

THE 1% GOLD REVENUE CAMPAIGN - A BENEFIT SHARING CAMPAIGN BY PWYP BURKINA FASO

BURKINA FASO CASE STUDY

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PUBLISH WHAT
YOU PAY



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ACRONYMS

| | |
|----------------|--|
| ABSM | Alliance burkinabè des fournisseurs de biens et de services miniers (Burkina Faso Suppliers of mining services and equipment) |
| ACAT | Action by Christians against Torture |
| AFEMIB | Association of Women in the Mining Sector in Burkina Faso |
| ATTAC | Association for the Taxation of Financial Transactions and Citizen's Action |
| CCEB-BF | Cadre de concertation des ONG et Associations actives en éducation de base (Coordinating Committee for NGOs and Associations in Basic Education in Burkina Faso) |
| CGD | Centre for Democratic Governance |
| CIFOEB | Centre d'information, de formation et d'éducation sur le budget (Centre for Information, Training and Studies on the Budget) |
| CMB | Burkina Faso Chamber of Mines |
| CNPNZ | Norbert Zongo National Press Centre |
| CNT | National Transitional Council |
| COMFIB | Finance and Budget Committee |
| CSR | Corporate Social Responsibility |
| FIAN | Food First Information and Action Network, Burkina |
| FMDL | Mining Fund for Local Development |
| GERDDES | Research and Study Group on Democracy and Economic and Social Development - Burkina |
| GPM | Groupement Professionnel des Miniers (Professional Mining Group of Burkina Faso) |
| LCB | Burkina Faso League of Consumers |
| MBDHP | Burkinabe Movement for Human and Peoples' Rights |
| ORCADE | Organisation for Community Capacity Building for Development |
| PCD | Community Development Plans |
| POSEM | Mining Sector Policy 2014-2025 |
| PRD | Regional Development Plans |
| PWYP | Publish What You Pay |
| RAJIT | African Network of Journalists for Integrity and Transparency |
| RENLAC | National Anti-corruption Network |
| RENAPEE | National Network for the Promotion of Environmental Evaluations |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Publish What You Pay (PWYP) coalition has undertaken studies of its members' advocacy campaigns at the national level to improve the redistribution of revenue from the mining sector. It is primarily an exercise in reflection and self-evaluation.

Burkina Faso is one of the countries selected for this study, which follows the advocacy of the PWYP Burkina Faso coalition for the allocation of mining revenue to local communities. It therefore aims to share experiences and lessons learned.

The campaign led by the PWYP national coalition found a positive echo among members of the Political Transition Parliament, elected after the popular uprising that destabilised the country in October 2014. In the opinion of many of the stakeholders, it was this campaign that led to the creation, under the new mining code adopted in 2015, of the Mining Fund for

Local Development (FMDL). This fund is to be financed by a fixed contribution from the mining companies, notwithstanding their reluctance, of 1% of their turnover, and from the State of 20% of the royalties collected. It is intended to finance the development plans of local communities (municipal and regional councils).

Data for this study were obtained in two ways: firstly, documentary research, and secondly, interviews with all the stakeholders with a role to play (public administration, members of parliament, civil society, experts, etc.), based on an interview grid.

This study outlines the campaign's progress. It discusses the expectations of the project's promoters and the results achieved before learning lessons from it and making recommendations. Finally, the important issue of gender is addressed.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

1.1 Overall objectives

The overall objective of this study is to document PWYP-Burkina Faso's advocacy campaign to support the creation of a fund for the redistribution of revenue from the mining sector at the local level and the lessons that can be learned from it.

1.2 Specific objectives

Specifically, the goal is to:

- Report on PWYP-Burkina's advocacy campaign for the creation and operationalisation of the Mining Fund for Local Development (FMDL), to assess its impact;
- Present the difficulties encountered and the mechanisms put in place to overcome them;
- Analyse the incorporation of gender in the process ;
- Present lessons learned and make recommendations.

Methodology and limitations

- **Data collection.** This took place between September and October 2019. A whole series of documents were consulted, in particular the texts governing the mining sector (in relation to revenue distribution), those relating to decentralisation, and activity reports on advocacy. An interview grid was prepared which was used to conduct interviews with interested stakeholders at the national level to gather their opinions, including: campaign organisers, representatives of the Ministry of Mines who worked on the draft Mining Code, former parliamentarians who voted for it, local government officials to measure the impact of the campaign, an expert who supported PWYP during the advocacy work to draw conclusions from it.
- **Writing the report.** The data from the literature search and interviews were first synthesised and on this basis a report was written.

- **Difficulties encountered and limitations of the study.** The mobility of the people targeted for the study was the main difficulty encountered: within both the public administration and Parliament, those who had been involved in any way in the activities that motivated the advocacy had left office and some of them had to be sought out, as those currently in office had refused to speak.

In addition, data collection was complicated due to some documents being unavailable. Although Burkina Faso has joined the “Open Government Data” initiative, public administrations still do not publish their reports on the Internet, and there is a lack of on-site archiving services.

1. CONTEXTUAL ELEMENTS

1.1 LEGAL FRAMEWORK RELATING TO THE MINING SECTOR

Mining activity is regulated by national and international texts.

At the national level:

Several legal instruments apply to the mining sector, the most important of which are the following:

The Constitution of 2 June 1991. Article 14 states: “Natural wealth and resources belong to the people. They are used to improve their living conditions¹.”

The 2014-2025 Mining Sector Policy (POSEM).

“By 2025, Burkina Faso’s mining sector will be competitive and a real lever for sustainable socio-economic development”. This vision is broken down into 12 guiding principles, including community development and regard for cross-cutting issues (gender, environment, human rights, health), according to Emmanuel Yaméogo².

Law 2015-036/CNT of 26 June 2015 on Burkina Faso’s mining code.

Article 6 specifies: “The natural deposits of mineral substances contained in the soil and subsoil of Burkina Faso are, as of right, the property of the State. The State shall ensure its development either directly or with the help of private initiative, in accordance with the provisions of this Code³.” Article 145 specifies: “Every holder of a mining title or beneficiary of an authorisation is subject to the annual payment of an area levy determined by the surface area in question and the age of their permit. The amount and terms of payment shall be specified by regulation. The local communities in the area covered by the mining permit or authorisation are entitled to 20% of the amount of the area levy⁴.” The innovation that was introduced by the 2015 mining code is the sector’s contribution to the development of local communities. It has subsequently established a Mining Fund for Local Development “allocated to finance regional development plans and community development plans”⁵.

