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Shutterstock.com/Mark Agnor
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The EGPS Annual Implementation Progress Report is published by the EGPS Program Secretariat on behalf of the World Bank as the administrator of the trust fund. This report was written by Charlotte Ampaire (External Affairs Officer) with preparation support from Zahra Hassanali (Results Measurement Specialist) and the EGPS core team: David W. Wachira (Public Sector Specialist), Dolly Aziz (Operations Officer), and Sven Renner (Program Manager).

Special thanks is extended to Leonah Mbonimpa and Jane Sunderland for copyediting, and the World Bank design team for design work.

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The World Bank is grateful to its donors for financing this important engagement.

EGPS TRUST FUND BASIC DATA

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<th>Extractives Global Programmatic Support (EGPS)</th>
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<td>Donors/Partnership Council Members:</td>
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<td>Trust Fund Managing Unit / Global Practice</td>
<td>Infra Energy Extractive Industry, Energy and Extractives Global Practice (GEEXI)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trust Fund Manager</td>
<td>Sven Renner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practice Manager</td>
<td>Christopher Gilbert Sheldon</td>
</tr>
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<td>Trust Fund End Disbursement Dates:</td>
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ABBREVIATIONS

ASM Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining
BE Bank-Executed (Projects/Grants Implemented by the World Bank)
CCSI Columbia Center on Sustainable Investment
CSM Climate-Smart Mining
CSO Civil Society Organization
EGPS Extractives Global Programmatic Support
EI Extractive Industries
EITI Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
ELLED Extractives-Led Local Economic Diversification
FY Fiscal Year
GDP Gross Domestic Product
GIZ Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Corporation for International Cooperation)
IFC International Finance Corporation
MDTF Multi-Donor Trust Fund
MOOC Massive Open Online Course
MSG Multi-Stakeholder Group
NEITI Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
NNPC Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation
PC Partnership Council (previous called the Steering Committee*)
RE Recipient-Executed (Projects/Grants Implemented by the Recipient Government Agency or CSO)
SDSN Sustainable Development Solutions Network
TF Trust Fund
UNDP United Nations Development Programme
USAID United States Agency for International Development

All dollars are U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated.

* In 2019, the World Bank changed the terminology of the governing body for an Umbrella trust fund from Steering Committee to Partnership Council. With EGPS-2 formally set up as the World Bank’s Umbrella 2.0 trust fund program on extractives, this annual report will refer to the EGPS governing body as the Partnership Council.
COVID-19 unleashed a unique combination of shocks to commodity markets, impacting both demand and supply simultaneously. Mitigation measures, while essential, disrupted both demand and supply of commodities. The unfolding economic recession presented a further major shock to demand. These demand and supply shocks manifest themselves through a variety of channels, with varying impacts on different commodities.

After the outbreak, energy and metal prices fell sharply as measures to contain the pandemic—first in China, then worldwide—substantially reduced travel and dented global industrial activity. Between January and April 2020, energy prices dropped nearly 60 percent, also fueled by the inability of the OPEC+ coalition to reach agreement on how to react to the weak oil demand outlook. Metal prices declined by 10 percent. But they recovered after a low point in May 2020 in response to a quicker-than-expected pickup in China’s industrial activity; flight to safety has supported gold prices.

In the medium term, metal demand growth follows the same trajectory in both our pre-COVID and post-COVID forecasts, as no fundamentals have changed. The impact on the oil market may last much longer.

Developing countries with a competitive and well-managed mining sector are especially already benefiting from the infrastructure-driven strong recovery of demand in China. An Extractives Global Programmatic Support (EGPS)-funded study in Peru showed how the extractives sector can play a dominant role in national economic recovery.

But the bigger picture remains bleak. In resource-dependent countries, commodity price shocks produce fiscal instability and directly impact the terms of trade. Many times, erratic fiscal and monetary policies in producing countries exacerbate the impact. In these countries, price shocks place a heavy burden on short-term macro-fiscal stability and on growth and development at large. EGPS therefore provides support not only to establish a competitive and transparent extractives sector but also to diversify economies to enhance resilience.

Extractives Industries for Sustainable Development

Natural resources play a dominant role in about half the countries on Earth, collectively accounting for a quarter of world gross domestic product (GDP) and half the world’s population. With good governance, transparent management, and respect for community needs and the environment, revenues from extractive industries can dramatically reduce poverty and boost shared prosperity.

The Extractives Global Programmatic Support Multi-Donor Trust Fund, now the World Bank’s Umbrella program in extractives, supports resource-rich developing countries in building their extractive sector in a way that drives inclusive, sustainable growth and development and contributes to poverty reduction. EGPS responds to the challenges these countries face in four key areas:

Component 1: Revenue transparency and efficiency of public management systems

Component 2: Evidence-based, effective regulation and institutional strengthening

Component 3: Local value and diversification

Component 4: Local community benefits for all and mitigating impacts on local ecosystems

Component 1: Implementing the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) sheds light on the entire extractive industries value chain from the point of extraction to how revenue makes its way through the government, to how it benefits the public. By the end of fiscal year (FY) 2020, EGPS-financed countries made significant progress toward implementing and mainstreaming EITI into public financial management systems, to ensure the long-term sustainability of transparency reforms. Nigeria achieved a key milestone when it published its oil and gas report for 2018 in March 2020, nine months ahead of the EITI’s reporting deadline. Iraq reversed the EITI suspension (2017) upon its second validation in July 2019 and attained “meaningful progress with considerable improvements” against the 2016 EITI Standard by improving the quality of EITI reporting. Furthermore, in March 2020 Armenia implemented its beneficial ownership disclosure. For the first time, citizens of Armenia saw real owners of the mining companies, making it easier for stakeholders to hold these institutions accountable, reducing the chances for corruption and tax evasion and ensuring that revenues benefit the country.

Component 2: With its in-country assistance, EGPS supports stakeholders to identify key sector issues, define reform priorities, and design adequate regulatory and management solutions for the extractive sector, with a special focus on countries affected by fragility, conflict, and violence. In Chad, an EGPS grant is being used to help produce the Petroleum Sector SME Competitiveness and Global Value Chain Upgrading Diagnostics Report, which explores how key capabilities of the oil and gas industry can be leveraged to support economic diversification. In Somalia, as part of the state-building process, EGPS supports the petroleum reforms and institutional capacity-building initiatives at the national ministerial and federal state levels. The grant aims to strengthen the capacity of the Federal Government of Somalia to better manage its petroleum sector.

Component 3: EGPS supports countries in creating new opportunities for local value and shared infrastructure in the context of green growth through the promotion of innovation, long-term competitiveness, and regional collaboration. In Peru, EGPS is conducting an assessment of the regulatory framework as well as identifying and preparing interventions to support sustainable territorial development in resource-rich regions. The project’s results are expected to inform the design and implementation of a national investment program that can create economic opportunities for the local population in Peru’s resource-rich southern corridor. In Uganda, EGPS is supporting the development and implementation a national content policy for the oil and gas sector.

Component 4: EGPS engages in consolidating environmental protection and community benefits while supporting activities to minimize the environmental impact of extractive industries as well as develop workable solutions and remedies to mitigate their adverse effects. Through the Climate-Smart Mining (CSM) Initiative, EGPS is helping resource-rich developing countries benefit from the increasing demand for minerals and metals while ensuring the mining sector is managed in a way that minimizes the environmental and climate footprints. In May 2020, the initiative published a new report, Minerals for Climate Action: The Mineral Intensity of the Clean Energy Transition.

GENDER

Across all components, EGPS seeks to foster gender equality by leveling the playing field, including women’s voices in decision-making and promoting access to equal access to extractives-related benefits. EGPS activities seek a long-term positive impact for the local population, particularly those communities affected by extractive industry activities.

This year, through the Closing the Gender Equity Gap Project, EGPS provided direct operational support for the Extractives Unit’s task team leaders to introduce measures (and related results indicators) to close gender gaps in the extractive sector’s lending projects, including in Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger. Dedicated personnel support was availed to the task team leaders to ensure gender considerations were taken into account in design and implementation and to ensure that a gender focus is maintained and integrated at every stage of the project life cycle.
EGPS leverages gender in project activities where possible, regardless of the component, to do the following:

- Level the playing field so that women have the same rights and effective access as men to artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM)-related benefits, especially employment and income.
- Support women’s voices and agency so they are empowered to (i) participate in decision-making concerning ASM-related benefits, and (ii) manage, mitigate, and reduce the harmful impacts of ASM operations on women and the family members whom they care for.
- Ensure that no harm is caused by EGPS grants based on gender or other potential dimensions of discrimination or exclusion.

COMMUNICATIONS AND OUTREACH

In 2020, EGPS shared its knowledge, tools, and analysis through a wide range of channels, including online feature stories and local, regional, and global events. The website saw a 46 percent increase in page views compared with last year. In-country communications activities included meetings with stakeholders in several countries. EGPS also participated in high-profile events such as Mining Indaba, raising the profile of our work. To expand communications and outreach activities, EGPS plans to hire a communications officer.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

EGPS-2 was formally set up as the World bank’s Umbrella 2.0 trust fund program on extractives in 2019. The EGPS annual report continues to report on the progress of both EGPS-1 and EGPS-2. To ensure consistency and easy comparability, grants are monitored against intended outputs, outcomes, and related indicators set out in the EGPS-2 results framework (Figure 1). Equally, the results framework indicator targets have been broken down in the biannual business plans.

At the EGPS program level: The program secretariat monitors funding allocation and ensures that grants/projects are timely implemented and as approved. The secretariat, using the results framework, monitors that EGPS grants are contributing positively to the corresponding indicator for each of the four components; the secretariat also tracks gender-related activities that inform the gender-sensitive results statements and indicators. At the project/grant level: Each task team leader prepares and submits to the program secretariat an annual status reports reflecting the progress of each grant/project and results achieved. Information from these status reports/progress reviews are consolidated and incorporated in the EGPS annual report.

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![Image](https://via.placeholder.com/150)

![Image](https://via.placeholder.com/150)

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**FIGURE 1: EGPS Results Framework**

- **EGPS 2 Objective**: Improved capacity of current and emerging resource-dependent developing countries to utilize oil, gas and mineral resources in a transparent, sustainable and gender-inclusive manner.

- **EGPS 2 Impact**:
  - Increased sector revenue transparency & efficiency
  - Public management systems
  - Evidence based inclusive extractive sector policies, regulations, management
  - Enabled shared value at national/local level
  - Strengthened local community benefits for all and mitigating adverse impacts on local ecosystems

- **Outcomes**: 1. Improved transparency & efficiency of financial management in extractives RRDC’s; 2. Accountability by CSO of government & companies; 3. Increased extractive industries local economic development, diversification, green growth and shared infrastructure & women in local value chains

- **Outputs**:
  - Improved capacity of current and emerging resource-dependent developing countries to utilize oil, gas and mineral resources in a transparent, sustainable and gender-inclusive manner.

- **Interventions**:
  - Policy/legal & regulatory frameworks, guidelines, workshops, consultations, studies, training
  - ETI candidature preparation
  - Global knowledge learning

- **Note**: ASM = artisanal and small-scale mining; CSO = civil society organization; ETI = extractive industries; RRDC = resource-rich developing country; TA = technical assistance.
LOOKING FORWARD

EGPS response to the COVID-19 Crisis

COVID-19 not only represents a worldwide public health emergency; it has become an international economic crisis. Containment and mitigation measures are necessary to limit the spread of the virus and save lives. However, they come at a cost as shutdowns imply reduced economic activity. These human and economic costs are likely to be larger for developing countries, which almost by definition do not have sufficient ability to deploy public funds and resources to counter a large negative shock.

Transport restrictions are constraining the movement of materials and equipment as well as extractive companies’ ability to operate crew changes, which in tum is resulting in production cuts, the postponement of nonessential expenditure/investment, and ultimately a sharp contraction of state income in many countries.

The impact on state incomes and the surge of unemployment will likely exacerbate the high levels of informal labor such as artisanal gold mining. Combined with a significant increase in the price of gold, this will likely lead to a growth of informal mining, engendering high levels of COVID-19 health awareness in remote mining communities and found that miners were relatively confident that if needed, they have adequate access to health care, precarious working conditions, high incidence of respiratory diseases, and exposure of vulnerable groups in an environment of little government oversight.

In response to the crisis, EGPS commissioned an assessment of the short-term impact of the current COVID-19-induced recession in world oil and gas and mineral markets on fiscal revenues and the GDP in selected countries based on a project-by-project analysis. These insights will inform a relevant work program to provide short- and medium-term sector-specific support to rebuild the economy in client countries, specifically those whose economies rely heavily on the extractives sector, such as Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, and Peru.

With a mineral sector policy grant from EGPS, the government of Armenia rapidly initiated two actions in response to the COVID-19 outbreak. The activity assessed the general impact of the outbreak on the sector from economic and health perspectives and proposed recommendations to government, communities, and companies. Some of the recommendations required rapid implementation, such as training doctors and nurses in the mining regions in anticipation of the growing number of COVID cases. More than 1,700 doctors and nurses have since been trained. Other recommendations provided input to policy discussions.

The COVID-19 Emergency Response in ASM

ASM communities are disproportionately vulnerable to the COVID-19 crisis because of their generally poor health care, precarious working conditions, high incidence of respiratory diseases, and exposure of vulnerable groups in an environment of little government oversight.

In April 2020, EGPS financed a systematic data collection exercise on how COVID-19 has affected ASM communities. The task team worked with 17 partners across 22 countries and published the results on the Delve platform. The research findings revealed encouragingly high levels of COVID-19 health awareness in remote mining communities and found that miners were relatively confident that if needed, they have adequate access to health support. However, an overwhelming number of miners are facing food insecurity as a result of inflation of basic goods and reduced income resulting from temporary mine closures, a drop in mineral prices, and reduced access to work caused by severe disruptions of global mineral supply chains dependent on ASM-sourced materials.

The findings informed the design of a targeted COVID-19 emergency response window under EGPS. The emergency response addresses these vulnerabilities and provides short-term assistance to a range of international, regional, national, and local organizations engaged in artisanal mining.

The emergency response was formally established in June, and in July (shortly after the reporting period) it received its first contribution, 1 million Swiss francs from the Swiss State Secretariat of Economic Affairs (SECO).
EGPS PORTFOLIO

EGPS has conducted nine proposal selection rounds (eight under EGPS-1 and one under EGPS-2), resulting in 109 grants approved by the EGPS Partnership Council (PC) to receive EGPS funding. As of June 30, 2020, EGPS had financed 109 grants with total allocation of $42.3 million. Two proposal selection rounds were conducted in FY2020: Round 8, including grants for the COVID-19 emergency response, under EGPS-1 in February, and Round 9 under EGPS-2 in June 2020. Twenty-eight grants totaling $10.8 million were awarded funding and added to the EGPS portfolio.

Of the 109 grants, 75 are country-specific grants, covering 44 countries and accounting for $30.9 million or 73 percent of funding, and 34 are global or regional grants, accounting for $11.4 million or 27 percent of funding, as illustrated in Figure 2.

FIGURE 2: Cumulative Allocation and Disbursement by Country and Global/Regional Activities as of June 30, 2020
(US$, millions)

Note: Includes supervision and reflects the cumulative allocation and disbursement for EGPS-1 (Rounds 1-8) and EGPS-2 (Round 9, COVID-19 emergency response, and CSM).

The portfolio spans the four EGPS components: Component 1: revenue transparency; Component 2: regulation and institutional strengthening; Component 3: local value and diversification; and Component 4: local communities and ecosystems. Component 1 projects/grants dominate the EGPS portfolio; Component 3 accounts for the smallest share of financing, at $3.5 million (Figure 3).

The geographical allocation of EGPS funding is shown in Figure 4. Most country-specific activities were carried out in Africa (26 percent). Global and regional activities make up 27 percent of the total EGPS portfolio. FY2020 allocations through Round 8 (EGPS-1) and Round 9 (EGPS-2) added 28 grants—12 global grants and 16 country-specific grants—with new activities funded in seven countries that had not benefited from EGPS financing in the past: Bolivia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Georgia, the Kyrgyz Republic, Mozambique, Myanmar, and Uzbekistan.

FIGURE 3: Cumulative Allocation by Component as of June 30, 2020
(US$, millions)

Note: Includes supervision and reflects the cumulative allocation and disbursement for EGPS-1 (Rounds 1-8) and EGPS-2 (Round 9, COVID-19 emergency response, and CSM).
The EGPS Umbrella relies on donor contributions to meet its strategic objectives and adequately finance all four components, including EITI implementation. During FY2020, demand for support changed drastically—as did the funding priorities of our donors. Because of the CoVId-19 crisis, some donors retracted commitments to EGPS and diverted funds to where they were most urgently needed: pandemic impact alleviation.

The EGPS Secretariat, in reaction to the urgent demand for support caused by the pandemic, established a designated funding facility to alleviate impacts of the pandemic on mining communities whose livelihoods are dependent on ASM. Donors reacted promptly and made funding available for this facility.

Altered funding priorities, however, pose a funding risk for EGPS’ core program. Diminished donor contributions to EGPS objectives and priorities as set out in the program concept document will affect the program’s impact. The EGPS Secretariat will therefore increase efforts to raise funds to keep the implementation pace and pursue the program’s goals in the coming years. Donor contributions from FY2015 through FY2020 are presented in Table 1.

The launch of EGPS-2 increased donor contributions to EGPS. Nevertheless, to keep the pace and demand for EGPS support, there is need for more support.

Note: Includes supervision and reflects the cumulative allocation and disbursement for EGPS-1 (Rounds 1–8) and EGPS-2 (Round 9, COVID-19 emergency response, and CSM). AFR = Africa; EAP = East Asia and Pacific; ECA = Europe and Central Asia; LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean; MENA = Middle East and North Africa; SAR = South Asia.

FIGURE 4: Cumulative Allocation by Region as of June 30, 2020

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*PENDING pertains to contributions still to be received under signed administrative agreements. 1/ FY2017/2018 additional contribution is preferenced for Bougainville project. 2/ Contribution preferenced for Component 1 (EITI).
TABLE 2: EGPS-2 Donor Contributions Received as of June 30, 2020
(US$ millions, equivalent)

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<th>Donor</th>
<th>Total FY2015–2020</th>
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<td>Switzerland (SECO)*</td>
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<td>United Kingdom</td>
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<td><strong>Total Net Contributions</strong></td>
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<td><strong>6.36</strong></td>
<td><strong>13.83</strong></td>
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*Switzerland has pledged to contribute 10 million Swiss francs toward small-scale mining activities; funds will be set up as an associated trust fund with EGPS.

EGPS HIGHLIGHTS

COMPONENT 1: CONTINUING SUPPORT FOR EITI IMPLEMENTATION:
- $20.9 million (49 percent) of the total EGPS allocation from both EGPS-1 and EGPS-2 was allocated to Component 1 as of June 30, 2020, covering 31 country-specific activities and 6 global activities.
- $3.3 million (16 percent) was allocated to six global activities.
- In FY2020, $2.6 million in new financing was allocated to five countries for implementation of the EITI: the Democratic Republic of Congo, Indonesia, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Philippines, and Zimbabwe.
- EGPS provided the most EITI support for countries in Africa, with funding of $6.2 million (29 percent) to a total of 13 countries.
- EGPS grants supported successful validation, with all EGPS-financed EITI countries rated “satisfactory” or “meaningful progress” against the 2016 EITI Standard.

COMPONENT 2: ACCELERATING EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES REFORMS
- EGPS allocated $9.97 million to extractive industries reform, including creating effective policy, legal, and regulatory frameworks and strengthening institutions.
- EGPS has a robust, geographically diverse Component 2 portfolio, with 31 grants at the end of the FY2020:
  - Sixteen ($4.4 million) new grants approved in FY2020
  - Seven new grants in Bolivia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Georgia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, and Peru

COMPONENT 3: PROMOTING LOCAL VALUE AND ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION
- With $3.5 million at the end of FY2020, Component 3 accounts for the smallest share of financing.
- Component 3 comprises 12 grants financing five country-specific and seven global activities.
- Six new grants for $1.8 million were approved in FY2020: three for global activities and three for country-specific activities (Georgia, Mozambique, and Peru).

COMPONENT 4: ENSURING LOCAL COMMUNITY BENEFITS FOR ALL AND MITIGATING IMPACTS ON LOCAL ECOSYSTEMS
- The total financing for Component 4 is $6.9 million, with $1.2 million allocated in FY2020 (or this fiscal year).
- Component 4 has 26 grants both for country-specific and global activities, exploring a range of topical policy themes in the extractives sector.
REVENUE TRANSPARENCY

Improve extractives governance for the benefit of citizens in resource-rich countries.

Revenue transparency and efficiency of public management systems through implementation of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and strengthening of civil society organizations’ capacity to engage in the transparency agenda.
OVERVIEW

Transparency and accountability are essential for an inclusive and sustainable extractives sector. An empowered civil society, capable of holding government and industry to account, plays an important role in creating a well-governed extractives sector that delivers positive development outcomes.

The EITI provides a widely accepted global standard for transparency in the extractives sector. Under Component 1, EGPS provides financial and advisory support to governments of resource-rich developing countries that intend to join or have joined the EITI and are working toward meeting the requirements of the EITI Standard.

This component also supports capacity building and training of national EITI multi-stakeholder groups, national EITI secretariats, civil society organizations (CSOs), and other stakeholders at the national and subnational levels.

Under Component 1, EGPS supports the following activities

- EITI implementation support at the country-level including activities to close the gender gap
- Strengthening of CSOs’ capacity to engage in the transparency agenda

Summary of Component 1 Portfolio*

- $20.9 million (49 percent) of the total EGPS allocation from both EGPS-1 and EGPS-2 was allocated to Component 1 as of June 30, 2020, covering 31 country-specific activities and six global activities.
- $3.3 million (16 percent) allocated to six global activities.
- $2.6 million in new financing was allocated to five countries in FY2020 for implementation of EITI: the Democratic Republic of Congo, Indonesia, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Philippines, and Zimbabwe.

Summary of Portfolio Implementation

- Six grants were completed in FY2020 (four country-specific activities and two global activities):
  1. Country:
     - Suriname EITI
     - Dominican Republic: Implementing EITI
     - Iraq: EITI Implementation Support (Phases 1 and 2)
  2. Global:
     - Mining Investment and Governance Review (MinGov)
     - Extractive Industries Collective
- 24 grants under Component 1 are ongoing.

