire |  | South Africa and Gabon about 37% |
| Nickel | Madagascar 1%, South Africa 0.7%, Côte d'Ivoire 0.7% |  | Three countries about 5% (2023) |

Copper conflict: the OECD text gives Zambia 14.5% and DRC 3%, but its Figure 1 shows the reverse. We follow the figure and flag the conflict.

Source: OECD (2026), Critical minerals in Africa, Figure 1, section 1.2 (USGS and BGS data).

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MINERAL IN FOCUS · COBALT

# Cobalt: Africa leads, but processing and policy sit elsewhere

**76%**

of world cobalt mined in the DRC (2024)



**60%**

of that cobalt is refined in China



**96,000 t**

annual DRC export quota for 2026 and 2027

DRC cobalt exports were US$6bn in 2022, against US$167m previously. The Entreprise Générale du Cobalt produced its first 1,000 t of traceable artisanal cobalt in November 2025.

Source: OECD (2026), Critical minerals in Africa; USGS (2025).

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MINERAL IN FOCUS · COPPER

# Copper: exports have doubled, processing has not kept pace

**+98%**

copper exports 2019 to 2023, reaching US$44bn



**10%**

of world copper reserves held by DRC and Zambia



**8%**

of world refining by the DRC, the second-largest refiner



Zambia applies a 15% levy on unprocessed minerals and launched a critical minerals strategy in 2024. The Lobito Corridor extends into Zambia. In the DRC, company-reported copper covers only 25% of the national USGS total.

Sources: OECD (2026); USGS (2025); IGS DRC data reconciliation, September 2026.

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# Graphite and lithium: small producers, large policy moves

## Graphite

Madagascar 5.5%, Mozambique 4.6%, Tanzania 1.5% of world production



Reserves in these three are about 25% of the world total



Africa is expected to supply 23% by 2040



Malawi banned raw material exports, including graphite, in October 2025



## Lithium

Zimbabwe 9.3% of world production; expected to fall to about 6% by 2040



Africa holds only 1.6% of reserves, nearly all in Zimbabwe



Zimbabwe's raw lithium ban of December 2022 coincided with output rising nearly eightfold, 2020 to 2023



Ghana and Namibia also restrict raw exports



Sources: OECD (2026); WEF/DBSA/McKinsey (2025), as cited in the Inception Report. Output growth coincided with the ban; causation is not established here.

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MINERALS IN FOCUS · MANGANESE AND NICKEL

# Manganese leads the world; nickel is the untapped one

## Manganese

South Africa about 37% and Gabon 23.2% of world production; with Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire, 66% together



Gabon produces 23.2% from 3.6% of reserves



Gabon plans a raw export ban in 2029



## Nickel

Africa about 3% of world production: Madagascar 1%, South Africa and Côte d'Ivoire 0.7% each



Reserves in South Africa, Zimbabwe and Madagascar about 5%



Nickel exports rose 122.8% between 2019 and 2023; Tanzania has banned nickel ore exports since 2017



Sources: OECD (2026), Critical minerals in Africa; USGS (2025); BGS. Our draft Mapping Report uses USGS 2026 data and shows a higher manganese share; to be reconciled.

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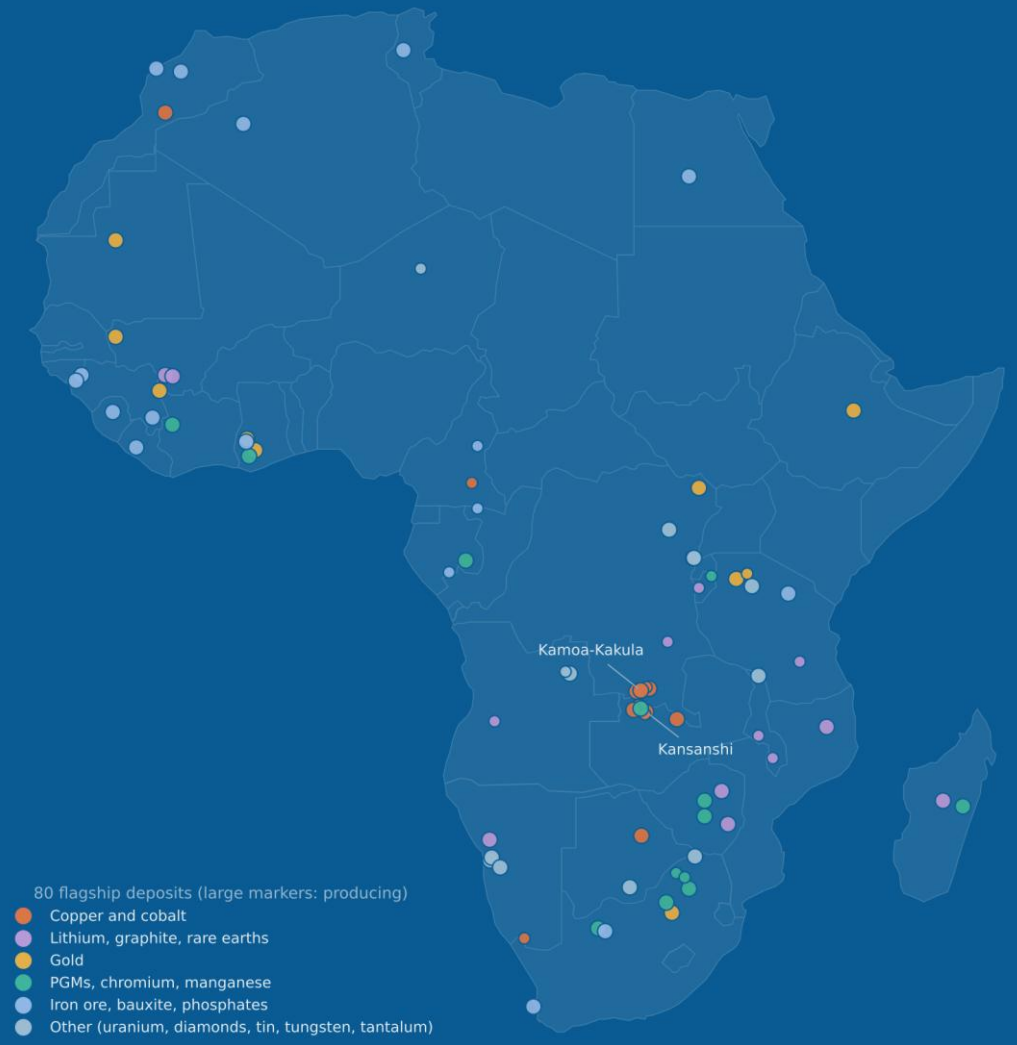
ILLUSTRATED · FLAGSHIP DEPOSITS

# Flagship deposits and mines, located

**80 deposits.** A curated list with coordinates; 61 are producing.

**Clusters.** Copper and cobalt gather in the DRC–Zambia Copperbelt.

**Different source.** This is separate from the MinEx table, so it shows locations, not totals.



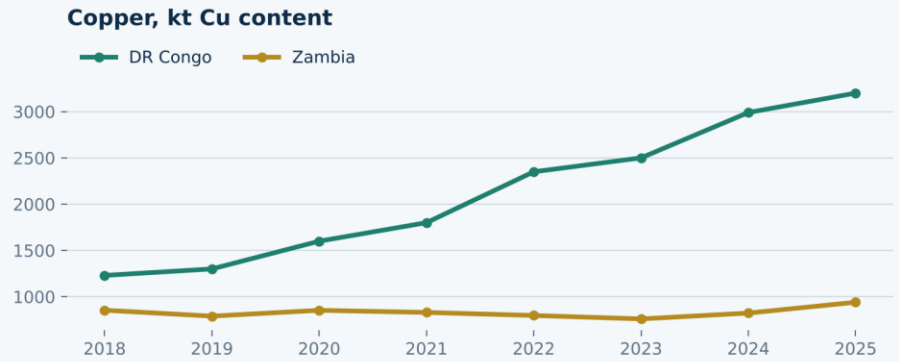

Source: flagship deposit list compiled by IGS and loaded in the platform (80 deposits). Large markers are producing.

