



Republic of Zambia

Ministry of Mines and Minerals Development



NATIONAL MINERAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT POLICY 2022

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FOREWORD

The National Mineral Resources Development Policy has been developed at the backdrop of the Government of the Republic of Zambia's recognition of the need to accelerate and maximize benefits from the exploitation of the identified and potential mineral resources available in the country. Government has yet again re-affirmed the mining sector in Zambia as one of the key priority sectors. It is envisaged that the mining sector will contribute in driving the country's transformation agenda and economic growth due to its immense potential for job and wealth creation and overall socio-economic development of the country.

Zambia's complex geological landscape is characterized by prospects for diversity in the mineral endowment of the country which has resulted in speculation in terms of significant mineral potential beyond what is already identified and discovered. The abundance and diversity of the identified and discovered mineral resource deposits and occurrences attests to the considerable potential for the discovery of new economic deposits through further rigorous exploration.

This Policy seeks to respond in a comprehensive manner to address inadequacies which were not addressed in the mining sector during the implementation of the Mineral Resources Development Policy of 2013. The Policy therefore aims to deliver Government's ambitious agenda of attaining the 3 million tonnes of copper production annually in the next ten (10) years, reorganize the sector and respond to the country's socio-economic growth demands while at the same time ensuring that it is in tandem with the global mining best practices.

The implementation of the National Mineral Resources Development Policy will steadily contribute significantly to steering the country towards intensifying geological mapping and mineral resource exploration to spur the growth of the sector and stimulate ownership and participation of more Zambians including rural and local communities, women and youths and other vulnerable groups in the mineral products beneficiation and the mineral resources value chain. This is to ensure that Government re-asserts the central and pivotal role of the mining sector in galvanizing socio-economic development in Zambia.

It is in this regard, that the Policy will contribute in stimulating investment and thus bringing about the desired growth in the sector resulting in increased Government revenues, foreign exchange earnings, international reserves and job creation. The measures under this Policy will also contribute in putting in place an effective regulatory and monitoring mechanism of the sector.



Paul Chanda Kabuswe, MP

MINISTER OF MINES AND MINERALS DEVELOPMENT

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The National Mineral Resources Development Policy seeks to guide the implementation of various strategies and programmes in the development and management of the mineral resources in Zambia over the next ten (10) years. During the review of the Mineral Resources Development Policy of 2013, Government through the Ministry of Mines and Minerals Development undertook consultations with a cross-section of stakeholders including industry players, cooperating partners, academia, local communities, various interest groups, civil society organizations, traditional leaders, faith based organizations and other key stakeholders to elicit for their valuable contribution in reviewing and formulating the National Mineral Resources Development Policy.

On behalf of the Ministry of Mines and Minerals Development, I wish to express my gratitude to the Policy Analysis and Coordination Division (PAC) at Cabinet Office for providing guidance in the formulation of this Policy. I also wish to extend my gratitude to all the stakeholders, too numerous to mention, for their contribution in the development of this Policy.



Mr. Mooya B.C Lumamba
Permanent Secretary

MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINERALS DEVELOPMENT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Mineral resources have a wide range of industrial use in manufacturing and construction and indeed in any industrial process. Zambia is endowed with various mineral resources which include copper, cobalt, manganese, silver, iron, uranium, lead, zinc, coal, emeralds, and development minerals such as limestone, gypsum, talc and dimension stones. The country is also recognised internationally as the major producer of gemstones such as tourmaline, aquamarine and amethyst.

Historically, Zambia has been a major mining country for about a century, and mining has therefore remained the mainstay of its economy. At the end of the year 2020, the mining sector in Zambia accounted for 12% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 70% of export earnings.

Therefore, the need to put in place a comprehensive and responsive National Mineral Resources Development Policy is critical in accelerating the country's socio-economic development. This is particularly so at the time the mining industry continues to evolve spurred by new and emerging issues which present numerous opportunities and unique challenges. The opportunities which among others include, the declaration of gold and other minerals as strategic are critical to the country's prosperity. Other opportunities include the country's quest to reposition the mining sector to harness global opportunities arising from among others, new developments such as the energy transition involving the manufacturing of electric vehicles.

