Cases presented in PPT Hearings
2016–2017

November 2018
MANZINI, SWAZILAND (AUGUST 2016)

Case 1 and 6: Maloma Colliery, Swaziland

Case 2: Mineral Commodities Ltd, South Africa

Case 3 and 4: Somkhele and Fuleni Anthracite mines, South Africa

Case 5 and 11: Glencore, South Africa and Zambia

Case 7: Marange diamond fields, Zimbabwe

Case 8 and 9: Vale and Jindal coal mines, Mozambique

Case 10: Penhalonga gold mines, Zimbabwe
Case 1 and 6: Maloma Colliery, Swaziland

It was during the first session of this PPT, in 2016, that the Swaziland people from Lubulini and Lavumisa spoke in public for the first time against Maloma Collieries, a company owned by the South African Chancellor House and the Swazi government. The mine has caused irreversible destruction of the environment, cracked the homes of the surrounding community, developed corrupt relationships with community leadership and used violence against mine-workers striking for decent wages.

Case 2: Mineral Commodities Ltd, South Africa

The struggles faced by the Xolobeni community were presented by the Amadiba Crisis Committee, denouncing the intense hostility and irreversible damages brought to their land by the Australian titanium mining company, MRC, including the assassination of an activist.

Case 3 and 4: Somkhele and Fuleni Anthracite mines, South Africa

In South Africa, communities and especially women are facing the devastating impacts of Anthracite mining. Their livelihoods have deteriorated, and women are left to walk hours looking for clean sources of water, as the mine has cut off their access to water sources.

Case 5 and 11: Glencore, South Africa and Zambia

Also presented in 2016 was Glencore’s coal project in Mpumalanga, a major contributor to South Africa’s issues of violations of labour, human and environmental rights. Glencore also operates in Zambia - through its subsidiary, Mopani Copper Mines - where it is yet again responsible for the pollution of land, water and air, and causing severe health problems particularly due to the uncontrolled emissions of sulphur dioxide. Independent audits have revealed Mopani’s fiscal and tax avoidance by transferring profits to tax havens, robbing the government of Zambia of the much-needed revenue to meet the socio-economic needs of people.
**Case 7: Marange diamond fields, Zimbabwe**

From Zimbabwe, the Marange diamond fields continue to cause gross human rights violations, including torture and murder. It is estimated that 40 artisanal miners were murdered by the Zimbabwe Consolidated Diamond Company in collusion with the government, between August 2017 and August 2018.

**Case 8 and 9: Vale and Jindal coal mines, Mozambique**

In Tete, Mozambique, communities have paralyzed Vale’s activities in protest for their degraded health; protests that have resulted in violence and repression from the national security forces, who serve the company’s interests. Less than 100km to the West is the Jindal concession area, operating recklessly despite the 289 families still waiting for their resettlement and living inside the mine concession, some of them less than one kilometre from the normal mining explosions.

**Case 10: Penhalonga gold mines, Zimbabwe**

From Penhalonga, Zimbabwe, came more testimonies from artisanal miners facing violence from mine security. The area is being explored by the Russian state-owned DTZ-OZGEO, and deep issues arise from its gold mining operations, including the murder of an artisanal miner and mining in a river bed which has led to devastating effects on the environment. Common to many cases from the region were: forced removals ad disposessions, inadequate or non-existent compensation, cruel treatment of resettled communities and some communities, such as the Amadiba, still resisting intensively at high cost to themselves (assassination, persecution, maltreatment by government).
JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA
(AUGUST 2017)

**Case 1:** ProSavana, Mozambique

**Case 2:** Monsanto and Farmer Input Subsidies Programme, Malawi

**Case 3:** Base Resources and Ilmenite mining, Madagascar

**Case 4:** Mphanda Nkuwa dam, Mozambique

**Case 5:** Illicit financial flows and tax evasion, Mauritius

**Case 6:** Paladin uranium mining and illegal imprisonment of lawyers and activists, Malawi and Tanzania

**Case 7:** Parmalat, Zambia
**Case 1: ProSavana, Mozambique**

Agribusiness impacts in the region were widely denounced. The jury heard testimonies against the major land-grab scheme in Mozambique being materialized through the ProSavana program, a joint program between the governments of Mozambique, Japan and Brazil allegedly aimed at developing agriculture in the region. Designed and decided at the highest political level, the rationale of ProSavana promotes the usurpation of land and the expulsion of thousands of local farmers who depend on it.

**Case 2: Monsanto and Farmer Input Subsidies Programme, Malawi**

Monsanto and other Transnational Corporations are capturing the government’s budget allocations and subsidies initially aimed at bolstering agriculture and support for peasant farmers. Monsanto monopolises seed distribution, displaces the production of local crop varieties and is a major influencer of the seed policy-making process. According to the juror’s statement in 2017, we are observing in the region “the emergence of neoliberal food regimes that entrench inequality and marginalisation of rural communities”.

**Case 3: Base Resources and Ilmenite mining, Madagascar**

Corporate capture of politicians and civil servants was another common characteristic of these cases, resulting in a direct attack on the right to life of the Mikea indigenous group by the Base Toliara/Toliara Sands mining project for Ilmenite exploitation in the case of Madagascar. For more details on this case, click here!

**Case 4: Mphanda Nkuwa dam, Mozambique**

Resisting the construction of a yet-to-be-built mega-dam in the Zambezi river are the communities of Mphanda Nkuwa, in Mozambique, who first heard about the plans to build it 18 years ago. While the Mozambican government insists on its commitment to find investors willing to take this highly controversial project forward, the local communities are left in uncertainty with regard to their future, unable to make plans and reluctant to build new infrastructure in their village.
Case 5: Illicit financial flows and tax evasion, Mauritius

The 2017 hearing of the PPT also focused on the issue of tax evasion, illicit financial flows and bilateral and multilateral trade regimes, drawing attention to the undercutting of state revenue in the interest of TNCs. A case from Mauritius highlighted the social, environmental and political implications of tax havens, while the secrecy of information was denounced as a major obstacle to the right of communities to be informed and resist projects on their lands.

Case 6: Paladin uranium mining and illegal imprisonment of lawyers and activists, Malawi and Tanzania

In Malawi, eight Tanzanians went to study the well-documented impacts of uranium mining in the defunct Kayelekera mine, once operated by Paladin, which is now aiming to explore the Namtumbo Area where they live. These activists and lawyers were arrested by the police, taken to court and transferred to prison for a few months. The State could not substantiate the charges.

Case 7: Parmalat, Zambia

This case highlights how the giant dairy company has been violating basic rights to food and a decent livelihood of local small-scale dairy farmers, resulting in increased poverty and malnutrition throughout the communities. The company has been leaving local producers with no power of negotiation, making use of loans and the consequent debt as a tool of dependency. As a response, women farmers have been organizing themselves to renegotiate contracts and build alternatives.