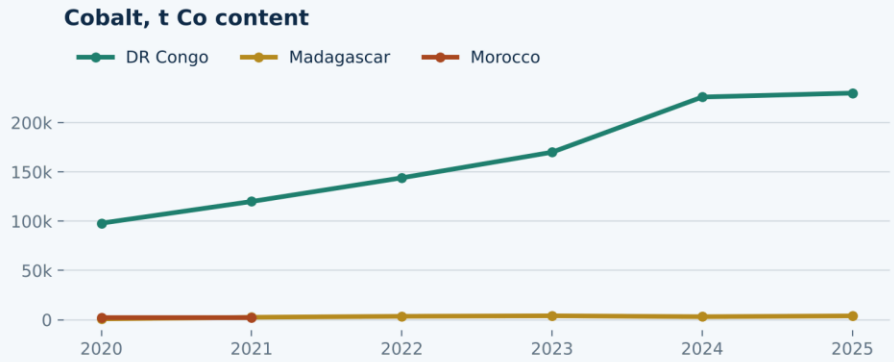
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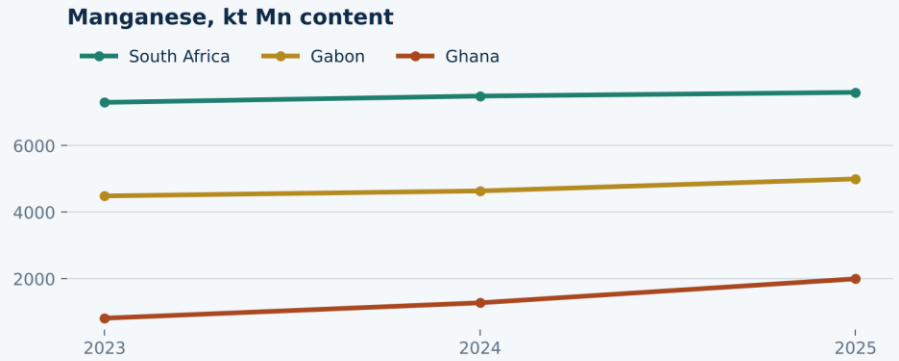
ILLUSTRATED · PRODUCTION

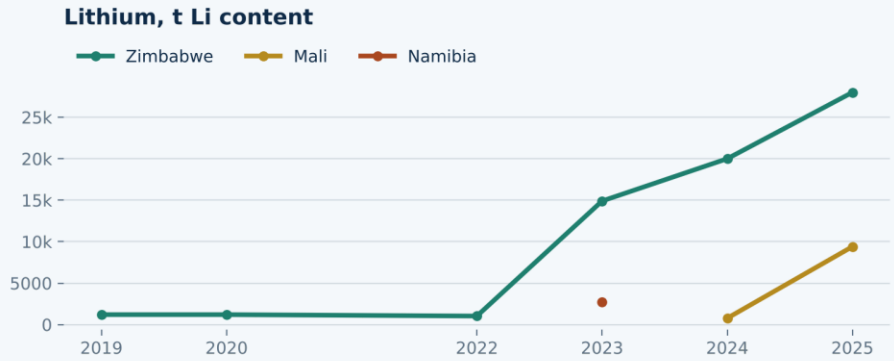
# Production trends in four green minerals

DR Congo copper: 1,230 kt in 2018 to 3,200 kt in 2025. Zimbabwe lithium: about 1,000 t in 2022 to 28,000 t in 2025.



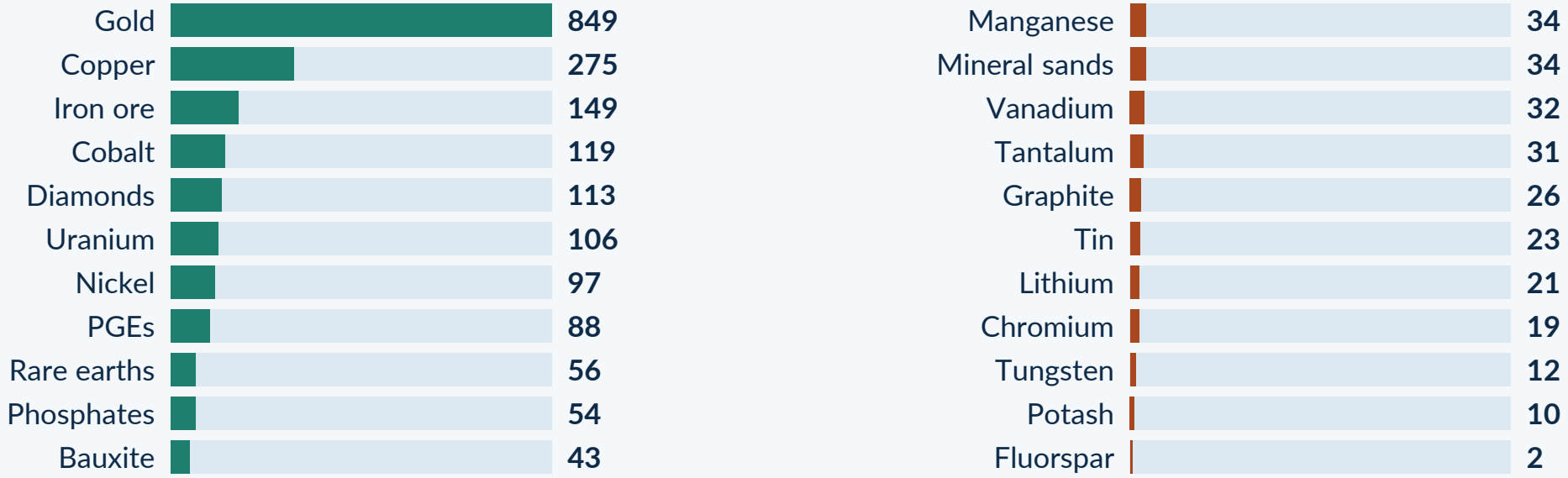




Source: USGS Mineral Commodity Summaries series as loaded in the platform. Top three producers per mineral that have data in the series.

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THE 22 PRIORITY MINERALS

# Gold and copper dominate the deposit table




Source: World Bank/MinEx table in the platform. A deposit counts under every priority mineral it contains, so counts overlap. A low count may mean low exploration, not low potential.

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# The regional picture: SADC holds the largest deposit base

| Community | Members | Deposits | Operating | Advanced | Giants | Minerals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SADC | 16 | 1,119 | 322 | 359 | 246 | 21 of 22 |
| ECOWAS | 12 | 285 | 85 | 133 | 32 | 16 of 22 |
| ECCAS | 11 | 227 | 59 | 83 | 34 | 19 of 22 |
| EAC | 8 | 223 | 53 | 90 | 24 | 19 of 22 |
| AES (Sahel) | 3 | 150 | 43 | 65 | 13 | 11 of 22 |
| North Africa (benchmark) | 6 | 117 | 33 | 42 | 19 | 16 of 22 |

Counts overlap where a country belongs to two communities (DRC in SADC, EAC and ECCAS). “Giants” are the table’s giant deposits.

Source: World Bank/MinEx significant-deposits table; community membership is an IGS compilation, not checked against the secretariats.