Further, this Policy will also seek to address challenges in undertaking the country's geological mapping and mineral resource development by enhancing geological mapping of the unmapped parts of the country. This is in order to open up more mining areas for investment. In addition, the review of the Mineral Resources Development Policy of 2013 has been necessitated by the need to put in place an effective and efficient licensing mechanism to enhance transparency and accountability in the use and management of mineral resources. The Policy also seeks to catalyze the participation of both local and foreign private investment in the exploration and commercial exploitation of mineral resources in Zambia. The mining sector in Zambia is mainly characterised by the participation of foreign investors in large-scale mining, as such, the Policy seeks to stimulate the participation of Zambians in mining as well as in the entire mineral value chain which has been very low. Due to inadequate growth coupled with the informality of the Artisanal and Small-scale mining sub-sector, the Policy seeks to re-organize the sector to enable it to contribute to the socio-economic development of the country.

The formulation of the Policy has also been informed by the lessons learnt and experiences in the implementation of the 1995 Mining Policy and the Mineral Resources Development Policy of 2013. Therefore, issues which were not adequately addressed during the implementation of the Policy coupled with the need to seize new opportunities and deal with emerging challenges have also been considered.

In addition, the Policy has been aligned with regional and global development frameworks. The Africa Mining Vision, for instance, has been considered as it

provides a continental blueprint to position mining as one of the key drivers of Africa's socio-economic development. Further, consultations with various stakeholders brought on board a wide range of issues which have been incorporated into this Policy while taking into consideration Government's aspirations in line with National Development Plans. The aspirations include the attainment of 3 million metric tonnes of copper production per annum by 2031, value addition as well as the promotion of local content in order to reposition the mining sector and make it more vibrant to contribute to economic development in Zambia.

The Policy is organised into five chapters as follows: Introduction; Situation Analysis; Vision, Rationale and Guiding Principles; Objectives and Measures; and the Implementation Framework.

2.0 SITUATION ANALYSIS

2.1 Mineral Resource Development

Mining has been one of Zambia's major economic activities since time immemorial dating back to the 1920s when the first commercial mine was opened. The copper industry has dominated the mining sector in Zambia for several decades despite the existence of other minerals. At its peak in the late 1960s and early 1970s, copper production accounted for more than 80% of the country's foreign exchange earnings, over 50% of government revenue and at least 20% of total formal sector employment. During the period 1969–1975 the country saw an unprecedented investment in the construction of new schools, hospitals and roads, using surpluses from copper revenues. However, the copper industry faced a number of challenges after 1975 as a result of under-capitalisation, overmanning, poor technology and low copper prices on the international market.

While the contribution of the copper mining sector to Zambia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) declined drastically in the 1970s from 36% in 1970 to just 13% in 1975, the importance of the industry to export revenue remained significant as it averaged 94% from 1970 to 1980. But the industry's contribution to Government revenue saw a drastic decline from around 58% in 1970 to only 3% in 1976. The industry contributed very little during most of the remainder of the 1970s and 1980s. The collapse of the Zambian economy in the 1980s was intimately related to the poor performance of the copper mining industry. Some unprofitable mines and shafts were shut down.

In 1992, the enactment of the Privatisation Act saw the creation of the Zambia Privatisation Agency (ZPA), which oversaw the privatisation of some state-owned companies by 1996. This was part of the overall economic reform and was considered a response to the underperformance of the mining sector. Following privatization, Government passed laws to encourage private-sector development. Among the laws and Policies passed included Investment Act, the Mines and Minerals Act of 1995 and the 1995 Mining Policy. These pieces of legislation and Policy not only provided a framework for private sector investment but also contained generous incentives to attract new investors. Following the massive investment of the new mine owners in refurbishing the mines, which had not been

seeing any investment including in greenfield projects, production levels began to increase. By 2013, production had reached 763 000 tonnes and the industry had over 90 000 direct jobs from 22 000 at the time when privatization was completed.