1 https://www.assembleenationale.bf/IMG/pdf/loi_072_portant_revision_de_la_constitution.pdf

2 Emmanuel Yaméogo is the current Permanent Secretary of the National Mining Commission. At the time of the advocacy work, he was Director of Mines at the Ministry of Mines.

3 <https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/101264/121922/F-259063524/BFA-101264.pdf>

4 Law 036-2015/CNT on Burkina Faso’s Mining Code, Official Journal 44 of 29 October 2015

5 *Ibidem*, Article 26.

At the international level

Draft mining code of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU).

“Contribute to the economic and social development of the local communities located in the areas where the mining project is located, in particular by carrying out actions defined in a local development plan and by contributing financially and annually to a Mining Fund for Local Development”⁶ (Article 96).

Directive C/DIR3/05/09 of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

on the harmonisation of guiding principles and policies in the mining sector. “Members must put a system in place to ensure that the revenue generated by operations is more equitably distributed and to guarantee that a portion of the revenue from mining is effectively distributed and transferred to local communities, as provided for in the laws and customs of the Member State.”⁷ (Article 8.5).

The Africa Mining Vision adopted in February 2009 by the Heads of State and Government of the African Union, for whom “a major concern for policymakers in developing countries is the mechanisms for allocating central government shares of mining revenue to local mining communities and the management of the funds thus allocated ”.⁸

1.2 REGIONAL STRUCTURE

Since the adoption of its last Constitution in 1991, Burkina Faso has opted for a decentralised regime⁹. According to Article 143 of the Constitution, Burkina Faso is organised into decentralised local communities, or

regions and communes. The law organising the sub-national system is the general code on local communities¹⁰. These communities are subdivisions of the territory, with their own legal capacity and financial autonomy; they serve as a framework for the organisation and coordination of development. This code provides that the State has a duty to support local communities. Following full communalisation in 2006, therefore, the State has devoted an increasing proportion of its own resources to financing decentralisation each year¹¹, transferring funds from the general national economy to the local communities.

More specifically, funds allocated to the communes are used to support the 11 primary areas of transferred governance: land, urban planning, environment, planning, health/hygiene, education/employment, culture/sport/leisure, civil protection, funerals, water/electricity and markets. Since 2002, a portion of the oil tax has also been paid back to communities to compensate for the tax on motor vehicles.

Burkina Faso’s regulations already provide for the allocation of certain revenue from the mining sector at the sub-national level¹², in particular area levies up to 20%. The retrocession shall be made on an annual basis by the State Treasury by joint order of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Mines, no later than 30 June of the first calendar year following the year that these taxes were collected.

The law now provides for the transfer of allocated revenue to the Mining Fund for Local Development; the transfer to beneficiaries is also decided by interministerial decision¹³.

6 Document consulted in hard-copy format at the Ministry of Mines and Quarries. The draft WAEMU Mining Code was approved in Ouagadougou on 29 June 2019 by the Ministry of Mines from Union member countries, pending its adoption by the Presidents of each member country.
7 <https://www.a-mia.org/>
8 http://www.africaminingvision.org/amv_resources/AMV/Africa_Mining_Vision_french.pdf (pages 29 to 30)
9 Law 002-97/ADP of 27 January 1997.

10 Law 055-2004/AN of 21 December 2004 on the General Code on local communities.
11 MATDS: Report on the audit of State financial support to local and regional communities from 2006 to 2015, pg. 16.
12 2017 EITI Report, pg. 40.
13 <https://www.leconomistedufaso.bf/2019/10/14/15511/>

1.3 STATE OF THE MINING SECTOR

Burkina Faso has always drawn most of its resources from agriculture and livestock. But with extensive geological research conducted there since the 1970s, and the consequent adoption of legal and institutional reforms, it has become a mining country.

These reforms include the creation of the Voltaic Bureau of Mines (BUVOMIN) in 1978, which became the Bureau of Mines and Geology (BUMIGEB) in 1984. This structure, which is part of the Ministry of Mines, was run by the first

Burkina Faso geologists. According to them, and to Dr Morou Ouédraogo¹⁴ in particular, the fact that Burkina Faso shares its borders with two mining countries, Mali and Ghana, meant it would likely become one as well.

In the early 1990s, the country embarked on the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) under the aegis of the World Bank and the IMF and promoted private initiative as a driver for mining development.

Mining operations must be regulated and several standards have been established, which are summarised in the following table.

Table 1: Summary of texts governing mining operations in the 1990s

| Text | Date adopted | Innovations provided |
|---|-----------------|--|
| Law 14/93/ADP on the Investment Code ¹⁵ | May 1993 | This law is a first in Burkina Faso. It was adopted to allow and encourage private investment in the mining sector and thus maximise its potential. |
| Decree 96-231/PRES/PM/MEM on regulating the marketing of gold | 1996 | Private investors are beginning to take an interest in Burkina and the country needs texts specific to the marketing of gold, hitherto provided by the State. |
| Law 023/97/II/AN on the Mining Code | 22 October 1997 | This was the first mining code, adopted to regulate the sector and grant mining permits to investors. At the time, it was not considered an attractive proposition because it introduced a 35% tax on profits. |

The discouraging nature of the 1997 mining

¹⁴ As the founder of a training school for the mining trades, Dr Morou Ouédraogo is one of the pioneers of mining research in Burkina Faso.

¹⁵ <http://www.droit-afrique.com/upload/doc/burkina/Burkina-Code-investissements-1995-MAJ-2010.pdf>

code for investments, in addition to the depreciation of the gold price in 1999, led the government to begin its reform, which resulted in Law 031-2003/AN of 8 May 2003 being

adopted¹⁶: the new mining code provides numerous tax advantages for investors, both during the exploration and operational phases, as shown in the table below.

Table 2: Fiscal benefits applicable to exploration and operational phases

| Tax type | Benefits in the research phase | Benefits in the operational phase |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Value Added Tax (VAT) | Total exemption | Exemption on goods used in production. |
| Tax on profits | Total exemption | This is set at 17.5% compared to 27.5% under ordinary law. |
| Business tax | Total exemption | Exemption for half the mine's lifespan. |
| Payroll and apprenticeship tax | Total exemption | Exemption for 7 years. |
| Registration fees | Total exemption | Exemption from registration fees for capital-increasing deeds |
| Tax on income from securities | Total exemption | Ordinary duty rate reduced by half. |

This new code has attracted many mining companies and, in 2007, the first industrial mine started production. The country now has 13 mines in production, 12 gold mines and one zinc mine.

