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ISSUE  
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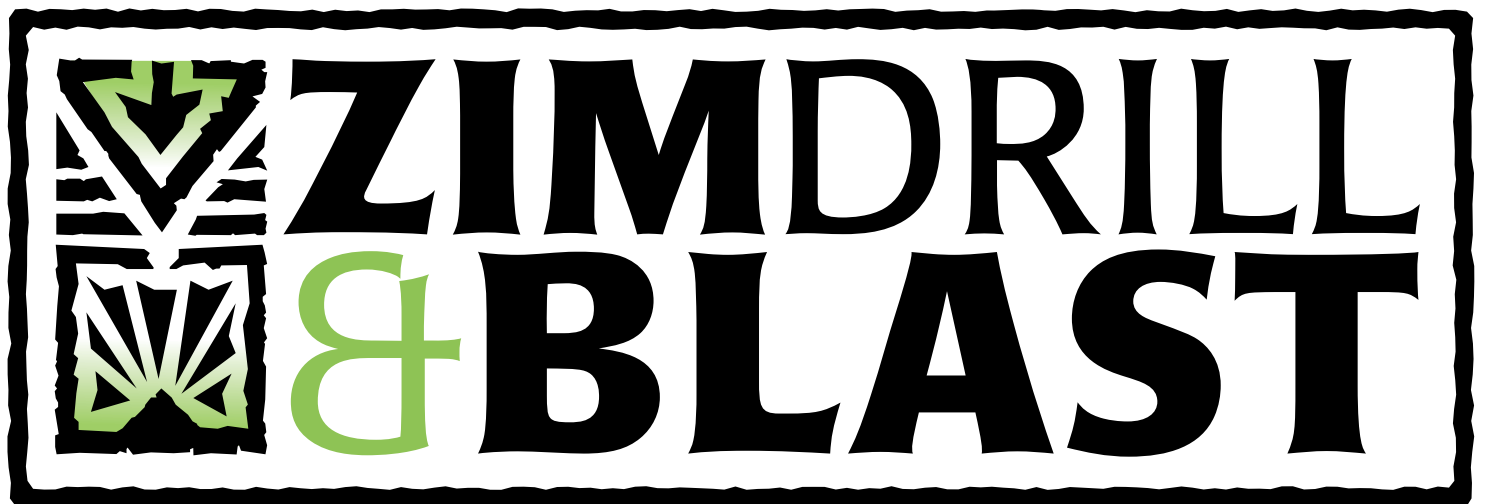
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# Mining

Z I M B A B W E

A Provider of Intelligence to the Zimbabwe Mining Community

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## ABOUT PUBLICATION

Mining Zimbabwe is the premier source of Zimbabwe Mining news. Our core focus is the mining industry, trends, new technologies being developed and used to improve this crucial sector, as well as new opportunities and investments arising from it. Mining Zimbabwe sole purpose is growing and empowering the mining industry and highlighting all its challenges as well as putting forth expert solutions.



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Mining Zimbabwe Magazine | AUG Issue 2019



Dep Minister & Perm Sec of Mines and Mining Development visited the Mining Zimbabwe Stand at Mine Entra 2019

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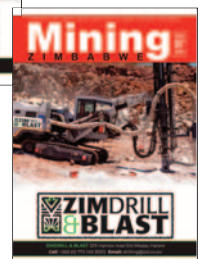
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The mining sector anticipated to flourish only if valid investments and sustainable policies are implemented.



*Charmaine Kambale*

Mining Zimbabwe welcomes you to yet another edition of Zimbabwe's best mining magazine. We pride ourselves in providing authentic, unique and valuable mining information across the country. The intentionality behind our name "Mining Zimbabwe" is to host a platform that presents reliable information about the mining industry in Zimbabwe. This issue is a great resource for the latest updates in the Zimbabwean mining sector but it covets itself on being a significant source of pride.

We've grown, yet somehow held on to our authentic reporting and that alone makes us unique. We would like to thank those that have partnered with us in doing business and we are pleased with the feedback we got from our clients, most of them affirming the undeniable quality of professionalism they encountered in our business forum.

With the mining sector stretching towards reviving the nation's economy, necessary initiatives must be considered in order to make the President's vision of Zimbabwe becoming a middle-income earner by 2030 a success. Mining Zimbabwe managed to exhibit at the 2019 Mining, Engineering and Transport (Mine Entra) where we managed to converse with small scale miners who were airing their grievances and some tremendous experiences that they are going through in the industry. One of the major concerns was the issue of Exclusive Prospecting Orders (EPOs) where small scale miners explained the difficulties they are facing in trying to access mining claims. According to these individuals, mining claims are difficult to attain as the relevant

authorities consistently urge them to wait till the completion of the area's exploration. Consequently, this has seen small scale miners being marginalized in terms of their full participation in the sector. Hence small scale miners appealed to the relevant authorities to revisit the issue of (EPOs) so as to ensure their significance in the industry.

The mining sector has gone through a gruesome experience in the past few months due to debilitating power deficits. As such, all prospects of the sector's achievements are being thwarted not only by power shortages but by obsolete equipment and foreign currency constraints.

It is important to note that the Zimbabwe's mining sector is more than capable of reinvigorating our nation's economy. Nevertheless lack of investments and sustainable policies in the sector pull back productivity in the industry. Therefore, Zimbabwe needs to invest in buying machinery that will help to boost the sector's output.

We are using the feedback we got from our audiences to ameliorate our relevance in the mining industry of Zimbabwe. One fact to take note of in doing business is that it is always possible to improve next time.

As Mining Zimbabwe, we would like to extend our gratitude to those that have made our vision a success. We are fortunate to work with committed and inspiring individuals, none of what we do would be accomplished without their continued support.

## EDITOR'S NOTE



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# Mine Entra 2019 in retrospect



*At the Nicnel Stand one of Zimbabwe's biggest equipment suppliers*

**THE 2019 Mining, Engineering and Transport (Mine Entra) expo could be aptly described as success although Exhibitor number declined visitor attendance boomed.**

Running under the theme "Resourcing the future: Exploring and leveraging mining potential", the Expo attracted 211 exhibitors, compared to last year's closing total of 251.

Of this year's figure, 162 were direct exhibitors whilst 49 were indirect exhibitors.

These exhibitors took up 5 175 square metres of space, representing 90% of available space (5,747m<sup>2</sup>), compared to last year's 7 750 square metres.

Only four foreign countries took part in this year's show namely China, Kenya, South Africa and Zambia. They were represented by six individual companies.

In terms of local participation, 56% of exhibitors came from Harare while 35% came from Bulawayo and the remainder from other cities. Forty percent of local participants were local manufacturers of

mining equipment and supplies while 33% represented service providers to the sector, according to the Zimbabwe International Trade Fair (ZITF) Company marketing and public relations manager Stella Nkomo, ZITF company is the organiser of the show.