ILLUSTRATED · THE REGIONS

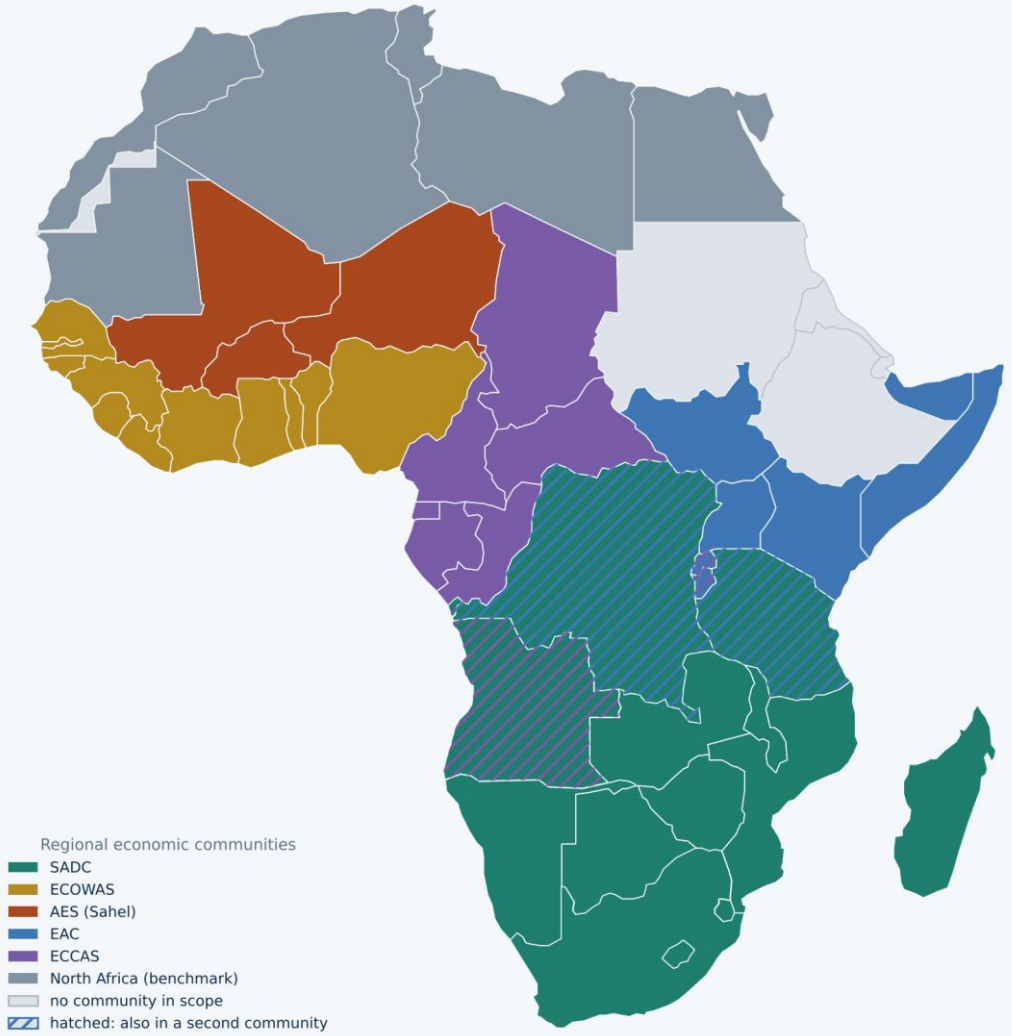
# The five communities, and where they overlap

**SADC.** 16 members, 1,119 deposits.

**ECOWAS and AES.** 12 and 3 members; 285 and 150 deposits. The AES states left ECOWAS in January 2025.

**EAC and ECCAS.** 8 and 11 members; 223 and 227 deposits.

**Hatching.** Countries in more than one community, such as DR Congo (SADC, EAC, ECCAS) and Tanzania (SADC, EAC).



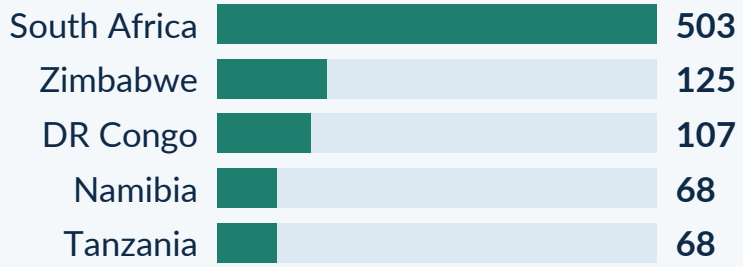

Source: IGS compilation of community membership, not yet checked against the secretariats. Deposit counts from the MinEx table.

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SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY

# SADC: scale, and the sharpest export policies

## Significant deposits, top five members




1,119 deposits, 322 operating mines, 246 giants; 21 of the 22 priority minerals present

## Policy signals (OECD 2026)

Zimbabwe: raw lithium ban (2022)

Namibia: unprocessed critical minerals ban (2023)

DRC: cobalt quota; Malawi: raw exports ban

Zambia: 15% levy and 2024 strategy; South Africa: 2025 strategy

Corridors: Lobito, Walvis Bay, TAZARA

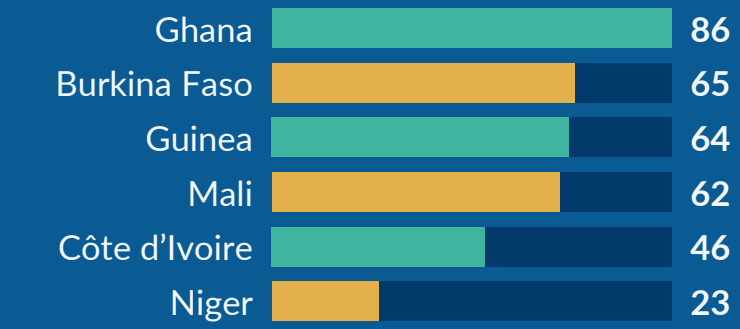
Sources: World Bank/MinEx table; OECD (2026). Processing facilities exist in Zambia, DRC, South Africa and Mozambique.

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ECOWAS AND THE ALLIANCE OF SAHEL STATES

# West Africa: gold-led, with a region that has split

## Significant deposits




Teal: ECOWAS. Gold: AES. Gold appears in 157 ECOWAS and 126 AES deposits.

## Policy signals (OECD 2026)

Ghana: raw lithium ban (2023); lithium royalty raised to 10%

Guinea: about 25% of world bauxite; Simandou iron ore

Guinea, Mali and Nigeria ratified the AMDC statute

Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger left ECOWAS on 29 January 2025

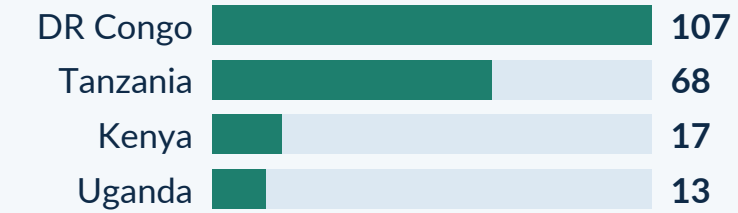
Sources: World Bank/MinEx table; OECD (2026). Guinea and Niger appear among the ten least attractive jurisdictions in the Fraser Institute 2024 survey.

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EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

# EAC: a gold, copper and nickel region with an early export ban

## Significant deposits, main members




223 deposits, 53 operating, 24 giants. Gold in 94 deposits, copper in 63, nickel in 11. 19 of 22 priority minerals present.

## Policy signals (OECD 2026)

Tanzania: copper and nickel ore export ban since 2017

Tanzania: AMV aspects written into legislation; graphite about 1.5% of world output

Selous boundary change allowed uranium mining

TAZARA corridor (China-backed); East African Nickel Belt named in the Inception Report

Sources: World Bank/MinEx table; OECD (2026); Inception Report, section 6.3. DRC joined the EAC; Ethiopia is not an EAC member though listed in the approved table.

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ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF CENTRAL AFRICAN STATES

# ECCAS: cobalt and copper, with the least data

## Significant deposits, main members




227 deposits, 59 operating, 34 giants. Gold in 67, copper in 54, cobalt in 40. 19 of 22 priority minerals present.

## Policy signals (OECD 2026)

DRC: cobalt quota; cobalt, coltan and germanium classed strategic

Gabon: manganese 23.2% of world output; export ban planned for 2029

Lobito Corridor links DRC and Angola to the Atlantic

Processing facilities in the DRC and Cameroon; Congo Basin hydropower noted in the Inception Report

Sources: World Bank/MinEx table; OECD (2026); Inception Report, section 6.3. Draft report: Cameroon cadastre and Gabon EITI status still to verify.

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WHERE REGIONS CONNECT

# Corridors tie the geology to ports, and cut across the regions

### Lobito

DRC and Zambia copperbelt to the Atlantic port in Angola

Crosses ECCAS and SADC

### Walvis Bay

Namibian port serving the southern African interior

Within SADC

### TAZARA

Zambia to Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; China-backed

Links SADC and EAC

### Simandou

Guinea iron ore with rail and port built for export

Within ECOWAS

The policy question: a ban or a levy in one country changes the economics of a corridor that serves three. No single national dataset shows that.