¹⁶ <http://www.droit-afrique.com/upload/doc/burkina/Burkina-Code-minier-2009.pdf>

Table 3: Lists of mining companies in Burkina at the end of 2019

| Ore | Mining project | Company |
|---------|-----------------|------------------|
| Gold | Taparko-Bouroum | Nordgold |
| | Youga | Avesoro |
| | Mana | Semafo |
| | Inata | Baladji |
| | Essakane | Iamgold |
| | Bissa | Nordgold |
| | Bouéré | Endeavour mining |
| | Namissiguima | Endeavour mining |
| | Bagassi | Roxgold |
| | Netiana | Avesoro |
| | Houndé | Endeavour mining |
| Boungou | Semafo | |
| Zinc | Perkoa | Travali mining |

Production

In 2006, gold production in Burkina Faso, which was not yet on an industrial scale, totalled 0.40 tonnes. It increased to 23 tonnes in 2010 with 6 mines, to 45.5 tonnes in 2017¹⁷ with 11 mines and to 52.62 tonnes in 2018 with 12 active mines. That same year, domestic production at the Perkoa zinc mine alone was estimated at 179,474 tonnes¹⁸, compared to 165,000 tonnes in 2018.

¹⁷ Excerpt from the State of the Nation address by Prime Minister Mr Paul Kaba Thiéba, delivered on 14 April 2018 at the National Assembly.

¹⁸ Excerpt from the presentation by Emmanuel Yaméogo, Director of Mines, delivered during the supervisory body training workshop organised by the Chamber of Mines, which took place in Koudougou on 5 April 2018.

Table 4: Mining production trends in Burkina Faso

| Year | Industrial gold production (in tonnes) | Zinc production (in tonnes)* |
|------|--|------------------------------|
| 2011 | 32.6 | |
| 2012 | 30.2 | |
| 2013 | 32.5 | 44,742 |
| 2014 | 36.5 | 135,368 |
| 2015 | 36.35 | 126,940 |
| 2016 | 38.12 | 155,679 |
| 2017 | 46 | 164,300 |
| 2018 | 52.62 | 165,000 |

Tax revenue

Si en 2008 le secteur avait apporté 1,69 milliard de francs CFA au budget national, ces recettes sont passées à 22,68 milliards en 2010 et à 266 milliards de francs CFA en 2018¹⁹.

Exports

Since 2009, gold has been the country's number one exported product, overtaking cotton. Export revenue from mining products was estimated at 1,540 billion West African CFA francs in 2018. Revenue amounted to 1,022.8 billion in 2016, compared to 765.44 billion in 2014, according to data taken from the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)²⁰.

¹⁹ Information taken from the 2018 statistical yearbook of the Ministry of Mines and Quarries (August 2018).

²⁰ 2014 and 2015 EITI-BF reports.

Table 5: Trends in tax revenue, export revenue and contribution of the mining sector to GDP²¹

| Year | Revenue to the National economy (in billion West African CFA francs) | Export revenue (in billion West African CFA francs) | Contribution to GDP (in %) |
|------|--|---|----------------------------|
| 2011 | 108.80 | 852 | |
| 2012 | 188,69 | 805,7 | 10,6 |
| 2013 | 191,41 | 732,8 | 9,3 |
| 2014 | 168,49 | 843,1 | 7,5 |
| 2015 | 168,41 | 908,5 | 6,8 |
| 2016 | 189,98 | 1022,8 | 8,3 |
| 2017 | 226,03 | 1400 | 8,45 |
| 2018 | 266 | 1540 | 10,6 |

Table 6: Share in state tax revenue²²

| Année | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Mining revenue in billion West African CFA francs | 168.49 | 168.41 | 189.98 | 226.03 | 266 |
| Share in state tax revenue | 12.8% | 15.9% | 15.42% | 16.17% | 19.64% |

Number of permits

The dynamic evolution of Burkina Faso's mining sector is evidenced through the number of permits granted: this number increased from 10 in 1993 to 632 permits in 2016²³, including 430 research permits and 25 industrial permits.²⁴

According to Marboulaye Nombéré, Inspector General at the Ministry of Mines and Quarries: "Burkina Faso is currently the second most dynamic country in Africa in terms of development prospects for new mining projects".

²¹ Data from 2011 to 2018 taken from the 2011 to 2017 EITI reports: <http://www.itie-bf.gov.bf/spip.php?rubrique13>. 2018 data has been taken from the 2018 statistical yearbook of the Ministry of Mines and Quarries, consulted at the latter's Directorate General for sector studies and statistics.

²² Source: 2014 and 2015 Supreme Audit Institution reports. 2016 Finance Bill and 2017 Implementation Reports of the Finance Act (Ministry of

²³ EITI Permanent Secretariat : 2017-2019 EITI Action Plan, pg. 7.

²⁴ 2017 EITI-BF Report, pg. 29.

EITI process

Burkina Faso joined the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) in 2008. It was accepted as a candidate country in May 2009 and was granted “compliant country” status on 27 February 2013. In March 2018, the EITI Board stated that the country had made “significant progress” in implementing the 2016 EITI Standard.

The 2019 EITI Standard requires that sub-national payments be published if they are “significant”. Indeed, Requirement 4.6 states that: “The multi-stakeholder group is required to ensure that company payments to subnational government entities and the receipt of these payments are disclosed. The multi-stakeholder group is required to agree a procedure to address data quality and assurance of information on subnational payments²⁵”.

Burkina Faso’s 2018 EITI Report, which is currently being prepared, should address this new requirement.

25 <https://eiti.org/fr/document/norme-itie-2019#r4-6>

2. RATIONALE FOR ADVOCACY CAMPAIGNS

The 2003 mining code provides for only two sources of local financing: the transfer of the 20% of the area levies collected by the State and the business tax

- **Area levies:** Mining permit holders must pay a levy each year based on the surface area in question and the age of their permit. A 20% share of the revenue from this levy is transferred to the local communities for which the permit has

been issued. Allocation takes place annually according to the interministerial decision 2012 170/MEF/MATDS/MMCE on the allocation of area levies for the benefit of local communities²⁶ and, since 2013, the tax is transferred to the corresponding local communities²⁷. Between 2013 and 2017, a total of nearly 7 billion West African CFA francs was transferred to them²⁸, as detailed in the table below.