A total of 5 045 attended the exhibition compared to last year's closing total of 3 017. Recorded visitors were from countries such as Botswana, Canada, China, Eritrea, Ghana, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, South Africa, Switzerland and United Kingdom.



Coming at a time when growth prospects for the mining sector are high and it being challenged to take the lead in the national economic growth agenda, Mine Entra 2019 provided an opportune platform for key stakeholder discussions on how to leverage the country's huge resource base and exploit its upside potential.

For instance, the first day of the show saw the hosting of the Women in Mining Conference which attracted 230 participants. The meeting underscored the need for women in mining to seize opportunities being availed by both the government and the private sector such as Fidelity Printers and Refiners' US\$20million loan facility.

Women were also challenged to actively participate in all platforms discussing mining matters so that their views and contributions could be incorporated in policy and business formulation models.

The day concluded with the Young Professionals Forum where the 100 youth in attendance were called on to transform

*A total of 5 045 attended the exhibition compared to last year's closing total of 3 017.*

the way industry was doing business in line with the increasing technological changing trends so as to allow local mining operations to be able to compete with the rest of the world.

Mine Entra Conference attracted 300 delegates and a robust inter-ministerial roundtable discussion highlighted various



opportunities in the mining value-chain to be exploited towards the attainment of the government's Vision 2030 and shined the spotlight on a number of pressing issues.

The Zimbabwe Miners' Federation also





hosted their annual Artisanal and Small-scale Miners Conference and during the meeting, small-scale miners expressed their keenness to improve their processes, output and contribution to the country's economic growth.

The discussions also touched on ownership of mining claims, compliance with all regulatory frameworks and funding availability.

Captains of industry and exhibitors who spoke to this publication said ZITF Company was doing a brilliant job by organising such events.

"This is a quality exhibition. I'm sure it could have been better if the economic environment was good. I would like to believe we could be having more exhibitors if it wasn't the introduction of the mono-currency. It came just a three weeks before Mine Entra and it did affect planning because people had to shift from planning on US\$ and using the Zimbabwe dollar. So I think this really affected but going forward, I think it's a good platform," Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries Matabeleland chapter president Shepherd Chawira said.

"Customers have been here and we have networked and I believe we are on a

growth trajectory. If only we can address current problems that we are facing. I would really want to give some tribute to ZITF; they are doing a wonderful job given the circumstances that we are in," he said.

However, exhibitors, though commended ZITF Company for organising such events, felt that the economic conditions in the country almost ruined the fair.

"Almost everything was expensive. For instance, a plate of sadza from the approved suppliers cost about \$250 while accommodation, a standard room was going for \$500. At Holiday Inn a room was going for \$2 000 a night," one exhibitor said.

Another exhibitor, Tafadzwa Mashuta from Boc Gas said the fair was slightly smaller compared to last year.

"But we managed to have a number of contacts. We just need to maintain our presence," he said.

Some exhibitors said they

were looking forward to come again next year, regardless of the economic situation.

According to Nkomo, this year's Mine Entra exhibition was well-subscribed with a varied mix of products and services showcasing the evolving innovations in the mining and related industries.

"The majority of exhibitors whom we have engaged with have indicated that they are pleased with the quality of attendees as they were able to discuss and seal lucrative deals," Nkomo said.

"Preliminary survey results show that 86% of exhibitors had met their participation objectives & the same number would be recommending participation in Mine Entra 2020 to their peers," she said.

**"Preliminary survey results show that 86% of exhibitors had met their participation objectives & the same number would be recommending participation in Mine Entra 2020 to their peers," she said.**



# Mine Extra Expo 2019 In Images





# Mine Extra Expo 2019 In Images







*Electric car on charger*

## Ten materials Zimbabwe is importing that are supposed to be made locally

**Zimbabwe is importing Stainless Steel from countries like China, USA and Turkey where in actual fact Zimbabwe is exporting raw chrome which is used in the production of stainless**

Zimbabwe is richly endowed with 60 different economically exploitable mineral resources including gold, diamonds, platinum group of metals (PGM), Lithium and graphite among others.

Beneficiation and value addition of minerals before export is one of the four key pillars of Zimbabwe's goal to create value, employment and accelerated industrial development from its largely unexploited mineral resources.

Government has initially prioritized diamonds, chrome, PGM's, nickel and coal bed methane and will utilize mineral sector and related industries to develop mining input industries and services.

However the following is a list of products that Zimbabwe is importing where in real fact should be processing them locally through value addition and attain more

value.

### **Stainless Steel**



Zimbabwe is importing stainless steel from countries like China, USA and Turkey where in actual fact Zimbabwe is exporting raw chrome which is used in the production of stainless steel. The average chrome content in stainless steel is approximately 18 percent. It is also used when it is desired to add chromium to carbon steel.

If Zimbabwe add value to its chrome locally in addition to the iron ore deposits around the Chivhu area, the country should not be importing stainless steel but rather produce locally



# Ten materials Zimbabwe is importing that are supposed to be made locally

## Batteries



Zimbabwe is importing batteries from Western countries where in actual fact the Southern African country is one of the biggest producers of lithium in the world.

The discovery of extensive lithium deposits in the country, already adding to the more than 60 existing minerals, is a huge boon for Zimbabwe's mining future outlook.

The transition to electric vehicles and adoption of electric power technologies is gaining momentum especially in the first world with major global car manufacturers such as American automaker, Tesla becoming a household name in the production of electric vehicles.

Lithium is emerging as the most sought-after mineral in the manufacture of the common batteries which power these vehicles due to its high power to weight ratio which increases vehicle performance.

Therefore, the fact that Zimbabwe is one of the biggest producers of lithium, therefore provides an opportunity for Zimbabwe to process it locally and produce batteries. At the moment there is only one company manufacturing batteries, EXIDE Batteries.

## Cancer treatment drugs



In certain chemical forms, platinum has the ability to slow or stop the division of living cells. Platinum-based drugs have been developed to treat a wide range of cancers.

The first platinum-based chemotherapy drug discovered by researchers was cisplatin, which forty years later continues to have applications in certain types of cancer. In that time, scientists have searched for ways to improve the anti-tumor efficacy of platinum-based drugs, reducing the toxicity profile, and strengthening them against resistance.

Therefore, Zimbabwe is importing cancer treatment material despite being the third largest producer of platinum in the world hence providing an opportunity for the Southern African country to value-add platinum. Cancer treatment remains big business across the world.

## Electric copper cables

Zimbabwe is currently a big importer of copper products for its power utility ZESA Holdings. This is despite Zimbabwe being endowed with rich deposits of copper in Mhangura and Sanyati areas in Mashonaland West. This therefore means if Zimbabwe could revive Mhangura and boost production in Sanyati and Alaska

while also enhancing local processing this will cut a great deal into the copper import bill of the country.