*Listed activities and budgets refer to both EGPS-1 and EGPS-2.

COMPONENT 1: ALLOCATION BY REGION *

- **Africa**: 13 countries; $6.2 million, 29%
- **East Asia and Pacific**: 4 countries; $4.6 million, 22%
- **Europe and Central Asia**: 6 countries; $2.9 million, 14%
- **Latin America and the Caribbean**: 6 countries; $2.8 million, 13%
- **Middle East and North Africa**: 1 country; $1.0 million, 5%
- **South Asia**: 1 country; $0.08 million, 0.4%

*Listed activities and budgets refer to both EGPS-1 and EGPS-2.
COMPONENT 1: ALLOCATION BY REGION

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN
US $2.8 MILLION
6 COUNTRIES
13%

AFRICA
US $6.2 MILLION
13 COUNTRIES
29%

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA
US $1 MILLION
1 COUNTRY
5%

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC
US $4.6 MILLION
4 COUNTRIES
22%

SOUTH ASIA
US $0.08 MILLION
1 COUNTRY
0.4%

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA
US $2.9 MILLION
6 COUNTRIES
14%
COUNTRY-LEVEL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EX extracite industries transparency initiative (EITI)

Implementing EITI sheds light on the entire extractive industries value chain: from the point of extraction to how the revenue makes its way through the government, to how it benefits the public. This includes how licenses and contracts are allocated and registered, the fiscal and legal arrangements, and the contribution of extraction to the economy, including employment. The EITI validation process creates dialogue between governments, industry, and civil society, often leading to broader discussions on models for good governance in the extractives sector. EGPS pays special attention to mainstreaming EITI into public financial management systems, to ensure the long-term sustainability of transparency reforms. By the end of FY2020, EGPS-financed countries had made the following progress toward implementing and mainstreaming EITI into public financial management systems:

- All country recipients of EGPS grants for the implementation of EITI had made overall progress toward achieving this component objective, “Implementation of EITI and reforms on sector transparency and good governance.”
- EGPS-financed EITI countries were rated “satisfactory” or “meaningful progress” against the 2016 EITI Standard. This means that all or significant aspects of each requirement have been implemented and the broader objectives of the requirements have been fulfilled.

- EITI implementation requires governance systems that promote transparency and accountability complementing the institutional strengthening and skills development promoted in other EGPS technical assistance grants/projects.

Data disclosures and dissemination channels

The identity of owners—“beneficial owners”—of the companies that obtain rights to extract oil, gas, and minerals is often unknown, hidden by a chain of unaccountable corporate entities. Implementation of EITI requires that companies that apply for or hold a participating interest in an oil, gas, or mining license or contract disclose their real owners. The EITI Standard also requires public officials—also known as politically exposed persons (PEPs)—to be transparent about their ownership in oil, gas, and mining companies. These disclosures provide information that addresses local CSO and community data demands and complement information disclosed by other actors, including members of government, industry, civil society, media, and academia who do not typically participate in EITI implementation. Many grant recipients have developed beneficial ownership road maps with EGPS support.

In March 2020, Armenia implemented its beneficial ownership disclosure. This was the first time that citizens of Armenia could see real owners of the mining companies, highlighting the importance of knowing who the government is doing business with. This makes it easier for stakeholders to hold these institutions accountable, reducing the chances for corruption and tax evasion and ensuring that revenues benefit the country.

The beneficial ownership disclosure initiated through the EITI has had traction beyond the extractives sector. The Armenian government plans to extend this to other sectors; an online registration system is now under development.

In Zambia, recommendations from an EGPS project on beneficial ownership influenced the Ministry of Commerce to introduce a requirement of beneficial ownership disclosure for all companies operating in Zambia. The project also contributed to the introduction of EITI legislation. The government of Zambia approved in principle the introduction of the transparency and accountability legislation. The bill is currently being drafted by the Ministry of Justice and will be circulated among stakeholders before being tabled in parliament.

Ukraine is one of the few countries ahead of the curve in meeting the beneficial ownership requirement. The government has created legislation requiring the disclosure of beneficial ownership and a nascent beneficial ownership registry. An online platform for EITI data systematic disclosure supported by GIZ is also being developed. Ukraine now reports eight revenue streams for reconciliation, amounting to 100 percent of government revenues from
the extractives sector. This has led to an increase of evidence-based public debate and press reporting on transparency and the extractives sector.

EGPS support to Togo for the implementation and sustainability of the EITI is making great progress with the timely publication of EITI reconciliation reports and systematic dissemination and outreach. The government of Togo, showing commitment to the process, has successfully addressed most of the corrective actions identified after the 2017 validation exercise. The EGPS grant has directly supported corrective actions related to enhanced transparency of financial transfers between companies, central government, and local authorities. The grant has also strengthened the accountability of beneficial ownership and contract transparency.

Through EGPS support to the EITI compliance process, Senegal laid an important building block for a well-governed natural resources sector. Recommendations from the process led to the reduction of unexplained payment discrepancies and instilled consistent reliable data reporting on extraction and exports. The improvement in the disclosure procedures was instrumental in satisfying the EITI validation criteria, enabling the country to secure EITI validation. This year, the country launched an automated platform for electronic submissions of EITI data and an online public transparency platform, hosted and financed by the Ministry of Finance. The platform became available for general access in mid-June 2020.

Albania, with EGPS grant support, has also made significant innovations in the process of EITI implementation this year. The government has included disclosures on commodity trading and hydropower within the ambit of data presented in EITI reports. It has also, through the mining code of Albania, mandated data disclosures.

**Strengthening subnational dialogue**

In Peru, an EGPS project has contributed to the country’s ability to provide a constructive platform for extractives sector management. Peru has been lauded for its social expenditure reporting at both the regional and national levels. The project broadly disseminated results of its seven transparency studies across four resource-rich subregions. This has strengthened multi-stakeholder group participation, resulting in 20 CSOs participating in the EITI through the regional commissions in five regions.

**Mainstreaming EITI into public financial management systems**

Ghana’s implementation of the EITI over the years has been notable and reflects a process owned by the stakeholders. EGPS supported the government of Ghana to orient the implementation of the EITI toward achieving wider goals of improved extractives sector governance, especially on the engagement of the ASM sector in the EITI process. According to its oil and gas sector report (2017-2018) and mining sector report published in December 2019, progress has been made to inform and engage the ASM sector on the EITI process. In addition, Ghana EITI is working toward beneficial ownership disclosure, with the publication of information on beneficial ownership of at least 12 mining and 5 oil and gas companies so far. Progress is being made to improve the granularity and comprehensiveness of the information disclosed and the beneficial ownership disclosure mechanism is expected to be fully operational by the end of 2020.

In Suriname, EGPS supports the country’s adherence to the EITI Standard for the open and accountable management of oil, gas, and mineral resources. The project launched a website—eitissuriname.org—that publishes accurate information on key aspects of Suriname’s natural resource management, including how licenses are allocated, how much tax, royalties, and social contributions companies are paying, and where these funds are allocated. The project has also undertaken capacity building that enabled the publication of the second EITI report in time. Although the Surinamese government still faces some challenges in implementing the EITI Standard, it has made decisive progress by revising the laws, regulations, and licensing practices.

EGPS is supporting Mauritania to make satisfactory progress in implementing the EITI. Mauritania’s continued commitment to the EITI is of high strategic importance, but with the introduction of the more rigorous 2016 EITI Standard, Mauritania took one step down from full compliance to “meaningful progress.” The EGPS grant has helped the Mauritanian EITI multi-stakeholder group tackle the required corrective measures and is currently awaiting the outcome of its final validation, but overall implementation progress is good. In addition, a data portal for collection and storage of EITI data has been developed in conjunction with GIZ (GIZ supported the portal design, while EGPS supported data compilation and analysis). This will significantly contribute to the evidence-based debate about oil, gas, and mining sector governance as well as enhanced accountability of revenue management. The country has also completed the EITI Perception Survey, showing the impacts of public awareness and stakeholder engagement in the EITI process. Mauritania has also started modalities for beneficial ownership data.

EGPS has been the primary source of support to Mongolia’s EITI process, financing staff and running costs of the Mongolia EITI Secretariat, building capacity activities for the secretariat, subnational EITI councils, and stakeholders, and EITI communication and outreach. The country has developed an open data policy, produced a three-year beneficial ownership road map (2017-2020), and made the first steps toward mainstreaming.

In Chad, the petroleum sector is the main driving force for the country’s growth, contributing about 2 percentage points in 2018. Harnessing the petroleum sector for fiscal sustainability is a priority for the country’s long-term development strategy. The EGPS-supported implementation of EITI has contributed to bringing transparency to the oil sector.
and gas sector. EITI reports are a trusted source of information for all stakeholders. Chad has also gradually extended the scope of EITI reporting, first to transport of petroleum by pipeline, then to domestic petroleum refinery.

In Iraq, EGPS supported two government objectives: (i) Putting the country back on track toward transparency in its extractives sector with a reversal of the country’s EITI suspension, and (ii) ensuring that EITI implementation is more sustainable through increased direct online disclosures and effective uptake of disclosed data. The grant helped Iraq reverse the EITI suspension (2017) upon its second validation in July 2019 and to attain “meaningful progress with considerable improvements” against the 2016 EITI Standard by improving the quality of EITI reporting.

Beyond the stipulated outcomes, the project also had other positive impacts. For example, the most recent EITI report offers clarity to stakeholders about vital aspects of sector governance, such as data regarding licensing, revenue sharing and allocation mechanisms, revenues collected, and others. Most importantly, coordinates of oil and gas operations in Iraq, and oil and gas commodity and revenue flow mapping, have been publicly disclosed for the first time. Iraq EITI was also cited as a good practice example in the global EITI progress report for the year 2020 regarding reporting of production and exports of oil and gas.

“A Scoping Study for Mainstreaming EITI in Iraq” was also completed. The study and its findings have informed the approach toward “mainstreaming” EITI through direct online disclosures and the facilitation of effective data use by stakeholders.

According to Alaa Mohie El-Deen, National Coordinator, Iraq EITI, who was the head of the project implementing agency at the government of Iraq: “The World Bank played a significant role in the process of implementing EITI in Iraq. The expertise existing in the World Bank teams added to our own, which had a significant positive impact when dealing with financial and technical matters.”

**Reporting**

The EGPS program has also been tracking the trajectory from EITI reports produced to reforms of sector transparency and good governance. Several countries, such as Albania, Armenia, the Dominican Republic, Ghana, Mongolia, Suriname, Togo, and Ukraine, published reports this year showing full commitment to the successful implementation of the EITI Standard. Nigeria achieved a key milestone publishing its oil and gas report for 2018 in March 2020, nine months ahead of EITI’s reporting deadline.
Government Ownership: Key to EITI Success

The COVID-19 crisis and the funding shortages that came with it present challenges to the transparency and accountability agenda. But this crisis is essentially no different from numerous other operational, political, or funding crises that EITI countries have faced since the EITI's inception. It is a reminder of two major drivers for EITI success and sustainability: it underlines the importance of integrating transparency in public financial management systems not only to achieve transparency and accountability more efficiently but also to make them resilient. More important, the crisis underlines that progress toward transparency can only be achieved if there is government ownership of the process and responsibility for its implementation. Government ownership and responsibility in implementing countries is critical for development outcomes in general and especially critical for EITI implementation.

By the end of the project, GOXI had grown to 4,650 members from more than 100 countries. In the first three months of the new GOXI website, the website saw 34,084 page views with a total of 10,148 users. During the duration of the project, the Extractive Industries Sourcebook was downloaded 34,415 times and its abstract received 12,024 views. The growth in views and downloads continued beyond December 2019, when this project concluded.
Nigeria, Africa’s biggest oil exporter with the largest natural gas reserves on the continent, accounts for about half of West Africa’s population. Oil price volatility, particularly in the wake of the COVID-19 crisis, influences Nigeria’s growth performance.

The country faces a range of developmental challenges, including the need to reduce economic dependence on oil, rebuild social infrastructure, and develop strong and effective institutions with robust public financial management systems. Nonetheless, the country has made many improvements in the governance of its oil sector, bringing greater transparency and publishing credible and trusted data. Reports, policy briefs, and other knowledge products published by the Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI) have been a catalyst for ongoing reforms and have helped the country identify about $20 billion in recoverable revenues, and to recover approximately $3 billion into government coffers to date.

Nigeria was one of the first oil-producing developing countries to engage with the EITI, enacting the Nigeria EITI Act in 2007 and creating a law devoted to improving transparency, accountability, and good governance through EITI implementation. In that year, more than three-quarters of the consolidated government revenue came from the upstream oil and gas industry. The country’s early adoption of the EITI has seen NEITI become a “one-stop shop” for information and accurate data across the extractives sector value chain. Previously, the industry was opaque, with little reliable public information on production levels, crude oil losses, government investment in the upstream projects, or downstream information.

The EITI in Nigeria encountered some initial hurdles in publishing accurate and timely reports on key sector data, such as production, revenues, and governance processes. Some reports were delayed by several years, and thus those who could hold the state accountable for oil revenues—such as investors, companies, CSOs, and the media—received data only several years after the reporting period.

With the help of the World Bank’s Extractives Global Programmatic Support Trust Fund, NEITI has now succeeded in producing its reports in a much more timely and efficient manner. Most recently, NEITI achieved a key milestone: publishing its oil and gas report for 2018 in March 2020, nine months ahead of the EITI’s reporting deadline. This is a first for Nigeria and an improvement in the effectiveness of its reporting under the EITI, NEITI
hopes to publish its 2019 EITI report even sooner, amplifying the impact of the reports and paving the way for publishing information through government and company systems, to make data even timelier.

In a signal of its strong progress, Nigeria was assessed as achieving “satisfactory progress” in implementing the EITI Standard. It is one of eight countries among the EITI’s 53 member countries that achieved this assessment.

Setting the Policy Agenda

In recognition of NEITI’s role in the public discussion on the oil and gas sector governance, the EITI Board commended Nigeria’s efforts to use the EITI as a key multi-stakeholder consultation platform to proactively drive the natural resource governance debate and as a tool for reforms in government and extractives company systems. The second Validation confirmed Nigeria’s efforts to use the EITI as a crucial diagnostic of oil and gas industry oversight to support reforms of state participation, license management and off-budget revenues.

—EITI Board

Based on the findings of its annual reports, NEITI has published policy briefs that raised awareness of key issues:

• A 2017 policy brief on unremitted funds highlighted more than $20 billion that the national oil company, the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), should have contributed to government revenues, highlighting the urgent need for oil sector reform. The brief received widespread attention, generated a national dialogue, and caught the attention of decision-makers.

• Another policy brief highlighted the failure of the federal government to adjust the royalty in production-sharing contracts in line with the price of oil and inflation, as provided in the Deep Offshore and Inland Basin Production Sharing Contract Act. The brief contributed to an amendment to the law, which was then enacted eight months later.

Wider Transformations

A range of stakeholders across the legislature, presidency, and national oil company have embraced the spirit of transparency and reform inherent in the EITI process, sparking a wider change in the country and driving forward oil sector governance and policy reform. For example:

• A Senate committee on NEITI reports was established after NEITI’s presentation of its key findings and remedial issues for legislative action.

• A joint committee between NEITI and the NNPC was set up. The committee is addressing pending remedial issues relating to public disclosure (involving the NNPC and its subsidiaries) and developing time-bound strategies to improve transparency as part of its reform agenda.

• The federal government has now reconstituted the Presidential Committee on Revenue Monitoring and Reconciliation, of which NEITI is a member.

The work of NEITI has set in motion broader transformations across government and the oil industry. Such advocacy sets the stage for the people of Nigeria to benefit fully and equitably from the country’s resources at a time when they most need it. Nigeria now has the highest number of people lacking electricity access in the world: 85 million Nigerian citizens. Greater transparency and accountability should contribute to an overall reform process that helps Nigerians gain crucial access to electricity and accelerates the government’s economic recovery and growth plan.
COMPONENT 2

REGULATION AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Evidence-based, effective regulation and institutional strengthening

Evidence-based, effective regulation and institutional strengthening to set the framework for an extractives sector that enables investment and ensures inclusive and sustainable development at the local and national level.
OVERVIEW

The extractives sector’s performance, contribution to countries’ economic growth and environmental and social footprints are largely determined by policy, legal, regulatory, contractual and fiscal frameworks and the country’s institutional capacity to implement and enforce them.

EGPS assists governments in their sector reform efforts by assessing the performance of their country’s extractives sector, supporting the development of evidence-based, inclusive and transparent policies, the designing of efficient legal frameworks and strengthening the institutional capacity in the sector.

SUMMARY OF COMPONENT 2 PORTFOLIO*

The total allocation for EGPS Component 2 portfolio amounts to US $9.97 million.

The EGPS has a robust, geographically diverse Component 2 portfolio with 31 grants at the end of the FY2020:

- Sixteen ($4.4 million) new grants approved in FY2020
- Seven new grants in Bolivia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Georgia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, and Peru

* Listed activities and budgets refer to both EGPS-1 and EGPS-2.

There are two main types of activities under this component:

- **In-Country Engagement** to provide targeted assistance to governments and their reform agenda
- **Global Knowledge** work to advance the understanding of current and upcoming challenges (in extractives sector management) and to improve the quality and responsiveness of the World Bank’s support to its client countries.
IN-COUNTRY ENGAGEMENT

Improving sector policies, regulations, and management provides the groundwork for investment and economic growth (Sustainable Development Goal 8) as well as access to justice (Sustainable Development Goal 16). With its in-country assistance, EGPS helps strengthen the capacity of countries to create evidence-based, inclusive, and transparent policies reflective of a country’s priorities through specialized technical knowledge to policy makers, legislators, regulators, and CSOs. EGPS supports stakeholders to identify key sector issues, define reform priorities, and design adequate regulatory and management solutions for the extractive sector, with a special focus on countries affected by fragility, conflict, and violence.

Sector Analysis/Reform

Extractive resources such as oil, gas, and minerals can have a transformative impact on the development trajectory of a country. However, harnessing these opportunities presents numerous challenges. This is especially true in countries affected by fragility, conflict, and violence whose economies depend on extractive industries, especially oil and gas. EGPS grants/projects are supporting countries such as Chad, Iraq, and Somalia to reform their oil and gas sectors for more efficient and competitive sector policies and regulations to lay the foundations for more shared prosperity and environmental sustainability.

Chad is a leading central African producer of crude oil, most of which is sold for export. Management of petroleum revenues and the drop in oil prices led to a severe macro-financial crisis and a deep recession. Improving the management of the petroleum sector and its revenues are at the center of Chad’s sustainable economic recovery. An EGPS grant is supporting the production of the Petroleum Sector Petroleum Sector SME Competitiveness and Global Value Chain Upgrading Diagnostics Report, which is nearly complete. The report explores ways in which key capabilities of the oil and gas industry could be leveraged to support the diversification of the Chadian economy. It is intended as a high-level review of different opportunities—of potential options—that Chad could seize to catalyze its efforts in economic diversification. Three core capabilities were identified: advanced data management, water management, and shared infrastructure and logistics. These economic activities have the potential to grow and increase cross-sectoral benefits, which can be achieved through policy reforms or the provision of public and private inputs. This report complements an earlier piece of work—the Petroleum Sector Diagnostic Report (February 2019)—which focuses on the petroleum sector itself and contains detailed recommendations on the extent and prioritization of sector reforms required to improve the sector’s economic contribution and manage its social and environmental impacts. The report will be presented to Chad for their consideration to help identify potential development paths and reform needs.

Improving Investment Climate

In Iraq, with support from EGPS, a broader World Bank engagement, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and the European Union, the government has taken the first steps in building a modern and transparent contractual and regulatory framework for private investment in the gas sector value chain. The Gas Pricing Regulation Project in Iraq supported the domestic gas market reform in the country with an EGPS grant. The reform is designed both to ensure increased and more reliable access to energy for the Iraqi population and to reduce flaring (combustion of associated gas during oil production and treatment). The key component of the reform package is the establishment of a regulatory framework that opens the Iraq gas market to private investment in gas-flaring-reduction and gas-to-power infrastructure—the National Gas Market Framework (NGMF). Following the framework’s formal approval, the European Union joined USAID and the World Bank in committing financing to support Iraq’s gas sector reform. The European Union pledged $9.5 million for the government to implement a series of incremental gas sector reforms, including a new contractual and regulatory framework for private sector development.

In Myanmar, EGPS activity is designed to inform ongoing policy dialogue with the government of Myanmar to support the sustainable energy sector development and reform to achieve its energy goal of universal electricity access by 2030. This recently approved grant/project plans to review and improve government policies, laws, and regulations to provide an enabling environment for investments in the power sector and support to power supply institutions to
create and implement investment plans that improve the sector’s reliability, efficiency, and climate resilience.

**Extractive Resources as Key for Nation Building**

In Somalia, as part of the state-building process, the Somalia Petroleum Technical Assistance Program (SOPTAP), with an EGPS-financed component, supports petroleum reforms and institutional capacity-building initiatives at the ministerial and federal state levels. The project aims to strengthen the capacity of the Federal Government of Somalia to manage its petroleum sector. It has supported the establishment of the Somalia Petroleum Authority (expected to be completed in October 2020). The authority will act as an institutional regulator and reinforce capacity development. This grant builds on the outcomes of the preceding EGPS-funded Somalia Petroleum Sector Inclusive Development (BE, 2014–2019) technical assistance. This assistance laid the foundation for the delivery of the sectoral legal and regulatory building blocks, including the first Revenue Sharing Agreement (between the Federal Government of Somalia and the Federal Member States), the 2020 Petroleum Law, the first set of complementary Upstream Regulations, and the launch in early 2019 of the first exploration licensing round since the 1990s.