Table 7: Mining sector's contribution to the economies of local communities²⁹ (in West African CFA francs)

| Year | Amounts transferred |
|--------------|----------------------|
| 2013 | 898 908 712 |
| 2014 | 745 918 413 |
| 2015 | 1 593 340 020 |
| 2016 | 1 580 271 604 |
| 2017 | 2 026 326 643 |
| TOTAL | 6 844 765 392 |

²⁶ http://www.itie-bf.gov/bf/IMG/pdf/rapport_itie_bf_2017_final_revu_et_signe.pdf2

²⁸ MATD: Report on the audit of State financial support to local and regional communities from 2006 to 2015 (May 2017) pg.33.

²⁸ see table on page 10.

⁹ Data collected at the Ministry of Mines and Quarries (April 2018).

Nevertheless, shortcomings in the management of this levy have been identified. Indeed, the mayors from the communities interviewed criticised the delays in transfers, which have posed a problem for them in terms of budget planning. The Directorate General of local communities (DGCT), responsible for monitoring local authority budgets, has criticised the fact that the tax is not allocated to specific sectors: many municipalities use it to cover operating costs, while it would best serve to finance investments.

The area levies an efficient mechanism for transferring mining revenue to the local level. However, as its management is not subject to any form of monitoring, it is difficult to determine whether it genuinely supports development.

- **Business tax:** The tax code stipulates that every company must pay this tax directly to the community in which it operates. The mining code, on the other hand, provided for a total exemption from this tax for half the mine's lifespan. Up until 2015, no mining company was paying this tax

because the exemption period had not concluded. Since then, however, some mining companies have been subject to monitoring: this is the case of Semafo/Mana, which paid 282.52 million West African CFA francs³⁰ and IAMGOLD Essakane S.A., which paid 615.49 million West African CFA francs in 2017, of which amount 199 million West African CFA francs were given to each of the three communes concerned (Gorom-Gorom, Falankountou and Markoye) and 18.47 million West African CFA francs to the regional council of Sahel.

Less than 1% of mining revenue is transferred to communities each year. In 2013, this contribution was 0.47% and it has increased over the years to reach 0.95% in 2015 and 0.90% in 2017. This low fiscal contribution by the mining sector to the development of decentralised communities has been severely criticised by civil society; as a result, the latter has demanded the creation of a fund dedicated to financing local development, based on the principles contained in the ECOWAS mining directive.

Table 8: Percentage of mining revenue returned to local and regional communities

| Year | Total mining revenue, in billion West African CFA francs | Mining sector's contribution to the economies of local communities in billion West African CFA francs | % dedicated to local communities |
|------|--|---|----------------------------------|
| 2013 | 191,41 | 0,90 | 0,47 % |
| 2014 | 168,49 | 0,74 | 0,44 % |
| 2015 | 168,41 | 1,59 | 0,95 % |
| 2016 | 18998 | 1,58 | 0,83 % |
| 2017 | 226,02 | 2,03 | 0,90 % |

3. THE CAMPAIGN

3.1 ORIGINS OF THE ADVOCACY CAMPAIGN

With technical and financial support from Oxfam International, the Mines Alert-PWYP coalition launched its “1% Revenue from Gold” campaign in September 2014. The French Embassy in Burkina Faso, the Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI) and the PWYP International Secretariat also provided support.

The PWYP-Burkina Faso coalition is made up of a dozen civil society organisations (list of organisations attached) and believes that the creation of a fund dedicated to financing local development is non-negotiable.

It is based on the ECOWAS Mining Directive, Article 16 of which provides that: “Member states shall create a socio-economic development fund to which mining permit holders and other stakeholders are obliged to contribute towards the development of post-mining conversion activities in affected local

communities”. PWYP-Burkina Faso wishes not only to see this provision transposed into the mining code, but also wishes that mining companies would ensure it was funded with 1%³¹ of their turnover.

When the campaign began in 2014, it was clear that mining companies were opposed to the creation of such a fund. What’s more, the draft mining code that was submitted in the National Assembly also introduced the face of the FDML. As a result, the PWYP coalition launched its advocacy work, fearing the code would not be passed. Meanwhile, on 30 and 31 October 2014, the popular uprising having forced the Government and the National Assembly to dissolve, transitional bodies were set up, in particular a new legislative body called the National Transitional Council (CNT).

The transitional government nonetheless endorsed the mining code submission file and passed it to the CNT. The Mines Alerte-PWYP coalition, which had suspended its campaign, once again resumed its activities.

³¹ According to Emmanuel Yaméogo, who was involved in drafting the mining code, the 1% rate was set with reference to the codes in force in two countries of the sub-region, namely Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire. The mining code's drafting committee conducted study trips to these countries and issued reports that served as the document base for setting this rate.

3.2 CAMPAIGN AIM

Aware of the reluctance of mining companies, and even mining administration officials, to create what would become the FMDL, civil society joined the advocacy campaign.

Its precise aims were to:

- Inform and raise awareness among national and international public opinion on its concerns regarding the contribution of mining companies to the Mining Fund for Local Development in Burkina Faso's new mining code;
- Promote the adoption of a 1% contribution from mining companies ;
- Seek the support of local communities and populations to ensure that their interests are incorporated into the new mining code.

3.3 ADVOCACY TARGETS

The advocacy campaign targeted different stakeholders, first those with decision-making powers and then others with indirect interests.

The main targets - Decision-making bodies in Burkina Faso:

- First, the government: it initiates bills that it sends to the legislative branch for adoption; in this case, the Ministry of Mines and Energy (which became the Ministry of Mines and Quarries in 2016) called for the mining code to be revised. It therefore became one of the main advocacy targets, along with the Ministry of Decentralisation, responsible for monitoring the economies of local communities, and the Ministry of Finance, responsible for collecting and transferring resources to the communities;

- Next, the National Assembly, which is responsible for adopting laws;
- And finally, the Network of Burkina Faso parliamentarians for good governance in mining activities, since it is primarily affected by the issue.

Secondary Targets - Well-informed and motivated, these stakeholders were considered most likely to take action and press the issue

- The Chamber of Mines, a corporation of mining companies reluctant to participate in the project, had to be convinced that they needed to contribute to the FMDL;
- Other civil society organisations, apart from Mines Alerte-PWYP, interested in monitoring mining activities and, as a result, affected by the campaign's aim;
- Local authorities, directly benefit from funding;
- Overall public opinion.