## Personal Hygiene products

In addition platinum-cured silicone mixtures are used in a range of personal care products from lipsticks and shampoos to contact lenses. Zimbabwe is importing a majority of these products where in actual fact should be processing locally.

Additionally, the use of silicones in medical elastomers is one that is showing strong growth going forward. For wound healing they have excellent properties, in that they will stick to dry skin, while not sticking to and damaging the wet wound. Silicones are also air and moisture permeable which improves the healing process.

## Coal Tar



Zimbabwe is still importing coal tar for roads construction despite the country being one of the biggest producers of coal in the world. Zimbabwe imports tar valued at around US\$5 million annually. A lot needs to be done to invest in coal processing so that Zimbabwe stops its over reliance on imported tar at a time when the country has embarked on massive road construction projects.



# Ten materials Zimbabwe is importing that are supposed to be made Locally



## Gold Jewellery



Zimbabwe is importing gold jewellery like rings and neck chains. This is despite Zimbabwe having one of the biggest gold deposits in the world. The government has tried to come up with Aurex Jewellers to value add gold but the efforts have not been enough as individuals continue to import. There is need for a deliberate approach to liberalize value addition of gold so that the country doesn't continue importing jewellery but rather licence also private players. The country stands to benefit from this.

## Diamond Jewellery

The diamond fiasco between former first lady Grace Mugabe and Lebanese diamond tycoon Hussein Ahmed opened a can of worms on Zimbabweans appetite for imported diamond products.

Zimbabwe remains one of the countries in the world with the biggest diamond reserves. This therefore means Zimbabwe needs to value its diamonds and stop importing finished products like diamonds rings etc.

## Dental and Surgical instruments

Zimbabwe is importing dental and surgi-



cal instruments where in actual fact it has large deposits of tantalite used for the manufacturing of these critical products. Tantalite is a rare, shiny, gray, dense metal. It is highly ductile and can be drawn into a thin wire.

Its chemical properties are very similar to those of niobium. Tantalum is highly corrosion resistant due to the formation

of an oxide film. It is an excellent conductor of heat and electricity.

The metal has a melting point exceeded only by tungsten and rhenium. Tantalum is one of the five major refractory metals (metals with very high resistance to heat and wear).

## Phosphate fertilisers



Zimbabwe is importing phosphate fertilisers (compound D) from countries like Ukraine and Russia. This is despite the country possessing massive deposits of phosphate rock around the Dorowa area in Mashonaland East.

The most important use of phosphate rock, though, is in the production of phosphate fertilizers for agriculture.

Virtually all common fertilizers have an "N-P-K" rating.

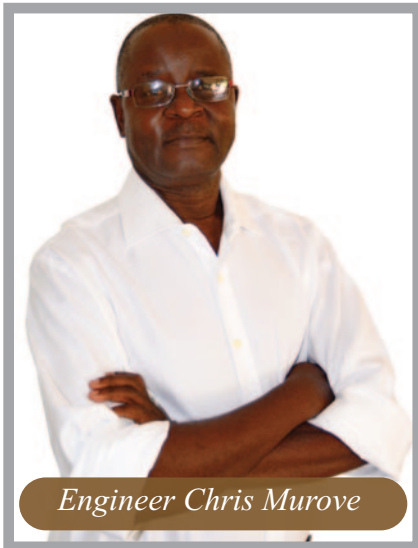
*The most important use of phosphate rock, though, is in the production of phosphate fertilizers for agriculture.*

Phosphorus is the "P" in fertilisers. Phosphorus is involved in numerous plant functions, but its most important role is helping plants capture the sun's energy and begin the photosynthesis process.

Despite the availability of phosphate rock, Zimbabwe is still importing Compound D.



# Gold delivery to Fidelity set to increase



*Engineer Chris Murove*

**Gold delivery to Zimbabwe's sole gold buyer and exporter Fidelity Printers and Refineries (FPR) is set to shoot up if FPR maintains or eventually increase the USD, RTGS exchange rate former Zimbabwe Miners Federation Vice President and Legendary Miner, Engineer Chris Murove has said.**

*By Rudairo Dickson Mapuranga*

It is anticipated that if Fidelity bids passable gold pricing that enhances the value of the miner's gold, the sector will

flourish.

Speaking to Mining Zimbabwe, Engineer Murove said that delivery to Fidelity is increasing and will eventually boom because the gold buyer and exporter is now using a more realistic foreign currency exchange rate which gives the miners their mineral's value.

"Not a bad price and arrangement, now that Fidelity are using a more realistic exchange rate of 8.9 per USD. At that price and rate, the effective value that the miner gets per gram is \$40.17 USD per gram, once the current parallel rate of 10.3 is factored in. If it continues like that, deliveries to Fidelity will pick up" said Engineer Murove.

The Legendary Miner further went on to say that, if Fidelity offers a price that gives real value to the miner's gold, the sector will even surpass its production target which will ultimately help the

economy to stabilise.

"If Fidelity offers a price that small scale gold miners find attractive and viable, gold deliveries to them will certainly increase beyond even what they have been imagining. This will help the economy to stabilise, in conjunction with the other economic stabilisation measures that the government has put into place" he said.

In previous months prior to the introduction of the Statutory Instrument 142 which outlawed local foreign currency transaction the bank rate has been increasing to match the parallel market rate which experts have said is a

very possible move towards the economy's stability.

Gold deliveries in the first quarter of the year to Fidelity took a 10 percent knock compared to the same period last year.

*If Fidelity offers a price that gives real value to the miner's gold, the sector will even surpass its production target*



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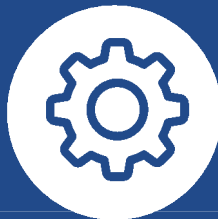
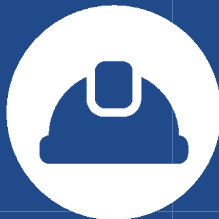
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# TEN THINGS

that might hinder the

# PERFORMANCE

of the mining sector in 2019



The mining sector in Zimbabwe has been predicted to be the economic resuscitator of the once giant economy in Africa.

*By Rudairo Dickson Mapuranga*

The president of Zimbabwe is optimistic that the mining sector will take a leading role in the economic revival of Zimbabwe. Through his famous slogan, "Zimbabwe is open for business" the president is very adamant that the reopening of the mining sector to both local and foreign investors is the way to go in making Zimbabwe a successful nation.

Having a rich mineral resource base in Zimbabwe, the Government has set a target of US\$12 billion mining sector contribution to the economy by 2023.