**Broader Sector Reforms**

Madagascar is undertaking an ambitious program of reforms laid out in the Plan Emergence Madagascar (PEM 2019–2023) to increase the mining sector’s contribution to GDP as well as better management of the sector to accrue benefits to the population. In December 2019, Andry Rajoelina, Madagascar’s president, confirmed the need for technical assistance to design key sectoral reforms. An EGPS grant is helping improve the capacity of government to design legal, fiscal, and institutional reforms for an effective, transparent, and sustainable development of the sector. Although the project is anchored in the Plan Emergence Madagascar, the COVID-19 crisis may radically affect the macroeconomic framework and hence the order of priorities. Following discussions with stakeholders, including the government, the private sector, CSOs, and international partners and donors, the project was revised to include assistance in designing mining policy, legal, regulatory, and fiscal frameworks, including a focus on the implications of the COVID-19 crisis in the priority needs.

**Transparent Management of Cadastre and Licensing**

Under the Suriname Extractive Industries Technical Assistance (SEITA), EGPS’s financial support and advisory services led to an assessment and recommendations for Suriname’s mining title management, leading to several improvements, including the launch of a cadastre website to publicly disclose the information concerning mining titles and hitherto publicly unavailable geological data; the creation of a committee and report of key recommendations and an action plan for the establishment of a minerals institute that will oversee the mining sector; the production of an oil sector institutional framework report; and support for a national policy forum on oil management in view of possible offshore discovery. This engagement together with the Caribbean Extractive Industries Technical Assistance (CEITA) also helped identify SEITA’s financial and capacity-building needs, which were then integrated into the action plan. To keep up the reform momentum and implement recommendations, the government of Suriname has sought additional technical assistance from the World Bank that will be delivered through the Suriname Competitiveness and Sector Diversification (SCSD) lending project. The grant/project will support improvements to the legal, regulatory, and institutional framework governing mining in the country.

In Bhutan, an EGPS-funded project provided funding and technical assistance to the Department of Geology and Mines under the Ministry of Economic Affairs for implementing the new Mineral Development Policy, aimed at improving governance and sustainability in the mining sector. With EGPS support, the Department of Geology and Mines drafted the Mines and Minerals Rules and Regulations and submitted it for parliamentary review and subsequent approval. The project also assisted with the establishment of the new mining regulatory authority and institutional capacity building; guidance and training on the new mining royalty system and on improving royalties collection; training and technical advice on implementing the new mining cadastre procedures; and support for drafting manuals and guidelines on environmental and social mining oversight and monitoring. This also included training for the new mining regulatory authority’s staff and the development of measures required to address the main gaps in the sector’s transparency, identified by the “Performance Audit of Tax on Mining Sector,” and support for their implementation. Although the grant closed in March 2020, making it too early to assess the long-term effects of the project, the activities created the crucial technical and skills foundation for advancing effective management of Bhutan’s mining sector.

**Strategic Advice**

Tanzania is a mineral-rich country with resources such as gold, diamonds, tanzanite, coal, iron ore, base metals, uranium, and gemstones. With significant offshore gas discoveries, the country could also become an exporter of liquefied natural gas. In a bid to garner more benefits from its resources and address challenges and discontent in the mining sector, the government passed several sweeping changes to the Mining Act of 2010—the legal and regulatory framework that regulates the country’s natural resources—in July 2017. Supporting regulations were also enacted in 2018 and later amended in 2019. The changes made the operating environment for mining companies more restrictive. EGPS is financing an impact assessment of the reforms and a dialogue process between stakeholders from government and industry on the way forward.
EGPS under this component also shares insights and analysis with decision-makers to clarify strategic directions, leading to more sustainable mining investment and benefit flows over the long term. In Mongolia, the government wants to boost revenues, retain more value in-country, and create conditions for more diversified economic growth in the future. EGPS-financed activities are supporting the government in identifying a balanced strategy that will encourage state participation in mining and mobilization of fresh private capital. The project is assessing drivers of sustainable mineral resource development and models for generating public and private capital, as well as doing a review of the governance of mining state-owned enterprises. The outcome will be reflected in a strategic options paper for the government to consider.

**Capacity Building**
EGPS aims to build capacity in countries to manage their natural resource wealth effectively. The EGPS-funded Africa Regional Training in Mining Tax Administration and Policy Making Project aims to strengthen fiscal policy and mineral tax administration capacity within the administrations of participating countries, mainly in West Africa, including Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Mali, and Togo, among others. A series of 3-5 weeklong seminars on a predefined curriculum of tax policy and tax administration topics are to be organized. However, the preparations have been delayed by the unfolding COVID-19 crisis and the associated travel restrictions and general health concerns related to cross-border workshop arrangements.

**Response to the COVID-19 Crisis**
In Armenia, as a rapid reaction to the COVID-19 outbreak, the government initiated two actions under the EGPS-funded mineral sector policy grant. The activity assessed the general impact of the outbreak on the mining sector from economic and health perspectives and gave recommendations to government, communities, and companies. Some of the recommendations required rapid reaction: Taking into account the vulnerability of the sector toward the virus, the government, as part of its capacity-building budget, financed training of doctors and nurses in the mining regions in anticipation of the growing number of COVID-19 cases; more than 1,700 doctors and nurses were trained. Other recommendations will be used for policy discussions, including developing a mining policy through an inclusive multi-stakeholder process, developing standards for sustainable mineral sector governance, and putting in place a permanent dialogue forum for key stakeholders (communities, civil society, companies, and government agencies) that allows better knowledge and access to information on the vital characteristics, impacts, benefits, and future strategy for the Armenian mining sector.

**Generation of Global Knowledge**
Through this component, EGPS also provides global knowledge to advance the understanding of current and upcoming challenges (in extractives sector management as well as sector taxation) and to improve the quality and responsiveness of the World Bank’s support to its client countries. One flagship project is the Mining Sector Diagnostic, a tool designed to comprehensively assess a country’s mining sector to inform dialogue and engagement across government, the private sector, and civil society while also identifying which reforms are necessary for that country.
As students and learners around the world take to laptops and tablets for digital learning because of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, it’s clear that the trend for massive open online courses, known as MOOCs, will only gather momentum. With the support of the World Bank, the “Natural Resources for Sustainable Development: The Fundamentals of Oil, Gas, and Mining Governance” has brought best-in-class e-learning to more than 20,000 learners representing government, industry, and civil society. This free 12-week MOOC focuses on natural resources as a potential catalyst to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and outlines the various complex and interrelated aspects of effective natural resource governance.

The topics addressed include industry fundamentals; development and implementation of robust and transparent legal frameworks; design of optimal fiscal regimes; management of environmental and social risks; engagement with communities; leveraging investments for infrastructure and business links; and management of revenues for economic diversification and development, among others.

The course has been developed, run, and updated by the Columbia Center on Sustainable Investment (CCSI), the Natural Resource Governance Institute, and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) since 2015, with support from the World Bank’s Extractives Global Programmatic Support (EGPS) Multi-Donor Trust Fund. Following a successful first run with more than 10,000 participants from 150 countries, the MOOC 2 was launched with the following:

- Revamped content (for example, re-filmed community rights module, fiscal module, and revenue management module, among others)
- Updated course materials, including quiz questions and the final exam
- Updated Spanish and French lecture transcripts, and new Russian language transcripts

In addition, the course team introduced homework activities for the first time, which are designed to encourage students to interact with each other and explore new resources.
outside of the learning platform. For example, activities that familiarize students with the Resource Governance Index, ResourceContracts.org, and Petronia (a simulated learning experience) were introduced, among other tools and resources. Other interactive learning opportunities offered during the facilitated course included Q&A sessions with course lecturers and other experts; online discussion prompts designed to encourage interaction among learners, facilitate conversation, and discuss current events; and a Facebook page where learners could engage and make professional connections outside of the course.

Since the course’s relaunch in spring 2018, it has successfully run for three additional semesters. Between spring 2018 and fall 2019, more than 11,600 learners enrolled in the course, representing 161 countries, bringing total enrollments thus far to 21,870.

• The countries with the highest representation were Canada, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, and the United States.
• Non-native English speakers made up 66 percent of enrollees.
• Dedicated outreach increased female enrollment from an average of 33 percent during the first three runs to 45 percent for the spring 2018–fall 2019 sessions.
• To broaden the reach of the course, the course team partnered with Edraak, the Middle East and North Africa region’s leading online learning platform, to launch a contextualized, Arabic-language version of the course in spring 2018. The Arabic version of the course attracted 881 enrollees, with learners from Algeria, the Arab Republic of Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, and Yemen.

• In October 2019, a Spanish-language version of the course regionalized for the Latin American and Caribbean region was launched, in partnership with the Inter-American Development Bank.

CCSI and SDSN continue to offer “Natural Resources for Sustainable Development” as a self-paced course on edX, where it will be available year-round in a flexible, unfacilitated format. The self-paced format allows those who have already taken part to refer colleagues to the course on their own schedule, continue a longer-term international conversation on the course’s discussion boards, and use the enormous reach of the edX network to ensure that the information and opportunity for continued self-education are available to anyone. Learners continue to participate in discussion forums with experts, with the most recent being held in May 2020 on the topic of natural resource governance in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

CCSI sees additional opportunities to update and build on the resources and modules available, based on ongoing feedback from participants as well as on evolving trends and developments in the field. Additional content or subsequent courses could focus on implications of the energy transition; more advanced modules on fiscal regimes, including capturing value in uncertainty; more updated content on environmental management; and more regional adaptations and blended learning opportunities. As the extractives sector experiences seismic shifts such as new and growing demand for certain “critical” minerals, this course will adapt to nascent and emerging themes and issues.
COMPONENT 3

LOCAL VALUE AND DIVERSIFICATION

Support the development of sustainable and resilient local economies in resource-rich countries

Local value and diversification whereby extractive industries are integrated into the local economy and shared infrastructure is developed to foster structural economic development at the local and national levels.
OVERVIEW

This component is designed to support the development of sustainable and resilient local economies in resource-rich developing countries by promoting innovation, long-term competitiveness, and regional collaboration. EGPS supports countries to create new opportunities for local value and shared infrastructure in the context of green growth. Tapping into these opportunities requires bringing together all stakeholders, including government representatives, major international companies, state-owned enterprises, suppliers, and associations, to overcome barriers to the use of local goods, services, and human resources in mining, oil, and gas operations. In many cases, broader structural economic reforms are needed for local content to succeed.

SUMMARY OF COMPONENT 3 PORTFOLIO*

This year, Component 3 continues to account for the smallest share of financing, at US$3.5 million

Component 3 comprises 12 grants financing 5 country-specific and 7 global activities. The country-specific grants are as follows:

- Development of Framework for Local Content in the Mining Sector in Cote d’Ivoire
- National content development for the Oil Sector in Uganda
- Promoting Mining Investments in Georgia
- Support for Improved Management of Mining and Sustainable Development in Peru
- Support the Implementation of Local Value Creation in the Extractives Sector in Mozambique

Six new grants for $1.8 million were approved in FY2020: three for country-specific activities (Georgia, Mozambique, and Peru).

*Listed activities and budgets refer to both EGPS-1 and EGPS-2.

Under Component 3, EGPS supports the following activities

- Strengthening global knowledge and dialogue on local economic development.
- Providing governments and other stakeholders with knowledge on relevant topics (such as green growth, economic diversification, shared infrastructure, women’s participation, local employment and employability) into reform recommendations.
Supporting Territorial Development in Peru’s Resource-Driven Economic Corridors

Despite the importance of mining to the Peruvian economy, the sector faces major governance, environmental, and social sustainability challenges. Local economic benefits in the “resource-rich economic corridors,” or mining regions, remain limited. The sector still lacks a clear, demonstrative case of local development with transformational impact on the well-being of people living in the mining regions.

EGPS is supporting the assessment of Peru’s regulatory framework for the sustainable use of mineral resources for regional development. This ongoing project will assess the framework as well as identify and prepare interventions to support sustainable territorial development in resource-rich regions. Results from the project are expected to inform the design and implementation of a national investment program that can create economic opportunities for the local population in the southern corridor.

National Content Development for the Oil Sector in Uganda

Uganda’s oil discoveries in the mid-2000s were the largest onshore oil discoveries in Sub-Saharan Africa in more than two decades. Oil production is expected to reach 200,000–250,000 barrels per day once the existing discoveries are fully developed. A major policy priority for the government is to ensure a high degree of participation by Ugandan workers and enterprises in the petroleum sector.

However, the oil and gas industry requires highly specialized job skills and competencies and Uganda faces a severe skills gap. To address these challenges, EGPS is supporting Uganda in the development and implementation of a national content policy for the oil and gas sector. So far, the project has improved the planning and monitoring capacity in the national content unit of the Petroleum Directorate through the establishment of a monitoring and evaluation platform for oil and gas local content in Uganda. Furthermore, the project has facilitated South-South knowledge exchanges and facilitated regional multi-stakeholder consultation on Uganda’s National Content Policy and Regulations.

Extraction-Led Local Economic Diversification Knowledge Program

Extractives-led local economic diversification (ELLED) is a complex and rapidly evolving policy area. Extractive policies and regulations differ widely among countries, and at times between oil/gas and mining in the same country. For ELLED policies to achieve their potential, there is a need to create a common understanding, shared value, and collaboration among stakeholders.

EGPS is funding an ELLED knowledge program to support innovative thinking and partnership approaches for the design and implementation of sustainable development policies and projects. The program helps address knowledge gaps in countries’ policies and regulations to improve policy design and implementation, increase awareness, and provide a platform for knowledge creation and sharing and enable sustained professional learning.

In December 2019, the program launched the ELLED online framework, which provides a structured and intuitive access to the large and diversified body of knowledge on ELLED methodologies and tools. In addition, as part of its progress this year, it has also undertaken advocacy, conducted knowledge-sharing and outreach workshops, and held training programs.
LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND ECOSYSTEMS

Strengthening institutions and policies conducive to socioeconomic growth through extractive industries

Ensuring that local community benefits are for all and mitigating impacts of extractives on local ecosystems. This includes active community engagement through information sharing and participation in decision-making.
OVERVIEW

The importance of environmental protection and social inclusion in extractive industries operations has changed over the last decades, from being a marginal aspect of operations to becoming the decisive precondition for obtaining the (social) license to operate. Environmental considerations are continuously evolving and affected stakeholders claim active participation in decision-making.

EGPS engages in consolidating environmental protection and community benefits while supporting activities to minimize the environmental impact of extractive industries as well as develop workable solutions and remedies to mitigate their adverse effects. These activities include technical advice to governments for improved assessment and mitigation of adverse social, health, and livelihood effects. Additionally, under this component, EGPS is generating global knowledge and innovative approaches and disseminating best practices.

SUMMARY OF COMPONENT 4 PORTFOLIO*

As of June 30, 2020, the Component 4 portfolio accounted for $6.9 million financing in allocation, with $1.2 million allocated in FY2020.

Component 4 has 26 grants, both country and global, exploring such topical policy themes in the extractives sector as follows:

- The role of mining in the clean energy future
- Gender inequality in the extractives sector
- Artisanal and small-scale mining
- Climate-smart mining

*Listed activities and budgets refer to both EGPS-1 and EGPS-2.
Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining

Artisanal and small-scale mining provides a livelihood for an estimated 100 million people in more than 80 developing countries in Africa, Latin America, and the Asia-Pacific. However, high commodity prices and increased demand have contributed to the growth of ASM as an illicit activity, with serious social, health, and safety risks, adverse environmental impacts, and human rights issues, including gender-based violence. EGPS support provides leverage to create positive impact and improve gender equality, protect the environment, and address broader social issues related to ASM. EGPS financed the development of the Delve platform, the first global database for ASM data, with the mindset that complete, accurate, and reliable data are a necessary precondition for any intervention in ASM, whether to formalize the sector, improve the livelihoods of poor people, or empower women working as miners. As the sole database covering ASM across the world, Delve helps policy makers and practitioners take an informed approach to the sector. The Delve platform has continued to successfully operate over the last year, taking on a more prominent role in coordinating information sharing on COVID responses in the ASM sector. In March 2020, Delve established an online forum and a separate landing page for COVID-related information on the global ASM sector.

Closing the Gender Gap in Extractives

Gender gaps in asset ownership, labor, livelihoods, social norms, legislation, and decision-making mean that men and women are affected by extractive industries’ activities in different ways. EGPS maximizes the benefits of extractive industries for all by leveraging grant/project activities to deliver equal access to employment and income for women. In addition, EGPS grants provide resources to develop and update new project preparation materials and provide increasing gender analysis and responses in lending operations.

Through its Closing the Gender Gap in Extractives Project, EGPS also provides operational support to extractive task teams to close the gender gap in lending operations. Lending projects in Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guyana, Mali, and Niger have benefited to date from the gender team’s expertise, giving the department a 100 percent gender-tag rating designation from the Gender Group for FY2020.1

COVID-19 response

As the COVID-19 crisis continues to unfold, the Delve platform has been instrumental in the quick collection and publishing of firsthand information on the impacts of the COVID-19 crisis on select ASM communities. In April 2020, EGPS made a grant available to collect firsthand information in ASM regions on the impacts of the pandemic. Systematic monitoring of COVID-19-related impacts on ASM communities is being conducted in 22 countries, focusing on areas such as knowledge on COVID-19 and its prevention, access to work, food security, human security, supply chains, and more.

The latest ongoing survey highlighted severely affected food security and government services in support of communities. The greatest impacts, however, are related to the obligatory halt of operations: There is a lack of access to finance to keep operations going, and the disruption of trade hampers the miners’ ability to bring their product to the market.

Mine Closure

Mine closure is a recent but ongoing concern for many extractive-rich developing countries; some of these countries request support for proper management of the environmental, social, financial, and socioeconomic concerns that arise during the transition from an operational mine to a closed mine. The Caucasus and Central Asian countries have a long history of mining but have continuously struggled in properly decommissioning mines and addressing the issue of abandoned mines. EGPS funded the Mine Closure and Economic Regeneration Project to assess the environmental and socioeconomic problems these countries are facing in this sector to develop a framework to implement successful mine closure.

The project produced a simplified mine closure cost estimation tool for the participating countries—Armenia, Georgia, and the Kyrgyz Republic—and a pragmatic toolbox on mine closure and a government framework for addressing socioeconomic concerns. The framework provides policy makers, governmental administrators, and lawmakers with the information necessary to develop a broad structure that reduces the risks of an improperly managed mining industry and helps ensure successful mine closures. It also provides practical guidance and explanations for the development of a government framework tailored for mine closures.

With the Sustainable Energy & Extractives—Mining Project in Lao PDR, EGPS strengthened the capacity of the Lao government to adequately plan and regulate the energy and extractives sectors and improve its financial and operational performance with a special focus on mine closure. The project advised the Lao government on a strategic review of sector regulatory performance, the establishment of a national strategic plan for the mining sector and setting targets for improvement. On mine closure specifically, this project organized workshops around effective mine closure and mine waste management and advised on
the adoption pathway for the Presidential Decree on Mine Closure in May 2020.

**Climate-Smart Mining: Minerals for Climate Action**

The World Bank launched the Climate-Smart Mining Initiative in May 2019, to make mining for minerals climate-smart and sustainable. The initiative supports the sustainable extraction and processing of minerals and metals used in clean energy technologies, such as wind, solar power, and batteries for energy storage and electric vehicles. It focuses on helping resource-rich developing countries benefit from the increasing demand for minerals and metals while ensuring the mining sector is managed in a way that minimizes its environmental and climate footprints.

The first phase of the CSM Initiative was funded under EGPS in 2016; a second phase started in 2017. In the context of the trust fund reform and the creation of Umbrella trust funds, the CSM Initiative was established as a separate component under the EGPS Umbrella in November 2019. The third phase initiated during FY2020 focuses on implementation. In cooperation with the International Finance Corporation (IFC), which manages the private sector aspects, the CSM Initiative focuses on four key areas: (1) climate mitigation, (2) climate adaptation, (3) reducing material impacts, and (4) creating market opportunities.

In May 2020, the initiative published a new report, _Minerals for Climate Action: The Mineral Intensity of the Clean Energy Transition_. Its findings and recommendations were widely disseminated and reported on in the media. The initiative is finalizing the publication of more knowledge: a new report on the role of reuse and recycling for battery technologies and an analytical piece on the impact of COVID-19 on supply and demand for strategic minerals.

In addition, the CSM Initiative is prioritizing the development of “demand-driven” CSM road maps. These road maps will engage on the country level and provide analyses to identify the gaps between current extractives activities and countries’ climate ambitions, enabling each government to develop a CSM road map to limit greenhouse gas emissions and reduce the environmental impacts from mineral production to meet the new demand from low-carbon technologies. Indonesia and Madagascar have been selected as pilot countries for this new activity.

While activities are tailored to country-specific needs in the CSM project design framework, these activities have also been successful in encouraging other lending operations to consider these responsible resource management strategies. For example, the New Brazil Energy and Extractives Project that was approved in May included a CSM component.

FY2020 activities include a webinar, an event during IFC’s virtual Sustainability Exchange on June 17, and presentations to the World Wildlife Fund (June 9), Global Mining Guidelines Group (June 17), PROCLEAN and Fundación Chile (both June 18), as well as Earthworks and Oxfam (June 27).
Drivers of change—from the affordability of renewable energy to government policies to the world’s commitment to reduce CO2 emissions—have created the perfect environment for the rise of low-carbon technology. Although it is not widely recognized, clean energy technologies such as wind, solar, and batteries are more material intensive than current traditional fossil-fuel-based energy systems. Meanwhile, demand for minerals and metals such as copper, lithium, cobalt, graphite, and nickel—all of which are used in low-carbon technologies—will gain momentum in the future and sustainable and reliable extraction and production will need to keep up. According to the World Bank’s analysis, global production of critical minerals used in low-carbon technologies is projected to rise by 965 percent for lithium, 585 percent for cobalt, 385 percent for graphite, 241 percent for indium, and 173 percent for vanadium by 2050.

At a time when the world is shifting to a low-carbon future and combating climate change, development institutions are accelerating commitments to change the way we source resources and materials. At the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, we know that minerals and metals are essential for building renewable, low-carbon technologies such as wind, solar, and batteries, to realize the energy transition. But without climate-smart mining practices, the energy transition risks making a significant contribution to global emissions. Negative impacts will affect vulnerable communities and environments, potentially endangering progress on tackling climate change. That is why the Netherlands supports the Climate-Smart Mining Facility; it seeks to mitigate this risk, by working with public and private partners to manage natural resources responsibly, maximize the life cycle of the metals and minerals we use, and extract them in an environmentally sensitive manner.