PWYP's allies - PWYP has sought to build relationships with other stakeholders in order to better influence the decision-making process:

- Certain traditional and religious leaders, with a view to strengthening the coalition's base and rallying the neighbouring communities;
- The Free Afrik Institute, a specialised research centre that conducted a study³² demonstrating the mining sector's low contribution to the country's development, when compared to the cotton sector, and supported the 1% contribution;
- The media are key allies in informing and raising awareness for a change in practices in the mining sector; their role as an active intermediary in advocacy work is essential;
- Technical and financial partner organisations (PTF) of the State of Burkina Faso: they are often demanding as far as

³² <https://lefaso.net/spip.php?article64449>

mobilising resources for communities is concerned. In a message addressed to the government in 2014, they encouraged it to focus on “the need to translate into reality (...) the decentralisation process through a substantial increase in the annual budget transferred to the communities ³³”.

3.4 ACTIVITIES

A number of activities were carried out as part of the campaign, including studies and activities aimed at providing information, raising awareness and training, etc. The following is a summary of these activities:

Table 8: Summary of activities performed

| Activity | Content |
|---------------------------|---|
| Press conferences | Two press conferences were held: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - on 2 October 2014, for the campaign launch; - on 5 June 2015, to speak out against the potential removal of the FMDL from the mining code during the transition period; |
| Studies | The Free Afrik Institute conducted a comparative study between Burkina Faso's mining code and those of neighbouring countries. Its findings suggested that a fund aimed at supporting local development needed to be created. |
| Public conferences | The theme of the first conference, held on 4 June 2015 in Ouagadougou, was: “What kind of mining code will support development in Burkina Faso?” Two other public conferences were organised to speak out against the stalled process and rejection of the project by the mining companies. Each conference gathered together a range of various stakeholders such as organisations from across civil society, State structures, mining companies and development partners. |
| Direct meetings | Direct meetings took place with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Television and radio broadcasts: these platforms helped fuel public debate within civil society and put pressure on members of parliament, the government and mining companies; - Production and broadcasting of advertisements: providing information on advocacy work and raising awareness among opinion- and decision-makers. - Advertising inserts in the print media; - Interviews of coalition members and articles: they served to spread the message and expose the sticking points. |

| | |
|---|--|
| Training | Two training courses took place in Koudougou, intended for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Members of civil society in 2014, regarding the content of the advocacy work; - Members of the Committee on Social Affairs and Sustainable Development (CASDD)³⁴, regarding the mining policy in Burkina Faso and Africa, and the challenges of the mining code in Burkina Faso”. |
| Media campaign | An extensive media operation was launched: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Television and radio broadcasts: these platforms helped fuel public debate within civil society and put pressure on members of parliament, the government and mining companies; - Production and broadcasting of advertisements: providing information on advocacy work and raising awareness among opinion- and decision-makers. - Advertising inserts in the print media; - Interviews of coalition members and articles: they served to spread the message and expose the sticking points³⁵. |
| Banners and flyers | Information banners on the campaign’s purpose were displayed at each event, including at the PWYP Coalition’s headquarters. |
| Use of social media and the online press | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of a blog: minesalerte.blogspot.com. - Media coverage of activities through online media (links are provided in the bibliography). |



Press conference to launch the campaign on 2 October 2014, at the Pacific Hôtel in Ouagadougou, moderated by PWYP President Jonas Hien (centre).

Photo credit: www.fasozine.com

³⁴ <https://lefaso.net/spip.php?article66258>

³⁵ Example of an article published as part of the campaign: <https://www.leconomistedufaso.bf/2018/05/21/fonds-minier-de-developpement-local-un-gap-de-plus-de-27-milliards-de-f-cfa/>

4. CAMPAIGN RESULTS AND LESSONS LEARNED

The campaign achieved three important results:

- Creation of the FMDL by the mining code adopted in 2015;
- Funding by 1% of mining company turnover;
- Operationalisation of the fund thanks to the first effective contributions from mining companies.

According to feedback collected, PWYP's advocacy work has been instrumental. Without this work, the FMDL might not have been included in the mining code, or mining companies might have limited contributions to only 0.5% of their turnover. Moreover, the intervention of the CNT was also decisive: with increased awareness thanks to civil society, parliamentarians agreed to commit themselves to local development.

- **Jonas Hien, Executive Director of the NGO ORCADE and President of PWYP-Burkina Faso testifies: "the mining companies have never made a mystery of their opposition when it comes to reforming the mining code". In the first**

draft of the new mining code, which was adopted by the Council of Ministers on 2 October 2013 and sent to the National Assembly shortly afterwards, the contribution of mining companies was set at 1% of their annual turnover. But against all expectations, they were able to ensure that the rate be reduced to 0.5%³⁶.

- **In response, Adrien Somda, a tax inspector who was involved in reviewing the tax issues related to the bill, said: "The draft adopted by the government in 2014 provided for 1% of the turnover of mining companies, but when the first version arrived in Parliament in October 2014, the contribution had been reduced to 0.5%. The PWYP campaign persuaded the drafting committee to maintain the 1% rate in the text submitted to the transitional parliament for approval".**
- **Emmanuel Yaméogo, who was Director at the Ministry of Mines during the mining code review, said: "PWYP's position encouraged the members of the review panel to maintain the 1% principle.**

³⁶ Extract from the document 'Communication and advocacy strategy for the advocacy campaign for the adoption of Burkina Faso's mining code'

- **According to Anselme Somda, former Member of Parliament and Chairman of the Social Affairs and Sustainable Development Committee in charge of the project study: “The training received through PWYP has been a real eye-opener for the members of the commission, which is why it kept the 1%. Despite the pressure, they did not give in”.**

4.1 ADOPTION OF THE MINING CODE

The new mining code was subsequently adopted on 25 June 2015³⁷. It establishes, in Article 25, four separate funds:

1. A Mining Fund for Local Development
2. A Mine Rehabilitation and Closure Fund;
3. A Fund for the rehabilitation and security of artisanal mining sites and the fight against the use of prohibited chemicals;
4. A fund to finance geological and mining research and to support training in the earth sciences.

Article 26 specifies how the FMDL is financed - by the State and by the mining companies - and it is mainly intended to finance activities included in the Community Development Plans (PCD) and Regional Development Plans (PRD), with priority support for three social sectors: health, education, and water.

While the letter of the law is one thing, its application and, in this case, the operationalisation of the FMDL, is another.