The ministry of Mines has set 2019 targets for high-level minerals as it moves towards maximising production in the mining sector. The government expects 40 tonnes of gold from the gold sector, 10 million carats from the diamond sector and 50 tons of refined platinum.

However, last month at the Environmental Impact Assessment Launch in Kadoma, the Deputy minister Polite Kambamura was very skeptical towards the idea that Zimbabwe is capable of producing the target goal sighting different reasons.

The following are the possible factors that might hinder the performance of the mining sector in 2019.

## 1 Corruption



Authorities fail to acknowledge that corruption is very dominant in the mining industry, apparently it is too prevalent to the extent that if rationality is mislaid, the industry is deemed to collapse.

As the former United States Vice President Joe Biden said "Corruption is a cancer: a cancer that eats away at a citizen's faith in democracy, diminishes the instinct for innovation and creativity; already-tight national budgets, crowding out important national investments. It wastes the talent of entire generations. It scares away investments and jobs."

Corruption in the mining sector needs to be entirely cracked down in order to create a conducive environment for all miners to work without fear or favour. According to Biden, fighting corruption is not just good governance, it is self-defense and patriotism.

The president has called for transparency in the mining sector on many occasions declaring that his administration will not condone any acts of corruption or misappropriation of national resources. However, no strides have been taken by the president so far to prove to the nation and the world over that he is walking the talk.

Last month, the ministry of mines and mining development suspended Mashonaland Central Provincial Mining Director Mr Malcolm Mazemo and nine Ministry of Mines and Mining Development officials on allegations of corruption. Though the suspension of these executives is a commendable move, people feel that it's not enough considering the fact that some top officials in the mining industry and the government have been involved in various cases of corruption but nothing has been

done to them.

In order to save the Mining sector from this cancer, the government has to be patriotic in order to defend the nation from an unpredictable economic collapse through lack of transparency and disorder. Zimbabwe's precious metals and minerals must be safeguarded from egocentric thieves who are negligent towards the survival of the next person or generation.

Corruption in the mining sector should therefore be curbed in order to improve the performance of the sector in 2019.

## 2 Lack of Exploration



The exploration work phase is defined as the search for, discovery, and first delimitation of a previously unknown mineral deposit or the re-evaluation of a sub marginal or neglected mineral deposits in order to enhance its potential economic interest based on delimited grade, tonnage, and other characteristics.

This stage is completed when a deposit has sufficient indicated mineral resources and has been the subject of a positive scoping study that justifies the decision to conduct additional, more detailed and costly deposit appraisal work. All mining investment professionals, large-scale miners and mining academics will testify to the fact that no activity adds value to mining than exploration.

# Ten things that might hinder the performance of the Mining sector in 2019

According to mining experts, exploration phase is very vital for successful excavation in order to come up with a meaningful contribution towards economic growth and mineral production. High production of minerals in every country ensures profitable investments in exploration and that should be the country's main priority. Investing in exploration is a key asset in mining development as well as mineral production.

No new deposits are being discovered because exploration orders have been granted.

Following the remarks by the Deputy Minister of Mines regarding his pessimistic interpretations concerning Zimbabwe achieving its mineral production target, one expert in the Mining sector has this to say "It's more to do with no serious exploration having been carried out in the past two decades. Mines become old and eventually close down. South Africa's gold production is also going down as we can see. Policies for serious exploration under exploration orders are long overdue. Small scale mining can't increase our gold production significantly."

Therefore, this means that Zimbabwe is following blind mining, subsequently it is being incompetent, no exploration, no idea or knowledge of accessible reserves, no calculation of capacity and required inputs. This is a cause for concern towards mineral production this year.

### 3 The current forex retention policy



Before the announcement of the new monetary policy by the Reserve bank Governor in February this year, miners were advocating for foreign currency retention increment from the 70 percent they were receiving to 100 percent. However, the new monetary policy brought in devastating results instead of increasing the retention, it managed to reduce it to 55 percent foreign currency retention, a cause for concern which might lead miners to either suspend operations or seek ways to sell their minerals outside Zimbabwe without the involvement of the government.

In 2018 Zimbabwe imported US\$6.3 billion worth of goods from international suppliers, down to -1.9 per cent since 2014 but up to 26.1 per cent from 2017 with mining machinery such as bull dozers, excavators, road rollers munching US\$76.9 million 106 per cent from 2017, mining machinery parts were at \$43.4 million up 27.8 per cent from 2017. Since Zimbabwe is not producing any equipment, mining operations require foreign currency because most of the equipment used in the industry is sourced outside Zimbabwe. The operation of mines requires about 70-90 per cent foreign currency which means that at the moment in time miners should be paid in

foreign currency to improve the industry.

Therefore the issue of foreign currency retention should be addressed if Zimbabwe aims to achieve its production target. There is inadequate forex to import consumables and other mining related apparatus at affordable prices.

Foreign currency exchange rate must fully be liberalized so that it panels inflation.

### 4 Unstable Power Supply

The mining sector in Zimbabwe is reckoned as the economic resuscitator of the nation, however with the continued power cuts and other economic problems facing the country, the industry's predicted growth might be thrown into an abyss of no hope.

ZESA partly blames the current economic crisis in Zimbabwe for the unstable electricity supply which miners say is affecting their operations. Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority (ZESA) is reportedly facing serious operational challenges particularly power generation which has caused serious power deficits nationwide.



Mining operations particularly large scale mining require adequate power supply in order to carry out successful operations.

One of Zimbabwe's highest producer gold Blanket Mine blamed unstable power supply for its immense failure to reach its intended production target in the first quarter of the year 2019.

The issue of power supply is very urgent and should be firmly addressed in order to facilitate the mining sector's 2019 performances.

### 5 Awarding EPOS all over the country



Exclusive Prospecting Orders (EPO) is a large area of ground targeting the selected minerals for exploration. The maximum is 65,000 hectares in Zimbabwe. Minimum size is up to the company to choose. In Zimbabwe EPOs tenancy is up to 3 years with an option to renew for another 3 years.

Zimbabwe sits on one of the world's greatest mineral deposits, having the second-largest known platinum deposits after South Africa and it is also believed that Zimbabwe will be the top lithium producer in the whole world.

Although the issue of EPOs is a great move that will encourage exploration, it has caused a situation where by large companies are holding up large pieces of



*Artisanal Miners taking a break: Picture by Rudairo Mapuranga*

land for speculative purposes thus reducing extraction of resources from the ground.

The president of Zimbabwe for quite some time has supported the notion that companies who are reserving mining land for speculative purposes should lose their concessions to indigenous small scale miners, the move which Zimbabwe Miners Federation, the largest body which represents small scale and artisanal miners in Zimbabwe agreed to.