—Kitty van der Hijden
Director General, International Cooperation,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Netherlands
minerals and metals. At the Annual General Meeting of the Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development, the Netherlands’ Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced their support of the World Bank’s Climate-Smart Mining Facility, the first fund of its kind, designed to make mining for low-carbon minerals and metals climate-smart and sustainable. The ministry has committed $1 million to the facility with plans to commit $4 million more at a later time. The trust fund brings together governments, industry, financial institutions, and private investors to support the responsible extraction and processing of minerals and metals while minimizing social, environmental, and climate footprints. It aims to help developing countries and emerging economies benefit from the skyrocketing demand for low-carbon minerals, taking a circular economy approach and reusing minerals in a way that respects the environment.

Without climate-smart mining practices, the energy transition will not be truly clean. Challenges will emerge and negative impacts from mining activities will increase, affecting vulnerable communities and environments and potentially endangering progress on tackling climate change. If unchecked, the volume of mining over such a short time frame (between 2020 and 2050) would increase global emissions, water use, and global waste and potentially result in conflict among communities. The Netherlands supports the Climate-Smart Mining Facility because it mitigates against these risks and works with public and private partners to manage natural resources responsibly, maximize the life cycle of the metals and minerals we use, and extract strategic metals and minerals in an environmentally sensitive manner.

While this presents a global challenge, it is also an opportunity for mineral-rich developing countries and emerging economies like the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), India, Colombia, and Peru. For example, the DRC will see a huge surge in demand for cobalt resulting from the production of batteries for electric vehicles. The DRC currently supplies more than 65 percent of the cobalt in the global market and is expected to supply more than 73 percent by 2023.

The Netherlands’ Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the World Bank want to build a world where governments and companies use renewable energy to power mines, recycle minerals, and leverage innovation to reduce the industry’s footprint. We are excited to embark upon this journey and look forward to working with a range of actors to conduct responsible and sustainable mining that protects both people and the planet and fosters growth and development.

By Kirsten Lori Hund and Daniele La Porta, Senior Mining Specialists, Energy and Extractive Industries Global Practice, World Bank, and Marthe van Laarhoven, Senior Policy Officer at the Netherlands’ Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the IGF Mining Website.

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APPENDIX A | SUMMARY OF GRANTS ACTIVE IN FY2020

All World Bank projects, whether financed by a loan, credit, or grant made by the Bank from its own resources or trust funds funded by donors, are referenced by a project identification number (project ID), and identified with the letter “P,” followed by a unique number (P#). The project ID (numeric code) is used to generate the coding structure for recording costs and commitments for corporate reporting and is generated when projects are approved through the Bank’s systems. A project ID may be associated with more than one loan, credit, or grant.

Financing/funds for the proposals approved by the Steering Committee/Partnership Council from the EGPS Program are provided as “grants” (without repayment obligations). Each grant is linked to a project ID and in some cases, more than one grant is linked to the same project depending on the overall development objective and activities.

A grant provided to an external recipient is termed a recipient-executed grant (RETf) and a grant made available to the Bank for implementation of specific activities is a bank-executed grant (beTf). While a country-specific grant finances activity in one country, a global grant finances activities in more than one country or in more than one region.
### Senegal: Support to Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Compliance Process

**Project ID:** PM60022  
**Total Budget:** USD 960,000  
**Trust Fund #:** TF0A2672, TF0A2673, TF0A6166; TF0A6686; and TF0A9632  
**Status:** Ongoing; **Effective:** June 2016; **Closing:** June 2020

#### Challenge

Several years ago, Senegal’s extractive industries outlook changed dramatically from one with modest mining and marginal hydrocarbon resources to one with confirmed oil and gas offshore reservoirs. The discovery of oil and gas created high expectations for the transformation of the country’s historically lagging economy. To capture these gains, the need for transparent revenue reporting from the extractive industry became even more acute.

After the discovery of oil and gas reservoirs, the Senegalese government requested the support of the World Bank to formally launch the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative in the country. The funds from the EITI Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) sustained the establishment of the Senegal EITI Secretariat and provided the appropriate technical training for the staff.

The project development objective (PDO) is to assist Senegal in implementing its EITI agenda.

#### Approach

The project was conceived to sustain a range of activities aiming to secure EITI validation for Senegal. Designed to ensure timely and high-quality publication of EITI reports, the project guided the implementation of recommendations and the assessment of legal and institutional frameworks related to licensing and awarding of contracts in the oil, gas and mining industries. It entailed multi-stakeholder group (MSG) meetings and dissemination of EITI reports through events, some of which were aimed at raising stakeholder awareness of potential issues in oil and gas extraction. The project also encouraged a feasibility study on mainstreaming and automated systemic disclosure of EITI data in the national revenue management systems.

To sustain the implementation of the data disclosure platform, a one-year extension with an additional grant totaling $200,000 was awarded in December 2018.

#### Implementation Challenges

The 2019 presidential elections and the ensuing reorganization of governmental institutions (including the Ministry of Economy and Finance) delayed the implementation of the EITI agenda. In addition, the departure of the EITI Chairperson in January 2019 left the committee without a leader until May 2019, when the vacancy was filled by the Minister of State.

These setbacks were addressed by the Interministerial Committee and a working group was formed to monitor the application of the recommendations. However, a lack of consensus between the representatives of the government within the EITI MSG further delayed ongoing reforms. As a result, by the end of 2019, there had not been notable progress in the realms of licensing and awarding of contracts; capacity building among the members of the EITI Committee; disbursement of mining revenue; and the activation of the Sovereign Fund for Strategic Investment (FONISI) that aimed to promote the role of the government of Senegal, as an investor and joint venture partner of private companies through the allocation of a portion of revenues from the oil, gas and mining industries.

The EITI Secretariat was also inconsistent in disseminating the EITI reports. The diffusion process was further aggravated by the COVID-19 outbreak and by the measures that were applied to contain the spread of the virus. The restrictions on social gatherings affected the workshops and stalled the negotiations between the stakeholders, thus undermining the implementation of the reported recommendations.

Among other challenges, the creation of the automated data disclosure platform required additional time to coordinate actions with the stakeholders subject to communication of data.

#### Results

Since Senegal joined the EITI Compliance Process, the authorities have followed the EITI report recommendations and more groups have begun to advocate for transparency in natural resources management. Between 2014 and 2015, the EITI provided a platform for negotiations, leading to the creation of the country’s Mining Code. In 2016, the code was revised, and a presidential committee was founded to monitor and coordinate the oil and gas projects. In October 2016, the Senegalese government publicly disclosed all mining, oil and gas contracts.

Senegal was found to have made sufficient progress toward EITI validation, becoming the first African country to reach the “satisfactory” level in complying with the EITI standard. In the announcement of the validation decision, the EITI Board congratulated the government of Senegal and the MSG for the improvements in transparency and accountability within the extractive industries, as well as for the promotion of reforms and stimulation of public debate around the extraction of natural resources.

The EITI project achieved its goal of laying the foundation for stable governance of natural resources in the country, where mining, oil and gas have become the source of economic growth and social improvements. The applied recommendations prompted the reduction of unexplained payment discrepancies and instilled consistent reliable data reporting on extraction and exports.

The latter improvement in the disclosure procedures was instrumental in satisfying the validation criteria. The country launched an automated platform for electronic submissions of EITI data at the later stage of the project, and an online public transparency platform became available for general access in mid-June 2020. The Ministry of Finance has hosted the servers and covered the maintenance costs. The government has also been responsible for all the operational costs and salaries of the EITI Secretariat staff (25 percent of which is female) since 2016.
Zambia: EITI Post Compliance Implementation Support III

Project ID: P159717
Total Budget: USD 798,407
Trust Fund #: TFOA2587; TFOA3358; TFOA9124; and TFOA9640

Challenge
Zambia, Africa's second-largest largest producer of copper is heavily dependent on mining. The Zambian mining industry is characterized by an unstable tax regime. The government has introduced numerous changes to maximize government revenues.

The implementation of the EITI in Zambia started in 2009 and the country was declared fully compliant with the EITI Standard in September 2012. Zambia has since published 11 EITI reports from 2008 to 2018. Under the 2016 EITI Standard, the validation process revealed that the country achieved “meaningful progress.” Currently, Zambia is preparing for the next validation process, which will commence on December 2, 2020. Zambia needs to address only two corrective actions to achieve “satisfactory progress” under the EITI Standard.

The Zambia EITI (ZEITI) has been instrumental in providing the government and the public with reliable information. This information has provided a framework for discussing contentious issues in the mining sector especially VAT refunds. The Zambia EITI has also published information on VAT refunds affirmed by the Zambia Revenue Authority (ZRA) and the Chamber of Mines (representing the mining sector).

The Project Development Objective is to improve transparency and accountability in Zambia’s extractive sector by supporting the Zambia EITI Secretariat and the Zambia EITI Council to implement the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative in Zambia.

Approach
The Zambia EITI has been receiving steady financial and technical support from the World Bank through EGPS. Two EGPS grants financed the last three of Zambia’s EITI reports and the final 2019 report in the production stage. The latest EGPS grant provided support for enhancing the EITI impact through a number of activities focused on (i) data analysis and communication through various media platforms, (ii) training of EITI institutions, (iii) EITI data mainstreaming, (iv) beneficial ownership disclosure, and (v) introduction of the EITI legislation.

To improve analysis and interpretation of data as well as communication of the findings to stakeholders, new distribution materials were developed and disseminated with the 2017 and 2018 ZEITI reports in all 10 provincial towns.

In an important shift from the traditional approach of having a consultant produce the entire EITI report, the Zambia EITI Council (ZEC) and Office of the Auditor General including internal auditors in various reporting government agencies have assumed a greater role in the process of EITI reporting. This role was supported remotely by an external independent Administrator whose role was to ensure the quality of the report met the requirements under the EITI Standard.

Additionally, the EITI International Board has reinforced the need to have timely information published by implementing countries especially now with the advent of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Board has waived some of the Standard requirements for EITI reporting and introduced measures to allow for flexible reporting. This adjusted approach to EITI reporting for 2020 is to ensure that disclosures are more timely and can help inform ongoing discussions on measures to address the COVID-19 pandemic’s impact on interrelated factors including commodity price downturn price shocks, and the global economic downturn on the extractive industries.

This flexibility will allow countries to deviate from the standard procedure for EITI reporting including reconciliation (Requirement 4.9.b) for reports published by December 31, 2020, to disclose relevant information regarding ongoing discussions on the impact of these crises.

Results
EGPS financed a feasibility study that reviewed the existing reporting mechanisms as part of mainstreaming EITI implementation in Zambia. The study proposed a technical solution and a work plan to create an electronic automated EITI reporting and data matching system, and a portal embedded within government systems.

Zambia EITI is working closely with the Patents and Companies Registration Agency (PACRA) under the Ministry of Commerce and has introduced a requirement of beneficial ownership disclosure for all companies operating in Zambia. Discussions are currently underway on how the PACRA beneficial ownership register can be linked to the Mining Cadastre License register to screen beneficial owners in the mining sector. A pilot program with support from the Open Ownership is scheduled to be implemented to build the capacity of agencies involved in the beneficial ownership disclosure of information.

The Zambian cabinet approved in principle the introduction of the Transparency and Accountability legislation on March 23, 2020. The Ministry of Justice is currently drafting the ZEITI Layman’s draft that will be circulated among stakeholders before being sent to Parliament.
Zimbabwe: Supporting EITI scoping and potential implementation in Zimbabwe

Project ID: P170557
Total Budget: USD 300,000
Trust Fund #: TF002777
Status: Ongoing; Effective: May 2020; Closing: June 2021

Challenge

It is indisputable that the extractive industries will play a vital role if the World Bank is to achieve its twin objectives of poverty reduction and promoting inclusive growth in the years to come. At the same time, it is evident that the oil, gas and mining industries failed to deliver the “Development dividend” that many observers expected at the height of the commodity “super-cycle” about 10 years ago. Countries with little or no history of oil, gas and mining operations saw an influx of investors. However, the bullish investment projections made at the peak of the investment boom have fallen short of projections in most developing countries as commitments failed to materialize. This abrupt downturn was explained by a slump in commodity prices combined with a sharp swing in investor preferences toward traditional investment destinations in countries with more firmly established extractive industries.

Additionally, even in the cases where investment did benefit host countries, the latter saw lower than expected revenues from tax and non-tax sources. Job creation and local economic linkages have also failed to deliver the economic returns that were expected by national decision-makers and local communities. In sum, several resource-rich nations have yet to capitalize on their resource endowments.

While parts of the unrealized “development dividend” can be explained by the cyclical downturn of commodity prices, it is evident that shortcomings in sector governance have also contributed to these less than desired results.

It is in this context that several development partners have mobilized funding through the Extractives Global Programmatic Support (EGPSS) Trust Fund, administered by the World Bank, to facilitate advisory services and dissemination of good practices toward improved sector governance in resource-rich nations.

Project Development Objective: to empower governments to develop evidence-based and sound sector policies, regulation and management processes to promote transparency, accountability and job creation in the extractive industries.

Approach

It is proposed that the Bank-executed advisory activities be delivered through a Programmatic ASA activity in order to simplify processing requirements and facilitate responses to urgent situations and demands. The program will promote transparency and accountability; Deliverable: Zimbabwe EITI Scoping. Activities to be financed include:

- a) Identifying roadblocks and building understanding among policy makers about the cost-benefit of EITI.
- b) Raising awareness of EITI and its implication among communities, CSOs, parliament and private sector.
- c) Supporting cross-government collaborative processes to address fears of EITI and enable understanding of constraints and potential EITI benefits, especially on promoting investment and lowering country risk perceptions.
- d) Supporting intra-government processes that ensure EITI disclosures can be met for (i) cadastre information systems and priorities, and (ii) mining revenues data systems.

Results

This project only commenced in May 2020 but engagement with relevant parties and groups is underway and additional steps will soon be forthcoming.

The COVID-19 pandemic has complicated engagement with the government and stakeholders due to flight and travel restrictions.
Suriname: Caribbean Extractive Industries Technical Assistance (CEITA)

Project ID: PI62883
Total Budget: USD 296,335
Trust Fund #: TF0A4993 and TF0A8562
Status: Completed; Effective: May 2017; Closed: September 2019

Challenge

After the decline of the bauxite industry, gold mining (with private industrial mines as well as artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) operations), oil extraction became the key contributor to Suriname’s economy. In the light of these developments, Suriname joined the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, to move toward a more transparent and efficient management of its mining and oil sectors.

Approach

To assure active and successful participation in the EITI, the World Bank provided the National Secretariat of Suriname EITI (SEITI) and its multi-stakeholder group with advice and insight under the Caribbean Extractive Industries Technical Assistance (CEITA) program. Additional EITI-focused assistance was provided through the Extractives Global Programmatic Support (EGPS)-financed project Suriname Extractive Industries Technical Assistance (SEITA).

Results

Since joining the EITI, the Surinamese government has continually shown its commitment to reform the extractives sector at the institutional level, and hence improve its natural resource management. The government formed a committee for the creation of a mineral institute and launched a website to publicly disclose information concerning mining titles and notoriously out of reach geological data. Furthermore, a revision of the Mining Decree has been proposed, although the underlying policy vision still needs to be framed.

The engagement through CEITA helped identify SEITI’s financial and capacity-building needs, which were then integrated into Suriname’s Action Plan. In the realm of institutional reforms, CEITA’s financial support and advisory services translated into an assessment and recommendations for improvement of Suriname’s mining title management (cadastre); a memo on the establishment of a minerals institute that would oversee the mining sector; a report featuring key recommendations and an action plan for the minerals institute; a report focused on the oil sector’s institutional framework; and the support for a national policy forum on oil management given a possible offshore discovery. The reports were publicly presented and positively received at the events that brought together the stakeholders from the government, private sector, and civil society.

CEITA has also facilitated dialogue on mining in Suriname and highlighted the need to improve the existing legal and regulatory framework, reform and streamline the institutional system, and build capacity to manage the mining sector in line with international best practices.

To keep up the reform momentum and adopt the advice and recommendations provided under CEITA, the government of Suriname sought additional technical assistance from the World Bank that will be delivered through the Suriname Competitiveness and Sector Diversification (SCSD) lending project. The project aims to support improvements to the legal, regulatory, and institutional framework governing mining in Suriname.
Armenia: Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI) Support

Project ID: P166274
Total Budget: USD 470,000
Trust Fund #: TFOA6504 and TFOA6768
Status: Ongoing; Effective: February 2018; Closing: January 2021

Challenge

Armenia is a resource-rich country. The mining sector—with 25 metal mines and more than 400 non-metal mines—is a significant contributor to the country’s export (with 36 percent in 2018) and GDP (with 2.9 percent in 2018). The sector has also a significant influence on rural employment. However, the extractives sector was characterized by the absence of trust between the civil society organizations (CSOs), the government, and the private enterprises. The mistrust hindered the collaboration between the key stakeholders, and hence the pursuit of the solutions for existing problems.

To address this and other issues, the Armenian government, supported by the World Bank, enrolled in the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, becoming a member of the program on March 9, 2017. In 2018, the new government became actively engaged with EITI implementation and committed to undertake systemic institutional and legal reforms, emphasizing as an important breakthrough in the preparation of the country’s first EITI report.

In parallel with the formulation of legal amendments to the Mining Code and related laws, required for the satisfactory first EITI report, the authorities launched an online reporting system for industry and government agencies to electronically collect and disclose EITI data. The country’s first EITI report was published in January 2019 and covered fiscal years 2016 and 2017. It was the first time in the country’s history that the data from the mining sector were compiled and made publicly available.

The country received a grant from Extractives Global Programmatic Support (EGPS) to support the implementation of the guidance tailored to international standards. The costs of supporting the Armenian EITI National Secretariat were covered by the State Budget. The objective of this project is to assist the government of Armenia to increase transparency and accountability in the mining sector by implementing the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Standard.

Approach

Two capacity building events, organized with the support from the World Bank, provided the foundation for the formation of the multi-stakeholder group (MSG) and the development of a two-year EITI implementation Action Plan.

The formation of the MSG was a challenging task for the EITI’s mission in Armenia. The mistrust among the representatives of the government, the private enterprises, and CSOs hindered the collaboration to the extent that the formation of the working groups was completed only after more than six months.

Currently, however, the MSG works harmoniously and it not only serves the EITI mission but is also involved in other state-level discussions.

Results

By fostering cooperation between government, businesses, and civil society, the EITI implementation process has helped to introduce a new culture of dialogue in Armenia. The country went through its first EITI validation in autumn 2019. The validation report evaluated as “satisfactory” the progress in 18 requirements and as “beyond” in another four requirements. For two remaining requirements, additional corrective actions were requested. The country’s authorities look forward to achieving the fully “satisfactory” evaluation by the next EITI Board Meeting.

The Armenian government has also identified responsible mining as a national priority for the mining sector and created a working group focused on this aspect. The government has also supported the establishment of a public beneficial ownership register disclosed in March 2020.
Chad: Mainstreaming the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

**Project ID:** P168666  
**Total Budget:** USD 425,000  
**Trust Fund #:** TF0A8996 and TF0B1475  
**Status:** Ongoing; **Effective:** September 2019; **Closing:** April 2021

**Results**

The following are the key deliverables for the project and the results for each:

- **Deliverable 1:** The NTPS can measure its communication effectiveness  
  - Results—Communication effectiveness indicators are identified and in use.

- **Deliverable 2:** The NTPS’s Activity Implementation Ratio substantially improves  
  - Results: Activity Implementation ratio (activity executed/total budgeted activity measured in value for each calendar year) is ongoing.

- **Deliverable 3:** Institutional solutions for mainstreaming EITI reporting are identified  
  - Results: Scoping study on institutional arrangements for the collection and reporting of government revenue under EITI and integration in government IFMIS is ongoing.

- **Deliverable 4:** Internal administrative procedures are adopted  
  - Results: The NTPS internal administrative procedures have been adopted and posted on the Chad EITI website.

The use of the country’s procurement code and the small size of the grant has made it inefficient to set up a Project Implementation Unit within the national secretariat. Thus, many of the project’s targeted results have not yet been achieved.

**Challenge**

Chad is a leading producer of crude oil in Central Africa but ranks 187 out of 189 countries in the UNDP’s 2019 Human Development Index. Social conflicts and public debate have arisen in Chad around the management of oil revenues, including oil-backed loans granted by Glencore in 2013 and 2014, as well as controversy over the environmental impact of extractive industries and poverty alleviation.

The petroleum sector is the main economic driving force in Chad: contributing about 2 percentage points to GDP growth in 2018. Harnessing the petroleum sector for fiscal sustainability is a priority for Chad’s long-term development strategy.

The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative has contributed to bringing transparency in the oil and gas sector in Chad, and EITI reports are a trusted source of information for all stakeholders. Chad has gradually extended the scope of EITI reporting—first to transport of petroleum by pipeline, then to domestic petroleum refineries. While Chad’s EITI implementation is compliant to the 2011 EITI Standard, its compliance with the 2016 Standard is the object of an ongoing assessment by the EITI International Secretariat and the Independent Validator.

To prepare for such validation, the National Technical Permanent Secretariat (NTPS)—the technical arm of the National High Committee (the multi-stakeholder group that oversees the implementation of EITI in Chad)—carried out a self-evaluation in 2018, which identified several shortcomings to achieve the 2016 standard. The findings of the NTPS’s report have already triggered important policy changes, reducing the gap toward Chad attaining full compliance with the new EITI Standard.

The development objective of this project is to strengthen the capacity of the National Technical Permanent Secretariat (NTPS) to plan and execute its work program and to assess its communication effectiveness.

**Approach**

There are two main components to this program: Component A: Strengthen the NTPS’s Internal Controls and Management Capacity and Component B: Project Management.
Dominican Republic: Implementing EITI

**Project ID:** P161434

**Total Budget:** USD 537,106

**Trust Fund #:** TFOA5180; TFOA6031; TFOA3590; and TFOB1484

**Status:** Ongoing. **Effective:** June 2017; **Closing:** February 2021

**Challenge**

In the last decade, the mining sector dominated by gold and nickel production in the Dominican Republic expanded significantly. The sector accounted for almost 50 percent of the country’s GDP per capita growth between 2000 and 2011; 1.9 percent of the total GDP in 2017; 40 percent of total exports in 2017; and 29.4 percent of all foreign direct investment inflows between 2009 and 2013. Artisanal and small-scale mining activity also grew in this period, generating an estimated US$20 million in 2014 alone.

