

### Starting Point=Negatives

- Smuggling
- · Children in difficult circumstances
- Inefficiency of ASM vs multinationals

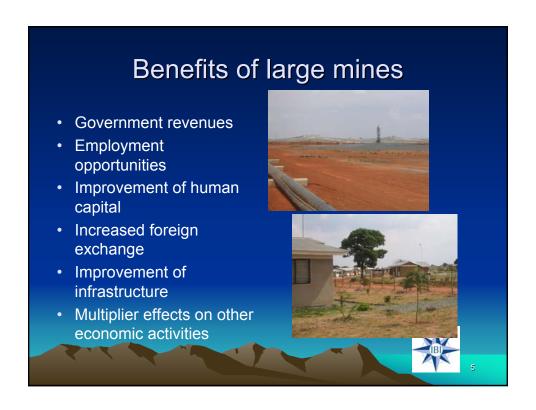


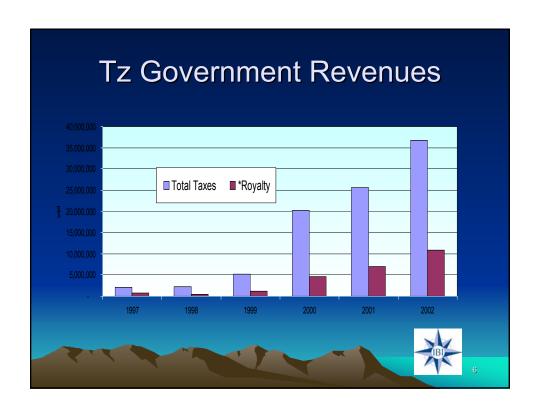
### Big vs. small

- Economic analysis
- · Bring very different benefits and costs
  - Capital intensive vs. labor intensive
- Political factors
  - Government revenues and official benefits vs.
  - Voters wanting a piece of the action







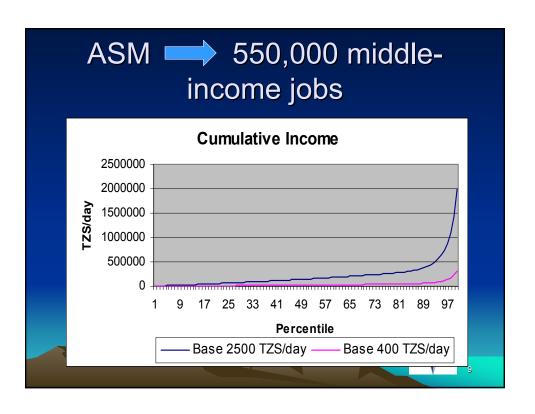


### Costs of mining delayed

- Environmental plans fairly sound
- But after mine closure, costs often exceed total benefits
- Future generations suffer the toxic effects or pay for clean-up
- Mine companies gone by then



7



## Communities saw advantages - There had been problems with disease, drinking, prostitution - Asked about them, people said, "Yes, but... • The road is open, so we can also sell cashews • Buyers got capital to buy cashews • People built new houses and businesses • Put on new roofs • New/improved schools • Clinic and private pharmacy • Social life more interesting

### Conclusion

- ASM should stay, develop
- TZ Government decided not to let big mining totally squeeze out small
- Question is still debated in Madagascar



1

## That answers why ASM endures, next question how?

Accentuate the positives

### Policy focus on

- Jobs (livelihoods)
- Building the value chain

### Mitigate the negatives

- Smuggling
- Environmental impacts
- Shifting rushes
- Health, safety and family integrity



### **Smuggling**

- Driven by convenience more than price
- Multiple taxes and currency controls drove business thru neighboring Kenya
- Model dealer business plans Nairobi & Arusha
  - Same working capital, same initial purchases & same prices, paying all legal taxes
  - In 3 years the Nairobi dealer had 1.7 times the capital of the Tanzanian and paid 63% more taxes
  - Key was higher volume of business, working capital



13

### **Anti-smuggling Strategy**

- Consolidate taxes, reduce transaction taxes in favor of royalties + corporate tax
- Adopt incentive approach
- Make licensing easy and transparent
- Stop hassling legal dealers
- Do suppress illegal activities
- Eliminate currency controls (had added 5-14% cost)