Sources: OECD (2026); Inception Report, section 6.3. Corridor memberships are IGS's reading and should be confirmed by delegates.

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ILLUSTRATED · CORRIDORS

# The corridors, ports and flagship mines on one map

**Gold lines.** Lobito, North-South, TAZARA, Nacala, Walvis Bay and Trans-Kalahari, Central Corridor.

**Dashed.** Simandou rail, planned.

**Squares and dots.** Ports, and flagship mines in copper, cobalt, manganese, lithium and iron ore.

**Schematic.** Lines are drawn from platform data, not survey-grade.

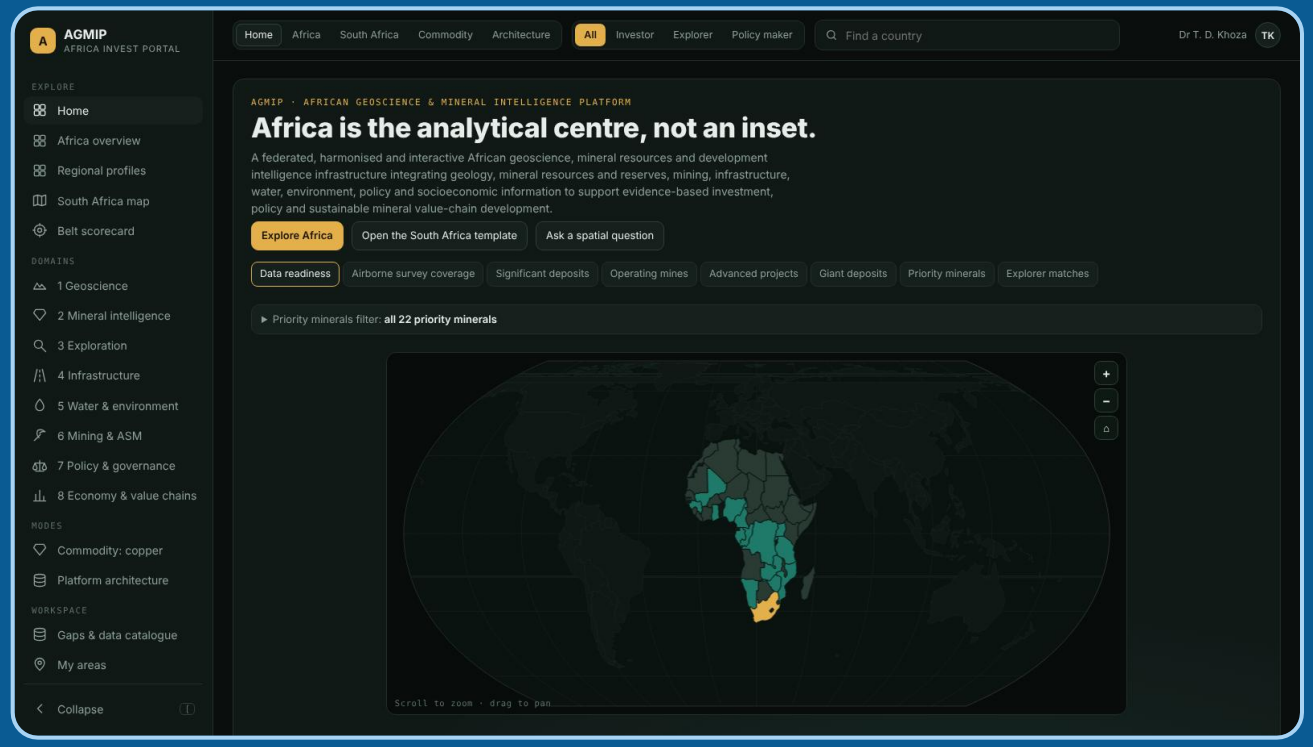



Source: infrastructure and corridor layers as loaded in the platform. Grey lines are other rail.

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PART 3 · THE WORK DONE SO FAR

# One portal that puts geology and policy on the same map




**Map.** Country, region and mineral views on one base.

**Evidence.** Every record carries its source and an evidence tag.

**Policy.** Scorecards for AMV, AGMS and AfCFTA.

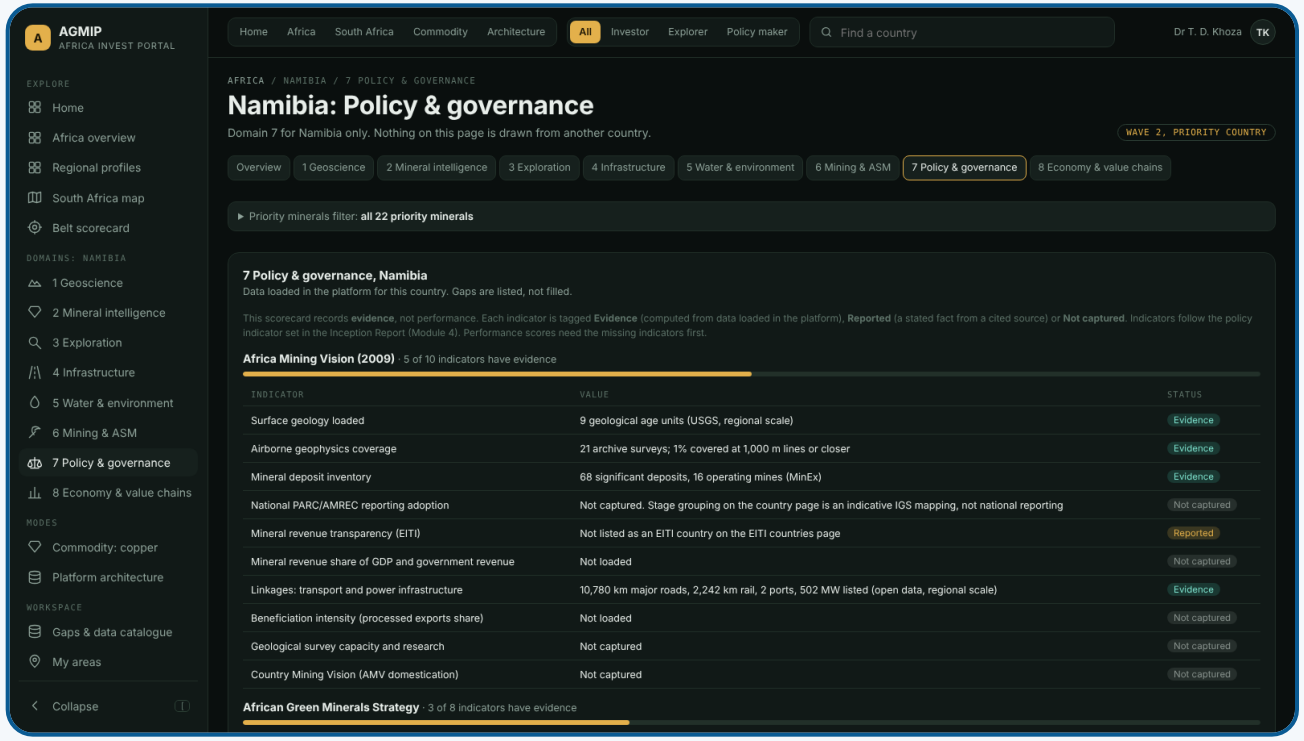
**Honesty.** Gaps stay visible as gaps.

Portal screenshot, working version. Confirm with UNECA what may be shown to delegates before circulating.

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COUNTRY VIEW · EXAMPLE: NAMIBIA

# Each country page puts the policy next to the evidence




Domain pages show what is documented for one country, with the source behind each line.

Charts and tables follow the OECD (2026) report where it applies.

Tags separate **Evidence**, **Reported** and **Not captured**.

Portal screenshot, working version.