Small scale and artisanal miners are of the view that, EPOs have stopped the growth of Small-scale mining in Zimbabwe, if EPOS were not awarded to these conglomerate companies the country could produce 50 tonnes this year.

ZMF president Ms Henrietta Rushwaya has this to say, "We have areas which have been held on for the past years for speculative purposes. If a conglomerate has been holding on to mining claims since 1930 for speculative purposes, let them be given to small scale miners, to our youth artisanal miners who do not have somewhere else to carry out activities. That way we would have eradicated unemployment, we would have

eradicated illegal mining activities as well as promote safe mining methods."

The government should therefore consider the way EPOs are granted and make sure that mining concessions should not be held for speculative purposes in order to achieve 2019 mineral production target.

### 6 Demonisation of artisanal miners

Last year the country's gold production and delivery to Fidelity Printers and Refineries was at 33 tonnes with 22 tonnes coming from small-scale miners.

Small scale and artisanal miners according to mining experts hold the future of Zimbabwe's mining industry and Africa as a whole.

Artisanal miners according to experts, usually mine in areas that are not economically viable for large scale mining companies to invest and mine. Since artisanal miners are sidelined in the peripheries of the sector, they will sell their gold production on the black market.

# Ten things that might hinder the performance of the Mining sector in 2019

Therefore, if artisanal miners are formalised, their operations will automatically make them grow hence becoming small scale miners proficient in selling their mineral production to either Fidelity Printers and Refineries or through Minerals Marketing Corporation of Zimbabwe.

## 7 Shortage of experienced technical skills in the industry.

The ministry of Mines and Mining development has been accused of being slow in terms of addressing the grievances of miners .Some have accused the ministry officials for their desire to be worshipped in order for them to do the work they are paid for by tax payers.

The ministry of mines technical departments are reportedly understaffed because of low salaries ,hereafter the experienced staff leave for the private sector. Consequentially , the ministry hires those that are unskilled or those without adequate experience. There are technical people in the ministry who have never worked on a mining project yet they make decisions concerning exploration and mining projects.

It is reported that, best technical skills left the country in the past 20 years and continue to leave for greener pastures.

The ministry must hire competent individuals in order to professionalise the mining sector ensuring that the industry will achieve its 2019 production target.

## 8 Fuel shortages



Small-scale miners' operations have been reduced to the margins between 70 percent and 80 percent due to the prevailing fuel situation in the country.

The impacts of fuel shortages on small-scale miners is also evidenced by the gold output being produced by players in the sector. Gold production by small-scale miners has declined significantly in recent months.

Due to fuel shortage some small scale miners are delayed to run their operations as they spend their productive time queuing for the commodity, which if they get, it is also not sustaining the operations.

The government should therefore offer miners incentives and other deals like the Zimbabwe Miners Federation and Glow Petroleum partnership which prioritise fuel delivery by Glow to small scale miners under ZMF in order to relive the miners of the stress of spending time queuing for fuel.

## 9. Late payments from Fidelity

Many gold mines in Zimbabwe are threatening shutting down operations due to various causes ,the chief reason being the late payments by the Reserve Bank of

Zimbabwe.



Metallon Gold has been forced to put its mines on care and maintenance because of the unsustainable costs of running them without proper compensation for its proceeds from the Government of Zimbabwe. If payments were received, they would only amount to a third of the total owed and between 2016 and 2019, Metallon lost US\$82m and Metallon is claiming a giant sum of US\$132m for the lack of profit and procurement, including interest.

To improve the performance of the Mining sector, the government must act on paying miners their due amount to ensure viable mining operations.

The government must assist distressed gold mines through Fidelity in order for the sector to reach its target yearly production.





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# Decentralisation of power generation key to ensure adequate power supply

Power decentralization is a major approach that the Zimbabwean government should consider so as to desist from heavily depending on SAPP for power imports whilst it has the capability of generating surplus power, rather expenditures must be focused on importing and servicing machinery.

*By Mirirai Ngoya / Rudairo Mapuranga / Charmaine Kambale*

Corruption is the key factor contributing to Zimbabwe's failure to fully invest in stable electricity supply and localize the generation of sufficient power for the whole nation. Notably, during the winter season, electricity supply from hydropower station is not enough to supply the whole nation. Too much fulfillment of personal interests amongst the top officials is leading to power black outs in Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority

(ZESA) should take arms and come up with an initiative to localize power supply in Zimbabwe, there is a need to increase penetration of renewable energy technologies for the benefit of the future. As such, using water shortages as an excuse for the failure of hydropower supply is not significant at this point in time.

Mr. Farai Maguwu highlighted as thus "the government must open up the power generation sector to Independent Power Producers who can use their resources."

This has been further consolidated by the Southern Africa Power Pool (SAPP) that Independent Power Producers are going to play a critical role by supplying 22% of the new generation capacity in the same period whilst Coal, 10896, 36% Hydro, 7863,26% Gas ,5644,19% Solar, 2265,7% Wind, 3033,10% Diesel, 216,1% Biomass, 284,1% New Generation Capacity.

Zimbabwe shouldn't entirely depend on ZESA alone for its power supply, instead the country should utilize the opportunity of generating more power locally hence reducing import burdens. Looking back in the history of Zimbabwe it can be traced that the government of Zimbabwe has not fully invested in power supply generation for the country from 1980.

Speaking to Mining Zimbabwe, Director of Zimbabwe's Center for Natural Resource Governance, Farai Maguwu said that that the prevailing situation in the country is due to the fact that the government never invested in electricity generation.



*Director of Zimbabwe's Center for Natural Resource Governance Mr. Farai Maguwu*



**1** There is a need for the government of Zimbabwe to take away the monopoly of ZESA and allow completion of power generation and supply within the country, in that way providers of solar power must wake up and grasp such an opportunity to generate income and play a pivotal role in dismissing the load shedding theme which Zimbabweans are reciting as a national anthem.

**2** Investment which is less costly must be put on the table by the government so that they generate sufficient power for the nation rather than depending on electricity imports where they are buying inadequate power for the nation worsening the situation, hence leading to the deterioration of many businesses in different sectors of the country.

Maguwu said that, the government must encourage clean energy technology which doesn't require expensive infrastructure like that which is used in hydropower.

**3** Since independence the load shedding theme runs in the streets of Zimbabwe and whilst top officials are barely affected by this situation, the citizens of Zimbabwe are suffering beyond doubt. It is time for the government to open its eyes and decentralize power generation.

"There is a need to decentralize power transmission. Provinces must be encouraged to generate electricity for local consumption first and sell the surplus to the national grid" supported Maguwu.

Zimbabwe needs to take up strides in the utilization of clean energy as its source of power. Due to climate changes, depending on hydroelectricity seems



unwise hence there is no need for the government to continuously rely on ZESA or hydropower supply only, rather it must license private players who can invest in alternative power supply.