In an effort to further provide a conducive environment for investment in the mining sector, in 2013, Government revised the 1995 Mining Policy and developed the Mineral Resources Development Policy of 2013 (MRDP). The thrust of the MRDP was to among others, encourage local and foreign private sector participation in the exploration and commercial exploitation of Zambia's mineral resources; facilitate the empowerment of Zambians to become owners or shareholders in the mining industry and ensure the development of a profitable and sustainable private sector driven mining industry contributing to the sustainable development of the country. During the implementation of the 2013 Policy, the country experienced an increase in the in-flow of Foreign Direct Investment in the mining sector and a corresponding increase in copper production, as well as the production of other mineral commodities such as emeralds and manganese as indicated in the table below:

MINERAL	ANNUAL PRODUCTION									
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Copper (Tonnes)	699,020.00	763,805.00	708,258.30	710,860.18	770,587.95	803,166.01	868,707.00	787,698.77	837,996.38	803,746.52
Cobalt (Tonnes)	280.79	1,363.89	1,525.25	1,154.55	812.00	892.43	689.23	367.28	287.19	240.44
Gold (Kg)	2,199.10	5,417.60	4,807.40	4,240.60	4,543.80	4,564.90	6,380.45	9,423.85	3,578.81	3,591.97
Emerald (Tonnes)	28,967.66	29,755.00	30,960.74	50,261.37	71,878.65	65,242.83	18,868.56	23,704.60	9,783.41	12,871.07
Manganese (Tonnes)	65,369.67	59,659.00	110,535.00	107,034.00	137,512.00	118,004.00	87,997.00	48,771.47	46,514.97	132,240.50

The country has made progress in undertaking geological mapping and mineral resource exploration aimed at discovering mineral resources. Currently, the country's geological mapping and mineral resource exploration stands at over 55% of the total surface area most of which was done before 1998. Consequently, this has negatively affected the discovery of minerals thereby resulting in the country opening up only a small number of large-scale mines in the recent past.

However, despite these efforts there is need to undertake comprehensive geological mapping and mineral resource exploration of the remaining 45% of Zambia's landmass with the possibility of identifying some areas with potential for commercial mineral deposits. The need to intensify geological mapping and mineral exploration cannot be overemphasized as this is expected to result into new geological, geophysical, geochemical data and mineral resource exploration data. This is likely to reveal such areas with potential to attract the interest by both local and international investment. Furthermore, there is need for Government, to strengthen the Public Private Partnership model in the mining sector to enhance partnership between Government and the private sector in exploration for minerals as well as in other mining activities.

It is, therefore, imperative that geological survey and mineral resource exploration activities are revamped and well-resourced in order to ensure critical information is extracted to inform the assessment for potential availability of mineral deposits.

The results of the geological works and mineral resource exploration is critical as it provides and enhances the understanding of the mineral resource potential. Furthermore, understanding mineral resource potential is a key determinant of investment requirements in the mining sector in Zambia.

2.2 Licensing

Licensing plays a vital role in the development and management of mineral resources and can contribute significantly towards increasing productivity in the mineral value chain. Therefore, there is need for Government to enhance efficiency and effectiveness in the licensing system. As such, Government is undertaking various reforms aimed at enhancing efficiency, effectiveness as well as transparency and accountability and integrity in the management and issuance of licenses. These reforms include use of Information Communication Technologies (ICTs), development of Integrated Management Information Systems (IMIS), training of staff in ICTs and use of various on-line platforms and entrenching transparency and accountability in the Mining Cadastre System, among others.

2.3 Artisanal and Small-scale Mining (ASM) sub-sector

The Artisanal and Small-scale Mining sub-sector has grown considerably in the recent past and is not only a source of livelihood of people but also contributes significantly to the country's socio-economic development. The sub-sector has been identified to have high potential to increase its contribution to the mainstream national economy as well as revenue and wealth generation. This is in addition to possible social benefits such as basic infrastructural developments. These positive aspects can only be realised if the sub-sector is well organized, supported and well-coordinated. Against this background, Government has made strides to develop the ASM sub sector by among others, formalizing the sub-sector, promoting formation of mining cooperatives, particularly in the exploitation of gold, manganese, copper, gemstones and industrial minerals. Furthermore, Government is facilitating access to geological data, markets, capital and modern mining equipment as well as promotion of partnerships between the local people and foreign private investors and capacity development in order to increase investment and grow the sector. Through cooperatives, for instance, Government has been able to support the ASM sector particularly in the gold sub sector by providing Artisanal and Small-Scale Miners with the readily available market for gold.

Despite the various Government efforts to ensure that the sub sector is developed to contribute significantly to socio-economic development, a lot requires to be done. This is because the operations of the sub sector are generally characterised by mainly informality and unsustainable mining operations. The subsector also continues to be characterized by lack of capital, new technology and poor access to markets resulting in low productivity and environmental challenges, poor occupational health and safety coupled with illegal trading in precious and semi-precious minerals and inadequate value addition to mineral products. The sub sector is also characterised by illegal mining as well as exploitation of local communities in the mineral resource value chain.