4.2 OPERATIONALISATION OF THE FMDL

Civil society was able to adapt its advocacy strategy to ensure the project’s success, despite the offensive launched by the mining companies, the broad outlines of which are as follows:

The counter-offensive by the mining companies

- In January 2016, the appointment of a new government after the transition period represented a stroke of good luck for the mining companies, who wished to convince the former of the merits of their position. On 15 February 2016, while the documents for implementation were being prepared, the CEOs from mining companies operating in Burkina Faso sent a letter to the Ministry of Mines³⁸, citing the impact that the reduced gold price and increased oil prices had been having on mining operations.
- On 20 June 2016, they met in Ouagadougou with the newly elected President and the Prime Minister³⁹.
- On 28 March 2016, the Chamber of Mines (CMB) issued a communiqué on its position with respect to the FMDL, stating that : “The obligation to contribute to the FMDL does not apply to companies with an agreement that is valid when the mining code comes into force”. The Chamber of Mines called for the contribution of mining companies to be reduced so they could continue to invest locally as part of their corporate social responsibility (CSR).
- sociale des entreprises (RSE).

³⁷ Law 036-2015/CNT of 26 June 2015 on the Mining Code of Burkina Faso by the National Transitional Council (CNT).

³⁸ Correspondence consulted at the Chamber of Mines.

³⁹ <https://www.rtb.bf/2016/06/des-patrons-de-societes-minieres-exposent-leurs-preoccupations-au-president-du-faso>



CEOs from mining companies operating in Burkina Faso travelled to Ouagadougou to meet with the President of the Republic, Roch Marc Christian Kabore, in June 2016.

Photo credit: Presidency of Faso

Response from civil society

Civil society met in a general assembly in July 2016 to review the situation and adopt a course of action. Advocacy is not a static process,

and the decision was made to advocate for the FMDL. A summary of the relevant activities is provided below.

Table 9: Activities and completion dates

| Activity | Date | Indicators |
|---|----------------|--|
| Production of an FMDL information sheet | March 2017 | Document prepared by a 3-person committee. |
| Drafting and submission of a memorandum to the Ministry of Mines requiring the unconditional operationalisation of the FMDL ⁴⁰ | April 2017 | Document amended at the General Assembly, then sent by official post. |
| Organisation of a public conference | 4 October 2018 | Bringing together over a hundred people from various backgrounds, this helped reaffirm the need to respect the law and institution of the FMDL. The shortfall for local communities, following the non-implementation of the FMDL for the year 2017, was estimated to be approximately 20 billion West African CFA francs. |
| Media coverage of the public conference | | Several media were involved in covering the meeting, including the agency Iburkina ⁴¹ . |



CEOs from mining companies operating in Burkina Faso travelled to Ouagadougou to meet with the President of the Republic, Roch Marc Christian Kabore, in June 2016.

Photo credit: Presidency of Faso

⁴⁰ Physical document consulted at the PWYP Burkina Faso coalition headquarters

⁴¹ <https://www.iburkina.com/2018/10/orcade-burkina-une-conference-publique-pour-donner-plus-declairage-sur-le-code-minier-2015/>

Campaign impact

The action of civil society thus had the intended benefits, particularly with respect to the Ministry of Mines, and the implementing texts for the FMDL were adopted, in particular:

- - Decree 2017-0024 of 23 January 2017 on the organisation, operation and collection procedures of the Mining Fund for Local Development, which stipulates that this fund's resources be paid back to the communities every six months.
- - Ministerial decision 17-027 of 30 December 2017 on the creation, composition, attributions, and operation of the National Committee for Monitoring the Collection, Distribution, and Use of the FMDL.

At the initiative of the Minister of Mines himself, a civil society delegation was invited to the Ministry in May 2018; at the end of the working session, the Minister confirmed the implementation of the FDML and requested further dialogue with civil society.

At the same time, the Chamber of Mines affirmed, during two meetings with civil society, that mining companies were now "willing to contribute to the FMDL" in order to avoid unrest around mining sites. They even called for the establishment of a framework for permanent dialogue.

At the same time, it seemed that this speech was only a facade, as the private mining sector tried to launch a counter-offensive. In May 2018, the Ministry of Mines set up a "working commission to facilitate the operationalisation of the FMDL", which concluded that a memorandum of understanding should be signed between each company and the Ministry to authorise them to deduct CSR investments from the share to be paid to the FMDL.

Dicko Hamadou, President of the regional council of the Sahel representing the Association of Regions of Burkina Faso on this commission, said he was shocked by the position and stalling tactics of certain mining company representatives aimed at avoiding FMDL contributions.

The PWYP Burkina Faso coalition would then raise its voice again to denounce the ambiguous position of the Ministry of Mines, which seemed to be playing into the hands of mining companies through various initiatives:

- An appeal was made to the mayors in question, asking them to take part in the fight; a press conference was organised in April 2019⁴²;
- At a high-profile public conference held on 24 May 2019, the refusal of mining companies to contribute to the FDML and the unclear position of the Ministry of Mines⁴³ were criticised;
- In June 2019, a face-to-face meeting would take place with members of Parliament's Environment and Sustainable Development Committee, who promised to get involved in the campaign.

As a result of this pressure, a national committee for monitoring and allocating the FMDL was set up. Chaired by Jonas Hien, President of PWYP-Burkina Faso, it officially began work on 10 May 2019.

The first working session provided an opportunity to review the contributions and allocate the amount collected. According to the testimony of Jonas Hien, a total of more than 11 billion West African CFA francs were to be redistributed, an amount five times higher than the sub-national payments made before the reform.

⁴² <https://ouest-info.net/fonds-minier-de-developpement-local-les-maires-des-communes-minieres-exigent-son-operationnalisation/>

⁴³ <https://minute.bf/fonds-minier-de-developpement-local-les-societes-minieres-se-comportent-comme-un-etat-dans-un-etat/>

However, the following observations were made:

- No mining project owners had made full payments for the years 2017 and 2018, and the first half of 2019;
- The contribution of mining companies represents only 10% of the amount due for the year 2017; they were waiting for their CSR investments to be deducted before paying the rest;
- The portion paid by the government represents its contribution for 2018; the

amount for 2017 was returned to the treasury at the end of the year because the mechanism was not set up;

- The company Nordgold did not contribute anything from two of its projects, Bissa gold and SOMITA.

According to a simulation conducted by civil society, the table below gives an indication of what the mining companies should have paid to the FMDL for the year 2017 alone.