Acting ZESA Chief Executive Patrick Chivaura reportedly said that Zimbabwe requires US 14million for monthly electricity imports in order to meet electricity demands and currently the load shedding schedule has stirred from heavy to severe. Thus indicating that Zimbabwe should implement measures that are going to ease the situation by investing in its own sustainable national power supply.

It is actually speculated that Zimbabwe relies mostly on hydropower but the truth of the matter is that Zimbabwe is capable of producing the required amount of coal to help in providing power for the whole nation.

"Coal must be used as a transitional energy resource the greater part of the world is transitioning from coal-powered electricity to renewable energy due to climate change which is also contributing to food insecurity in Zimbabwe. Thus Zimbabwe can easily generate

enormously solar and wind energy if the government makes clean energy a priority. But as the Gwanda solar project and now the awarding of yet another solar tender to the graft-accused former Eskom CEO Koko, our government's affinity to corruption is the main stumbling block to our dream of energy self-sufficiency" said Farai Maguwu.

Zimbabwe has a capacious coal mining industry yet the nation is experiencing serious power deficits. It is actually surprising that Zimbabwe relies mostly on importing energy from its neighboring countries yet our four coal mining firms are capable of producing 500 000 tones of coal at minimum per month and ZPC requires about 250 000 tones of coal per month to satisfy all the 4 thermal power stations in Zimbabwe.

However, obsolete equipment pulls down productivity in the mining industry, as such the government's vision of producing 20 million tones of coal per year seems surrealistic.

Zimbabwe needs to invest in importing machinery that will help boost the coal mining sector in order to rescue the nation from long frequent and long lasting blackouts.

# Decentralisation of power generation key to ensure adequate power supply

Research has it that numerous projects that will counteract the debilitating power shortages are underway and these include the Sengwa project which is based on a coal resource of 1.3 bn tones reportedly capable of generating up to 2000MW of power, Batoka project which is a prospective hydroelectric power station planned to be on the Zambezi river, Harava solar project which targets to construct an initial 20 MW solar array.

Nevertheless, with the rate of corruption being at peak in Zimbabwe these projects only offer hope to the public but the funds invested in these projects attract greedy individuals. Consequentially these projects will take much time to be accomplished than the initial expected period.

Strive Masiyiwa the renowned owner of diversified international telecommunications (Econet) reportedly affirmed that he could have proffered a solution to curb Zimbabwe's energy distress years ago but the devastating corruption rate in Zimbabwe pushed him away.

Zimbabwe should cut power imports rather, the nation should strive to work towards importing machinery that will effectively assist in boosting our coal mines subsequently ensuring stable and sustainable power supply.

## Electricity imports are crippling our treasury.

Although Zimbabwe might receive power from South Africa of up to 400MW, the



*Noor Complex Solar Power Plant is located in the Sahara Desert and it is the world's largest concentrated solar power plant. The Solar Plant capacity is of 580 megawatts*

South Africa power utility Eskom has set tough conditions for the country which means that Zimbabwe must lay its brains and effort in investing in its own power.

According to Eskom, Zimbabwe will be guaranteed 50MW due to the fact that Eskom is encountering some challenges and a resounding 350 MW contract is anticipated only if there is no load shedding in South Africa.

ZESA should therefore be resolute in seeking both local and foreign genuine investment to improve Zimbabwe's power grid. Through its known power stations, Zimbabwe has the capacity to produce enough electricity for the country.

The country has a total of five power stations which have the capacity of producing more than 3000MW is currently producing only 813MW, with

- *Munyati power station producing only 16MW from a supposed 120MW,*
- *Bulawayo 14MW from a supposed 120MW*
- *Harare 16MW from a supposed 156MW,*
- *Kariba 359MW from a supposed 1050MW*
- *Hwange producing only 408MW from a supposed 920MW which will be increased to 1520MW due to the fact that, a third stage being added to the station with 2 x 300MW units being constructed.*

The solution to Zimbabwe's grueling power cuts lays in Zimbabwe investing in generating its own electricity, if all of Zimbabwe's power station being to work at full throttle, it means that Zimbabwe will have more electricity to export than to consume, a tip of an iceberg.

*The solution to grueling power cuts lays in Zimbabwe investing in generating its own electricity*



# Ten most promising individuals in the mining sector under the age of 45



*Lindi Mpfu*

***The mining sector in Zimbabwe is now being driven mainly by young people. This new generation is now taking over from the likes of popular David Murangari, Winston Chitanda among others who are now approaching their sell by date.***

This therefore means the mining sector remains in safe hands with a new crop of miners who have shown massive passion to move the mining sector forward. With their input and given a chance the mining sector is set to become bigger and better.

Below is a list of top five individuals under 45 years who have exerted massive influence in the Zimbabwe mining sector.

## **1) Lindi Mpfu**

At 41 Lindiwe Mpfu is the face of women in the mining industry in Zimbabwe. She is currently Zimbabwe Miners Federation vice president. She is also a shareholder in a Chrome Mining Venture, Alaska Mining located in Guruve and is a director at the mine which produces 4000 tonne per month operation.

She has a consistent record of success in

trading minerals, co-ordination of resource identification and verification, claims registration and regulatory requirements, ensuring trade compliances. She has also been instrumental in the development of its diversified portfolio with some of the world's largest metal companies.

Lindi has developed a strong network of metals and mining experts across developed and emerging economies. Over the years she has participated in project facilitation, Investment and Trade Deals - Facilitation of investment into start-up mining operations, facilitation of resuscitation of Mining operations and Offtake Agreements within the mining sector. She has actively worked on turnaround programs, operational improvement and mergers and acquisitions. Her experience spans the entire production cycle, from upstream mining and raw material inputs to primary metal production, fabrication and distribution.

She was involved in the successful formation of an inter-ministerial

agreement between three major coal mining firms in Zimbabwe. She actively participated in the proposal and negotiations of a Chrome Beneficiation Proposal Investment case under Coalbrick/ COPAZ with the Government of Zimbabwe identifying local idle capacity in chrome smelting and utilizing such capacity through an appropriate investment structure with the shareholders of such infrastructure and setting up a greenfield project with the help of a technical partner to build furnaces.

She has been vocal towards the ill treatment that small scale chrome miners have been receiving from Government and MMCZ.

Lindi was also influential in facilitating the marriage between Zimbabwe Miners Federation and Fidelity Printers and Refineries which saw the two begin to work together to reduce gold leakages and promote fair gold pricing in Zimbabwe.

*NB: Lindi's achievements need multitudes of pages for now we will stop here.*

## **2. Masango Mahlahla**



At 44 Masango Mahlahla is an executive member in the Zimbabwe Miners Federation (chairperson Mashonaland central province). He is also an executive

# Ten most promising individuals in the mining sector under the age of 45

member of the Chrome Miners Association of Zimbabwe.