2.4 Large-scale exploration and mining

Zambia has several large-scale mining rights, however, only a small percentage of the licenses are actively operational which means that a good number of license holders are not carrying out exploration activities. This is due to various factors which include speculative reasons by holders of licenses coupled with inadequate enforcement mechanisms by the Ministry of Mines and Minerals Development. As a result, the holders of exploration licenses have taken advantage of this inadequacy resulting in non-discovery of additional mineral resources. Similarly, several large-scale mining licenses remain inactive due to various reasons including for speculative purposes. This has therefore negatively affected the growth of the mining sector and its contribution to the country's economy.

Further, due to inadequate compliance mechanisms some large-scale mining license holders have entered into third party agreements without the consent of the Ministry and thereby resulting in inadequate transparency and accountability in the management and development of mineral resources amongst the industry players.

2.5 Environmental Management

Mining operations may require to be carried out over huge tracts of land. This may entail that such land is cleared of flora and fauna to pave way for mining operations. Furthermore, the use of chemicals and equipment for mining and mineral processing may harm the bio-physical environment. Due to the negative impact of mining activities on the environment, mitigating such adverse effects is vital for the safety, health, and environmental protection and the entire ecosystem.

There is therefore need to ensure sound environmental management practices aimed at preventing and protecting the environment from pollution and degradation. In addition, sound environmental practices are critical in addressing adverse effects of climate change, by undertaking interventions to strike a balance between the environment and mining activities thereby promoting sustainable development in Zambia.

2.6 Ownership and participation of Zambians in the mineral value chain

Despite abundant mineral resources in Zambia, ownership of various mining entities, particularly, large scale mines have been dominated by foreign owned mining firms due to various factors that include lack of access to capital to invest in the mining operations. This is coupled with lack of access to new technological resources which the mining sector is renowned with. As a result, local people have been unable to fully participate and derive maximum benefits from participation in the mineral resources. In addition, with the exception of Artisanal and Small-scale mines, there has been very limited partnership between foreign investors and the local people in the ownership of mining firms in the country. Therefore, the need for deliberate efforts on the part of Government to ensure local ownership and promotion of partnerships involving local and foreign investors in the mineral value chain is vital if the local people have to benefit from the mineral resource endowment.

Further, the participation of the local people in the mining value chain has been considerably low due to various factors that include lack of capital, inadequate skills

and lack of modern technology. This has been exacerbated by lack of guidelines on ownership. In addition, lack of adequate policy and legislative guidelines to promote preferential sourcing of goods and services by mining companies from locals has not improved the situation. As such, Zambians, particularly the local communities where mining activities take place have not adequately benefited in terms of employment and business opportunities related to mining operations.

2.7 Value Addition to Minerals

Most of the mineral commodities produced in Zambia are exported in their raw form while a few receive minimal value addition. This can be attributed to among others, the absence or limited capacity to carry out value addition on mineral resources as well as the absence of a strict regulatory framework to ensure various mineral products undergo processing before being exported. However, these minerals still have a huge potential for further value addition which can stimulate further economic activities in the country. The prospects of processing minerals for value addition within the country comes with enormous benefits such as job creation as well as increased revenues to Government. The need to create an enabling environment to support processing of mineral resources cannot be overemphasized if the country's socioeconomic development has to be accelerated to support various development spheres such as skills development.

2.8 Mining Taxation

Mining brings many economic benefits to the country such as employment, local infrastructure development, linkages to other sectors, foreign exchange earnings and government revenues with the most important of these being tax revenues. Since the 1990s, following the privatization of Zambia's mining industry, at least four (4) mining tax regimes have so far been applied. Given this background, the principal objective of the mining tax regime is to strike a balance between the need to attract investment and that of maximising government revenue from the mining sector. Therefore, the review of the Mineral Resources Development Policy of 2013 has shown that broad guidelines as being important in arriving at mining tax regime. The broad areas include the following: the need to compensate the State for losing subsoil wealth, the need to be reasonably attractive to investors, the need to be flexible to changes in profits depending on the prevailing conditions and the need for tax to be administratively feasible. Therefore, Government will pursue a more consultative approach in developing a competitive and sustainable mining tax regime which will consider the interests of various stakeholders such as mining firms and prospective investors on one hand and Government through the people on the other hand.