Table 10: Balance to be paid by mining companies in 2017 to FDML (in West African CFA francs)

| MINING PROJECT | AMOUNT TO BE PAID | AMOUNT PAID | BALANCE TO BE PAID |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Natou mining | 897 260 370 | 450 000 000 | 44 726 0370 |
| Burkina Mining Company (BMC) | 445 284 221 | 29 000 000 | 41 6284 221 |
| Netiana mining compagny (NMC) | 367 402 014 | 29 000 000 | 33 840 2014 |
| Riverstone Karma | 710 470 465 | 71 047 047 | 63 942 3418 |
| Iamgold Essakane | 3 166 289 998 | 350 000 000 | 2 816 289 998 |
| Roxgold Sanu | 89 495 138 | 9 228 1054 | 799 214 084 |
| Houndé Gold opération | 431 600 434 | 4316 0043 | 388 440 391 |
| TOTAL | 6 107 802 640 | 1 064 488 144 | 584 531 4496 |

Source: Extract from the presentation of works to civil society members, by Jonas Hien, 22 October 2019, Ouagadougou.

5. MAINSTREAMING GENDER ISSUES

According to data from the National Institute of Statistics and Demography (INSD), Burkina Faso's population was 19,632,147 in 2017, of whom 10,153,342 were women⁴⁴, representing 51.71% of the population.

From the legal standpoint, several women's rights provisions have been adopted, including the following:

- The national gender policy in 2009⁴⁵ (Decree 2009 672/PRES/PM/MEF/MPF of 8 July 2009): this is a framework that should guide government action to promote equal opportunities between men and women in the development process;
- The guide to mainstreaming gender issues in sectoral policies⁴⁶: this is a framework for all development stakeholders and planners to increase inclusion of both genders in Burkina Faso's development.
- Article 154 of Law 005-2015/CNT of 07/04/2015 on electoral regulation provides for the following: "Under penalty of nullity, candidate lists must include at least one candidate of either gender".

Although their numbers are increasing, Burkina Faso's women are under-represented

both politically and economically. The law on the gender quota in legislative and local elections does not seem to have had any effect. According to data from the National Independent Electoral Commission (CENI)⁴⁷, only 406 women were registered on the national list and 1,668 on the provincial lists for the legislative elections of 29 November 2015, representing 24.34% of the candidates. Out of a total 127 deputies, just under 12 of them, or 11.2%, were women. In terms of government, out of 32 members⁴⁸ currently in office, 6 are women. In terms of business, for example, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Burkina Faso (CCIBF), the same inequality exists.

When it comes to the mining sector specifically, the 2016 EITI Report⁴⁹ disaggregated, for the first time, the number of employees by gender. Out of 16 companies requested to provide information, 6 responded, showing that they employed 184 women in 2016. As revenue from the mining sector goes to the Treasury and due to a lack of specific data being published from the Ministries of Finance and Mines⁵⁰, the allocation and use of women's' resources cannot be tracked.

44 http://www.insd.bf/n/contenu/autres_publications/Projections_demographiques_sous_nationales_20072020.pdf (page 9)

45 <https://burkinafaso.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/PolitiqueNationaleGenre2009.pdf>

46 https://burkinafaso.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/GUIDE_GENRE_FINAL260912.pdf

47 <http://www.ceni.bf/?q=node/200>

48 <http://www.gouvernement.gov.bf/spip.php?article2080>

49 2016 EITI Burkina Faso Report, pg. 82.

50 2016 EITI Burkina Faso Report, pg. 38.

The research report on Gender mainstreaming in the extractive industries in Burkina Faso⁵¹ explains part of the reasons for this:

- Social and cultural prejudices continue to have a severe impact.
- Most mining operations are located in rural areas. Workers must spend long periods there before they can go home to rest: it is a working rhythm that is not exactly suitable for women.
- The mining sector is particularly restrictive for pregnant women and those with infants, as children are not allowed on mine sites.
- Under pressure from their families, some newly married girls are forced to resign from their jobs in mining companies. Indeed, trying to deconstruct these entrenched behaviours is no simple task.
- The EITI Reports cannot yet present an analysis of revenue allocation from a gender perspective.

While the ECOWAS directive states that “member States must take the necessary measures for the progressive realisation of economic, social and cultural rights related to mining activities and in support of women”, this provision was not added to the 2015 mining code, which does not address women’s issues, particularly with regard to the beneficiaries of the FDML and its governance. The campaign also failed to address gender issues, a point confirmed by Jonas Hien, President of PWYP-Burkina : “Specifically, gender, in terms of special importance to women, has not been sufficiently addressed. One of the arguments of the campaign was that the Fund should significantly reduce the suffering of women in rural areas in general, and at mining sites in particular.

As a result, women played a major role in the information meetings and gave their support to the civil society coalition”.

The Association of Women in the Mining Sector of Burkina Faso (AFEMIB) was created on 3 December 2000 with the following aim: “To contribute to strengthening women’s capacities and responsibilities in the mining sector in order to best meet their specific socio-economic needs”. It brings together women working in public administration, mining companies and businesses supplying goods and services. This association is aware of the fact that women are not sufficiently included, either in the 2015 mining code or in its enforcement standards; nor are they taken included in FDML management. In 2018, they launched a campaign for “gender mainstreaming for the governance and beneficiaries of the FMDL”⁵². This advocacy work aims to:

- Inform and raise awareness on the specific needs of women, which must be included in this fund’s implementation;
- Allocate 30% of the fund to projects benefiting women;
- Adopt measures to incorporate gender mainstreaming in how the fund is governed.

⁵¹ A research report on Gender mainstreaming in the extractive industries in Burkina Faso was prepared as part of the PWYP Francophone West Africa 2019 Gender Pilot Project, established in three PWYP coalitions in West Africa (Burkina Faso, Guinea, and Senegal). The final report is available here: <https://www.pwyp.org/fr/country/burkina-faso-fr/>

⁵² <https://www.leconomistedufaso.bf/2016/10/24/fonds-minier-de-developpement-local-place-femmes/>

Table 11: Summary of AFEMIB's advocacy activities

| Activity | Targets |
|---|---|
| Drafting and adoption of an advocacy strategy and document | AFEMIB |
| Establishment of a group of 10 people, responsible for organising advocacy, monitoring and reporting. | |
| A press conference for the launch of the advocacy in Ouagadougou. | National and international media |
| Organisation of a major conference in Ouagadougou in conjunction with the 2018 edition of the West Africa Mining Week (SAMAQ) | Decision-makers, experts, parliamentarians, researchers, civil society |
| Radio and television debate programmes in Ouagaougou. | The general public |
| Direct meetings with authorities | Ministry for Promotion of Women, the ministry responsible for decentralisation, Ministry of Mines. |
| Organisation of local information workshops in 4 pilot municipalities: Yalgou, Bouroum, Réo, Boudri. | Municipal council, women's associations, traditional and religious leaders, journalists, resource persons. The workshop received media coverage. |

Outcomes

- As part of the operationalisation of the FMDL, a national committee was set up to monitor and allocate funds, with civil society receiving 2 seats; following these advocacy efforts, one of these seats was allocated to AFEMIB.
- In the municipalities, municipal councils have made a commitment to give priority to funding projects that support women.
- Local women's associations decided to get involved in FMDL governance.