Masango is also a Mining Consultant, he specializes in mining strategic planning and development; He is the founder and chairperson of Mantle Consulting Group a company which specializes in developing small scale operations with the potential to grow, government mining policy and implementation, and International Mineral Export Trade. He is also a Chrome Miner with a Mining Operation located on the North Dyke. As stated Masango is Zimbabwe Miners Federation Mashonaland Central Chairman as well as the ZMF National Chrome Representative, Chrome Producers of Zimbabwe Representative and he is also a member of the MMCZ Chrome Consultative Committee.

Masango wrote a series of research papers regarding the greater financial potential small scale mining held when paired with government policies designed to facilitate growth. Some of the support highlighted was as follows: the need for government led reinvestment into the industry in the form of infrastructure such as roads, power, weighbridges, formal marketplaces for all minerals, along with the implementation of export and domestic sales pricing models to support Zimbabwe's mineral trade. He also wrote a \$102 million USD capitalization plan via chrome ore production for the Sovereign Wealth Fund of Zimbabwe as well as a Government Revenue Generation research paper in which he noted that Zimbabwe small scale chrome miners held the potential to generate over \$340 million USD in export sales revenue along

with Government direct tax earnings of over \$42 million USD.

He has been one of the voices in trying to see an improvement in chrome mining in the country while also being a vocal member in challenging MMCZ into increasing prices for chrome.

Mahlahla has been a voice of reason in the small scale mining sector when he has been at the front of challenging MMCZ's predatory stance when dealing with miners as well as challenging the rampant chrome smuggling.

Mahlahla is highly regarded in the Industry and many agree he will make an excellent Mines Minister should he be chosen.

### 3. Dosman Mangisi



Without a doubt the most popular on this list, at 41 Dosman Mangisi is the Director of Public Relations and Mining promotions at Zimbabwe Miners Federation.

Dosman has been so influential as the Director of Public Relations under ZMF, he was very instrumental in driving of ZMF membership ranging from Miners and Mining Equipments manufacturers and suppliers, Resuscitation of gold service centers, Zhombe gold milling centre, Silobela at Peace Mine, Bubi gold centre

and Wanderer in Shurugwi.

He was also visible in spearheading the formalisation activities in the gold sector, through these gold centres. Silobela about 1000 artisanal gold miners got formalised and in Shurugwi over 500 artisanal miners

2016 he managed to seal a \$5million deal for Bubi gold centre in Matebeleland north with a South African company.

In 2014 in the chrome sector with present team they managed to lobby for the lifting of the ban and review of its taxation. Which the then Minister of Mines Walter Chidhakwa alluded to and in 2015 he announced the new development. This also witnessed the releasing of chrome claims by big mines.

Another lobby was the formation of Apple Bridge Investment, a special purpose vehicle for small scale chrome miners on chrome trading.

He sits in the Committee of TB in the Mining Sector where he advocated TB screening of small scale miners in the work place. Mangisi studied Mineral Resources Valuation and Advanced in Mineral Processing.

### 4) Morgan Mugawu

At 42 Morgan Mugawu is currently Zimbabwe Miners Federation Secretary General, 2014-2015 he was the interim Treasure General of ZMF.

A Mechanical Engineer by profession, currently studying for a Mechanical





Degree. Mugawu Started Mining in Kadoma 2002 in the battlefields area for 8 years and did custom milling in Cricket Area and Chegutu Butterfly Mine.

He became the President of Gold Miners Association in Zimbabwe in 2006 , Ventured into Gold mining in FORT RIXON from 2012 to date.

In Nkayi Morgan has a Limestone project under Karwendo Mining Syndicate where he is the operations director. The project is still under exploration.

Mugawu was also influential in facilitating the marriage between ZMF and Fidelity Printers and Refineries which saw the two begin to work together to reduce gold leakages and promote fair gold pricing in Zimbabwe.

### 5) Dr Mercy Manyuchi



Musaida Mercy Manyuchi who is a director in the Ministry of Mines and Mining Development is a Doctor of Technology in Chemical Engineering who is currently researching options for using charcoal material as a sustainable power source in African communities.

She director for Research, Value Addition

and Beneficiation in the Ministry of Mines and Mining Development. Manyuchi is also a board member for the Minerals Marketing Corporation of Zimbabwe.

Manyuchi, a PhD holder from the Cape Peninsula University of Technology in South Africa, studies sustainability focusing on the water-energy-food nexus.

She has been instrumental in bringing Nigerian Businessman Benedict Peters into Zimbabwe.

### 6) Pardon Chitsuro

Pardon Chitsuro is an economist currently with Chamber of Mines Zimbabwe. He was previously employed by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe of Zimbabwe. Chitsuro has been instrumental in coming up with input to the mining sector as a whole and also contributed immensely on the country's mining policies.

Chitsuro since his coming to Chamber of Mines, he has grown in to a household name in the mining sector. He has been a regular figure at all COMZ annual conferences.

### 7) Chiedza Chipangura



At 44 Chiedza Chipangura is one of the most influential women in the Mining industry in Zimbabwe. She is currently the Zimbabwe Miners Federation chairperson for Mashonaland West province, with mining interests in gold, chrome,

limestone and glitterstones.

She worked in foundries for almost 20 years. She has been supplying large scale mining companies with different engineering solutions ranging from instrumentation to mechanical spares.

She founded Norton Miners Association in 2018 before being elected to be the Chairperson Zimbabwe Miners Federation in MashWest province.

Chipangura is the face of mining in Mashonaland West province, she has helped many women and youths to venture into mining sector. she is regarded by many as the gate way into the sector because of her supporting role.

Chiedza Chipangura has taken a step further in helping disabled people to venture in the mining industry offering a pathway for them to enjoy the benefits being enjoyed by other Zimbabweans, seeing that there is no reason for this group to be sidelined in the mining sector.

### 8) Samson Dzingwe



Born on the 3rd of March 1976, Samson Dzingwe is the Zimbabwe Prospectors Association (ZPA) founder and president. He is also a Geomatician studying Academic Diploma in Applied G.I.S and Drone Photogrammetry at AIDN virtual college in partnership with reformed

# Ten most promising individuals in the mining sector under the age of 45

church university.

Dzingwe is one of miners who wrote to the parliament last year objecting the mines and minerals Bill 2015 which he highlighted that they were rotten areas in the Bill. When the parliament overlooked or ignored his submissions Dzingwe wrote to the President of Zimbabwe not to sign the Bill into law and he rejected it back to parliament.

Dzingwe was also against the blanketing or carpeting of E.P.O'S across all mining provinces that it was not good for artisanal and small scale miners unless they preclude certain areas to allow them to participate in the mineral wealth of their own country.