2.9 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

The current Corporate Social Responsibility mechanism in Zambia is based on the aspirations of the mining firms, hence there is inadequate stakeholder collaboration and participation of the local people in the development of projects for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). This has resulted in lack of transparency and perceived low benefits to the communities. Government will, therefore, encourage collaboration between mining companies, the local communities and other stakeholders in the development of CSR projects. In addition, Government will encourage more investment towards CSR to support local communities in their various development needs.

2.10 Research and Development

Research and Development plays an important role in the mineral resource development of a country, Zambia inclusive. However, there has not been any deliberate programmes to advance Research and Development initiatives in the mining sector in Zambia.

Research and Development efforts should be needs driven and directed at developing solutions in exploration, mining, processing, beneficiation, occupational health and safety and environmental conservation, protection and in the rehabilitation of the environment. It should also satisfy the needs of stakeholders and exploit the value adding potential of the country's minerals. Further, this should apply to both large and small-scale exploration and mining operations. Therefore, the need to put in place deliberate efforts to promote Research and Development remains of paramount importance to the mining sector in Zambia.

2.11 Human Resource Development

The importance of a skilled workforce in the mining sector remains paramount for increased productivity. Due to a hi-tech nature of the mining sector, new advancements in technology requires continuous acquisition of skills and capacity development to narrow the gaps that may arise because of technological advancements.

The mining sector in Zambia has also seen a steady increase of migrant workers in the mining activities. However, to promote and strengthen local participation in the mining sector, there is need for Government to restrict the number of migrant workers in the mining sector to skills that are not readily available in Zambia. In addition, measures to enable knowledge transfer from expatriate migrant workers to Zambians over a specified period, should be put in place for migrant workers to be permitted to work in the mining sector.

2.12 Cross cutting issues

In Zambia, women are still minority players in the mining industry, while youths have generally been exploited as a source of cheap labour due to lack of skills. There is need for affirmative action towards the participation of women and youths in mining by equipping them with skills and empowering them with capital while at the same time stressing the use of mining rights by holders of licenses as equity.

In the case of people living with disabilities, they are excluded due to the complex nature of mining operations because of lack of skills, among other factors. There is therefore need for a conducive environment to enable people with disabilities to participate effectively in the mining sector as employees and owners of mining firms.

Due to the hive of socio-economic activities brought about by mining industry operations, the risk of contracting HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases remains high thereby affecting the productivity of the sector. Therefore, there is need for Government to facilitate the development and implementation of HIV/AIDS work policies in the mining sector to mitigate the effects of the disease. Furthermore, there is a rise in the risk of contracting Tuberculosis and other occupational lung diseases which need to be mitigated to ensure increased productivity.

3.0 VISION

“A smart, sustainable, diversified and growth-centred mining sector”.

4.0 RATIONALE

The mining sector plays a vital role in accelerating economic development in the country. The sector contributes significantly to Zambia’s socio-economic development including through net export earnings and provision of employment opportunities to the Zambian people. However, the mining sector has an enormous potential to contribute even more to Zambia’s socio-economic development if the sector is well harnessed.

Therefore, the review of the Mineral Resources Development Policy of 2013 and formulation of this Policy will enable the country to appropriately respond to the dictates of socio-economic development. This Policy incorporates new and emerging issues taking place in Zambia and, at international level which have effects on mineral resource development in the country. This include the aspiration by the Government to attain the 3 million metric tonnes of copper production per annum by 2031 and the global drive for green energy resulting in the manufacturing of electric vehicles. The Policy has also been crafted to take into consideration developments pertaining to the mining industry and addresses inadequacies arising from the implementation of the previous Policy.

The Policy will also, among others, seek to address challenges relating to geological mapping and mineral resource exploration by both local and foreign private investors in order to increase commercial exploitation of mineral resources. This is meant at intensifying the process of mapping the unmapped parts of the country.

Furthermore, the Policy seeks to entrench transparency, accountability and integrity in the management of mineral resources in Zambia and addresses issues of efficiency and effectiveness in the management and issuance of mining licenses. The Policy also seeks to stimulate the ownership and participation of Zambians in the mineral value chain coupled with the development and growth of the Artisanal and Small-scale mining sub-sector.