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WHAT THE PLATFORM IS BUILT ON

# Four layers of evidence, each with its source attached

| | |
|---|---|
| **1 · Geology and deposits** | World Bank/MinEx significant-deposits table; geology and boundary layers; national maps where released |
| **2 · Production and reserves** | USGS national series, with company-reported data held beside it, never substituted |
| **3 · Policy and governance** | OECD (2026) Critical minerals in Africa; AMV, AGMS and AfCFTA instruments; EITI status |
| **4 · Regions and corridors** | Regional-community membership and corridor layers, compiled by IGS and open to your correction |

**Every record: source, date, and a tag: Evidence, Reported or Not captured.**

Full source list in the backup slides.

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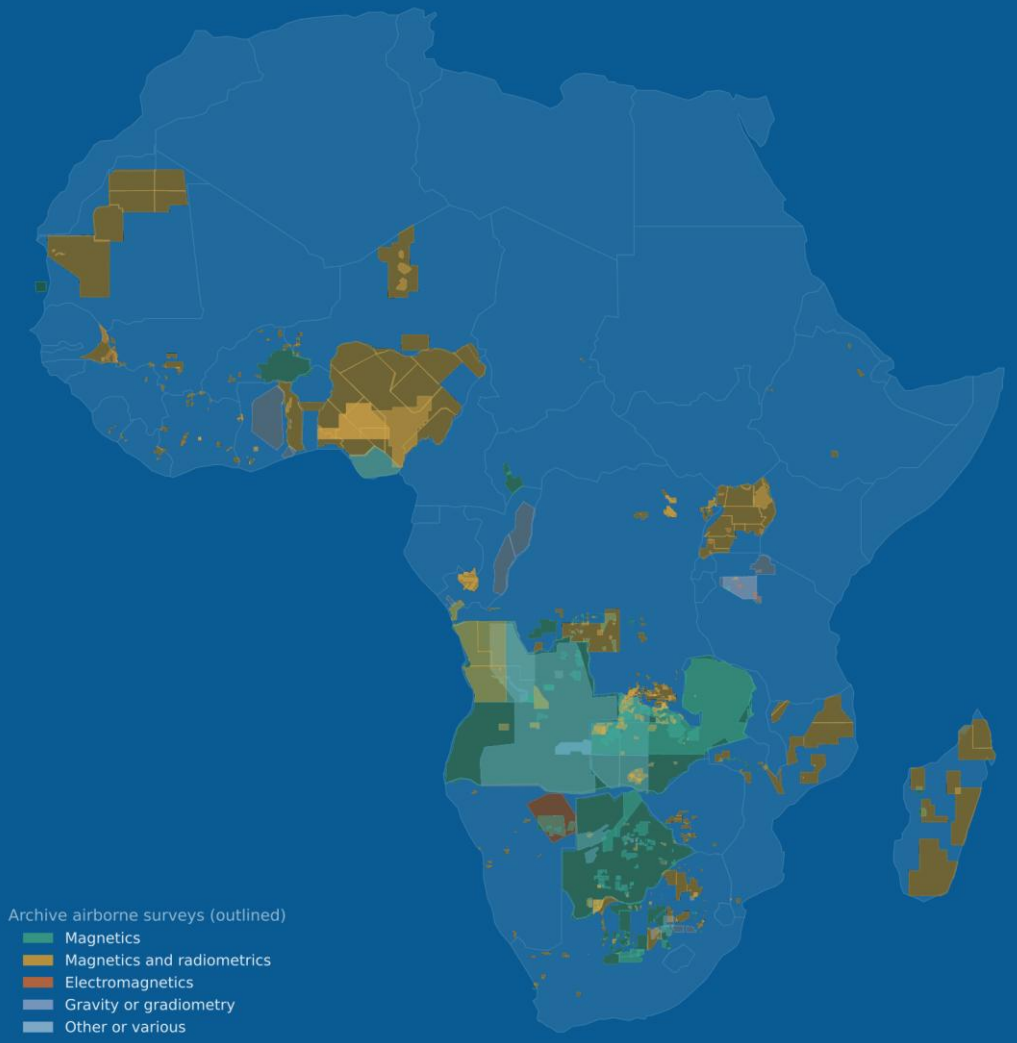
ILLUSTRATED · AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICS

# Airborne geophysics: what the open archive covers

**1,219 surveys.** Recorded in the archive; 1,119 are outlined on this map.

**Uneven.** By the platform's metric Angola and Nigeria show 98% and 92% of territory covered, South Africa 13.5% and DR Congo 7.6%.

**Only what is compiled.** Other surveys exist that are not in this archive.




Source: airborne survey archive compiled in the platform. Outlines coloured by survey type.

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PART 4 · EVIDENCE AND GAPS

# What we cannot yet show, and why that matters

## Not captured at continental scale

Licences and cadastre

Artisanal and small-scale mining

Transmission and grid capacity

Trade flows by mineral

Beneficiation capacity

Per-mineral deposit coordinates

## Open data issues

Nine countries are not yet on the map

Botswana cadastre export outstanding

DRC shapefile projection file is malformed at source

Policy instruments held by each state, not yet in one dataset

A gap shown as a gap is information. A gap filled with a guess is a risk to every decision built on it.

Source: IGS data audit, Draft Mapping Report v0.1.

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CASE STUDY · DR CONGO

# Company output covers only a fraction of the national series

## Company-reported 2025 output as a share of the USGS national figure




Tin is Bisie alone. Copper: 807,448 t against 3,200,000 t. Cobalt: 33,521 t against 230,000 t. CMOC output is not split by mine in the source.

### What we decided

Keep the USGS national series unchanged

Hold company data beside it as mine-level evidence

Reasons: bases are mixed (concentrate, metal, cathode), and company reserves are ore tonnes, not contained metal

**Two gaps found: Kipushi zinc (203,168 t) and Kibali gold (4.8 Moz) are missing from the international rows**

Source: DRC data package (IPIS, USGS MRDS, industrial mines), company reports 2025, USGS MCS 2026. 3,471 points ingested; 2,820 artisanal sites with 439,896 workers recorded.

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PART 5 · POLICY MAPPING

# Why the policy layer matters: from evidence to recommendations

**1**
**Evidence**
Country data and sources, each tagged

→

**2**
**Scorecards**
AMV, AGMS and AfCFTA, 26 indicators

→

**3**
**Gaps and patterns**
What is missing and where measures differ

→

**4**
**Draft priorities**
Recommendations for the workshop to test

→

**5**
**Summary Policy Briefs**
For UNECA leadership and AU institutions

**What the workshop is asked to agree**

A set of high-priority policy recommendations, to be reflected in the Summary Policy Briefs and presented to UNECA leadership and AU institutions.

Source: Expert Workshop programme, 3 November; Inception Report.

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METHODOLOGY · THE APPROACH

# Five steps from instruments to recommendations

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Frame** | Three continental instruments set the questions: the Africa Mining Vision (2009), the African Green Minerals Strategy and the AfCFTA. |
| 2 | **Define** | 26 indicators, 10 + 8 + 8, from the policy indicator set in the Inception Report (Module 4). |
| 3 | **Collect** | For each country, find the documented fact or data behind each indicator, with its source and date. |
| 4 | **Tag and score** | Tag each as Evidence, Reported or Not captured, then count the indicators with documented evidence. |
| 5 | **Read across** | Compare countries and communities, find gaps and patterns, and draft recommendations for validation. |

Source: Inception Report, sections 3.7 and 6.2; IGS method note.

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METHODOLOGY · THE FRAMEWORKS

# Three continental instruments, one scorecard each

AMV · 2009

## Africa Mining Vision

Do countries know their resources, govern them transparently, and link mining to the wider economy?

**10**

indicators

AGMS

## African Green Minerals Strategy

Are green minerals mapped, governed, processed and financed so that Africa captures more value?

**8**

indicators

TRADE

## AfCFTA

Can minerals and value-added products move across borders, and are countries ready to trade them?

**8**

indicators

Source: Inception Report; indicator design by IGS. Each indicator list is shown on the next three slides.

