

2017

TANZANIA EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES CONFERENCE REPORT



Examining the potential for Oil, Gas & Mining Development in Tanzania

HakiRasilimali



Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
INTRODUCTION	7
<i>Conference Objectives:</i>	8
<i>Expected Outcomes:</i>	8
TEIC 2017 OFFICIAL OPENING	10
<i>Chairperson's Welcome Address</i>	10
<i>The Host's Address</i>	11
<i>Address by the Guest Honor's, Rev. Dr. Stephen Munga</i>	12
NATURAL RESOURCE NATIONALISM IN TANZANIA	13
<i>QA and Discussion</i>	16
THE PARLIAMENT AND THE EXTRACTIVE SECTOR	17
<i>QA and Discussion</i>	19
GEOPOLITICS OF HYDROCARBON IN EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY	21
<i>Uganda and Tanzania EACOP Agreement</i>	21
<i>EACOP Expectations and Cautions</i>	22
<i>QA and Discussion</i>	22
COMMUNITIES, DECISION-MAKING AND EXTRACTIVE SECTOR'S VALUE CHAIN	24
<i>Restless Nature of the Extractive Industries</i>	24
<i>Plenary</i>	26
EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES	27
LOCAL CONTENT AND CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) IN TANZANIA'S EXTRACTIVE SECTOR	28
<i>Questions and Answers</i>	29
LOOKING BEYOND SHARING OF REVENUES	29
RECOMMENDATIONS	31
CLOSING REMARKS	31
WAY FORWARD	32
KEY NOTE SPEAKERS	38
HAKIRASILIMALI MEMBERS	43
COVERAGE	46
ANNEX	47
<i>Pictures</i>	47

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Tanzania Extractive Industries Conference (TEIC2017) was held in Tanzania's capital Dodoma from November 2 to 3, 2017. The gathering brought extractive sector stakeholders from the government, corporate world, artisanal and small-scale mining civil society organizations and local community members' representatives all together. To discuss and in the process learn about critical issues related to the Extractive sector in Tanzania, as well as other countries represented. The conference drew a far-reaching participation and was attended by civil society representatives from Kenya, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Ghana, Denmark, Switzerland, and of course, host country, Tanzania.

Apart from the fact that the conference acted as a catalyst for wider networking, peer information sharing and participatory learning, it was mainly intended to:

- i. Scrutinize the current status of the extractive sector-mining, oil and natural gas in Tanzania
- ii. Promote a shared understanding of the evidence based potential economic and social contribution of mining, oil and gas sector in Tanzania, and
- iii. Stimulate collaboration and coordination that is required for effective natural resource governance and management in Tanzania.

Characterized by discussions on critical issues related to the extractive sector, the conference also discussed the role of different stakeholders. The discussions were forward-looking. Such issues as resource sovereignty, upholding the rule of the law, uphold human rights, protecting the environment, maximizing profitability (creating a win-win situation), integration of ministerial efforts and promoting local extractive sector value chain structures took center stage. The State Apparatus and the Extractive Sector: according to the Tanzanian Constitution, the State Apparatus represents the citizenry on all matters related to negotiations and other proceedings that relate to the exploitation and the management of natural resources. The conference gave a nod to the efforts by the government in its attempt to constructively control and manage the extractive sector. Among other commendable efforts are the proposal to review mining laws and

the recent enactment of the new laws to regulate the extractive sector. In the midst of the new legislations, there still seem to be a need to sensitize the citizenry on such laws as enacted and even those which have been in use for a long time.

The Role of the Parliament: the role of Parliament and the legislators is multifaceted. These were identified as Representation, legislation and oversight role on government's accountability structures as relates to policies, actions and discursive platform which is geared at improving policies. With the changes taking place in the Tanzanian extractive industry landscape, therefore, the existing laws and regulations on the extractives industry are seen as providing a clear opportunity for the parliamentarians to play their oversight role. In the recent times, the government of the United Republic of Tanzania divided what was the Ministry of Energy and Minerals into two separate Ministries. Now there is an independent Ministry of Minerals as well as an independent Ministry of Energy. This development makes it easier for the Parliamentarians to execute their oversight responsibility in a more focused manner. It is also evident that this development broadens the parliamentarians' scope of work. However, there is also a more straight-forward working environment.

The Parliament and the Citizenry: Apart from the oversight on government activities, the Parliament is responsible to facilitate citizen/community equity participation. This should be done in a way that encourages the government to always seek to serve the interest of the people of Tanzania, which is ultimately a national interest issue. However, there are challenges that come with how-to-include the citizenry properly. The use of technology is highly recommended for equity participation is to succeed.