,

### How to build the value chain?

- Obligatory lapidary for foreign buyers?
  - Lapidaries were all losing money
  - Not enough stones to keep a cutter busy
  - Limited market, modest quality
  - Some foreign buyers left or stayed away
- Foreign buyers' capital was essential
  - To fund mining, as well as marketing
  - Jobs dried up wherever they left



15

### IBI proposed alternatives

- Lapidaries focus on the top of the value chain—gemstone quality stones
- We focus on the waste material lying around
- Build skills in cutting, polishing, jewelry design
- Establish linkages with tourist market
- Foster service businesses
   for big and small mining



### Cabochons & Hand-made Jewelry

- Training in cabochon-making using cloudy, included or opaque material
- Also using jasper, quartz, beryls, agate...
- Vast volume of low-cost material available
- Initial capital costs \$100-200
- Business skills training followed technical
- Tuition payment enhanced motivation



17

## Hand-made Jewelry Where there is no electricity Capital cost <\$100</li> Compare >\$5000 to assemble classic jewelry Techniques learned in 2 weeks Build design skills

### Business plan viable

- Brass and aluminum wire creations sell on local market
- Silver and gold-filled sell to tourists
- For export, gold-filled and silver retail at \$25-\$100
- Classic jewelry at Wal-Mart now same price range



19

### Build synergies with tourism

- · Conveniently co-located in Tanzania
- Somewhat so in Madagascar
- Contacted tourist shops to carry wire-wrap jewelry—sells well
- Potential synergy: tour operators organize visits to mines



### Within six months

- Results of gemcraft & entrepreneurship trainings
  - 2 wire-wrap, 1 cabochon, 1 master cutters
- 12 new jewelry businesses with 35-40 fulltime employees (1st training only)
  - Avg wage for jewelry making jobs = \$2-\$6/d
  - Est. \$40,000/year income from 1st training
  - Est. \$500,000/year from 4 trainings + entrepreneurial skills



21

### Mining Extension Program

- Partners Tan Discovery implemented
- Objectives
  - Improve techniques, reduce environmental impacts
  - Transition from artisanal to small-scale
  - Build value-added in services
  - Create dialogue & cooperation with big mines

## Results of mining extension, 1.5 years, \$400,000

- Rapid response teams for mine rushes
- 206 new SMEs created in small scale mining industry (holding legal primary mining licenses)
- 10,000-18,000 direct small scale mining jobs
  support services 40-50,000
- 14 new businesses, with about 50 new jobs, provide goods and services to formal mines
- 621 small scale miners trained in environmentally friendly practices and safer mining techniques

\*

23

### Awareness

- With Tanzania Chamber of Mines, Ministry of Energy and Minerals and local authorities
- Held workshops
  - Local authorities
  - Stakeholders
  - Journalists
  - Policy-makers on revenue segregation
  - Parliament on benefits of ASM and big mining



### Growth with Poverty Reduction

- Large and small-scale coexist uneasily
- Each sees the other as an invader
- Major deposits go to big mines
- Many smaller ones are uneconomic for them—still good for ASM
- Colored gemstones rarely capital intensive
- Legal environment provides for both



25

### Segregated revenues needed

- · Because benefits come first
- And costs much later
- Spending income inflation, when ore exhausted, downturn
- Significant portion should be invested
- World Bank assists oil countries to segregate income
- Similar approach for mining?



## Mining is like the goose that lays the golden egg

- Some countries eat the eggs
- Other countries eat the goose for dinner
- Others fight over her, tear off her wings, legs, head; then fight one another for the scraps
- Do better with geese and many goslings
- And can build for the future by converting resource capital into human capital



27

### Thank you. Obrigada.

For more information contact:

Lucie C. Phillips, Ph.D.
President
International Business Initiatives
2200 Clarendon Blvd., suite 1200
Arlington, VA 22201
Tel. 703 525-2277 Fax 703 525-2211

Icphillips@ibi-usa.com