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SCORECARD 1 · AFRICA MINING VISION

# The 10 AMV indicators, and the evidence behind each

| Indicator | Evidence basis | Tag |
|---|---|---|
| Surface geology loaded | Geological units, USGS regional scale | Evidence |
| Airborne geophysics coverage | Archive airborne surveys, line spacing | Evidence |
| Mineral deposit inventory | Significant deposits and operating mines (MinEx) | Evidence |
| PARC/AMREC reporting adoption | No national data loaded | Not captured |
| Revenue transparency (EITI) | EITI country status and validation outcome | Reported |
| Mineral revenue share of GDP | No data loaded | Not captured |
| Transport and power linkages | Roads, rail, ports, power (open data) | Evidence |
| Beneficiation intensity | Processed exports share, no data loaded | Not captured |
| Geological survey capacity | Not captured | Not captured |
| AMV domestication | Written into national law (OECD 2026) | Reported |

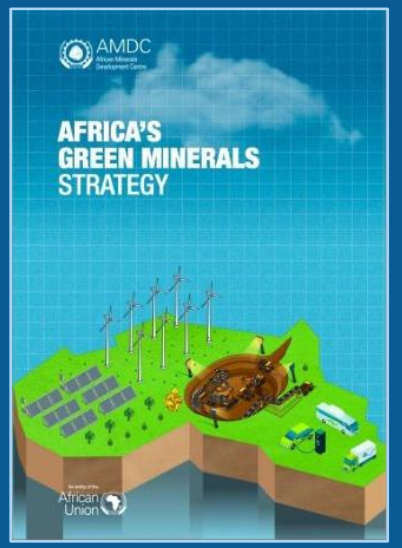
Source: IGS scorecard design, Inception Report Module 4. Tags: Evidence = computed from platform data; Reported = stated fact from a cited source.

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SCORECARD 2 · GREEN MINERALS STRATEGY

# The 8 AGMS indicators, and the evidence behind each

| Indicator | Evidence basis | Tag |
|---|---|---|
| Priority green minerals present | 22 priority minerals in the deposit table | Evidence |
| Stage of priority-mineral projects | MinEx stages, grouped by IGS | Evidence |
| Green minerals strategy or policy | National strategy (OECD 2026) | Reported |
| Beneficiation and export measures | Bans, levies, quotas (OECD 2026) | Reported |
| National mineral data system | Cadastre or portal; Botswana only | Reported |
| Traceability readiness | EITI, PARC, ITSCI, RMI, Better Mining | Not captured |
| Harmonised regulation and ESG | No data loaded | Not captured |
| Financing and investment signals | Cited cases only | Reported |




Source: IGS scorecard design, Inception Report Module 4; OECD (2026). Where no source is cited, the indicator is Not captured.

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SCORECARD 3 · AFCFTA

# The 8 AfCFTA indicators, and the evidence behind each

| Indicator | Evidence basis | Tag |
|---|---|---|
| AfCFTA ratification status | tralac, data as of 4 September 2026 | Reported |
| AMDC statute ratification | Four ratifiers named (OECD 2026) | Reported |
| Community membership | IGS compilation of the communities | Evidence |
| Cross-border corridors | Seed rail layer, schematic | Evidence |
| Market access | Landlocked or coastal; ports, airports | Evidence |
| Intra-African mineral trade share | No data loaded | Not captured |
| Regional processing clusters | Module 3, not yet loaded | Not captured |
| Inception Report coverage | Tier A or Tier B country | Evidence |

Source: IGS scorecard design; tralac AfCFTA status (data as of 4 September 2026); OECD (2026).

ECA

METHODOLOGY · THE SCORING MATRIX

# How the scoring works, and what it means

## The scoring rules

One point for each indicator with documented evidence.

Evidence and Reported both count; Not captured scores zero.

A documented “no” counts. A country that is not on the EITI list is recorded as not listed.

Scored per framework as n of N (10, 8 and 8). No weights, no ranking, no single index.

## The three tags

| | |
|---|---|
| **Evidence** | Computed from data loaded in the platform |
| **Reported** | A stated fact from a cited source |
| **Not captured** | No data, or not yet loaded; scores 0 |

Map shading uses fixed 20% bands of indicators with evidence, so panels can be compared.

**What it is, and is not.** It measures how much documented evidence exists, not how well a country performs. Across the 41 countries on the platform map the averages are 4.8 of 10 (AMV), 2.4 of 8 (AGMS) and 5.4 of 8 (AfCFTA).

Source: IGS scorecard rules as implemented in the portal. Averages across the 41 countries loaded on the platform map; working figures.

ECA

METHODOLOGY · A WORKED EXAMPLE

# Zambia, indicator by indicator

## AMV

**6 of 10**

- **Counted** Geology
- **Counted** Airborne: 85 surveys
- **Counted** Deposits: 60
- **Counted** EITI: implementing
- **Counted** Transport and power
- **Counted** AMV in law
- **Not captured** PARC/AMREC
- **Not captured** Revenue share
- **Not captured** Beneficiation
- **Not captured** Survey capacity

## AGMS

**5 of 8**

- **Counted** Priority minerals
- **Counted** Project stage
- **Counted** Strategy, 2024
- **Counted** Levy on raw minerals
- **Counted** Financing signal
- **Not captured** Data system
- **Not captured** Traceability
- **Not captured** ESG standards

## AfCFTA

**6 of 8**

- **Counted** Ratification
- **Counted** AMDC ratifier
- **Counted** SADC member
- **Counted** Corridors
- **Counted** Market access
- **Counted** Inception coverage
- **Not captured** Intra-African trade
- **Not captured** Processing clusters

Source: IGS scorecard in the portal; OECD (2026); World Bank/MinEx table. Zambia shown because it has the broadest policy record in the OECD paper.

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METHODOLOGY · SOURCES AND RULES

# What the scores are built on

## Evidence sources

**MinEx significant deposits (World Bank)** · deposits, mines, stages

**USGS geology, regional scale** · surface geology

**Airborne survey archive** · compiled surveys

**Open infrastructure data** · roads, rail, ports, power

**EITI country page** · retrieved 19 October 2026

**tralac AfCFTA status** · data as of 4 September 2026

**OECD (2026) Critical minerals in Africa** · measures, strategies, AMDC

**Inception Report, sections 3.7 and 6.2** · indicator set, country tiers

## Rules we hold to

Every record keeps its source and date.

“Reported” needs a citation.

Unknown stays unknown: no estimates, no filling.

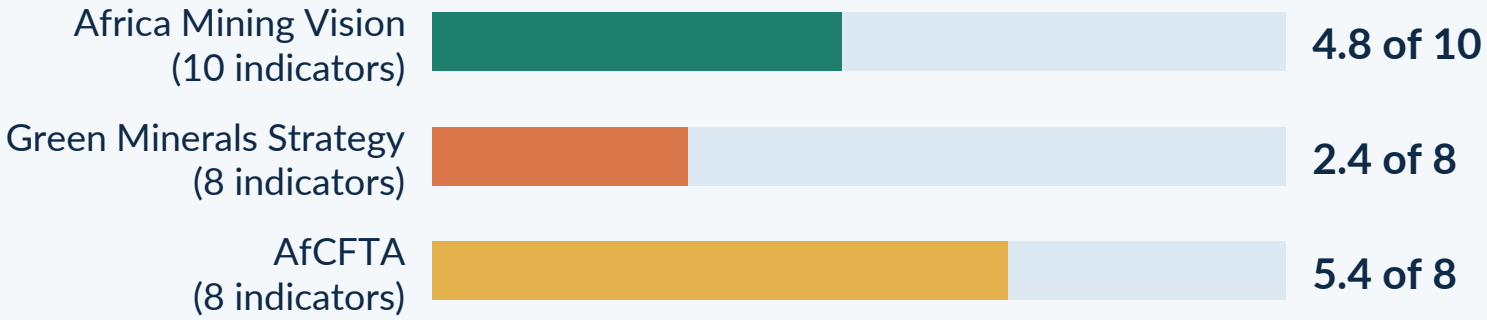
Conflicts are flagged, not resolved silently.

Sources are open to challenge by delegates.

Source: scorecard source notes in the portal. Check EITI status on eiti.org before quoting.

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# Policy scorecards: the evidence base is thinnest where the new agenda is




Average number of indicators per country for which documented evidence exists. A low score means little evidence found, not poor policy.