The East African Crude Oil Pipe (EACOP): In 2017 the governments of two East African countries, namely: The United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Uganda agreed to construct an oil pipeline that would make it easier to transport crude oil from between Uganda and Tanzania. The initial negotiations on the construction of the pipeline was between Kenya and Uganda. However, cost and rising security concerns in Kenya factored in the initial considerations. Even though this is a business like any other, a concern was raised whether the relationship between Tanzania and Kenya as well as the relationship between Kenya and Uganda would be strained due to what seemed as a 'forced' preference.

There have been discussions in the Parliament of Tanzania concerning this intergovernmental agreement between Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. These discussions do not recognize it as a contract but as a framework agreement. It does not give sufficient details. Be as it may, expectations of monetary benefits have been outlined once the project development is completed. In the foregoing, caution has been invoked upon the process lest economic benefits identification outweigh intergovernmental relations between the three East African Community (EAC) States.

The Extractive Sector and Communities: Investments in the extractive sector is associated with a lot of negative social impact complaints. These complaints come from host communities and ranges from expropriation of land by the government, which results in the creation of internal displacements, unfair compensation, environmental pollution as to reports of gross Human Rights violations. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), including Community Based Organizations (CBOs) are playing the important role of building capacities of local communities. This is aimed at increasing awareness among communities on individual liberties and rights and how they can effectively engage the authorities.

Artisanal and Small-scale Mining (ASM): Seen as the second largest economic sector in the country after agriculture, ASM was identified to provide direct employment opportunities to many people than other economic sectors in the country. ASM is part and parcel of rural livelihood. There is however, a capacity deficit. ASM Operators need sector-based training for improved production output. The training should include local community members as touching on rights-based aspects of this extractive industry's sub-sector. There is also the antagonistic element within the sub-sector that requires attention from the stakeholders. The government, CSOs and CBOs are therefore, encouraged to collaborate in capacity building programs as a way to help encourage resilience among community members in the effort to attain socioeconomic forward-looking and friendly operating environments. Besides, efforts should be mounted in ensuring co-existence and/or complimentary business relations between ASM and large-scale mining operators.

Social Protection and ASM: Both communities and operators in the ASM as socio economic sub-sector need practical protection. This is needed from the policy and deliberate programmatic development aspects. This way their rights to own or lease land on which to operate will be protected. Most rural livelihood and economy depends on Land. Traditionally, land in Tanzania is solely under the ownership and

control of the government. Land in many respects, therefore, is owned under a patriarchal system. This automatically places women in the most vulnerable category.

As such, there is an urgent call for the formulation of appropriate mechanisms to address gender parity issues when it comes to ASM issues as relates to land and extractive sector. Land expropriation by the government for use by large-scale mining operations has historically hurt ASM operators who are often depending on traditional land ownership schemes – by heritage. Since women make the highest percentage of population in the ASM economic sub-sector, there is a need for scaled-up protection in land ownership.

There is also the need for exerted efforts to assist ASM operators to secure capital, enhance social and business networking skills and other appropriate practical to improve their production and income. In the all the discussions, active participation and collaboration between different actors and stakeholders, including the government and the civil society organizations (CSOs) in Tanzania is paramount for the extractive sector to reach its expected social, economic and environmental protection potential.

INTRODUCTION

The Tanzania Extractive Industries Conference - TEIC2017 took place in Tanzania's capital, Dodoma, from November 2 to 3, 2017. It brought together extractive sector stakeholders, including community members, government, civil society, the academia, and the corporations. Drawn from across Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Ghana, Denmark, and Switzerland, the participants engaged in critical discussions as well as share information and experiences related to the extractive sector. While the conference was characterized by a lot of peer learning, it also provided the participants with a networking opportunity.

Participant mapping shows that 26% female and 76.46% male participants of different age groups were in attendance as shown in the figures below.

