



Africa's Mineral Futures: The Africa Mining Vision and Africa's Green Minerals Strategy

The Africa Mining Vision (AMV) is a policy framework that was adopted by the African Union (AU) in 2009 with the support from the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) to ensure that Africa uses its mineral resources strategically for broad-based sustainable growth and inclusive development. **Africa's Green Minerals Strategy (AGMS)**, adopted by the AU in 2022, builds on the AMV agenda by aligning Africa's mineral resources with the global green energy transition. Together, they aim to move beyond extractive models that favour global markets, but both remain constrained by weak implementation and entrenched power asymmetries in global mineral markets.

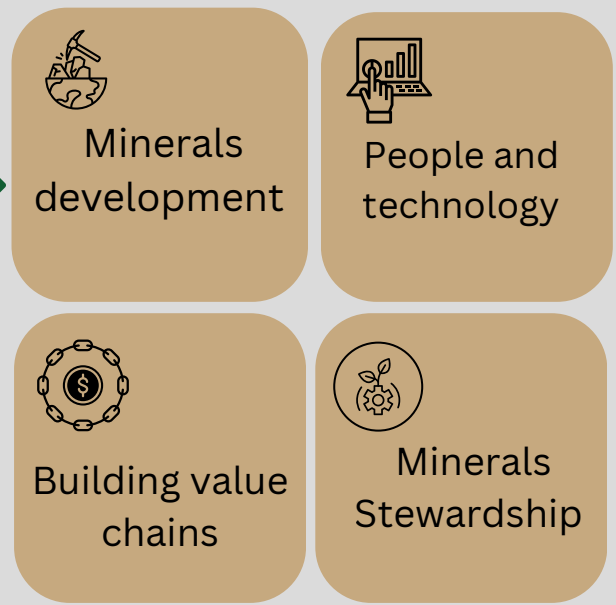
Africa Mining Vision

Africa's Green Minerals Strategy

Pillars



Pillars



African Mining Vision

Aimed to leverage the commodities supercycle (2003–2012) to drive broad-based development and break from colonial and post-colonial extractive models

The global context was shaped by rising mineral demand, especially from China's industrialization, after two decades of low prices and neoliberal structural adjustment that weakened African states' capacity to regulate their mining sectors.

Motivations



Global Context



Africa's Green Minerals Strategy

Seeks to leverage the green transition by moving up mineral value chains and strengthening bargaining power through regional coordination.

The global context reflects accelerating decarbonization, surging demand for critical minerals to manufacture clean energy technologies, and rising geopolitical competition.

AMV: Implementation Challenges

Limited Geological Knowledge | Most African countries lack clear or comprehensive geological maps, increasing uncertainty and investment risk in the mining sector.

Weak Negotiation Capacity | African states often face severe capacity constraints when negotiating resource contracts with transnational corporations, leading to suboptimal outcomes

Benefits to Local Governments | Only a small proportion of revenues generated from mining goes to African governments

AGMS: Future Challenges

Weak Institutions | Limited state capacity to regulate mining and implement long-term green mineral strategies

Policy Mis-alignment | Fragmented and uncoordinated mining, industrial, trade, and climate policies that weaken green mineral value chain development

Foreign Agendas | External geopolitical interests continue to shape investment flows, infrastructure priorities, and mineral extraction patterns, often prioritizing global supply chain security over domestic value addition

AMV and AGMS Infographics Bibliography

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