However, starting in late 2014, declining commodity prices, growing environmental and social tensions, and delays in titling led mining companies to delay or abandon projects. The resulting decline in foreign direct investment inflows subsequently leads to a decline in mining production, exports, and fiscal revenues. This shift has become a concern for the government of the Dominican Republic (GoDR) and for the communities in the Dominican Republic that directly or indirectly benefit from mining.

In this context, the GoDR joined the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative in 2016 and requested EGPS support for its efforts to improve the management of the extractives industry, including the establishment and mainstreaming of EITI mechanisms.

**Results**

The first EITI report covering 2015 data was published in November 2017; the second report with 2016 data followed in December 2018. The EGPS grant financed dissemination, communication, and training around the results of the first EITI report. Twelve EITI report-related workshops and events took place around the country. In August 2017, Dominican Republic EITI launched its data portal containing information on the legal framework for natural resources, licensing, mineral production, revenue distribution, and the economic contribution of the sector.

The country’s validation against the 2016 EITI Standard started in January 2019. Simultaneously, the Ministry of Energy and Mines focused on improving the mining legal framework, which resulted in a draft national mining bill.

Thanks to strong ownership by all stakeholders, substantial progress has been achieved in a relatively short time, but much remains to be done. Consequently, the GoDR requested and received an additional EGPS grant to finance:

- A feasibility study and technical solution design for mainstreaming the EITI reporting process;
- A capacity building for in-house production of EITI reports; and
- Production of the third EITI report for 2017 and 2018 data, production of fourth EITI report for 2019 and sustainable operation by the NS.
Country ownership and pursuit of the transparency agenda have accelerated project results. The project EITI scoping report, Feasibility Report for Ecuador’s Adhesion to the EITI (2019), catalyzed the vice ministry’s application for EITI candidacy in 2020. Vice Minister of Mines Fernando Benalcázar championed the submission of Ecuador’s application, which is likely to be discussed at the EITI Board meeting in October 2020. The project’s intense sensitization work has led to the establishment of a multi-stakeholder group, the amendment of related regulations, and the developing of a work plan for EITI implementation (July 2020).

The project analyzed and evaluated the existing Ecuadorian cadastral management information system and computing resource capacity to establish a new system. Several reports were produced that established the initial framework for implementation of the new system. The project has also identified the WGS-84 geodetic system, with GPS compatibility, as the cadastral reference system to be implemented for these proposed programs. Final activities of the project were cancelled due to restrictions imposed because of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Ecuador: Mineral Cadaster Systems and EITI Scoping

**Project ID:** P170577  
**Total Budget:** USD 389,325  
**Trust Fund #:** TF0B0023 and TF0B0522  
**Status:** Ongoing; **Effective:** June 2018; **Closing:** June 2021

**Challenge**

Oil and mining revenues represent a growing proportion of Ecuador’s national income and public expenditures. Oil exports represented half of the export basket during the boom years (2003–2013) and contributed to 35 percent of public funds expenditures. In 2017, revenues from mining contributed to the Ecuadorian State with US $717M in taxes, and advance payments represented a 56 percent increase from the previous year. The recent upsurge is closely linked to various advantageous regulatory changes aimed at attracting private investment, including the 2009 Mining Law, which was amended in 2013 to encourage this growth.

This project objective is twofold: (i) to support the government of Ecuador on improving the efficiency and transparency of mineral rights management, and (ii) to inform the country’s decision applying to the EITI membership. The first relates to improving transparency in the extractive industries (oil/gas and mining sectors), and address constraints through the opening of dynamic multi-stakeholder dialogue. The Ministry of Energy and Mines has identified EITI as a tool that provides the community and the general public access to reliable and timely information to problem-solve any issues in these cases. The second priority, which is specific to the mining sector alone, is to upgrade the mining cadastral system to reflect the best practice standards offering uniformity of compliance in mineral rights management.

**Approach**

The EGPS project activities were centered on disseminating the results of a scoping study on implementing EITI through multi-stakeholder group consultations and evaluating how to improve the current mineral rights management system. This initiative was finished by the end of July and socialized through workshops in Quito in August 2019. To operationalize the implementation of the mineral rights management system, the Ministry of Energy and Mines will focus on cleaning the mining title data and creating a new dedicated unit within its current organizational structure, to efficiently manage mining property rights, including the granting of mining titles. The government intends to introduce amendments to laws and regulations concerning the granting of mining titles to remove potential risks to the accessibility of mineral resources, such as lack of transparency and conflict of interest.

**Results**
GOXI continued to be a main tool and mechanism for organizations to disseminate knowledge and engage members to participate in a variety of learning events. GOXI has also been an important resource for multi-stakeholder coalitions and initiatives such as the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. The EI Sourcebook publication was published in June 2017 and has been a key resource the EI Collective has supported and helped disseminate.

Knowledge partnerships were fostered throughout the implementation of the Extractive Industries Collective project. One of the main results of these collaborations also influenced the overall design of the Initiatives section of the new GOXI platform. The Initiatives space was created to facilitate knowledge partnerships, and particularly address the identified need of providing a customized solution for initiatives, programs and/or partnerships to have a dedicated online space for knowledge sharing and learning.

By the end of the Extractive Industries Collective project in December 2019, GOXI grew to 4,650 members represented in more than 100 countries. The Extractive Industries Collective project the EI Sourcebook Publication was downloaded a total of 34,415 times and received 12,024 abstract views. The project continued to see an increase in downloads beyond December 2019 when this project concluded.
Approach

Ghana is home to one of the oldest mining industries in Africa and is endowed with mineral resources such as gold, diamonds and manganese, oil and gas. As of 2020, it is the largest gold producer in Africa and the eighth largest in the world. Diamond production in Ghana has been on a steady and significant decline. While oil production in Ghana began in late 2010 from only one field - the Jubilee Field - which is estimated to hold about 460 million barrels of crude oil and 568 billion cubic feet of natural gas. In 2018, the extractive sector (oil, gas, mining including quarrying) contributed 13.6 percent of the country's GDP. In addition, Oil and Gas contributed 3.8% (2.1 percent in 2016) and made up of 30 percent (12.1 percent in 2016) of the total export resources in Ghana. The mining industry accounted for over 6 percent (1.2 percent in 2016) of the country's GDP, and minerals made up 38 percent (44.2 percent in 2016) of the noted total exports with gold production in accounting for over 2.5 percent of world gold production resources.

Ghana's implementation of the EITI over the years has been impressive and reflects a process owned and managed by the stakeholders. Ghana, which joined EITI in 2003, was the first country to cover the mining sector in EITI reporting, and once oil was discovered in 2009, Ghana EITI (GHEITI) expanded its scope to cover revenue from the petroleum sector. Ghana became EITI compliant in 2007 and achieved meaningful progress after its successful 2017 validation. Ghana's efforts resulted in many innovative approaches with EITI reports containing (i) useful recommendations on improving governance in the extractives sector, with specific proposals on the fiscal regimes, licensing, and revenue management; (ii) transfers to subnational levels of government and utilization of these transfers; and (iii) allocation of oil and gas revenues between the state budget and the petroleum funds, an assessment of the petroleum fund's performance, and information on Ghana National Petroleum Corporation's costs and expenditures.

In addition, GHEITI is working toward beneficial ownership disclosure, with the mechanism expected to be fully operational before the end of 2020 with the inclusion of artisanal mining data included in its EITI reports. The EITI Board agreed that Ghana has made meaningful progress in implementing the EITI Standard on February 27, 2019. Ghana's third validation commenced on February 27, 2020.

In alignment with the national vision for EITI, the objective of this project is to support the government of Ghana to orient the implementation of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative and move the country toward achieving the wider goals of improved extractive sector governance.

Approach:
The project will focus on achieving the following milestones:
- Production of 2017 Ghana EITI report for mining, oil and gas sectors
- Artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) sector informed and engaged in the EITI process

Results
The EGPS project in Ghana has met its stipulated targets. The 2017-2018 Oil and Gas sector report, as well as the Mining sector report, were both completed and published in December 2019. Additionally, the Ghana EITI report for 2018 and the Ghana EITI report for the mining sector (2017 & 2018) indicate that progress has been made to inform and engage the ASM sector on the EITI process, with several planned initiatives to operationalize the sector report recommendations.
Iraq: EITI Implementation Support

**Project ID:** P160274  
**Total Budget:** USD 1,039,731  
**Trust Fund #:** TF0A3434; TF0A4416; and TF0A6422  
**Status:** Completed; **Effective:** May 2017; **Closed:** December 2019

**Challenge**

In October 2017, Iraq was suspended from the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative after it was found to have made “inadequate progress” when assessed against the EITI Standard and significant gaps were found in previous reports. The reversal of the country’s suspension from EITI became a national priority. The Iraq EITI Implementation Support Grant was thus designed and implemented with the goal of re-invigorating EITI implementation in Iraq. The objective of this project is to enhance transparency in Iraq’s extractives sector through support of the government’s activities on the implementation of the EITI.

**Approach**

The project aimed to enhance transparency in Iraq’s extractives sector through a reversal of the country’s “suspension” from EITI and make EITI implementation more sustainable through increased direct online disclosures and effective uptake of data disclosed.

**Results**

The first outcome was achieved via successful delivery of training and capacity building workshops and publishing of quality EITI reports in 2016 and 2017. The improved quality of these reports, among other things, enabled Iraq to reverse its suspension from EITI and to attain “meaningful progress with considerable improvements” against the 2016 EITI Standard.

The second outcome was achieved completely. An enhanced EITI website http://ieiti.org.iq/ was established, which disseminates the minutes of EITI MSG meetings and several vital EITI documents directly online in Arabic. A Scoping Study for Mainstreaming EITI in Iraq was also completed. The study and its findings have informed the approach toward “mainstreaming” EITI through direct online disclosures and the facilitation of effective data use by stakeholders.

Beyond the stipulated outcomes, the project also had other positive impacts. Most importantly, coordinates of oil and gas operations in Iraq and oil and gas commodity and revenue flow mapping have been publicly disclosed for the first time.

Despite these results, the project experienced several challenges. A deteriorating security situation in Iraq toward the project’s closing meant that the activities relating to “mainstreaming” EITI had to be modified. A flexible approach was required to achieve the project objective.

Limited capacity in the IEITI National Secretariat meant that more funding than initially allocated had to be used for capacity and institutional support. The limited capacity also resulted in delayed procurement and issues in financial management.
The project undertook the following activities

- Local consultancies to support systematic disclosure
- Feasibility study for beneficial ownership declaration
- Financing an Independent Administrator of EITI Reconciliation and systematic disclosure
- EITI perception survey

Results

The grant has helped the Mauritania EITI multi-stakeholder group (MSG) meet the corrective measures required for final validation throughout this process. Mauritania is currently awaiting the outcome of its final validation, but overall implementation progress is good.

A data portal for the collection and storage of EITI data has been developed in conjunction with GIZ. GIZ supported the portal design. This project supported the identification and updating of data compilation and analysis for these projects. Modalities for beneficial ownership data have been defined, although actual data collection and analysis have not yet started. An EITI Perception Survey was completed before the grant closure, and the process of data analysis is in progress.

Continued impact of the project includes:

- Ongoing quarterly meetings of the MSG
- Impacts in terms of public awareness and stakeholder engagement are being analyzed

Mauritania is working to correct corruption and create sustainable initiatives in that region to promote oil and gas industry development. At the time of grant approval in 2017, Mauritania ranked 143rd among 175 countries on the Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index. In this section, the Global Competitiveness Index identified corruption as the third most problematic factor for organizations performing and collaborating with business in Mauritania. The Resource Governance Index evaluated the national governance structures in that country to be failing at a score of 29 out of 100, mainly because of weak budgeting and revenue management in that region. Overall, Mauritania’s governance performance over the past decade has been mixed with stagnating or deteriorating rankings across different surveys and project plans.

Against this backdrop, Mauritania’s continued commitment to EITI is of high strategic importance. The importance of oil, gas and mineral industries is expected to increase over the next decade with the development of several offshore oil and gas fields. At the same time, governance and improved public financial management are recognized as fundamental preconditions for the national development strategy (Stratégie de Croissance Accélérée et de la Prospérité Partagée, SCAPP) covering the time frame of 2016 to 2030.

Historically, in this context, Mauritania was one of the first countries to join the EITI in 2007. In 2012, Mauritania was declared in compliance with the EITI requirement. However, with the introduction of the more rigorous 2016 EITI Standard, Mauritania took one step down from full compliance to meaningful progress. The project objective was to support the administrators in Mauritania to making satisfactory progress in implementing the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative.

Approach

EITI implementation in Mauritania faces three challenges: (i) complete validation by February 2020 in line with the international EITI Standard, (ii) adopt systematic reporting and disclosure of public revenue declarations from the oil, gas and mining operations, and (iii) devise a viable. The current grant is supporting all of these challenges. The project will closely coordinate with technical assistance by GIZ, which is supporting project and administrative management, as well as streamlining of revenue reporting.
**Papua New Guinea: Extractive Industries (EI) Accountability & Governance Enhancement**

**Project ID:** PI67472  
**Total Budget:** USD 500,000  
**Trust Fund #:** TF0A9051  
**Status:** Ongoing; **Effective:** January 2019; **Closing:** June 2021

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**Challenge**

Papua New Guinea (PNG) has a wealth of natural resources. Revenue from these resources could contribute to reducing poverty and improving the lives of the country’s citizens. However, 37.5 percent of PNG citizens continue to live below the national poverty line. Papua New Guinea is classified as “low human development,” ranking 153 out of 188 countries.

Papua New Guinea has been exposed to global commodity price cycles and is prone to natural disasters. Economic growth is erratic, and the country has been unable to build savings from its resource wealth. As a result, Papua New Guinea continues to rely on external financial assistance to manage economic downturns, such as the current pandemic.

Papua New Guinea has so far published five EITI reports and underwent its first country validation in 2018. The EITI support is linked to the DFAT-funded PNG Governance Facility ($360 million for 2016-2020), which supports the government of PNG to strengthen the institutions and processes that contribute to security, stability and inclusive economic growth. Other related programs included the recently completed CSO support funded through Extractive Governance Programmatic Support (EGPS), and the Mining Sector Diagnostic (MSD), or MinGov, program.

The Project Development Objective is to support extractive industries accountability and strengthen institutional capacity for Papua New Guinea to achieve compliance with the 2016 EITI Standard. The deliverables under this program include strengthening Institutional capacity and accountability at provincial or subnational levels, improving public understanding of extractive industry benefits, to provide advisory on the design of an online service to operationalize Papua New Guinea’s national EITI website and educational mainstreaming through EITI educational curricula and syllabi.

**Approach**

Project support complements the national Secretariat Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) Secretariat efforts in policy-driven provincial and regional outreach activities, EITI education and provincial mainstreaming programs and data portal development. Outreach and roadshows program support will cover extractive projects Memorandum of Understanding (MOA) awareness, multi-stakeholder group (MSG) meetings, follow-up beneficial ownership disclosure forums, subnational payments, open data partnerships, report dissemination, and provincial policy mainstreaming. A consultant will be engaged to deliver a report on the outreach activities including provincial EITI mainstreaming and setup of subprovincial MSG and provincial extractive desk focal points. Support for educational mainstreaming would include the development of EITI educational curriculum and a syllabus for public training institutions and senior high schools. A curriculum development consultant has now been engaged to support this component and report on the outcome. Support for the data portal would include an online data presentation portal as well as the development of an online educational module and an online MSG reporting module. Deloitte has been engaged to support the data portal component.

**Implementation Challenges**

Challenges revolve around gaining stakeholder cooperation and delayed activities due to the COVID-19 induced lockdown. There has been a general lack of cooperation from relevant government ministries. The project suffered delays after approval to adapt project deliverables to a Bank-execution modality and to obtain expressions of interest from qualified consultants. During this time, disbursement was limited to project supervision and client engagement. The first procurement on PNGRGC was completed in the second quarter of FY2020, the second on online data reporting was completed in the third quarter of FY2020, the third on education mainstreaming is due to be completed in the first quarter of FY2021. The last procurement for subnational awareness is in progress.

The COVID-19 lockdown has further delayed activities related to the electronic platform, education mainstreaming and subnational awareness campaigns. For instance, the scoping study for the electronic platform has been delayed due to meeting limitations and delays in procurement. To mitigate these challenges, the project has been extended to FY2021 to complete Education Mainstreaming and subnational awareness.

**Results**

While progress has been made in some areas of the project, significant areas have been pushed back due to both the COVID-19 pandemic and a lack of government and stakeholder engagement.

The project has made progress against the targeted deliverable concerning the local CSO operation-alization and its funding model. The consultancy on the scoping study and advisory on local CSO/ PNGRGC operationalization was awarded to Square Circle of Australia. A draft scoping study report and an institutional review of PNGRGC with recommendations for operationalization has been completed. A companion road map document based on the scoping study has now been shared with the PNGRGC Interim Council for discussion and endorsement in consultations with CSOs and affiliates of PNGRGC.

Similarly, the project-initiated steps toward the anticipated deliverable related to the electronic EITI reporting system. The contract for the scoping study report on design options for an electronic reporting platform was awarded to Deloitte Consulting. The Deloitte team finished consultations and scoping and are currently finalizing the draft report. With the COVID-19 delays, this deliverable is expected to be completed in the second quarter of FY2021. A short-term consultant contract for the scoping study on educational mainstreaming has been executed; the consultant is expected to commence work on the first quarter of FY2021.
With respect to increasing institutional capacity and accountability at the provincial and subnational level is on standby to start implementation. These activities will also require stakeholder engagement in the provinces. With the easing of COVID-19, the project is on track to complete these deliverables by the second or third quarter of FY2021.

Peru: Subnational Implementation of EITI

Project ID: P160633
Total Budget: USD 598,000
Trust Fund #: TFOA3929; TFOA4886; and TFOA6018
Status: Ongoing; Effective: May 2017; Closing: December 2019

In the past decade, Peru has exhibited impressive economic growth, partly fueled by the rapid expansion of the oil, gas, and mining sectors. In 2016, extractives accounted for 13 percent of the national GDP. Revenues from extractives and economic growth halved the poverty rate from 42.4 percent in 2007 to 20 percent in 2016. However, the sector’s expansion has led to a growing number of social conflicts and violent incidents. According to the latest EITI report, 80 percent of the total 1,383 social and environmental conflicts in 2016 were related to the mining sector.

Peru joined the EITI in 2007 and is using it to address key community concerns and improve the use of extractives funds for local development. For the first time, the 2015–16 EITI National Report provide extensive reporting on social and environmental issues (in July 2020, the EITI Board granted an extension to the publication of Peru’s 2017 report to December 31, 2020). Given that a substantial share of extractives payments—50 percent corporate income taxes, 100 percent royalties and fees—are directed to subnational and local governments, EITI Peru plans to provide more detail on the distribution and use of extractives revenues by regional and local authorities. For this purpose and with the support of the EGPS grant, the EITI process has been established in the five regions of Moquegua, Piura, Arequipa, Loreto, and Apurímac to improve transparency and accountability in the handling of revenues from the mining activities in these regions. Additionally, EITI Peru is now exploring and proposing a deeper analysis of revenue management related to selected investment projects within the regions.

Project Development Objective: To foster transparency and accountability in extractive industries and improve the quality of engagement by key local stakeholders around extractive industries in five regions by:

i. Influencing key extractive industries stakeholders to become more transparent and responsive, and

ii. Enabling local organizations and individuals to demand information.

Approach

Activities were carried out to provide citizens with information through the preparation of seven Regional Transparency Studies and dissemination and promotion of their content in four resource-rich regions. Regional MSG strengthening and training actions were also carried out to support the established EITI Regional Commissions and relevant stakeholders (civil society, university students, local authorities, etc.) on EITI initiative and extractive sector (mining and hydrocarbons) issues.
Results
Substantial progress has been made despite these despite some administrative bottlenecks at the national level and an implementation delay in the Loreto region caused by severe conflicts surrounding oil production areas. In June 2019, the EITI Board agreed that Peru has made meaningful progress overall with implementing the 2016 EITI Standard, with considerable improvements across several individual requirements. The Board also welcomed ongoing efforts to decentralize the EITI by doing so at the subnational level. The five regional EITI processes in Apurímac, Arequipa, Loreto, Moquegua, and Piura are a significant development in making resource management more transparent in Peru and an example of best practices to the rest of the EITI family. The Board also welcomed improved coverage of social expenditures, which are often a substantial part of companies’ contribution to local development. The progress and plans to disclose more information on those contributions through DATAMART, an online portal, was well received as an example of making this a more mainstream process.

The following results were achieved:

• Eight regional transparency studies were conducted in the regions of Arequipa (mining), Apurímac (mining), Moquegua (mining), Piura (oil & gas), and Loreto (oil & gas).
• Four training were completed in Arequipa, Apurímac, Moquegua, and Piura to provide support to the EITI Regional Commissions; and disseminate and promote the EITI initiative.
• The capacity of four regional commissions (MSGs) to handle and conduct the EITI process in their respective jurisdictions was strengthened.
• Active participation of 20 civil society organizations on EITI through the regional commissions in the five regions.
• The establishment of 18 active female primary and alternate members on the EITI regional commissions (25 percent of the total are women).
• In five regions, 62 activities and training modules took place that included workshops, courses, talks, forums and seminars involving civil society organizations, the media, and community leaders. These activities disseminated of subnational EITI materials in the regions of Arequipa, Apurímac, Moquegua, and Piura) through workshops, conferences, web materials, radio broadcasts, and newspapers targeting a diverse audience in those regions: local and regional authorities, civil society organizations, and college students.

Suriname: Extractive Industries Technical Assistance

Project ID: P163612
Total Budget: USD 430,000
Trust Fund #: TF0A6097 and TF0A6098
Status: Ongoing; Effective: July 2019; Closing: September 2020.

Challenge
The development objective is to support Suriname’s participation in the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative toward more transparent and efficient management of its mining and oil sectors.