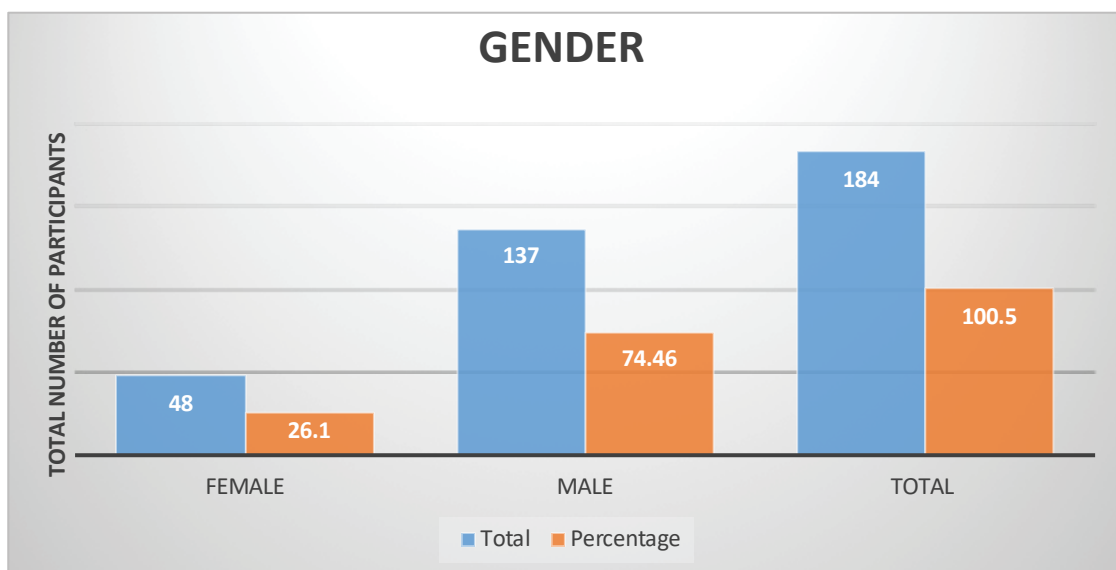


Figure 1: TEIC2017 participant gender distribution.

Conference Objectives:

Apart from being part of peer learning platform series that started in 2012, TEIC2017 convened to accomplish the following objectives:

1. To scrutinize the current status of the extractive sector-mining, oil and natural gas in Tanzania.
2. To promote a shared understanding of the evidence based potential economic and social contribution of mining, oil and gas sector in Tanzania.
3. To stimulate collaboration and coordination that is required for effective natural resource governance and management in Tanzania.

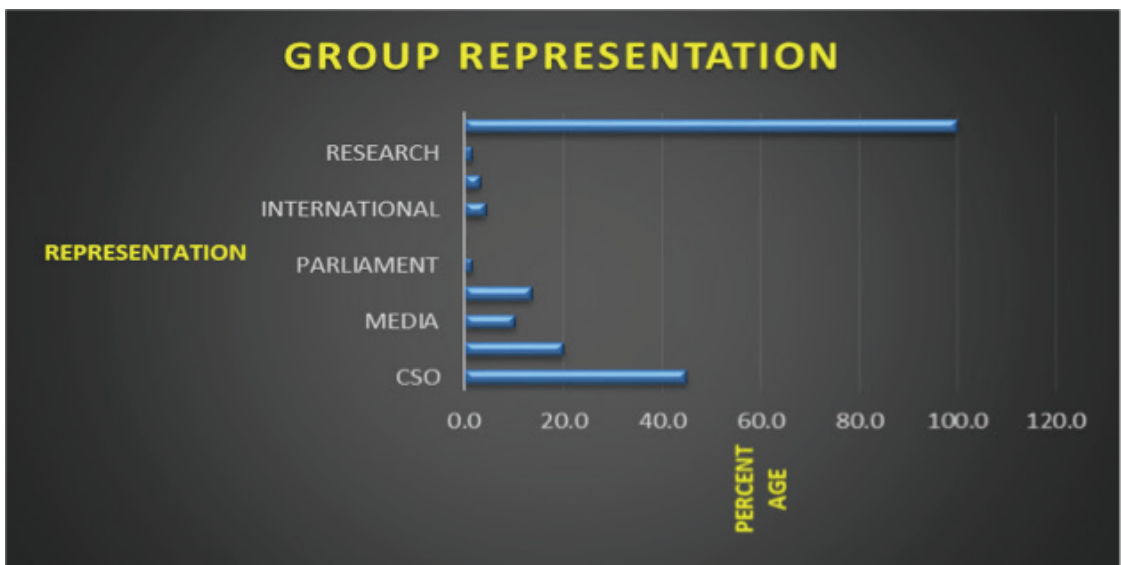


Figure 2: TEIC2017 participant age distribution

Expected Outcomes:

Central to the objectives were tangible outcomes. The following outcomes were expected:

1. Increased informed policy dialogues and concrete interventions for effective participation of HakiRasilimali members and stakeholders in the sector.
2. Increased pressure on the duty bearers to disclose reports, resource contracts and beneficial ownership of companies licensed to carry activities in Tanzania.
3. Enhanced participation of civil society in ensuring accountability mechanisms for extractive industries in alignment with regional and international frameworks.