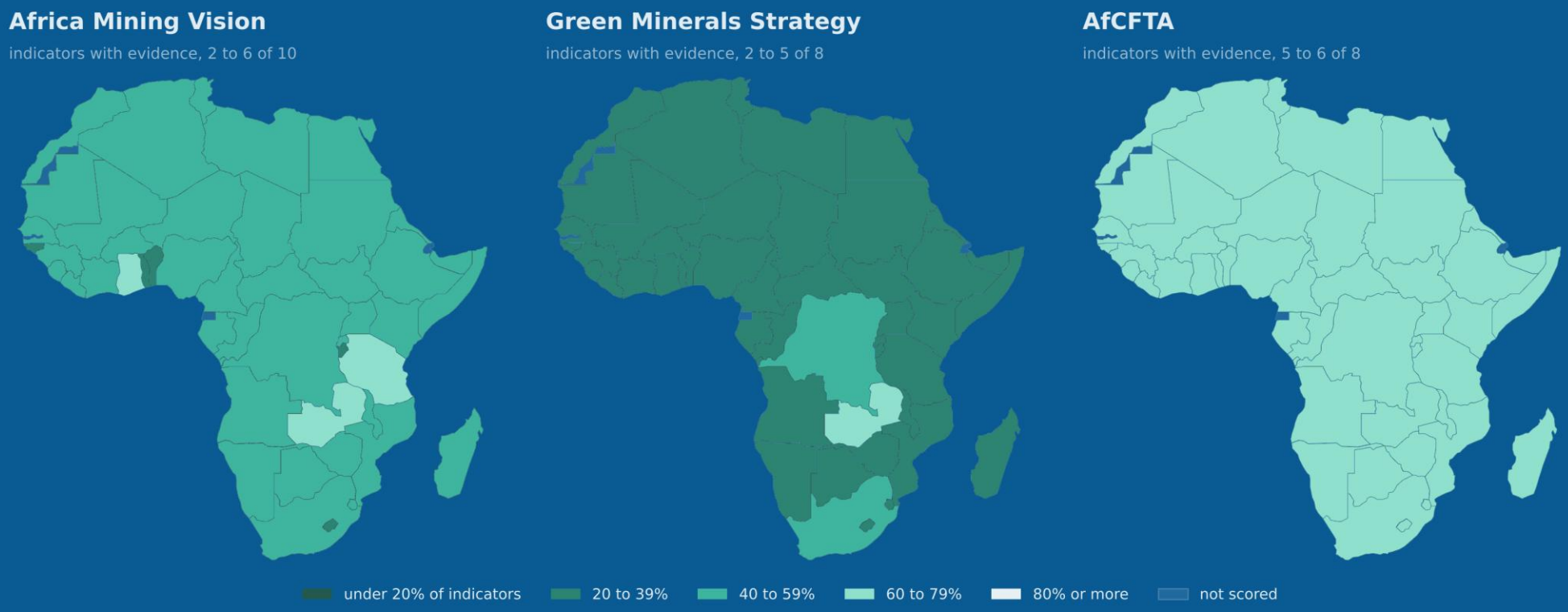
The newest instrument, the Green Minerals Strategy, has the least evidence behind it: 2.4 of 8.

Source: IGS policy scorecard in the portal, built from OECD (2026), tralac and national sources. Working figures, to be validated.

ILLUSTRATED · SCORECARDS

# The scorecards on the map

Shading shows the share of indicators with documented evidence. It records evidence, not performance. The Green Minerals Strategy panel is the palest.




Source: IGS policy scorecard in the portal, built from OECD (2026), tralac and national sources. Working figures.

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TRADE LENS · AFCFTA

# The AfCFTA gives minerals a market, if the rules fit

**50**

ratifications recorded



**16**

landlocked countries depend on neighbours' ports and corridors



**5.4**

of 8 AfCFTA indicators evidenced per country, on average



## Why it matters for green minerals

Regional processing needs ore and intermediate products to move across borders.

Export bans and levies act against that, unless trade rules and national policy are aligned.

Sources: tralac AfCFTA status as ingested into the portal; IGS scorecard. Check the ratification date before quoting.

ECA

ILLUSTRATED · TRADE

# Sixteen landlocked countries depend on their neighbours

**Landlocked.** Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

**Reach to market.** Their minerals leave through neighbours' ports and corridors.

**Why it matters.** Regional processing needs open borders and working corridors.




Source: country list compiled by IGS; ports and rail from platform layers.

ECA

RESOURCE NATIONALISM, IN PRACTICE

# Export measures are spreading, and each one is different

| Country | Measure | Year | Mineral or scope |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tanzania | Ore export ban | 2017 | Copper and nickel ore |
| Zimbabwe | Raw export ban | 2022 | Lithium |
| Ghana | Raw export ban | 2023 | Lithium; royalty raised to 10% |
| Namibia | Unprocessed export ban | 2023 | Critical minerals |
| Malawi | Raw exports ban | See OECD (2026) | Raw mineral exports |
| Zambia | Levy | See OECD (2026) | 15% levy; 2024 strategy |
| DR Congo | Export quota | See OECD (2026) | Cobalt |
| Gabon | Planned ban | 2029 | Manganese |

Bans, levies, quotas: different tools, different timelines, no common record.

Source: OECD (2026), Critical minerals in Africa. Years not shown here are in the paper and are being added to the portal.

ECA

ILLUSTRATED · EXPORT MEASURES

# Export measures on the map

**Raw or ore export bans.** Tanzania 2017, Zimbabwe 2022, Ghana 2023, Namibia 2023, Malawi.

**Other tools.** Zambia an export levy; DR Congo a cobalt quota; Gabon a manganese ban planned for 2029.

**Pattern.** Most sit in southern and central Africa, and no two measures are alike.




Source: OECD (2026), Critical minerals in Africa. Malawi, Zambia and DR Congo dates are in the paper.

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TRANSPARENCY AND TRACEABILITY

# Buyers will ask where the mineral came from

**23**

of 29 listed African countries are implementing the EITI



## What this does and does not show

- EITI covers revenue transparency. It does not trace a mineral from mine to buyer.
- Importing markets are adding due-diligence and traceability requirements.
- Artisanal supply, such as the 2,820 DRC sites in our data, is the hardest part to trace.

Sources: EITI status as ingested into the portal; DRC data package. Confirm EITI counts against eiti.org before quoting.

ECA

ILLUSTRATED · TRANSPARENCY

# EITI status across the 29 listed countries

**Implementing.** 23 countries, in teal.

**Under enhanced scrutiny.** Ethiopia, Madagascar and Tanzania.

**Suspended or delisted.** Cameroon and the Central African Republic suspended; Equatorial Guinea delisted.

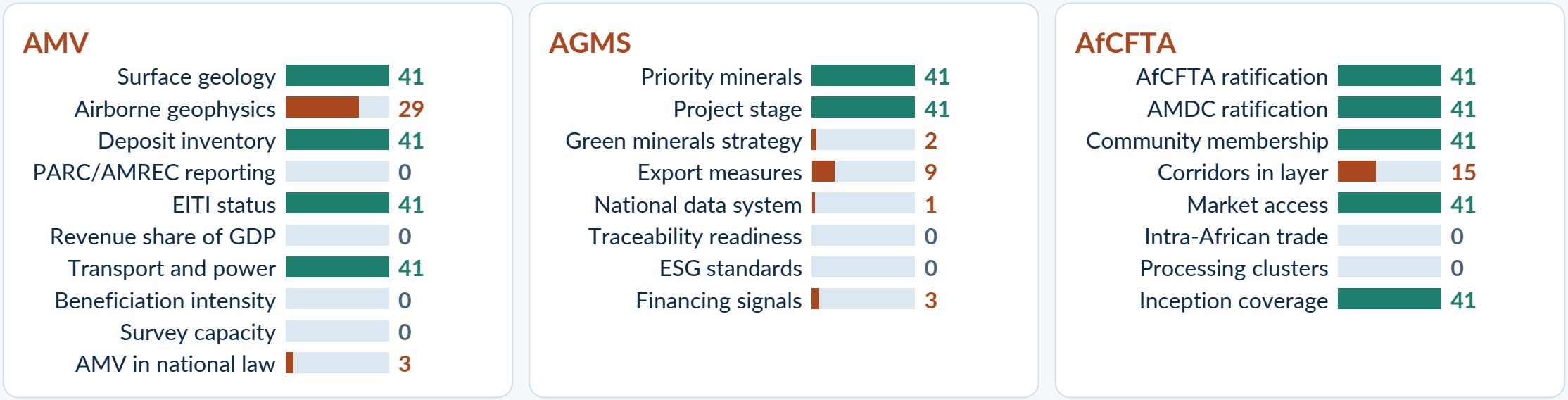



Source: EITI status as ingested into the portal. Confirm against eiti.org before quoting.