Approach
The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative in Suriname (EITI-SR) supports the country’s adherence to the global standard for the open and accountable management of oil, gas and mineral resources. The initiative seeks to inform public debate and ensure recommendations are followed up, by publishing accurate information on key aspects of Suriname’s natural resource management, including how licenses are allocated, how much tax, royalties and social contributions companies are paying, and where these funds end up in the government.

The EITI-SR is supported by the multi-stakeholders group (MSG)—a coalition of government, companies, and civil society—which is a platform that provides the opportunity to build trust and encourage dialogue between all of the parties involved in this initiative. With the publication of the second EITI report for Suriname covering the year of 2017, the MSG showed its full commitment to the successful implementation of the EITI Standards in the country.

This project supports the publication of EITI reports, citizen engagement in accountability and governance of extractive industries via the dissemination of the EITI initiative and outreach activities (including the public launch of the two EITI national reports), facilitating EITI MSG meetings and training members of the SEITI Secretariat and other key stakeholders on EITI (including the EITI validation process).

Results
The project achieved most of its benchmarks. These included the publication of the EITI reports, improvements in public involvement, and staff training.

Suriname’s first two national EITI reports were published in May 2019 and December 2019.

While the first report (2016) was not published on time, the MSG along with the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Ministry of Finance, private sector, and civil society was able to meet the deadline for the second report (December 31, 2019) under the strict guidance of the Independent Administrator (BDO Suriname).
The stimulation of civil society’s engagement with accountability and governance of extractive industries has been initiated through outreach activities and the launch of the eitisuriname.org website. Among other measures, the members of the country’s EITI Secretariat and other key stakeholders have been subject to adequate technical training.

Although there are still some challenges remaining in the way of the complete implementation of the EITI Standards in Suriname’s extractive industries, the government has made decisive progress by revising the laws, regulations, and licensing practices.

The project implementation has suffered several delays prompting a request (from the Surinamese authorities) for a six-month postponement of the programmed deadline, from March 2020 to September 2020. The limitations induced by the COVID-19 pandemic also occasioned the revision of the action plans.

In September 2019, the government of Suriname informed the World Bank that the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) would assume a more direct involvement, by embedding within the ministry a Project Implementing Unit (PIU) responsible for Suriname Extractive Industries Technical Assistance (SEITA). The measure was expected to improve the general performance and facilitate the implementation of the mining component of the Suriname Competitiveness and Sector Diversification (SCSD) lending project.

The Ministry of Natural Resources then concluded that a six-month extension of the project would be needed to meet the targets set for several key activities, particularly considering the expected delays associated with the 2020 Surinamese General Elections. In January 2020, the Ministry of Finance formally extended the deadline. The grant was also restructured to accommodate these changes. During the project mission to Suriname in January 2020, the team discussed the timeline and budgeting of the activities envisioned to achieve project results by September 2020, including the organization of training for SEITI Secretariat members and of outreach activities, including in the interior. Some of these activities will most likely need to be reconsidered because of the COVID-19 outbreak and the associated limitations of organizing gatherings.

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**Togo: EITI Implementation Support Project**

- **Project ID:** P163207
- **Total Budget:** USD 400,000
- **Trust Fund #:** TF0A5197; TF0A8623; and TF0B2445
- **Status:** Ongoing; **Effective:** February 2018; **Closing:** December 2020

**Challenge**

Togo’s 2018 National Development Plan (NDP) aims to accelerate sustainable economic growth, create employment opportunities and promote all dimensions of human development, within a time frame ending in 2022. The NDP identifies the mining industry as one of the strategic growth poles for the national economy, with the objective to accelerate job creation as well as government revenue collection for that nation. Mineral tax collection remains inefficient due to poor control of the country’s declared production and exports. Abandoned mine sites are increasing in Togo, and there are general grievances related to land grabs. Moreover, audit functions are nearly nonexistent, and payments are a function of self-declarations by companies which are rarely challenged or verified by tax and customs authorities.

Consequently, there is a considerable risk of lost government revenue due to under-declarations or profit-shifting that is funneled to off-shore companies. Similarly, cases of conflicts of interest are reported to be prevalent among politically connected persons, who are seen enjoying direct or indirect ownership of mining companies. This has led to numerous investment agreements being biased in favor of private owners at the expense of the interests of the State. While the EITI process has limited scope to strengthen the bargaining power of the State, it can be very effective in enhancing oversight and accountability of the industry. In combination with the IDA-financed MGD Project, EITI offers a combination of technical assistance, accountability and policy dialogue which can unlock the Togolese potential from its mineral resources.

Prior to grant approval in 2018, Togo had just undergone an EITI validation, which evaluated the EITI operation in Togo and developed suitable recommendations. The main gaps identified and determined by that report included MSG governance (updating internal governance documents and clarifying constituency representation and reporting procedures, renewing the MSG, having clearer rules on conflicts of interest), work planning, having a publicly available cadastre (in line with the Mining Governance Project support), state participation (clarifying the financial relationship between the SNPT and the State), contract transparency (clarifying the government’s stated policies), transparency of barter agreements and contracts, subnational transfers disclosing the revenue sharing formula and the actual amounts transferred), as well as addressing recommendations from reconciliation and validation reports.

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The Project Development Objective is to support implementation and sustainability of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative in Togo.

**Activities**

The Project Development Objective will be achieved through improved reporting procedures for production and revenue data from the extractive industries, strategic communication with stakeholders, as well as business planning for the EITI Secretariat.

Specifically, activities include:

- Feasibility study of the portal for automated EITI declarations
- Guidelines for beneficial ownership declarations
- Options study on the long-term sustainability of EITI implementation in Togo
- Administrative support to work plan and governance arrangements

**Results:**

Notwithstanding some challenges including delays due to administrative bottlenecks, staff turnover, and obstacles posed by COVID-19-induced lockdown and national election campaigns, progress has been observed in two significant areas. First, general EITI implementation has continued with the timely publication of EITI Reconciliation Reports and systematic dissemination and outreach until early 2020. EITI implementation awareness has increased from 47 percent to 80 percent among authorities and industry stakeholders, prompting greater utilization of EITI Standards among organizations and agencies (Source: Mineral Sector and EITI Perception Surveys 2017 and 2019).

Second, this grant has also been instrumental in supporting the EITI multi-stakeholder group to address the corrective actions which are required for achieving validation, in accordance with international EITI requirements. As a consequence, the Togolese MSG has successfully addressed the majority of the corrective actions, which were identified after the validation exercise was completed in 2017. Grant financing focused on corrective actions related to enhanced transparency of financial transfers between companies, central government, and local authorities. Third, the grant has also strengthened the accountability of beneficial ownership and contract transparency. By grant closure, a prototype of an EITI data portal containing revenue and contract information is expected to be operational.

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**Ukraine: Support to Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Compliance Process Project**

**Project ID:** P158379

**Total Budget:** USD 893,000

**Trust Fund #:** TF0A1758; TF0A1759, and TF0A6730

**Status:** Ongoing, **Effective:** December 2015, **Closing:** December 2019

**Challenge**

Recently, Ukraine has taken active steps toward its commitment to reform and transparency in the energy and extractives sectors. Its commitment to the Extractives Industries Transparency Initiative implementation is an integral part of the much broader reforms that the country needs to implement to eliminate corruption, improve governance, and bring more transparency and accountability in the sector to create a favorable business climate, foster investments, and ensure competitiveness.

Ukraine successfully passed the EITI validation process that began in July 2017 and was based on the second EITI report. The official results of validation were announced during the EITI Board meeting in Berlin in June 2018; Ukraine achieved “meaningful progress” status.

The Project Development Objective is to assist the government of Ukraine in implementing the EITI agenda. This grant is to bolster the previous EITI MDTF grant (Ukraine EITI Implementation Support Project, P128405) that financed the establishment of Ukraine’s national EITI Secretariat and the preparation and dissemination of the first EITI report. This EITI MDTF grant was critical in helping the country reach EITI compliance. A follow-up grant is necessary to ensure the sustainability and integration of EITI in Ukraine.

The project received a second extension to its closing date, now December 31, 2019, as requested by the Ukrainian government. This extension has enabled the project to continue providing support for the recipient agency through the provision of operational, staff, and consultant costs. Additionally, this has allowed the project to support various analytical studies on how to make the extractive sector more transparent through means like data disclosures.

**Approach**

The activities covered the preparation and publication of EITI reports and facilitating multi-stakeholder group meetings and implementation of the EITI Communication strategy to broaden inclusion in the EITI process. Furthermore, the project supported advisory services for state agencies e.g. National EITI Secretariat and companies operating in the extractives industries to comply with EITI requirements.

**Results**

The status of the current grant is “Highly Satisfactory.” It has achieved all its objectives including improved transparency in the extractive industries as measured by the completion of EITI validation in
Ukraine; Enhanced capacity of the Ukraine EITI MSG to manage the EITI compliance process, measured by an increased percentage of total revenues reconciled in the EITI reports; and an improved capacity to communicate issues associated with transparency and accountability in the extractive industries measured by increased reporting in the media by journalists compared to the previous year.

EITI Report Publication: There was a delay in publishing the 2017 EITI report until the end of June 2020. The 2018 and 2019 EITI reports will be financed by the Second World Bank Power Transmission Project (P146788). Influenced by project recommendations, the country launched an online platform for EITI data systematic disclosure in May 2020, with GIZ is supporting its maintenance. There is an EITI department for five people in the new structure of the Ministry of Energy and Environmental protection of Ukraine. This department was expected to start in May 2020 and the EITI Secretariat will support the new administration with EITI law implementation.

Beneficial Ownership Requirements: Under the New Standard, Ukraine is among the few countries who are ahead of the curve in meeting this requirement. Ukraine already has legislation requiring the disclosure of beneficial ownership and a nascent beneficial ownership registry. Ukraine’s beneficial ownership road map was approved by the MSG. Despite these measures, some aspects could still be improved including system search tools and the display of owners’ shares in enterprises.

The audit report for the current grant covering the last two calendar years was finalized by the end of 2019, but its payment is still pending administrative clearances from the government of Ukraine due to changes in administrative personnel. The World Bank granted an extension of the grace period until June 30, 2020, to allow the government to make this payment.

Albania: Support to Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) Compliance Process

Project ID: P158380
Total Budget: USD 1,115,000
Trust Fund #: TFOA1769; TFOA1770; TFOA6493; and TFOA6726
Status: Ongoing, Effective: December 2015, Closing: December 2020

Challenge

The contribution of the extractives industries to economic growth in Albania is small but has a strong potential for enhancement, particularly for oil, chromium, nickel and copper. The extractive industries’ contribution to GDP increased to 5.6 percent in 2012, up from 4.3 percent in 2011. Its contribution to the State Budget was also up from 1.8 percent to 2.5 percent in 2012. It must be noted, however, that the value of the oil and gas production is 3.2 times higher than that of mining. Albania’s mineral deposits include chromite, copper, iron-nickel, limestone and petroleum. Chromium continues to play a leading role at over 60 percent of mining production.

The implementation of EITI could support Albania’s efforts for improving governance and enhancing transparency in the mining and oil and gas sectors. EITI implementation in Albania is in line with the five-year Country Partnership Framework (CPF) covering 2015–2019, and the Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD), “Next Generation Albania.” One of the key constraints identified in the Albanian Systematic Country Diagnostic was the large regulatory barriers to economic agents that impede growth and job creation. The policy actions recommended for this barrier include cutting the regulatory burden across the board and strengthening the policy, legal and institutional framework. This project uses the EITI platform to strengthen the legal and institutional framework for investments in the mining, oil and gas sectors to enhance the overall growth of and transparency in the extractives sector.

Project Development Objective: Assist Albania in implementing its EITI agenda.

Approach

Following progress by the government of Albania, the Albania EITI Project was extended until December 31, 2020. The additional time frame would allow Albania EITI to effectively utilize the second grant toward:

i. The successful publication of EITI reports covering extractives sector data for the calendar years 2017–2018;

ii. Completion of studies and data analyses on impacts and contributions of the extractives sector to Albania;

iii. Technical assistance toward ensuring the disclosure of beneficial ownership information in the extractives sector;
iv. Support to Albania EITI stakeholders for continued capacity building, communications, and outreach; and
v. Continued support to the Albania EITI National Secretariat toward project management.

Results

The project has made progress on some of its major goals. It has supported Albania in attaining compliance under the 2016 EITI Standard. The country has been assessed to have made “meaningful progress” following its first EITI validation. Albania’s second EITI validation is currently ongoing.

Albania EITI has made significant innovations in the process of EITI implementation. For example, since 2015, EITI reports have included disclosures on “commodity trading” and hydropower. Data disclosure for EITI purposes is now mandated by the mining code of Albania.

The Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) has held consultations and discussions with local mining communities and CSOs on the findings of annual EITI Reports. The MSG and Albania EITI National Secretariat are working on improving the integration of EITI into Albania’s national priorities.

Bhutan Supporting Minerals Management Policy Reform

Challenge

The Royal Government of Bhutan has identified the mining sector as one of the “jewels” of the economy and a key component of the country’s economic development strategy. Bhutan’s mining sector is relatively small and produces mostly industrial minerals and construction materials used in the domestic economy. Given the pristine nature of the country’s environment and its constitutional mandate for preserving at least 60 percent of its land as forest coverage, promoting mining development requires strict adherence to a sound modern practice of responsible, transparent, and sustainable management.

The project was designed to provide funding and technical assistance to the Department of Geology and Mines to implement a new Mineral Development Policy (previously supported by the World Bank), which aims at improving governance and sustainability in the mining sector.

Approach

The activities were designed to advance more effective management of the mining sector and address the main gaps in the sector’s transparency. An Inter-Ministerial Working Committee was formed and endowed with the government’s mandate on drafting amendments to the mining law and regulations.

The project also covered the costs of equipment for the newly established Mineral Development Division, computers and printers for regional offices, as well as the design of a web-based mineral information portal. Specific project components included capacity development support on environmental management, on the implementation of the new mining cadastre procedures, and the new mining royalty system.

Results

The advice of international mining experts and exposure to best practices has helped the Royal Government of Bhutan make the necessary provisions to attract investment to the mining sector.

The Department of Geology and Mines completed the first draft of the Mines and Minerals Rules and Regulation, which has been submitted for review to the National Council (Upper House of Bhutan’s Bicameral Parliament). The Department will proceed with the review and stakeholder consultations for the rest of the calendar year. The rules and regulation will be finalized after incorporating the changes made to the bill by Parliament.
Global: Mining Sector Diagnostic (Mining Investment and Governance Review—MinGov)

Project ID: P160992
Total budget: USD 999,794
Trust Fund#: TFOA3868 and TFOA5999
Status: Ongoing; Effective; October 2016; Closing; March 2021

Challenge
To embark on sector reforms, countries need to conduct a systematic and comprehensive diagnostic analysis of the extractives sector along the entire value chain. Such an analysis works best if it identifies the strengths and weaknesses of sector management and assesses institutional and legal frameworks, as well as their implementation and enforcement mechanisms.

In response to demand from the client countries, the World Bank launched in 2013 a project—originally titled the Mining Investment and Governance Review (MinGov).

The project development objective is to develop and maintain an analytical tool that can be used to strengthen the mining sector’s governance, investment environment and development impact of the sector.

Approach
Phase 1 of the project focused on the development of methodology, which was then rolled out in eight primarily African countries. Phase 2 started in the fourth quarter of 2016 with a revision of the MinGov, followed by the midterm review in July/August 2017. These exercises led to the improved focused on the mining sector’s comprehensive and systematic assessment rather than specifically its governance aspect.

Results
Following the completion of five MSD assessments (Colombia, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Afghanistan and Serbia) during FY2019 and FY2020, a further three assessments—all based on requests from the respective governments—were completed during FY2020 for the Philippines, Argentina (2 provinces: Salta and Buenos Aires) and Liberia. In addition, data collection was completed for Myanmar and begun for Peru. Lastly, the MSD assessment for Afghanistan is currently being updated to reflect changes in the legal and regulatory framework as well as to increase stakeholder inputs from industry and civil society. The coverage continues to reflect the move beyond Africa and low-income countries, responding to subnational demand, and prioritizing jurisdictions with clearly expressed demand for the diagnostic.

The MSD has proven to be a flexible tool. For example, for the ongoing assessment in Peru, the standard MSD was expanded by adding a module focused on the transportation of minerals which is of particular concern. More generally, the questionnaire-based approach to data collection worked well in the COVID-19 10-environment. In both Afghanistan and Peru questionnaires were emailed to relevant stakeholders and follow-up was conducted by email and telephone (through local consultants)—yielding robust databases for both countries.
Global: Africa Regional Training in Mining Tax Administration and Policymaking

Project ID: P 170557
Total Budget: USD 202,000
Trust Fund #: TF082386
Status: Ongoing, Effective: February 2020; Closing: June 2021

Challenge

The standardization of mineral fiscal policy making and administration has remained at the forefront of the global debate about sustainable development of the mineral industry. The topic is also a central pillar of technical assistance activities in most of the client countries where the World Bank is active. Many countries mainly in West Africa (Togo, Côte d’Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Mali) have expressed a strong demand for good practices and peer-to-peer learning. Development partners (GIZ, AfDB and others) have also indicated a strong interest in project partnership collaboration programs on this topic.

The Project Development Objective is to build an in-depth transparent report and toolkit identifying relevant fiscal policies and mineral tax administration, within the core groups of sector experts who are engaged from participating countries to communicate on these issues.

Approach

Against this background, the EGPS sourcebook, How to Improve Mining Tax Administration and Collection Frameworks, and the existing training material offer a powerful toolkit to be deployed across a wider group of client countries with many advantages. Using a predefined curriculum of tax policy and tax administration topics, a series of 3–5 weeklong seminars will be conducted. The project will finance two to three trainers who will update and present the existing training material.

The deliverables for this training will contain a set of course materials, which may be reused or replicated in future training events. A synopsis and course evaluation will also be prepared to capture lesson objectives and learning goals, describe a methodology for course outlines and organization and highlight the proposed conduct of future courses. If successful, the course may be replicated in collaboration with development partners, including the IMF, GIZ, or others. The material may also serve as training content for a future broader engagement in the management of tax administration.

Results

There are no results to report currently. Because of the unfolding COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting travel restrictions and general health concerns from cross-border workshop arrangements, the preparations for upcoming training courses have been put on hold.

Armenia: Mineral Sector Policy

Project ID: P163060
Total Budget: USD 528,954
Trust Fund #: TF044875, TF045519; and TF048272
Status: Ongoing, Effective: August 2017; Closing: April 2020

Challenge

Armenia is rich in mineral resources including copper, gold, steel, zinc, magnesium and molybdenum (11th in the world by the reserves). In 2016, the mineral extraction industries made up 17.9 percent of the total industrial production, and the exports of minerals accounted for 26.4 percent of the country’s total export revenues. The industry directly employs around 9000 workers concentrated in rural areas, amounting to approximately 0.8 percent of the country’s total employed population.

In spite of the potential for growth, the mining industry has been a contested subject in Armenia. The country has in the past lacked a defined mining sector policy. There has historically been a strong public distrust of mining activities, largely fueled by the lack of publicly available information, miscommunication between stakeholders, and the fact that most mines originated in the Soviet era under weak environmental and social standards.

Between October 2015 and April 2016, the World Bank-managed multi-donor trust fund EI-TAF (Extractive Industries Technical Advisory Facility) produced a report that provided a review of the Armenian mining sector and an assessment of its potential to contribute to sustainable economic growth and development of the country. Based on the findings, the report offered recommendations for the creation of a Mineral Sector Policy, which would embody guidance for better governance of the mining sector, the building of trust among the stakeholders, and generate higher environmental and social standards.

The Project Development Objective is to develop a mineral sector policy focused on strengthening how the mining sector can contribute to sustainable economic growth.

Approach

To support the development of a long-term policy, the project assisted in undertaking a series of diagnostic studies to fill the existing knowledge gap and identify the priorities, means and measures for producing a policy that would be translated into an action plan. The Economic Assessment evaluated the economic viability of different types of mining investments for Armenia, considering their (potential) contribution to local, regional and national development, and the potential to develop stronger economic linkages along the supply chain. The Environmental and Health Assessment evaluated the risks that the mineral sector development poses to local communities, and how these risks can be effectively addressed in the mineral sector policy.
Results

Reacting to the COVID-19 outbreak, the government conducted a rapid assessment of the pandemic’s impact on the mining sector, focusing on the economic and health-related effects of the pandemic. Taking into account the vulnerability of the sector to the virus, the government transferred a part of the grant’s capacity building budget to finance the training of more than 1700 doctors and nurses in mining regions.

The development of the Mineral Sector Policy was not completed within the grant time frame, mainly due to radical political changes in the country. Firstly, in the aftermath of May 2018’s “Velvet Revolution” and the Parliamentary elections in December 2018, most of the government representatives were substituted. The difficulties in finding local consultants for the analytical work and preparation of reports constituted another challenge. The closing of the EITAF trust fund also contributed to the implementation challenges described.

The project aims to complete many of its remaining goals. To proceed with the Mineral Policy development and implementation of legal reforms in accordance with the Action Plan, the government has requested additional support. The World Bank’s Mineral Sector Policy Grant II (P173686) will assist the Armenian authorities in bringing the existing legislation in line with the international best practices, as well as in conducting several capacity building and awareness rising activities for the key stakeholders.

Chad: Petroleum Sector Diagnostics

Project ID: P166399
Total Budget: USD 450,000
Trust Fund #: TFOA6355
Status: Ongoing, Effective: December 2017, Closed: October 2020

Challenge

Chad, a leading Central African producer of crude oil, is attempting to move toward sustainable recovery from a severe macro-fiscal crisis. Hydrocarbons and the management of related revenues play a critical role in Chad’s recovery strategy. By identifying critical reforms and the economic linkages potential of the hydrocarbon sector, the proposed analytical work will inform ongoing and future World Bank operations to strategically leverage Chad’s oil economy for non-oil GDP growth, public service delivery, domestic job creation and macro-fiscal stability.

The Project Development Objective was to carry out a diagnostic of the petroleum sector to identify areas for engagement, which might form the object of a future sector specific IPF, as well as inform key sector reforms under the DPO series.

