

# A Mining Triple Win

To meet the international agreement to slow climate change, the world needs African mining.

The mining of Africa's minerals must work:

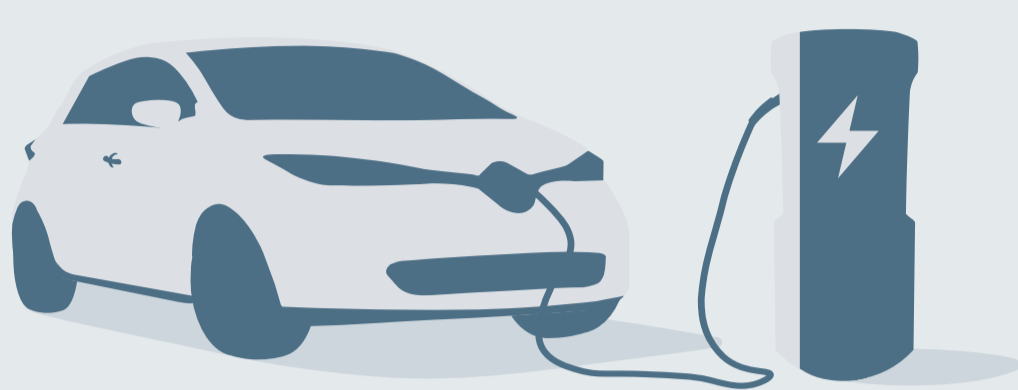
- For Africans**
- For their Environment**
- For the Energy Transition**

**Win for one, win for all:** mining governance must work for each of the citizens, the environment, and the energy transition if it is to work for any of them.

[resourcegovernance.org/triple-win](https://resourcegovernance.org/triple-win)

Africa is an essential source of metals for electric vehicles and other transition metals

56% Manganese    48% Cobalt    22% Graphite



7% Copper    5% Nickel    2% Lithium

**Better governance increases metal production. It attracts more exploration, shortens mine development times and leads to fewer mining disruptions.**

Africa is underexplored. But reducing investor risks might attract more exploration, and reveal more reserves. Moving African countries closer to Australia.



Notes: Total exploration for all metals except gold from 2002 - 2021, current value of reserves for transition minerals only. Source: S&P Capital IQ, NRGi analysis.

## Governments, donors and companies can create a triple win by...



### 01 Creating no-go zones.

Mining indirectly causes seven percent of global deforestation. No-go zones will protect forests and local communities and, in the process, reduce investor risks.



### 02 Funding geological surveys.

Increased donor funding for surveys will reduce geological risk for companies. More discoveries outside of no-go areas will make it easier for governments to enforce them.



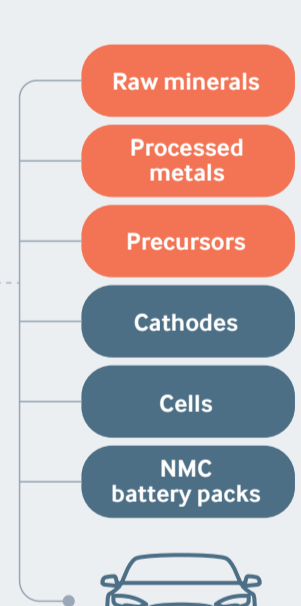
### 03 Developing value chains.

To accelerate Africa's own energy transition and produce cheaper goods for manufacturing elsewhere. Aim for industries based on both NMC and LFP battery chemistries.

#### Nickel, manganese and cobalt (NMC)

In the near term, mining and processing are **viable in Africa**, and precursor production potentially.

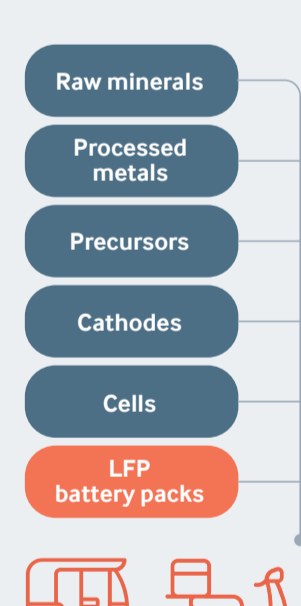
Processes further downstream are less viable.



Electric vehicles

#### Lithium, iron and phosphate (LFP)

Assembling battery packs for 2- and 3-wheelers, and for utility-grade storage could be **viable in some African countries**. Activities further up the value chain can become viable with time.



Electric vehicles incl. 2- and 3-wheelers and utility storage



### 04 Funding renewable energy for mining, processing and battery production.

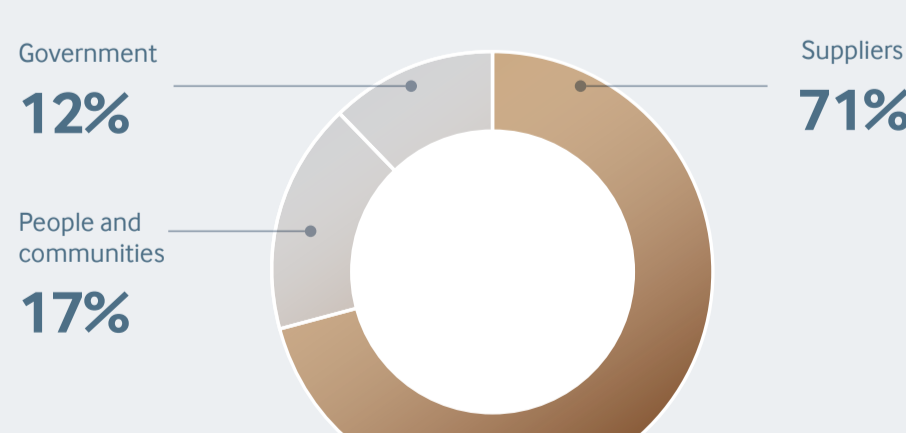
Mining and processing generates about 10 percent of global emissions. Harness Africa's vast renewables potential to create greener products for African and global markets.



### 05 Funding African companies.

Supporting them to become competitive suppliers will generate jobs and profits for Africans and lower mining costs to accelerate the transition.

An example of how mining companies spend their money in a producer country.



Source: World Gold Council, 2013



### 06 Transferring knowledge.

Foreign and local companies should partner more, and donors should fund universities and other researchers in the region.



### 07 Coordinating across the region.

Supplier companies and industries also require scale to be competitive, and value chains require multiple countries to cooperate to supply their shares of minerals, workers, and infrastructure.