Dzingwe was also vocal against corruption in the ministry of Mines and Mining development provincial offices, some provincial members were suspended.

## 9) Clever Sithole



At 39, Clever is a Mineral Evaluator/ Gemmologist at the Mineral Marketing Corporation of Zimbabwe (MMCZ). Clever is regarded as the most influential Gemmologist in Zimbabwe, in 2016 he was awarded a GIA (ODL USA) Graduate Gemologist Scholarship and in 2019 a World Gem Foundation Scholarship, USA.



Clever is a member of, Accredited Gemologists Association (USA), American Society of Appraisers (Gems & Jewellery) USA, GIA Alumni member (USA), HRD Antwerp Graduates Club (Belgium), Zimbabwe Institution of Engineers and Fellowship member of the Indian Diamond Institute.

From 2016-18 clever was involved in Chrome sampling and assaying- Apple Bridge Investment a MMCZ project.

Clever is currently a member of the Zimbabwe Gemmology Centre Technical Committee.

## 10) Blessing Togarepi

The youngest on the list is Blessing Togarepi. Blessing is the youth chairperson under Zimbabwe Miners Federation Mashonaland central, the Zimbabwe Artisanal and Small Scale Miners Council national youth secretary and he is also the national chairperson of

Artisanal and Small scale miners Association.

Blessing has 10 years of experience in the Mining industry. He owns a gold mine in Mazowe and has assisted over 400 people and many organisations to venture into the mining industry including church organisations. Togarepi is also working with a foreign investor, Sustainable Mining Investment where he is the business development manager. The company is ready to invest in small scale mining providing miners with equipment and other apparatus required in mining.

He is the owner of Kingdom Harvest Mineral exploration which assists small scale and artisanal miners to invest in exploration in order to sustain the growth of the sector through exploration. Togarepi is destined for greater things as he is still young and has already accomplished a lot.



# Interview: Moses Marufu leader of PLWD in the Zim Mining sector

*This month Inside Mining Zimbabwe with Rudairo Dickson Mapuranga (RD) engaged one of the pioneers and leader of the People living with disabilities (PLWD) in the mining sector Mr Moses Marufu (MM) to discuss on how they are coping in the sector and what needs to be done to accommodate PLWDs in the mining sector.*



**RD:** How are you Mr Moses Marufu? Welcome to Inside Mining Zimbabwe. Mr Marufu can you please share your background as an individual, what you intended to do in life and how life has to lead you to become one of the most influential personnel in the mining sector?

**MM:** Thank you for the interview

Just a brief Background about Moses Marufu, I worked for Jairos Jiri Association for some time and during this period I learnt a lot.

**RD:** Mr Marufu I understand that you are the chairperson of the National Disability Empowerment Trust of Zimbabwe, how did you as an organization venture into the Mining sector, what inspired you?

**MM:** What inspired me really was the need for People With Disabilities to empower themselves socially and economically. It's a thing I never thought of, it could be a passion. It was in 2014 just after our 2013 national elections, Falcon Gold Zimbabwe was ceding some of its concessions and that's when I got interested. As a disabled individual this didn't work so I went to my fellow workmates at Jairos Jiri Association and convinced them that this was a worthwhile opportunity we had. We came together and approached FGZ who offered us a 2h gold claim in Kadoma.

**RD:** Considering the fact that the mining industry is reckoned as one of the most dangerous sectors in the world with great risks how are you as an organization and as an individual coping in the sector, bearing in mind that your organization is the first organisation of people living with disabilities to venture into the mining industry?

**MM:** I have never seen the owners of Ok stores and TM in their stores. All that is needed is the organisational capacity. The acquisition of the claim has a lot of beneficiaries that include able bodied employees and our children. Those are the people who will work at the mine whilst we engage in other tangible activities. Our membership consists of intelligent people with different disabilities that include blind, physical and cerebral pulse with different professions that include accounting, psychology, and IT so we are rich intellectually. Of course dangers are there

even on roads its part of life.

**RD:** We also understand that you are the secretary of people living with disabilities under Zimbabwe Miners Federation (ZMF), what have you done to make sure that people living with disabilities are protected considering the tension of the small mining sector in Zimbabwe?

**MM:** Of now we have only one registered organisation but others are in the process of registering syndicates and associations throughout the country. As expected I am challenged by inaccessibility to many other provinces. I have no vehicle for the purpose which I believe could see me reach out to other provinces. As for protection, as soon as we are fully operational will seek assistance from local security agents with whom we have a very good rapport as we engage them in other projects.

**RD:** As the secretary of people living with disabilities in the mining sector, what do you think the government needs to do to include more people living with disabilities in the mining sector?

The government should first domesticate the Convention on the Rights of People with disabilities and that's very fundamental. This document, if adopted by government will empower people with disabilities many luncheons held permonth can empower many disabled in terms of equipment for disabled miners. Tanzania has a quota system for people with disabilities in

**INSPIRATION**  
*What inspired me really was the need for People With Disabilities to empower themselves socially and economically*  
- **Moses Marufu**

• INTERVIEW: MR MOSES MARUFU

disabilities in mining and our government should copy from that ,our number makes it easy for government to assist .

Remember we will be contributing to the fiscus , the government should heavily subsidise PwDs through a number of measures that include

- a) *Scrapping certain fees when registering*
- b) *Giving rebates to any company or organisation that assists such people*
- c) *Make it mandatory for big mines to cede viable claims to PWDS*
- d) *The government should make it mandatory to have representatives of pwds in all mining structures*
- e) *Its retrogressive to say the least that after struggling to register People with Disabilities mines are forfeited considering our incapacitation to Equip and capitalise the little we have.*

As it is there is no policy at all to embrace pwds in any area. You raise a very important issue. People With disabilities (PwDs) and other are an afterthought in all government programs. We are not able to access loans because of our bad financial background yet we are asked for collateral security which they know is a hurdle, they ask for 3 years financial statements from where if we combined never touched \$1000 in our whole lives.

POSB, Agribank Homelink and Sedco packaged fake loans for Pwds and these have remained unserved FPR 10% quota for women in mining loan applications.

### **FPR Loan challenges for Pwds**

Our 2018 loan application is shelved in the FPR archives and they demand more documents each time we ask.

Disability has a lot of demands which are expensive. We live double lives and we have other responsibilities to take care of. In short we should have satisfactory policies that cater for Pwds.



**RD:** Finally what word of advice do you wish to share with people living with disabilities in Zimbabwe, most importantly those trading in the mining sector?

**MM:** In parting , all I want to say is that

pwds should partake in socio-economic development especially in mining ,there are a lot of opportunities if we come together. The more the voices the better ,women and youths cried and they were heard through. I believe PwDs should get out of their cocoons and start mining.





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