Approach

Several major challenges impacted the project from the first weeks of implementation. First, the drop in oil prices initiated in early March as a result of the inability of the OPEC members to reach agreement on production cuts proved a roadblock. Second, the COVID-19 pandemic combined with the drop in oil prices and led to a sharp drop in energy spending, which in turn translated into reduced investment in the energy sector.

These major events have left the value chains study competing for attention from the government of Chad and industry investors. Stakeholder interviews were postponed, and the overall project’s closing date was pushed to the fall of 2020.

The Petroleum Sector Diagnostic Report was published in March 2019. The report focused on the upstream part of the petroleum sector—exploration and production—where the largest fiscal and governance gains can be achieved. The report also highlighted areas where additional work and/or support would help the government maximize the economic and social contributions of the sector, including the extent to which planned petroleum activities and infrastructure could be used to foster in-country value creation. The report also attempts to address how Chad can seize the core competencies from the oil and gas sector value chain to diversify the economy.
Results

The Chad Petroleum Sector: SME Competitiveness and GVC Upgrading Diagnostics study was launched in February 2020 to identify opportunities and prioritize constraints to be addressed in specific segments of the oil and gas value chain in which local firms (and SMEs in particular) have the potential to grow competitively. The focus of this analysis will be on cross-sectoral linkages to support local economic diversification.

Regardless of the travel restrictions associated with COVID-19, three potential areas of work have already emerged from literature reviews and targeted interviews:

• Synergies from the oil exploration activities segment. According to our analysis, information technology developed for oil exploration can help in the design of “smart public policy.” These policies would be based on the collection and processing of high quality and dynamic geological, geodetic and topographic data. Data that would themselves be managed in an open computing environment (open source) to exchange between different interoperable applications. This “big data” approach would form the basis for green (or sustainable) growth that guarantees new business opportunities for the country. To do this, an advanced dialogue between institutional players, operators and exploration companies will be essential. For Chad to benefit from the knowledge developed and imported by petroleum exploration activities, adequate regulation and high-level interlocutors is required.

• Synergies from the oil extraction segment. Produced water, a by-product of oil and gas extraction and production, plays an important role in the profitability of oil production wells and gas. Globally, tighter regulation in petroleum-producing countries, technological advances and cost pressures have sparked the emergence of new businesses with a different, water-based business model. Mid-water companies are now the fastest-growing segment of the oil and gas sector. The knowledge and know-how of these companies could be transferred and applied to tackle the perennial problem of water scarcity and water management in most Sub-Saharan countries.

• Synergies from the oil pipeline transportation segment. Pipelines are more energy-efficient, environmentally friendly and reliable than other forms of transportation. In recent years, pipelines have also seen their safety levels increase by integrating artificial intelligence and Internet of Things (IoT) in their design. Our study shows that it is possible to take advantage of existing pipelines using the infrastructure sharing model by using pipelines installed at marginal cost to project public services (electricity, fiber optics and water). For infrastructure sharing to be a viable option, government must ensure the deployment of a set of good practices.

These initial findings will be validated through additional data collection and interviews with local stakeholders.

Iraq: Iraq Gas Pricing Regulations and Iraq Natural Gas Market Framework Implementation TA

Project ID: P163871
Total Budget: USD 618,000
Trust Fund #: TF0A7548 & TF0A4995

Challenge

Iraq’s GDP growth is largely fueled by higher oil production. While growth is likely to remain positive, recovery and reconstruction remains an enormous challenge for the country. In early 2018, Iraq’s Council of Ministers formally adopted the Natural Gas Market Framework (NGMF) based on findings from World Bank’s Iraq Reimbursable Advisory Service (RAS) on the Natural Gas Value Chain project.

This activity supported the government of Iraq’s efforts to ensure increased and more reliable access to energy for the Iraqi population by introducing a new NGMF contemplating the development of a core contractual and regulatory framework for private-sector-led investment in gas-flaring-reduction and gas-to-power infrastructure. It marks a departure from the Ministry of Oil’s practice of engaging in opaque negotiations with preselected investors to sort out terms and conditions for individual gas infrastructure contracts that are later not made public.

Following the NGMF’s formal approval, the EU joined USAID and the World Bank in committing financing to support Iraq’s gas sector reform. With support from the World Bank, EGPS, USAID, and the EU, Iraq has taken the first steps in building a modern and transparent contractual and regulatory framework for private investment in the gas sector value chain.

The objective of the project is to introduce a contractual and regulatory framework for private investment to (i) reduce natural gas flaring, (ii) allocate captured natural gas for the urgently needed expansion of gas-based power generation, and (iii) establish basic conditions and concrete guidance for private investment in natural gas gathering, processing, transport and commercialization.

Approach

The first phase was concerned with the development and introduction of Natural Gas Pricing Methodology for gas transactions in the domestic market, establishing a reference price to be used for the purchase and sale of natural gas applicable to the Supplementary Natural Gas Processing Contract (SNGPC).

The second phase addressed the development of a draft Supplementary Natural Gas Processing contract model and its attendant regulations. The activity was supplemented and implemented in parallel to a USAID-funded, World Bank–designed technical assistance project that supported the development and introduction of a core contractual and regulatory framework for private sector investment.
in natural gas infrastructure to capture, process, transport, and deliver currently flared natural gas for gas-based power generation.

Results

Activities in the last six months of the project continued to build on the work conducted under Phase 1 and Phase 2 and provided support to the Ministry of Oil in the development of an SNGPC contract template, detailed draft regulatory guidelines for Natural Gas Transport and Storage and for Natural Gas Commercialization, and a detailed Tender Protocol and Timeline for an international competitive tender for the award of Supplementary Natural Gas Processing contracts.

Unfortunately, the postponement of the planned implementation of the NGMF in 2018 and the Ministry of Oil’s insistence on negotiations with individual investors for the installation of gas capture and processing capacity have prevented the increased use of domestic natural gas for power generation purposes. In 2018, however, Iraq signed an agreement to import up to 2 billion Standard Cubic Feet Per Day of Iranian natural gas for power generation in Basra and Baghdad.

Following the conclusion of the project, support to the Ministry of Oil for the implementation of the NGMF will be taken up under the Iraq Gas Sector Reform Project (IGSRP - P168745), which builds on both the 2016-17 Iraq Gas RAS and the work conducted under P163871. Furthermore, deliverables produced under P163871 will constitute the basis for the implementation of the NGMF under the new project.

Myanmar: Energy Policy Dialog and Sector Development

- **Project ID:** P171461
- **Total Budget:** USD 250,000
- **Trust Fund #:** TF082280
- **Status:** Ongoing; **Effective:** November 2019; **Closing:** December 2020

Challenge

To support growth and meet its universal access goals, Myanmar will have to address the following key energy challenges which are grouped in three thematic areas: accelerating access to clean energy for all; ensure sufficient and reliable power supply and pricing policies and inefficiencies in energy consumption.

Myanmar’s electricity demand is growing at more than 10 percent per year, and natural gas-fired generation is expected to be the main source of new electricity supply. However, the existing fiscal, contractual, and governance framework for the gas sector is out of date and uncompetitive. The model production sharing contract (PSC), while workable for Myanmar’s earlier shallow-water projects, is proving to be inadequate and unbalanced as activity moves increasingly to deeper water. Moreover, Myanmar’s upstream governance framework vests almost total responsibility for the sector in the hands of the national oil company, MOGE. Efforts to adjust fiscal, contractual and governance structure have been slow, and capacity within the government of Myanmar to make policy and regulatory decisions is extremely limited.

For the last 40 years, the country’s upstream oil & gas sector has generally been managed by Myanmar Oil & Gas Enterprise (MOGE), which currently sits under the Ministry of Energy and Electricity. Since the 1990s, exploration and production rights have been granted to foreign companies under production sharing contracts with MOGE based on model PSCs developed by MOGE.* Neither MOGE’s assumed mandate nor the concept of PSCs as the contractual mechanism for the conduct of petroleum operations have been contemplated in any legislation or regulation. Hence reform of sector legislation is urgently required and therefore NECC requested the bank’s assistance to improve the upstream gas governance framework (2019)

The National Economic Coordinating Committee (NECC), the highest policy-making body in the country, has requested the Bank to provide technical assistance in developing options for adjusting the fiscal, contractual and governance structure to strike a better balance between the interests of government and investors and to facilitate greater oversight of MOGE.

In response to these requests, EGPS financed the Myanmar Energy Policy Dialog and Sector Development project. Under this project, a Just-in-Time (JIT) project was financed by EGPS and Norwegian Aid

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The project activities are structured around three pillars:

- Inclusive access to clean and reliable energy, covering the access agenda and power supply reliability challenges
- Efficient energy services and low-carbon electricity services, including exploring interventions to support supply and demand-side management
- Governance, planning, and financial viability would continue the ongoing dialogue on fiscal and governance framework of upstream gas, electricity pricing reform, power system dispatch optimization, and support capacity building of sector entities.

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The Bank team undertook a quality assurance process to ensure that advice provided on this high-visibility task was aligned with international best practice. To this end, a virtual review meeting was carried out May 13-20. The recommendations from the peer reviewers were incorporated in the latest rounds of advice to government and are reflected in this summary note.

Results

The project made good progress in two areas which targeted the fiscal framework and draft petroleum law.

Against the anticipated outcome to develop an upstream gas fiscal framework, the project developed a revenue forecasting model that is being used by the Myanmar government. Myanmar used this model to prepare publicly disclosed revenue forecasts for FY2020/21. The World Bank team also provided training and modelling to support Myanmar’s analysis of new fiscal terms.

Against the intended outcome around an improved gas governance framework, the project provided inputs into the new petroleum law. The final Draft 4 shared with NECC by NORAD incorporated almost all the Bank’s suggestions. Key changes in the law included governance structure, permitting, fiscal terms, and transparency and environment.

The government has requested further support. Continued engagement with NECC, MOEE and other stakeholders is expected to be continued under the Myanmar Energy Policy Dialog and Sector Development Project (P171461) with funding from the grant from the Extractives Global Programmatic Support (EGPS) trust fund.
1. The support to the establishment of the Somalia Petroleum Authority is expected to be completed in October 2020. This is expected to build the highly important institutional regulatory capacity as per the 2020 Petroleum Law.

2. The Development of a National Communication Strategy and the Implementation Plan was finalized at the end of 2019. The Federal Government of Somalia is responsible for the execution of the implementation plan as it falls outside the scope of this project.

3. The Draft Social Environmental Strategic Assessment TOR was finalized in May 2019. It is available for any future significant TA program in the sector.

4. A Project Management Unit was established and have been effectively operating since the end of 2018. It is fully staffed by a coordinator, procurement specialist, and a financial specialist.

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**Tanzania: Economic impact of mining sector regulatory changes in Tanzania**

**Project ID:** P169633

**Total Budget:** USD 83,202.77

**Trust Fund #:** TF0A9148

**Status:** Ongoing; **Effective:** March 2019; **Closing:** November 2020

**Challenge**

Tanzania is a mineral-rich country with large deposits of gold, diamonds, tanzanite and coal, and also mines iron ore, base metals, uranium and gemstones. Tanzania is Africa’s fourth-largest gold producer and accounts for 1.3 percent of total global production. It is also the only country in the world which produces tanzanite.

The extractive industry’s contribution to Tanzania’s total GDP was 4.8 percent in 2016 and 2017, with an estimated 1.4 percent of GDP accounted for by the extractive informal sector. The extractive sector also contributes about 1.4 percent of formal employment in Tanzania.

The past few years have also seen a big increase in exploration for gas and oil along the coast. Recent oil and gas exploration activities have proved that there are offshore gas reserves in the south of the country, but no crude oil discovery has yet been made. Tanzania currently produces natural gas from proven reserves from Mnazi Bay and Songo Songo Island. With significant offshore gas discoveries, the country is planning to become an exporter of liquefied natural gas (LNG) in the future.

While Tanzania has succeeded in attracting investments in the mining industry, concerns about the sector’s socioeconomic impacts were frequently raised by affected communities and other stakeholders. Criticisms included the lack of institutional capacity to oversee the sector, inadequate value added in exported minerals, and insufficient integration of mining into the national economy among others. Intending to address these criticisms, the government in 2017 passed key reforms to the legal and regulatory framework governing the extractive industries.

The Project Development Objective is the preparation of an assessment of the impact of the 2017 regulatory changes in the mining sector in Tanzania and to facilitate the dialogue on the sustainable development of the mineral sector between the government and the private sector.

**Approach**

The activities related to the preparation of the study include:

- Data collection: Foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows in comparison with other capital sources, main countries of origin and destination of investment; subsectoral distribution by type of mineral; geographical distribution; form of investment (greenfield, acquisition, joint ventures,
alliances, subcontracting, licensing); main characteristics of investors (e.g., junior exploration, large multinational, small-scale and medium mining)

• Methodology: Statistical regressions, industry and sector studies, company case studies, management interviews, data collection through firm surveys, and cost-benefit analyses of individual projects

• Main determinants of mining FDI in Tanzania: economic growth prospects, macroeconomic and political instability, mining potential, regulatory framework, physical and financial infrastructure

• Competitiveness analysis: Benchmarking with mining countries with similar potential

• Impact of new policies and regulations: FDI projections, impact on current account (FDI earnings projection; FDI position; FDI flows); impact on GDP, impact on labor productivity and employment

• Conclusions and strategic options: Formulation of recommendations to achieve optimal benefit-sharing, avoid tax evasion, and create a forum for private-public dialogue to address tax disputes and diffuse crises

Results

Some initial reports were developed from desk research and literature reviews, field research surveys in Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Shinyanga, and Mara that included interviews, consultations with key informants and key stakeholders, and visits to three gold mining sites.

These government consultations aimed to search for common ground and views on strategic options, which included formulation of recommendations to achieve optimal benefit-sharing, tax evasion avoidance, and creating a forum for private-public dialogue to address tax disputes and diffuse crises.

It should be noted that until recently it was too soon to assess the full impact of the measures and bilateral negotiations that have been taking place between the government and investors. A major weakness to the analysis in this review is the use of data that cover only up to the year 2018, thus limiting the length over time to measure with certainty the socioeconomic impacts of these new laws and regulations promulgated in 2017.

The study has not progressed since early 2020 as the team seeks to align its implementation with the TEITI grant in order to create synergies between both projects. The next steps include the following:

• Report on the impact of the policies and regulations changes on FDI projections, impact on current account (FDI earnings projection, FDI position, FDI flows), impact on GDP, impact on labor productivity and employment

• Conclusions and strategic options: formulation of recommendations to achieve optimal benefit-sharing, avoid tax evasion and create a forum for private-public dialogue to address tax disputes and diffuse crises.
(5) timely support to the sector SOEs preparing terms of reference (TORs) and selecting consultants for reform activities.

Results

The overall implementation status is as follows:

i. Activities for the Reform Roadmap and Implementation plan and the high-level technical guidance to the SOEs are under contract and are progressing satisfactorily;

ii. A tentative date has been set for the roundtable in August;

iii. It was agreed with the client to cancel the request for the support on IFRS since their support requirements changed; and

iv. Timely support is being provided and several TORs are under discussion.

The project proposed the use of Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) technology that is widely applied in modern power systems to enable the operator to achieve real-time data acquisition, remote control, historical data analyses, and report creation. This is crucial to maintain efficiency, make smarter decisions, and mitigate downtime. This upgrade of the transmission network would form the basis for reducing system losses and increasing the availability of gas for domestic and export markets. To ensure the implementation, the project team is working closely with and coordinating the World Bank energy team in Tashkent.

Challenge

With a USD 527 GDP per capita in 2018, Madagascar’s population is among the world’s poorest. Madagascar has embarked on an ambitious program of reforms laid out in the Plan Emergence Madagascar (PEM 2019–2023). The objectives assigned to the mining sector are to increase its contribution to the GDP as well as the benefits to the population. The government initiated a reform of the Mining Code in November 2019, which raised concern among the private sector and the civil society in terms of business climate and environmental and social standards. In December 2019, His Excellency the President of the Republic confirmed the need for assistance from the Bank to provide expertise as part of the design of key sectoral reforms.

The Project Development Objective of the proposed activity is to improve the capacity of government to design legal, fiscal, and institutional reforms for effective, transparent, and sustainable development of the mining sector.

Approach

Following discussions with the administration, the private sector, CSOs, and international partners and donors, the following priority needs were identified: (i) assistance in designing mining policy, legal, regulatory and fiscal frameworks, including in the context of the COVID-19 crisis; (ii) analytical work to promote the future exploitation of strategic minerals sustainably; and (iii) assistance in streamlining the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative.

Implementation Challenges

The sector is in poor shape overall, because of the health and economic crisis as well as a lack of direction in policy. More specifically, on EITI, implementation has been slow these past few months, but a new executive secretariat was finally appointed in September 2020 and some government funding has been formally promised so things should improve, COVID permitting.

Results

A series of thematic policy briefs have been produced. These sum up the advice based on international experience for possible application in Madagascar with a focus on the implications of the COVID-19 crisis. The briefs cover the experience worldwide on gold purchasing mechanisms established by certain states to build national reserves or for other purposes. On strategic minerals, the project will analyze

Madagascar: Mining Technical Assistance (Velinaro)

Project ID: ID: P173440
Total Budget: USD 600,000
Trust Fund #: TF082107
Status: Ongoing. Effective: June 2019; Closing: December 2021
and compile the known resources in Madagascar and explore avenues for their exploitation in compliance with sustainable development principles.

Global: Extractives-Led Local Economic Diversification—Knowledge Program Broadening the Impact of ELLED COP

**Project ID:** P156743

**Total Budget:** USD 1,116,586

**Trust Fund #:** TFOA4721; TFOA4731; TFOA4854; TFOA8299; and TFOA2317

**Status:** Ongoing; **Effective:** October 2015; **Closing:** April 2022

**Challenge**

Extractives-led local economic diversification (ELLED) is a complex and rapidly evolving policy area. Policies and regulations differ widely among countries and, at times, between oil/gas and mining in the same country. While these policies have the potential to stimulate broad-based economic development, their application in petroleum and mineral-rich countries has achieved mixed results. For ELLED policies to achieve their potential, there is a need for creating a common understanding, shared value, and collaboration among stakeholders.

This knowledge program is part of a wider initiative aimed at supporting inclusive growth by promoting innovation, long term competitiveness, and regional synergies.

The project development objective to address knowledge gaps for improved policy design and implementation, improve awareness, and provide a platform for knowledge creation and sharing, and sustained professional learning.

**Activities**

The objective of this project will be achieved through selected research targeting knowledge gaps, outreach and advocacy, workshops and training programs, and the establishment of an online community of practice to support the development of strategic partnerships. The program will also provide the theoretical foundations for World Bank Group operations.

There are three deliverables for this program of work:

- Knowledge Sharing and Outreach
  - ELLED community of practice—due October 31, 2022
- Knowledge Creation
  - Leveraging the mining sector to achieve green growth – delivered March 31, 2019
- ELLED interactive framework—delivered December 31, 2019

**Results**

Building Resilience: A Green Growth Framework for Mobilizing Mining Investment was published in May 2019. The report focused on three areas (water management, renewable energy and infrastructure)
that are likely to generate a substantial impact on environmental sustainability and in-country value creation through economic linkages.

The ELLED online framework, which provides access to the body of knowledge on extractives-led local economic diversification methodologies and tools, was completed in December 2019. The framework leverages and complements the extensive library developed by the ELLED community of practice, which was developed with support from prominent local content practitioners and academics.

**Peru: Support for Improved Management of Mining and Sustainable Development**

**Project ID:** P173795  
**Total Budget:** USD 450,000  
**Trust Fund #:** TF082452  
**Status:** Ongoing; **Effective:** February 20, 2020; **Closing:** December 2021

**Challenge**

From approximately 2008 to 2018, Peru witnessed an average economic growth rate of 5 percent. Poverty reduced due to improved macroeconomic management and increased investment, particularly in the mining sector. At the same time, Peru underwent an exceptional moment of political instability with the president’s resignation in 2018 and closure of congress in 2019. Against this background, public and private investments have slowed down, including in the mining sector which is the main contributor to GDP growth.

Despite its importance to the Peruvian economy, the mining sector faces major challenges in terms of governance, environmental and social sustainability. Local economic benefits in the “resource-rich economic corridors,” or mining regions, remains limited. The sector still lacks a clear, demonstrative case of territorial development with transformational impact on the well-being of people living in the mining regions.

The World Bank and government advanced discussions to identify possible reforms to respond to these challenges. In the short term, the government is considering adjustments to the legal and institutional framework that regulates mining operations and investments. In the medium-term, the government is looking to promote investments in the “economic corridors” that support broad-based economic growth within a sustainable territorial development approach.

To this end, a technical discussion with the World Bank proposed regulatory improvements to the mining sector in matters such as exploration, tax stabilization contracts, mining procedures and permits, mine closure, environmental management and prior consultations. The Peruvian government has asked the Bank for technical assistance to address these challenges. The project development objective for this project is to support both the regulatory framework for sustainable use of mineral resources and identify and prepare interventions to support sustainable territorial development in resource-rich regions.

**Approach**

The project focuses on producing assessments around the regulatory framework for sustainable use of mineral resources as well as sustainable territorial development in resource-rich regions. The assessment of best practice regulatory reform and dissemination of results through consultative workshops
with key stakeholders are informing discussions within the government about the possible improvements to the regulatory framework.

To inform the institutional design and implementation support set-up for proposed future interventions at the subnational level, a territorial assessment has been conducted around the following themes: subnational fiscal capacity and stakeholder mappings, soil and subsoil natural resources; environmental, demographic, socioeconomic, and administrative characteristics; access and quality of infrastructure and basic public services; and economic activities, productive linkages and value chains. In this manner, the project provides just in time support to the Ministry of Energy and Mines.

Results

Ministerial changes have affected the pace of implementation of this project. Four ministers of Mining and Energy were appointed between January and September 2020, along with new vice ministers. The project team is currently interacting with the new sector’s leadership to get them up to speed.

The project will inform an eventual national investment program or project aimed at articulating public and private sector investment in territorial investment in the southern corridor to economic opportunities for the local population.