The Policy has further been aligned to regional and global development framework such as the Africa Mining Vision under the African Union and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to ensure it is in line with international best practices. The African Mining Vision is a continental blueprint aimed at positioning mining as one of the key drivers of Africa’s socio-economic development. On the other hand, SDGs are a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. In addition, the Policy has been formulated to make Zambia a competitive mining destination by providing a sustainable and consistent mining regulatory environment aimed at accelerating the growth of the mining sector in Zambia.

5.0 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The implementation of the National Mineral Resources Development Policy will be anchored on the following principles:

- (i) **Equity and Social Justice:** Government's commitment to ensure equal, fair and full participation of all Zambians in the exploitation and mining of mineral resources for their benefit;
- (ii) **Patriotism and national unity:** Government's commitment to ensure citizens act in the best interest of the country and promote harmony in the utilization of mineral resources;
- (iii) **Good Governance:** Government's commitment to apply modern principles of transparency, checks and balances, and accountability in the administration of mining laws and regulations;
- (iv) **Morality and ethics:** Government's commitment to ensure honesty and integrity in the development of the mineral resources in Zambia; and
- (v) **Sustainable Development:** Government's commitment to develop minerals that are strategic or critical for Zambia to harness the resources for the benefit of the current and future generations.

6.0 POLICY OBJECTIVES

To ensure that the Vision is realised, the Policy objectives of Government for the development of mineral resources are as follows:

1. Enhance geological mapping and mineral resource exploration to increase commercial exploitation of mineral resources in Zambia;
2. Enhance efficiency, effectiveness and transparency in the management and issuance of licenses;
3. Facilitate development and growth of the Artisanal and Small-scale Mining sub-sector in order to enhance its contribution to economic development and wealth creation;
4. Enhance the monitoring of operations and compliance in mining and non-mining right areas;
5. Facilitate the attainment of a socially responsible and environmentally sound mining for health, safety and environmental protection;
6. Facilitate ownership and participation of Zambians in the mineral value chain;
7. Promote value addition in the mineral resource value chain;
8. Facilitate formulation of a consultative, competitive and sustainable mining tax regime;
9. Promote collaboration in Corporate Social Responsibility in the mining sector;
10. Strengthen collaborative Research and Development in the mining sector;

11. Promote skills development among local people to meet human resource needs of the mining industry; and
12. Mainstream gender, HIV/AIDS, disability and other vulnerable groups in the mining sector.

7.0 POLICY MEASURES

The following measures will be undertaken for each of the Policy Objectives:

Objective 1: Enhance geological mapping and mineral resource exploration to increase commercial exploitation of mineral resources in Zambia.

Measures:

- (i) Scale-up geological mapping and mineral resource exploration;
- (ii) Enhance compliance in the collection, provision, processing and dissemination of geological and mineral resources data;
- (iii) Promote both local and foreign direct investment in geological mapping and mineral exploration; and
- (iv) Promote Public Private Partnership initiatives in geological mapping and mineral exploration.

Objective 2: Enhance efficiency, effectiveness and transparency in the management and issuance of mining licenses.

Measures:

- (i) Facilitate the development and application of ICTs in the management and licensing process;
- (ii) Strengthen transparency and accountability mechanisms in the management and issuance of licenses;
- (iii) Enhance stakeholder collaboration in the management and issuance of licenses;
- (iv) Strengthen institutional capacity for an improved licensing system; and
- (v) Enhance Capacity development programmes.

Objective 3: Facilitate the development and growth of the Artisanal and Small-scale mining sub-sector to enhance its contribution to economic development and wealth creation.

Measures:

- (i) Development of regulatory mechanisms for Artisanal and Small-scale Miners;
- (ii) Facilitate linkages and collaboration between Artisanal and Small-scale Miners and stakeholders to improve access to finance;
- (iii) Facilitate access to modern technologies and markets; and
- (iv) Enhance compliance in the Artisanal and Small-scale Mining sub-sector.

Objective 4: Enhance the monitoring of operations and compliance in mining and non-mining right areas.

Measures:

- (i) Strengthen institutional capacity and enforcement mechanisms;
- (ii) Enhance ICT applications and remote sensing technologies in monitoring exploration and mining operations;
- (iii) Strengthen interagency collaborative mechanisms; and
- (iv) Develop monitoring and evaluation frameworks.

