



# Mining for Development Conference 2013

Sydney, Australia

## SESSION SUMMARY - PLENARY FIVE Summary and wrap up of day one

Ian Satchwell, Director, International Mining for Development Centre  
George Bokonde, Manager, Democratic Republic of Congo, Southern Africa Resource Watch,  
Michael Jarvis, Program Leader, Governance for Extractive Industries, World Bank Institute

Three speakers addressed three issues in this wrap up session.

Ian Satchwell, Director, International Mining for Development Centre reviewed key discussion points raised during the day. George Bokonde, Manager, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Southern Africa Resource Watch, outlined development in the DRC, while Michael Jarvis, Program Leader, Governance for Extractive Industries, World Bank Institute launched a new online resource for tracking collaborative initiatives in extractive industries around the world.

“We have heard about the strategies behind mining and extractives for development, we heard about what companies can do, and we have had some very hard hitting views from local community perspectives,” Mr Satchwell said.

He recounted the various case studies that focused on how to realise opportunities in developing countries, particularly in Afghanistan and Mozambique. “We also heard about the new Revenue Watch Institute Resource Governance Index which has fantastic potential.”

Mr Satchwell described the gender session as “thought provoking” and said it demonstrated the industry still has a long way to go in terms of gender equity issues. He also described the session on developing human capacity as especially interesting.

“Now, just following Twitter (#M4Dconference) it seems there are a few questions asking ‘what’s next’? We are going to have to think about that because we could have two days of talking and then not do much,” he said. “The really important thing is what we all take away from this and what we all decide to do, to keep mining and extraction for development moving forward.”

Mr Bokonde addressed some of the issues that were raised during the day regarding the DRC. “I am a representative of the civil society,” he said. “There is quite a paradox in the DRC where we have very rich natural resources and a very poor population. It is a very large country of more than 2400 million hectares. But while it has all the minerals that Australia has, and even more, it also a population that lives in extreme poverty.”

He described the DRC as being in its first decade of extractive activity, and said he hoped the second decade of development would bring more opportunity to his population. Governance had been a problem in the past in the DRC, Mr Bokonde added. “We hope that the poor governance we have had in the past will be solved and we will have better governance in the future,” he said.

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Comparing the opportunities for the DRC population to the situation in Australia he said the DRC probably hasn't had the chance that the indigenous population of Australia has had but hopes that is something the DRC could see in future."

They were working and fighting hard to set up frameworks, Mr Bokongo said. "There is a lot of subcontracting in the DRC for instance and we don't see the same conditions for sub contractors as we see in other countries for instance in South Africa."

Mr Jarvis outlined a World Bank Institute initiative to start mapping collaborative activity in mining for development, which has been published as part of a new online resource. The site [eisource.org/initiatives](http://eisource.org/initiatives) was officially launched at the conference today. "There seems to be a new initiative almost every week in this sector," Mr Jarvis said. "Is that a bad thing? Probably not. But it does present a challenge in terms of information sharing and coordination."

He said the project was done in concert with a host of partners including the International Council of Mining and Metals, Rio Tinto and the World Economic Forum as well as the extractive industries source book that involves a whole consortium of academic institutions.

"It pulls together over thirty regional and global initiatives in extractive industries, the majority of which are in mining and these are ones in theory contributing to good governance and sustainable development outcomes," he said.

"So it doesn't have every program but instead it is arrowed down to those that are collaborative in nature and are cross country initiatives."

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