4. Strengthen synergy among stakeholders for effective governance and management of natural resources in Tanzania

Realizing such outcomes, the conference was pitched to discuss issues around, but not limited to:

- Discussion on proactive citizen engagement in the natural resources management and exploitation processes, including the extractive industry's value chain
- A critical look at the role of the Parliamentary oversight on the extractive sector and how they could assist the executive in managing the sector
- Set pace for continued discussions on Regional collaboration with all stakeholders was key to making East African Extractive Industry successful
- The key role played by the community-based organizations for a progressive and effective advocacy on equity distribution in the extractive sector
- Finding best ways to encourage the stakeholders to utilize multi-stakeholder platforms to push for reforms in the extractive sector and create a shared understanding about the benefits and risks of extractives activities
- Look into how stakeholders can think beyond revenues sharing and find ways to establish or strengthen economic sectoral forward and backward linkages between the extractive sector and other sectors of the economy
- Enhance active participation by civil society in Tanzania on discussions related to mineral fiscal regimes as Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs) mitigation mechanism

TEIC 2017 OFFICIAL OPENING

Chairperson's Welcome Address



Picture 1: HakiRasilimali Chairperson Donald Kasongi giving an opening address at TEIC2017.

HakiRasilimali Board Chairman, Mr. Donald Kasongi invited delegates to the conference. In his welcome, Mr. Kasongi reminded the participants that this was an “Alternative Mining Indaba”, which has come at an opportune time to respond to the fast-growing concerns on mining and natural gas sector in Tanzania. He stressed the need for Tanzanians and other stakeholders to “discuss how best Tanzania can benefit from

its natural resources today and in future”. Indaba (pronounced In-dah-bah) is a term used by the Zulu or Xhosa elders to denote an important gathering. He said that “challenges abound but these must be met accordingly”. The address commended the government for taking necessary measures to ensure that the interest of the Tanzanian masses is protected in the process of natural resource exploitation in Tanzania. The Chairperson concluded his welcome address by expressing a commitment to work together with all stakeholders, including the government towards the creation of a progressive and economically integrated extractive sector.

Indaba (pronounced In-dah-bah) is a term used by the Zulu or Xhosa elders to denote an important gathering.

The Host's Address

The participants were then addressed by the Mayor of Dodoma Municipality, Prof. Davis Mwamfupe. In his address he commended the organizer for the conference for choosing the City of Dodoma for the event. Dr. Mwamfupe stressed the importance of discussing issues related to the extractive industry, perchance “this would help navigate

and help bring some light in resolving trust issues among stakeholders, if any”. In conclusion, the Mayor assured the organizers and participants that “Dodoma city is safe and there should not be any fears”.



Picture 2: The Dodoma Municipality Mayor, Professor Davis Mwamfupe addressing TEIC2017 participants.

Address by the Guest Honor's, Rev. Dr. Stephen Munga

Members of the civil society, the Tanzania Extractive Industries Conference 2017 organizers. Fellow discussants from different parts of the country as well as outside of Tanzania, A warm welcome to you. Fellow members of different religious groups present (BAKWATA, CCT and TEC), representatives from community-based organizations (CBOs), development stakeholders, invited guests, Ladies and Gentlemen.



Picture 3: The guest of honor, Rev. Dr. Stephen Munga giving Keynote Address during the official opening of TEIC2017.

Good morning and welcome to Dodoma!

First of all, I thank the Almighty for enabling each one of us, people from different walks, to gather here, and at this important event. This gathering deliberately brought us together from far and near to discuss, learn, share our experiences in advocacy and lobbying work in the extractive sector. The latter being done in order to draw closer to the realization of sustainable development expected from the sector nationally.

Fellow participants, governing mineral resources, such as oil and natural gas are like development leaven in Tanzania. It is undeniable fact that of late, the extractive sector has generated a lot of discussions on policy changes, laws, processes and principles. All these are aimed at promoting patriotism, restoring resource sovereignty and self-governance structures.

Fellow participants, we congratulate the government of the United Republic of Tanzania under the leadership of Dr. John Pombe Magufuli for evidencing patriotism and deliberate efforts to make sure natural resource exploitation benefit Tanzanians. Both the government and investors are front liners in facilitating discursive platforms discussing how Tanzania can benefit from investments in its extractive sector. As well, these discussions touch on how Tanzania can create a friendlier environment for investments in the extractive industry.