Objective 5: Facilitate the attainment of a socially responsible and environmentally sound mining for health, safety and environmental protection.

Measures:

- (i) Strengthen regulatory framework on health, safety and environmental protection;
- (ii) Promote technologies in the enforcement and management of health, safety and environmental protection;
- (iii) Strengthen the administration of the Environmental Protection Fund (EPF);
- (iv) Promote climate resilient and adaptation mechanisms in the mining sector;
- (v) Promote environmental rehabilitation and remediation; and
- (vi) Enhance capacity in health, safety and environmental protection at institutional and individual level.

Objective 6: Promote ownership and participation of Zambians in the mineral value chain.

Measures:

- (i) Formulate collaborative frameworks to guide partnerships in the mineral value chain involving local and foreign investors;
- (ii) Promote access to capital, skills and modern technologies to ensure local participation in the mineral value chain;
- (iii) Develop marketing frameworks for mineral resources;
- (iv) Develop mechanisms to promote local materials, products, contractors, suppliers and service providers in the mining value chain; and
- (v) Enhance capacity development and training for local participation in the mineral value chain.

Objective 7: Promote value addition in the mineral resource value chain.

Measures:

- (i) Develop promotional frameworks for minerals value-addition;
- (ii) Facilitate capacity development for local participation in the mineral value addition;
- (iii) Facilitate access to modern value addition technologies; and
- (iv) Develop stakeholders' collaboration strategies.

Objective 8: Facilitate the formulation of a consultative, competitive and sustainable mining tax regime.

Measures:

- (i) Coordinate the stakeholder engagement processes;
- (ii) Develop engagement strategies;
- (iii) Formulate benchmarking strategies for best practices;
- (iv) Develop fair taxation regime for both Government and investors; and
- (v) Promote tax frameworks to stir local participation in minerals value chain.

Objective 9: Promote Corporate Social Responsibility in the mining sector.

Measures:

- (i) Facilitate the development of collaborative Corporate Social Responsibility programs and plans;
- (ii) Promote broader participatory and inclusive approaches in the mining sector for community needs;
- (iii) Facilitate the development of local environmental management plans around mining areas; and
- (iv) Promote integrated and sustainable development approaches to include host mining communities.

Objective 10: Strengthen collaborative Research and Development (R&D) in the mining sector.

Measures:

- (i) Facilitate the application of new research methods;
- (ii) Promote the development and application of modern exploration, mining, and processing technologies;
- (iii) Enhance institutional capacity in appropriate for R&D;
- (iv) Enhance collaboration with training and research institutions; and
- (v) Develop a Research fund for the mining sector.

Objective 11: Promote skills development among local people to meet human resource needs of the mining industry.

Measures:

- (i) Enhance specialized skills training among workers in the mining sector;
- (ii) Develop collaborative frameworks with local training institutions in skills development;
- (iii) Develop and update curricula on mineral resource development at various levels of education;
- (iv) Promote comprehensive skill transfer programmes for the mining sector;

- (v) Facilitate the establishment of local training institutions; and
- (vi) Strengthen capacity building exchange programmes at various levels.

Objective12: Mainstream gender, HIV/AIDS, disability and other vulnerable groups in the mining sector.

Measures:

- (i) Promote and support the participation of people living with HIV/AIDS and other vulnerable groups in the mining sector;
- (ii) Promote gender mainstreaming in the ownership and participation in the mining industry; and
- (iii) Promote participation of vulnerable groups in skills and entrepreneurship training for the mining sector.

8.0 IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

The smooth implementation of the National Mineral Resources Development Policy shall depend on the following implementation framework:

8.1 Institutional Arrangements

8.1.1 Ministry responsible for Mines and Minerals Development

The Ministry's responsibility will be to coordinate the implementation of the Policy. In the implementation of the policy, the Ministry will play a leading role and will collaborate with relevant institutions.

To ensure effective implementation of the Policy, there will be need to undertake the restructuring of the Ministry of Mines and Minerals Development to ensure the Ministry's presence in all exploration and mining regions across the country. Furthermore, to implement this Policy effectively and efficiently, there is need for institutional adjustment by establishing the presence of the Ministry responsible for mines in all the major mining districts. This is critical to ensure that the Ministry undertakes monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the development and management of the mineral resources.