Uganda: National Content Development for the Oil Sector

Project ID: P162924
Total Budget: USD 569,522
Trust fund #: TF0A4685, TF0A5541 and TF0B0191
Status: Ongoing, Effective: February 2015, Closing: June 2020

Challenge

The oil discoveries made in Uganda during the mid-2000s were the largest onshore oil discoveries in Sub-Saharan Africa in over two decades. Recoverable oil is estimated to be between 1.8 and 2.2 billion barrels, and once these oil reserves are fully developed, they could produce up to 200,000–250,000 barrels per day (bpd) according to projections. However, almost immediately after these discoveries, a series of disputes between the Ugandan government and international oil companies erupted, resulting in protracted delays in the development and production of these reserves. Many of the delays were caused by a disagreement regarding the route of the export pipeline. With the discovery of oil in Kenya in 2012, an export route to the Kenyan coast seemed to be the preferred option but ultimately an export route that would run through Tanzania was the outcome.

A major policy priority for the Ugandan government is to ensure a high degree of participation by Ugandan workers enterprises in the petroleum sector. However, the Ugandan workforce is hampered by a severe skills gap that invariably affects Ugandan enterprises. Universities and vocational training institutions offer general engineering, technical, and business programs, but these efforts are not able to produce the graduates with the highly specialized skills or competencies required by the oil and gas industry. Ugandan enterprises face major hurdles in terms of technical, financial, and managerial capacity. To address these challenges, the government of Uganda is developing a comprehensive National Content Policy organized around five themes: (1) capacity building, (2) employment of Ugandan citizens, (3) procurement of locally produced or available goods and services, (4) technology transfer and R&D, and (5) measurement and monitoring.

Project Development Objective: to support Uganda’s implementation of the country’s National Content Policy for the oil and gas sector.

Approach

The grant supported the monitoring and oversight of the implementation of the EGPS grant that was awarded to Uganda to help (i) prepare National Content Regulations; (ii) initiate the National Content monitoring and reporting system; (iii) conduct multi-stakeholder consultations; (iv) conduct study tours and/or South-South learning events; and (v) prepare curriculum recommendations and faculty development plans for degree programs in petroleum geoscience at Makerere University.
The key expected outcomes were (i) National Content Regulations are adopted after stakeholder consultation; (ii) the first National Content monitoring and evaluation report is finalized and disseminated to the public; and (iii) Makerere University adopts curriculum and faculty standards comparable to similar programs at international universities.

Results

The project reported the following results:

- **Improved Planning and Monitoring Capacity at the National Content Unit of the Petroleum Directorate:** The planning and monitoring capacity of the Petroleum Directorate was improved through the provision of advisory services toward the establishment of an M&E platform for local content in the oil and gas industry in Uganda. Furthermore, project-facilitated South-South knowledge exchanges strengthened the Petroleum Directorate’s management.

- **Regional multi-stakeholder consultation on Uganda’s National Content Policy and Regulations:**
  The project supported the organization of several multi-stakeholder consultations and regional workshops on Uganda’s National Content Policy and Regulations. The project was initially scheduled to close on August 1, 2019, but faced delays in its implementation of key planned activities. Further complicating matters, the COVID-19 pandemic forced the cancellation of planned conferences, learning events and knowledge exchange programs.

Challenge

Climate-Smart Mining (CSM) supports the responsible extraction, processing, and recycling of minerals needed for low-carbon technologies by minimizing their climate and material footprints from extraction to end use by scaling up technical assistance and investments in mineral-rich developing countries. With international cooperation at its core, CSM specifically aids governments in building a robust policy, regulatory, and legal framework that promotes the CSM concept and creates an enabling environment for private capital.

Approach

CSM achieves this objective by focusing its activities on a framework (building blocks) developed in consultation with key stakeholders in government, industry, and civil society, serving as guidance to help developing countries and projects integrate climate-smart approaches through four pillars: (1) climate mitigation, (2) climate adaptation, (3) reducing material impacts, and (4) creating market opportunities. EGPS cooperates with the International Finance Corporation, which is implementing the private sector aspects of the initiative.

The latest CSM Initiative is prioritizing the development of “demand-driven” CSM road maps, aimed at selecting three countries that may benefit from this new activity. The CSM road maps will provide a gap analysis between current extractives activities and countries’ climate ambitions, enabling each government to develop a CSM road map to limit GHG emissions and reduce the environmental impacts from mineral production to meet the new demand from low-carbon technologies. As a starting point, the countries that have been initially selected are Indonesia and Madagascar. The terms of reference for Indonesia has been developed and work has begun, with a focus on activities that include designing and preparing the contents of the road map and carrying out a mapping to identify critical activity centers along the value chain.

For the next four years (2021-24) of the CSM program, additional activities will be developed based on country and donor demand. For example, many of the currently ongoing analytical activities focus on identifying opportunities to develop pilots in selected developing countries and/or integrate the CSM building block themes in the global policy debate. Additional funding from public and private sources will enable the CSM program to take the knowledge and lessons learned from these activities and operationalize them at a country level.
Results

During the first month of the implementation of this grant, the Initiative continued to disseminate and conduct outreach around the new report entitled Minerals for Climate Action: The Mineral Intensity of the Clean Energy Transition, which was published in May 2020. This dissemination and outreach centers around a series of virtual activities that began in May and were ramped up during and throughout June, with the goal being to widely disseminate the report’s findings and recommendations. The activities that took place with the support of this grant’s funding include a webinar, an event during IFC’s virtual Sustainability Exchange on June 17, and presentations to World Wildlife Fund (on June 9), Global Mining Guidelines Group (on June 17), and PROCLEAN and Fundación Chile (both on June 18), as well as Earthworks and Oxfam (June 27) with further requests for presentations continuing to be received and acted upon.

The initiative not only raised awareness of the role of minerals and metals to achieve a low-carbon future, but also highlighted the important role that developing countries will have in enabling this transition and benefiting from it, as well as the challenges that may emerge if the clean energy transition is not managed responsibly and sustainably. In addition to successful advocacy and raising awareness, this active engagement on CSM includes completed reports and continuing work on toolkits, roadmaps, among other analytical and operational/country-specific results. Ultimately, financing EGPS’ analytical work and country-specific projects is advancing the knowledge and implementation of the CSM Framework in World Bank client countries.

With publication to take place in early July 2020, a new report on the role of reuse and recycling for battery technologies specifically is being finalized. The team is also developing a follow-up program focusing on concrete opportunities for reuse and recycling in Africa, in partnership with the Global Battery Alliance.

An analytical piece is also being finalized on the impact of COVID-19 on supply and demand for strategic minerals. This assessment, based on a series of interviews with key players, which will include policy advice for mineral-rich developing countries, will likewise be completed in late July 2020.

A report on cobalt supply chain analysis in the Democratic Republic of Congo is to be delivered in September 2020, focusing on the role of the country in the mineral supply chain for battery technologies.

Work on a Gender Toolkit has begun, with the development of this toolkit being done in cooperation with IFC. The Toolkit, to be delivered by December 2020, will consist of a series of instruments to help understand the business case, the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders in addressing challenges, and to unlock opportunities for women and points of entry for concrete actions across the building blocks of the Initiative.

Forest-Smart Mining analytical work on the use of carbon financing by the mining sector has also started, with the objective of this activity being to identify and promote policies and practices that incentivize the mining industry and its investors to finance nature-based climate solutions. This work is to be delivered by May 2021.

Research on “climate-smart re-mining” is about to start in Armenia: It will assess the remaining value of ‘strategic minerals’ in abandoned tailings, and the potential to sustainably re-mine these sites to finance landscape restoration.

In several of our lending operations, discussions are ongoing on including Climate-Smart components into new lending operations. The New Brazil Energy and Extractives project, which was approved by the board in May 2020, included a component on CSM.
Pacific Islands: Regulatory Responses to Deep Sea Minerals in the Pacific Region

Project ID: P163595
Total Budget: USD 295,132
Trust Fund #: TF0A9146 and TF0A4929
Status: Completed; Effective: September 2017; Closed: June 2019

Challenge

Pacific Island Countries (PICs), often referred to as small island states, benefit from Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) several thousand times greater than their landmass. PICs depend on these vast maritime areas for vital natural resources and livelihoods, such as fisheries and tourism. Recently, technological advances and the growing prospect of commercial mining of deep-sea minerals (DSM) has focused attention on the possible economic contribution of mining DSM to the Pacific region.

Set against this is a recognition that the advent of such a new industry poses public policy and regulatory challenges, the most acute of which are the industry’s potential environmental impacts. Among PICs, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Vanuatu have already granted DSM exploration permits, and the Cook Islands has conducted a tender process for mineral exploration licenses.

However, Papua New Guinea is the only country in the region to have granted a license that permits mining (although this project has stalled without mining having taken place). The absence of relevant national policies and laws and the capacity to develop and implement those throughout the Pacific Islands Region represent the most significant obstacles to the effective and precautionary management of DSM resources.

The World Bank’s flagship publication, Pacific Possible, included an assessment of opportunities and challenges for the Pacific region presented by DSM. To build on the recommendations of the Pacific Possible report and to further inform PICs’ decision-making processes and regulatory management of DSM, the World Bank identified a need to conduct further studies and consultations.

Approach

Three streams of research were commissioned by the World Bank and financed by EGPS to meet these objectives, resulting in three working papers that were discussed at an expert roundtable in Sydney in December 2018. The three focus areas were:

- The application of the precautionary approach to the regulations of DSM in the Pacific region;
- Practical opportunities for regional cooperation in management of DSM in the Pacific; and
- Alternative decision-making frameworks for evaluating DSM mining projects that focused on cost-benefit analysis methodology for DCM.

Results

The project aimed to generate two reports, which focused on the application of the precautionary approach to the management of DSM and the scope for regional collaboration in the management of DSM. Both of those reports have since been completed. One additional deliverable—consulting with stakeholders on the scope of potential World Bank engagement with Pacific Island Countries on the management of DSM—was canceled.

The main issues, findings, and recommendations of the working papers have been summarized in the synthesis report. The working papers converged on four critical issues on which recommendations for further work are based:

- The need for guidance to be provided at a regional level to PICs, by a regional body with the aim of implementing a standardized approach to DSM management and building capacity among PIC agencies to manage these processes domestically in the future;
- The benefits of a staged approach to implementation of regional guidance strategies as well as to the evaluation of individual projects on a cost-benefits basis;
- The need for implementation of integrated oceans management in which the management of DSM projects is considered in the context of other ocean industries, users, and priorities; and
- The value of implementing a precautionary approach to decision-making at all stages of the DSM life cycle.

Going forward, the World Bank plans to organize consultations with government, civil society, and industry stakeholders in the Pacific region to share the results of this work and better identify the scope of future World Bank engagement on the management of DSM in the Pacific region across the range of analytical, advisory, and financial instruments available.
Central Asia: Mine Closure and Economic Regeneration Project

Project ID: P166894
Total Budget: USD 561,125
Trust Fund #: TF084224
Status: Ongoing; Effective: May 2018; Closing: June 2020

Challenge

Mine closure is a recent but ongoing concern for many (extractive-rich developing) countries; some of these request support for proper management of the environmental, social, financial, and socioeconomic concerns that arise during the transition of mine closures. The number of extractive-rich developing countries has increased steadily over the past 20–30 years. This increase, coupled with the absence of appropriate mine closure frameworks, has led to a mounting number of improperly closed mines in the last 20 years and an increase in the already large stock of previously inadequately closed or “abandoned” mines, including those which predated modern environmental requirements.

The Caucasus and Central Asian countries (CCA) have a long history of mining but have continuously struggled in properly decommissioning mines and addressing the issue of abandoned mines. This region’s experiences provide a useful representation of cases and lessons for other countries with similar issues.

The aim of the Mine Closure and Economic Regeneration Project is to assess the environmental and socioeconomic problems the CCA countries are facing in this sector in order to develop a framework to implement successful mine closures.

Approach

The Mine Closure and Economic Regeneration Project included a desk study complemented with assessments (field studies and regulatory reviews) of environmental and socioeconomic issues faced by the Caucasus and Central Asian countries (CCA) countries (Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyz Republic), and identified good mine closure practices that are carried out globally before proposing a framework to guide the successful closure and repurposing of mines in CCA and other developing countries.

In each participating country, reports assessed the environmental and social issues in the CCA associated with legacy mine sites and ongoing mine closures and how these could be addressed with policy, technical, and financial solutions. It was apparent that all three countries wished to develop a modern mining industry that complies with Good International Industry Practices, as demonstrated by recent efforts to improve their mining laws and practices. All three countries expressed a keen interest and readiness to participate in the project.

Results

The project-supported study produced a simplified mine closure cost estimation tool for the participants and a pragmatic toolbox on mine closure and a government framework for addressing socioeconomic concerns. The framework provides policy makers, governmental administrators, and lawmakers with the information necessary to develop a broad structure that reduces the risks of an improperly managed mining industry and helps ensure successful mine closures. It also provides practical guidance and explanations for the development of a government framework tailored for mine closures.

All the reports produced advocate for a collaborative process between stakeholders to enhance and improve the benefits of closure and to minimize any negative impacts.

The Toolbox advises the participating countries to develop mine closure policies that address socioeconomic issues associated with the transition during the mine closure process early in the mine’s life cycle and to plan for sustainable post-closure economic opportunities.

Plans for socioeconomic issues during the transition should be at the core of the tasks in each of the mines’ life cycles and be considered as part of the technical design and the subject of stakeholders’ priorities. This socioeconomic aspect should not be left to be an afterthought. The Toolbox and the reports’ recommendations highlight the main initiatives that will be most useful to address some of these key concerns.
Lao PDR: Sustainable Energy and Extractives Development

Project ID: P171029
Total Budget: USD 400,000
Trust Fund #: TF081375
Status: Ongoing; Effective: October 2019; Closing: December 2020

Challenge

While the Lao economy is expected to continue relying on the exploitation of its natural resources for economic growth. Mining and energy contributed 6.6 percent and 10.5 percent, respectively, to Lao GDP in 2018. The eighth National Socio-Economic Development Plan for 2016–2020 (8th NSEDP) cites the two sectors as major contributors to the state budget, economic development, and employment, and refers to assuring safeguards and environmental sustainability.

There is a moratorium in place on new licensing of metallic mines since 2012. One condition for lifting the moratorium and promoting investment again is that health, safety, environmental, and social risks are better mitigated. The Lao government revised the Mining Law in 2018 and is preparing regulations and guidelines to better implement the provisions relating to health, safety, environmental, and social risks. A Prime Ministerial Regulation on mine closure was issued earlier in 2019. Also, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) seeks better cooperation and coordination with the Department of Mine Management at the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM), especially after incidents of dam collapses, water pollution, and abandoned but unrehabilitated mines.

The key regulatory challenges in the mining sector are to better monitor and enforce compliance by operators with good mining, safety, environmental, and social standards; restoration of incentives to invest by streamlining and making more consistent review and approval processes for the award of mineral licenses; improve design of the fiscal system to incentivize investment but minimize revenue leakage; and build greater accountability in the way the sector is managed.

The objective of this project is to strengthen the capacity of the government of Lao PDR to adequately plan and regulate the energy and extractives sector to improve the financial and operational performance. This project is a part of a wider programmatic project with several pillars.

Approach

Project activities included (i) Support to the development of the MEM 5-year strategic plan; (ii) Review of implementation of recommendations from the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) program; (iii) Mine Waste Management study; and (iv) Mine Closure Support: Development of a guidance document.

Results

To respond to the regulatory challenges, this project worked to strengthen the regulatory capacity of the government of Lao PDR to better manage health, safety, environmental and social risks of mining.

The project provided significant inputs into the national strategic plan for the mining sector, supported MEM to organize workshops around effective mine closure and drafted terms of reference for effective mine waste management. The project advised the government counterparts on a methodology for a strategic review of sector regulatory performance and targets for improvement. The project also advised on the adoption pathway for Presidential Decree on Mine Closure in May 2020.

Strategic Planning: The 5-year national plan for the mining sector has been substantially modified owning to the recommendations of this project. Many core topics, which had previously not been considered were included in the plan, e.g. cadastral system, licensing system, compliance and enforcement of Mineral Law, inspection system, fiscal regime and tax payments. Furthermore, two secondary regulations (Prospecting and Exploration Licensing Regulation and Regulation on Penalties) for the implementations of the 2017 Mineral Law have also been endorsed by the Lao government. The project also provided technical support to the annual meeting of the mining sector which included discussions on the strategic plan.

Mine Closure: Against the project deliverable for strengthening regulation and building capacity to assure effective mine closure and local adaptation, this project supported MEM to organize national level dissemination workshop with participants from all key stakeholders.

Mine Waste: The project drafted the terms of reference for a consulting firm to improve available Mine Waste Management tools. It is being finalized by MEM after which a consultant will be hired to undertake a study on mine waste management.

Despite best efforts, the adoption of Mine Closure Presidential Decree and strategic review of the sector have not yet materialized due to changes in leadership in the Department of Mine Management and COVID-induced work and international travel restrictions.

The Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) support was planned for March 2020 but had to be postponed due to the COVID-19 Outbreak. The Australian Volunteer Program’s support for drafting the guidelines for the Mine Closure Decree was put on hold and replaced by EGPS support, operating over teleconferencing web-based meetings with MEM. The late approval of the Mine Closure Decree also caused delays. The project recommended an extension of delivery timelines to June 30, 2021.
Global Mineral Cadastre Review

Project ID: P170557
Total Budget: USD 322,368
Trust Fund #: 0B0024
Status: Ongoing; Effective: April 2019; Closing: December 2020

Challenge

A well-functioning mineral cadastre system (MCS) is a precondition for sustainable sector management since it executes and safeguards property rights of national landowners and investors alike in the country. An effective MCS enables a level of transparency and data comprehensiveness which links ownership, rights and obligations to offer a balanced economic advantage for all parties. A solid MCS is a foundation for effective monitoring and oversight of the operator’s performance ranging, from minimum investment requirements to control of production, as well as standardizes environmental and social compliance requirements. It is also a tool for sector planning and integration of the mining industry in the national economic development plans of a nation.

With the rapid expansion of information technologies, it is noted that demands to the functionality of MCS have further increased. A modern MCS is expected to, among other factors, (i) perform digital data management and automated reporting, (ii) integrate seamlessly with other aspects of land and spatial management, and (iii) support EITI data disclosure and parallel accountability initiatives. In response to the dispersion of demands to functionality and data availability of cadastre management systems, a variety of system solutions is now available with varying levels of adaptability and sophistication of data processing.

Moreover, technical solutions continue to gain complexity and refinement as access to technology and data availability has expanded. Considering the rapidly changing context of the mining sector, there is a need for a review of implementation experiences and practical results among mining countries around the world. Such a review would identify minimum requirements and recommend valid rules for design, installation and operation of high-quality mineral cadastre systems. The objective of the review is to develop “Best practice guidelines for design, installation and operation of digital mineral rights management systems.”

Approach

This initiative goal will be accomplished through a comparative review of representative MCSs across the world. The review will evaluate technical assistance projects provided by the World Bank over the past two decades and compare these systems to management systems, in jurisdictions which are the best performing on a global basis. The review will also analyze alternative approaches to mineral rights management.

Results

This activity has just started. A consulting company will be recruited to carry out the comparative study in the fall of 2020. The project is expected to deliver the following:

- A comparative report of international good practices
- In-depth analysis of case studies
- Learning series of basic principles and best practices.
Challenge

Artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) is a vital livelihood for over 40 million people in developing countries, particularly for those living in remote, rural areas. Although ASM is the most important rural, nonfarming activity in the developing world, the sector remains under-researched and its potential to be part of broader development initiatives has not been realized.

EGPS, alongside partner Pact, decided to shine a light on this vital sector by creating Delve, a global platform for ASM data. As the sole database covering ASM across the world, Delve is necessary for policy makers and practitioners to take an informed approach to the sector.

The vision for this project is to scale up the database, have it link with other specialist sources of ASM information, and transform it into the global gateway for accurate and integrated ASM data. The current phase of the activity, as described below, concerns this second level of usage.

Approach

The project aimed to operationalize the Delve platform in interested countries and produce the State of the Sector 2020 report. The Delve platform-related activities comprised a series of best practices, which included a roadshow rollout, securing a protocol for data-sharing globally, and identifying a social enterprise model to optimize the database’s long-term sustainability. The State of the Sector 2020 report focuses on SDG 8 and the contribution that ASM makes to this SDG.

Results

The Delve platform (Version 1.0) was delivered on the target date (September 6, 2019) and the State of the Sector 2020 report is currently being finalized. The Delve platform has continued to successfully operate over the last year, taking on a more prominent role in coordinating information sharing on COVID responses in the ASM sector. Since March 2020, Delve has established an online forum and a separate landing page for COVID-related information on the ASM sector globally.

Delve, through separate funding from EGPS, also coordinated a global data collection effort in 22 countries to understand COVID-related impacts on ASM communities. The response to COVID with this type of data transparency initiative has further positioned Delve as the global go-to for information on the sector.
## ANNEX 1: EGPS-1 Grant Implementation Status

### Africa

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Total for Europe and Central Asia: 2,479, 1,730, 50, 812, 576, 5,647, 4,006, 71
## Latin America and the Caribbean

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**Total for Latin America and the Caribbean**: 2,426 392 130 0 375 3,222 2,943 89
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# South Asia

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### Total

| EGPS-1 Total for Regional + Global     | 16,993 | 6,795 | 2,136 | 6,399 | 2,944 | 35,265 | 26,450 | 75 |
| Program Management and Administration (PMA) | 4,908 | 4,304 | 88 |
| GRAND TOTAL                           | 40,173 | 30,754 | 77 |
### ANNEX 2: EGPS-2 Grant Implementation Status

#### Africa

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## Total

| EGPS-2 Total for Regions and Global | 936 | 3,440 | 1,256 | 200 | 175 | 7,007 | 199 | 3 |
| Program Management and Administration (PMA) | 1,000 | 232 | 23 |
| **GRAND TOTAL** | 8,007 | 431 | 5 |
# ANNEX 3: EGPS Recipient-Executed Grant Process Tracking

## EGPS-1 Africa

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### ANNEX 4: EGPS Bank-Executed Grant Process Tracking

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## EGPS-1 Latin America and the Caribbean

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## EGPS-1 Middle East and North Africa

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EGPS-1 Latin America and the Caribbean  

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