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FINDINGS · EVIDENCE GAPS

# Eight of 26 indicators have no data in any country




Number of the 41 countries on the platform map with documented evidence for each indicator. Eight of the 26 indicators have none anywhere.

Source: IGS scorecard in the portal, 41 countries on the platform map. Teal: all 41. Rust: some. Grey: none.

ECA

FINDINGS · POLICY INSTRUMENTS

# Who has what: the measures recorded so far

| Country | Export ban | Levy, quota or tax | Strategy or listing | AMV in law | AMDC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zambia | | 15% levy on raw minerals | Strategy, 2024 | ✓ Yes | ✓ Yes |
| Zimbabwe | Lithium, Dec 2022 | | | | |
| Namibia | Unprocessed, Jun 2023 | | | | |
| Ghana | Lithium, Jun 2023 | Lithium royalty 10% | | ✓ Yes | |
| Tanzania | Ore, Mar 2017 | | | ✓ Yes | |
| Malawi | Raw, Oct 2025 | | | | |
| Gabon | Planned, 2029 | | | | |
| South Africa | | Raw chrome tax considered | Strategy, 2025 | | |
| DR Congo | Cobalt, Feb 2025 | Quota 96,000 t a year | Strategic minerals | | |
| Guinea, Mali, Nigeria | | | | | ✓ Yes |

Source: OECD (2026), Critical minerals in Africa. Dates as given in the paper; only countries with a recorded instrument are shown.

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DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS · FOR THE WORKSHOP TO TEST

# Six candidate priorities, each tied to the evidence

### 1 · A shared register of policy measures

Because: Bans, levies and quotas differ and no common record exists.

**For: UNECA, AMDC**

### 2 · Align export and beneficiation measures

Because: Tools and timing differ from 2017 to a planned 2029 ban.

**For: Communities, AU**

### 3 · Close the eight empty indicators

Because: No data anywhere on 8 of 26 indicators.

**For: Member states, UNECA**

### 4 · Domesticate the continental instruments

Because: AMV in law for 3 countries; strategy for 2; 4 AMDC ratifiers.

**For: Member states, AU**

### 5 · Link transparency to traceability

Because: 23 of 29 EITI countries implement; traceability readiness is not captured.

**For: Member states, AMDC**

### 6 · Plan corridors with landlocked countries

Because: 16 landlocked countries; corridors cross communities.

**For: Communities, AfCFTA**

Source: IGS synthesis of the scorecards and OECD (2026). Drafts for discussion; not agreed with UNECA or the AU.

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THE WAY FORWARD · POLICY BRIEFS

# From the workshop to the Summary Policy Briefs

**Day 2, 16:00**
Closing synthesis: priorities tested and ranked

→

**Day 3**
One Voice and AGMS Policy Guidance

→

**After the workshop**
Summary Policy Briefs drafted from the agreed priorities

→

**Presentation**
UNECA leadership and AU institutions

## Proposed test for ranking the priorities

**Evidence**
How strong is the evidence behind it?

**Reach**
How many countries or communities does it touch?

**Feasibility**
Can it be done within a few years?

**Fit**
Does it advance the AMV, AGMS or AfCFTA?

Source: workshop programme (timings as in the programme); the ranking test is a proposal by IGS.

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THE WAY FORWARD · THE SCORECARD

# Making the scorecard decision-grade

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Validate** | Member states check their country scorecards; the SADC panel at 14:00 today is the first step. |
| 2 | **Fill the gaps** | Collect data for the eight empty indicators, starting with national reporting templates. |
| 3 | **Add a rubric** | Agree a 0 to 3 rubric and thresholds per indicator, so evidence becomes performance. |
| 4 | **Agree weights** | Decide with UNECA and the AU whether any weights or a composite index are wanted. |
| 5 | **Publish the method** | Release a method note and data sheet with each country page. |

Source: IGS proposals, for discussion with UNECA and AU institutions.

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PART 6 · THE MAIN OUTCOME

# Five findings from the work so far

1. Africa's endowment is large and uneven. SADC holds 1,119 of the significant deposits in the table.
2. Value is made downstream, and countries are responding with export measures that differ widely.
3. The evidence for green-mineral policy is thinnest: 2.4 of 8 indicators on average.
4. National figures and company data do not match, so provenance has to travel with every number.
5. One shared platform can put geology, policy and regions on the same map. A working version exists.

Sources: as cited on the preceding slides. Figures are working values pending member-state validation.

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HOW THE WORK RESPONDS

# From the workshop objectives to what we have delivered

| Objective | What exists now | Status |
|---|---|---|
| Map the endowment | Deposits, minerals and regions on one map | In progress |
| Link geology to policy | Country pages and AMV, AGMS and AfCFTA scorecards | In progress |
| Show the regional picture | Profiles for SADC, ECOWAS, AES, EAC and ECCAS | In progress |
| Reconcile the data | Provenance on every record; DRC reconciliation | In progress |
| Validate with member states | This workshop and the SADC panel at 14:00 | Starts today |

Objectives are summarised here. Replace with the exact wording of the six workshop objectives before presenting.

Source: workshop programme, 3 November; Inception Report; Draft Mapping Report v0.1.

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POLICY-ORIENTED RECOMMENDATIONS

# What the evidence points to

## Share the data

Agree one reference record of deposits, production and policy measures, with sources.

## Align the measures

Compare bans, levies and quotas across regions before they diverge further.

## Close the gaps

Prioritise cadastre, artisanal mining, trade flows and beneficiation capacity.

## Build on corridors

Plan processing and infrastructure with the regional communities that share them.

Draft recommendations for discussion. They are not yet agreed with UNECA.

Source: IGS synthesis of the findings; for discussion at this workshop.

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WHAT WE ASK OF YOU TODAY

# Three asks, and what happens next

**1**

### Check your country

Tell us what is wrong or missing on your country page.

**2**

### Share what you hold

Cadastre, licences, production and policy documents, with permission to use them.

**3**

### Confirm the regions

Check community membership and the open scope questions in the backup slides.

Next: incorporate your corrections, finalise the Mapping Report and bring the validated platform back to UNECA.

Timeline to be confirmed with UNECA.

ECA

IN ONE SENTENCE

# Africa has the geology. Good policy needs good evidence, and the evidence is what we are building together.



Thank you. Questions, and your corrections, are welcome.

Dr Tshepo David Khoza · Integrated Geoscience Solutions · UNECA Contract 2500401375

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BACKUP · CAVEATS AND OPEN SCOPE QUESTIONS

# What is not yet settled

## Data conflicts

Copper: the OECD text and its Figure 1 disagree on DRC and Zambia shares; the chart was used

Manganese share: 66% in the OECD figure, about 75% in the draft report

Zinc is on the AGMS list but not among the 22 minerals

## Scope questions

34 table entries but 31 unique countries (DRC and Tanzania appear twice)

Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger left ECOWAS in January 2025

Ethiopia’s community assignment

Option C awaits a UNECA decision

Source: IGS notes, Draft Mapping Report v0.1.

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BACKUP · SOURCES

# Where the numbers come from

OECD (2026), Critical minerals in Africa (CC BY 4.0)

World Bank/MinEx significant-deposits table, as supplied to the project

USGS Mineral Commodity Summaries 2026, national production and reserves

DRC data package: IPIS artisanal site visits, USGS MRDS points, industrial mines, company reports 2025

tralac, AfCFTA status; EITI country status

UNECA Inception Report and IGS Draft Mapping Report v0.1

Regional-community membership: IGS compilation, not checked against secretariats

Every figure in this deck traces to a source above or to the slide footnote.

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