6. CAMPAIGN MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Campaign monitoring and evaluation was led by a group made up of representatives from the coalition organisations: Mines Alertes, PWYP, ORCADE and RAJIT.

Monitoring

The group monitored the process to ensure that it was running smoothly. It held regular meetings and prepared activity reports.

Evaluation

Periodic evaluation of the process, aimed at checking whether the expected changes have been achieved, has enabled civil society to understand the challenges and adapt its strategy. The evaluations were conducted internally by a small group who then presented the results to the other members for validation. They were conducted in 2017, 2018 and 2019, and have played a major role in making this campaign for women a success.

7. CAMPAIGN LESSONS

Both Burkina Faso civil society and the participating coalitions were able to learn various lessons from this campaign.

For civil society in Burkina Faso

- Civil society, united in the PWYP-Burkina coalition, demonstrated a firm commitment to defending the interests of communities. Greatly concerned about governance of the mining sector, it kept vigilant and proactive so as to convince the authorities to operationalise the FMDL, despite the reluctance of mining companies.
- The campaign was endorsed by interested mayors and regional council presidents. United by the Association of Mines from the affected municipalities, these elected officials supported the coalition's activities.
- With extensive media coverage of the activities, national and international media⁵³ also helped boost the campaign's profile.
- The coalition's work raised awareness among parliamentarians who, having understood the need for such a fund and

the need to involve mining companies, supported the project, despite lobbying to the contrary. In 2016, following discussions with civil society, the new parliament conducted a parliamentary inquiry on the mining sector which led to the implementation of the FMDL. The government took the decision to follow all the recommendations made.

- In its campaign, the PWYP-Burkina Faso coalition had failed to include gender issues and the specific situation of women. By managing to compensate for this omission through further advocacy work, AFEMIB proved that this perspective is essential to development issues. A more inclusive approach would have reduced the risk that women would be left out of the management of the FDML from the campaign's outset.

For other coalitions that collaborated

The lessons that other civil society organisations learned from this experience are equally numerous and include the following, in particular:

- The type of structures to be set up (building coalitions comprising several organisations);
- The involvement of primary beneficiaries, in this case the local communities;
- The mobilisation of partners and allies (strategic alliance, including with the media) ;
- The ownership of the advocacy work;
- The credibility of the advocacy structure;
- The ability to convince;
- The real commitment of stakeholders and the willingness to succeed;
- A meeting for advocacy work members with the authorities and parliamentarians (count on the individuals who support you);
- Effective process monitoring so it is more aligned with the context.

8. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The commitment of Burkina Faso's civil society has borne fruit, with the redistribution of sums collected to the municipalities. It has also proven capable of adapting its strategy to changing, sometimes adverse, conditions. This is a major victory for the stakeholders involved in the struggle to create the FMDL and ensure its operationalisation.

Nevertheless, the following recommendations have been made to ensure that these efforts continue to have an impact:

- Continue advocacy work to prevent mining companies from signing Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) allowing the deduction of CSR investments;
- Strengthen the dialogue between the Ministry of Mines on one hand and the Chamber of Mines and Nordgold company on the other, so that the latter will contribute to the FMDL; failing such efforts, the Ministry will be required to use legal means to recover the sums due;
- Provide training for mayors and regional councillors on how to use the funds they get back in a productive and transparent manner, allocating them to investments and preventing their misappropriation;
- Involve locally respected religious and traditional leaders in the governance of the fund;
- Address the issue of women's under-representation and enable them to sit on the National Committee for Monitoring the FDML, while factoring in their needs when choosing municipal level projects eligible for the FMDL.

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- MATDS: Report on the audit of State financial support to local and regional communities from 2006 to 2015
- 2018 statistical yearbook of the Ministry of Mines and Quarries (August 2018)
- 2017 EITI-Burkina Report
- EITI Permanent Secretariat: 2017-2019 EITI Action Plan

Links to useful digital documents

- Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.
- <http://minesalerte.blogspot.com/2015/05/quel-code-minier-pour-le-developpement.html>
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- <http://m.rfi.fr/emission/20190508-burkina-polemique-fonds-minier-developpement-local>
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- <https://www-cdn.oxfam.org/s3fs-public/bp-africa-mining-vision-030317-fr.pdf>
- Law 055-2004/AN of 21 December 2004 on the general code of local communities
- <http://www.droit-afrique.com/upload/doc/burkina/Burkina-Code-investissements-1995-MAJ-2010.pdf>
- <http://www.droit-afrique.com/upload/doc/burkina/Burkina-Code-minier-2009.p> Excerpt from the State of the Nation Address by Prime Minister Paul Kaba Thiéba, delivered on 14 April 2018 at the National Assembly
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- <https://www.leconomistedufaso.bf/2018/05/21/fonds-minier-de-developpement-local-un-gap-de-plus-de-27-milliards-de-f-cfa/>
- <https://www.leconomistedufaso.bf/2016/10/24/fonds-minier-de-developpement-local-place-femmes/>
- <http://m.rfi.fr/emission/20190508-burkina-polemique-fonds-minier-developpement-local>
- <http://www.droit-afrique.com/uploads/Burkina-Code-2004-collectivites-territoriales-MAJ-2018.pdf>

APPENDIX

List of organisations that participated in the campaign

1. Organisation for Community Capacity Building for Development (ORCADE)
2. African Network of Journalists for Integrity and Transparency (RAJIT)
3. Burkinabe Movement for Human and Peoples' Rights (MBDHP)
4. National Anti-Corruption Network (RENLAC)
5. Cadre de concertation des ONG et Associations Actives en Education de Base (CCEB-BF)
6. Association of Women in the Mining Sector in Burkina Faso (AFEMIB)
7. ATTAC-Burkina
8. Alliance burkinabè des fournisseurs de biens et de services miniers (ABSM)
9. Centre d'Information, de Formation et d'Education sur le Budget (CIFOEB)
10. The Free Afrik Institute
11. Norbert Zongo National Press Centre
12. Research and Study Group on Democracy and Economic and Social Development (GERDDES)-Burkina
13. League of Consumers
14. Centre for Democratic Governance (CGD)
15. National Network for the Promotion of Environmental Evaluations (RENAPEE)
16. FoodFirst Information & Action Network (FIAN) Burkina



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