To strengthen the Ministry's regulatory function, a semi-independent mining regulator will be created to effectively regulate the mining sector in Zambia. This institutional set up is critical to ensure that the Ministry undertakes monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the development and management of the mineral resources.

8.1.2 Line Ministries

8.1.3 Line Ministries shall play their respective roles in the implementation of the National Mineral Resources Development Policy in line with their mandates as follows:

- (a) The Ministry responsible for Finance and National Planning will collaborate with the Ministry responsible for Mines and Minerals Development in resource mobilisation and in the development of national development plans relating to mineral resources development and management;
- (b) The Ministry responsible for Lands will collaborate with the Ministry responsible for Mines and Minerals Development on issues related to the administration of land;
- (c) The Ministry responsible for Justice will collaborate with the Ministry responsible for Mines and Minerals Development on issues related to the promotion of justice and good governance in the development and management of mineral resources;
- (d) The Ministry responsible for Water Resources shall coordinate with the Ministry responsible for Mines and Minerals Development on issues that relate to management and use of water resources;
- (e) The Ministry responsible for Energy will coordinate with the Ministry responsible for Mines and Minerals Development on matters relating to the provision of energy towards development and use of mineral resources;
- (f) The Ministry responsible for Environment will collaborate with the Ministry responsible for Mines and Minerals Development on matters of protecting and preserving the environment in the utilization of mineral resources;
- (g) The Ministry responsible for Local Government will collaborate with the Ministry responsible for Mines and Minerals Development on coordinating the development and use of mineral resources through local Government administration particularly onsite and integrated development planning;
- (h) The Ministry responsible for Labour will collaborate with the Ministry responsible for Mines and Minerals Development on matters relating to productivity and provision of labour towards the development of mineral resources;
- (i) The Ministry responsible for Defence will collaborate with the Ministry responsible for Mines and Minerals Development on matters of protecting and preserving national security from external forces in the utilization of mineral resources;
- (j) The Ministry responsible for Home Affairs and Internal Security will coordinate with the Ministry responsible for Mines and Minerals Development in the area of protecting and preserving internal security to ensure sustainable use of mineral resources;

- (k) The Ministry responsible for Tourism will coordinate with the Ministry responsible for Mines and Minerals Development on matters relating to Game Management areas and the use of mineral resources;
- (l) Other line Ministries will among others, collaborate with the Ministry in the implementation of the Policy at various levels in accordance with their mandates by ensuring that mineral resources are developed and managed for the benefit of the people of Zambia.

8.1.4 Other Key Stakeholders

Key stakeholders which include but not limited to: Traditional Leaders (Chiefs, Headmen etc), Faith-Based Organisations, Civil Society Organisations, the Private Sector, Cooperating Partners and other Interest Groups will play a role of supporting the implementation of various activities under the Policy in various ways in accordance with their interests.

8.2 Legal Framework

The mining sector is primarily regulated by the Mines and Minerals Development Act No. 11 of 2015, the Explosives Act of 1974, Environmental Management Act No. 12 of 2011, the Petroleum Act of 2008, the Lands Act Cap 184, Forest Act No. 4 of 2015, Water Resources Management Act No. 21 of 2011, the Urban and Regional Planning Act 2015, the Zambia Wildlife Act No. 14 of 2015, the Citizens Economic Empowerment Act No. 5 of 2021 (CCEA) and the Gender Equity and Equality Act No. 22 of 2015 among others.

8.3 Resource Mobilisation and Financing

The implementation of the National Mineral Resources Development Policy will require both the local and external resource mobilisation anchored on the Policy objectives. Government through its budgetary provision will play a significant role in implementing Policy objectives. Furthermore, the private sector and indeed cooperating partners and other development partners shall be encouraged to play a bigger role in ensuring that there is continued investment in the mining sector.

8.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

The implementation of this Policy will be coordinated and monitored by the Ministry responsible for Mines and Minerals Development in collaboration with other line Ministries, Public institutions, Statutory bodies, and Agencies. Other stakeholders such as traditional leaders such as chiefs, civil society organizations will ensure that the Policy is implemented in a coordinated manner and that periodic reviews are made to assess progress on the performance of the Policy.

Through a mid-term Policy evaluation to be carried out as part of the process to determine progress achieved and to keep abreast with emerging trends in the sector, the effectiveness of implementing the Policy will be measured. An end term evaluation of the Policy shall be undertaken to determine the scale of the Policy implementation over its life span.

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