The extractive industry in the country is expected be a catalyst for economic advancement. The latter should result in increased investments. However, the President, his team and other stakeholders have shown an intention to engage in more dialogues coupled with adherence to good governance etiquettes.

Experience from other resource rich countries have shown that if not managed properly, natural resources could be a curse. An engine towards poor development realities, and deepening levels of poverty among the citizens.

Fellow participants, it is important for Tanzania to put in place proper tools to ensure accountability and forward-looking governance structures for the extractive sector: minerals, oil and natural gas. This includes the presence of effective engagement of leaders from different sectors of development, including the civil society organizations (CSOs).

We urge all stakeholders: the government and the companies to use different platforms, as one of the mechanisms, to improve dialogues on how we can benefit from the natural wealth, secure a progressive economy, reduce poverty and confront the possible resource curse.

Fellow participants, all contracts between the companies, the government and donors on projects focusing on mineral resources should be transparent. We also urge these stakeholders to support the provision of sufficient public education to the people of Tanzania as a way to encourage constructive analysis on contracts. The latter, is a sure way to allay any doubts on these contracts.

Besides, we ask that performance in the extractive sector should adhere to national and international accountability and control mechanisms to keep-at-arm's length elements of human rights violations, and environmental injustices. Also, efforts towards the realization of gender equality, especially for special groups, be prioritized in the extractive industries' dialogic processes.

Fellow participants, in this conference, I am pleased to see the presence of participants from different backgrounds, organizations and countries represented, including civil society organizations. As well, the presence of different faith-based groups and organizations, researchers, academics, development partners, government agency leaders and government institutions, is well noted and appreciated.

We value your contribution to the discussions that will characterize this gathering.

Fellow participants, with these few words, this conference is officially opened.

Specifically, the Bishop called upon participation of CSOs in discussions about equitable sharing of revenue from the extractives sector between government, companies and wananchi. Another area that requires the full participation of CSOs is discussion of contracts; hence the need to promote transparency in the activities of companies and in the way, government manages extractive resources. He urged delegates to discuss issues freely but serious and make recommendations that will benefit the country.

NATURAL RESOURCE NATIONALISM IN TANZANIA

This section discusses issues around resource sovereignty, what it means and how the concept of sovereignty could be used to leverage a win-win scenario in Tanzania's extractive sector. As well, it attempts to discuss different methodologies that could be used to break-away from business as usual and negotiate beneficial contracts. At the center of the discussions, is the question: how can the people of Tanzania participate effectively in different deliberations leading to mineral development agreements as well as on other accountability processes?

*Key message:
Active citizen should be the ultimate holders of their natural resources and hence should be involved in the entire extractive value chain from the decision to extract to the decision on how the revenues will be spent.*

Resource nationalism or “sovereignty” means the ability and power of a nation-state or governments to have full control over natural resources within an individual nation-state’s political territories. That is to say, “having exclusive control of national states over internal resources in opposition to external foreign capital” Emel, Jody et al 2011: Extracting sovereignty: Capital, territory, and gold mining in Tanzania; Political Geography, Vol. 30; Elsevier Ltd.



Picture 4: Discussants (L - R), Prof. Hamudi Majamba, Racheal Chagonja, Jenerali Ulimwengu & Amani Mhinda

The Constitution of the United of Republic Tanzania Article 27(1 and 2) stipulates that natural resources are collectively owned by the people. The government holds it in their trust. The natural wealth of the nation is therefore vested under the president as a trustee.

However, there has been challenges in the whole concept of resource sovereignty in Tanzania. One of the challenges discussed is that of contracting processes. Most contracts in Tanzania, are made between the government and companies. The citizenry who are, constitutionally, the owners of the resources under contractual consideration are always absent. Operations and dealings in the extractive sector has remained a secret between investors and the government.

In the discussions and in what was described as “a bid to make the extractive industry work for the well-being of the people of Tanzania”, the government is making efforts to lay basic operational principles for the extractive sector. Mining contracts are set to be reviewed and new laws have been enacted. However, many Tanzanians are still in the dark when it comes to laws governing the extractive sector. It was noted that even though there are efforts by lawyers and CSOs to educate the Tanzanian masses on mineral regimes, there is still only a handful among the citizenry who understand such legal frameworks.

Emel, Jody et al 2011: Extracting sovereignty: Capital, territory, and gold mining in Tanzania; Political Geography, Vol. 30; Elsevier Ltd.

It became apparent that some decisions made by the government are not necessarily for the benefit of the country. Even though policies in Tanzania are in the majority, good, there are challenges in enforcing such 'good laws'.

The discussants also argued that transparency, also, still remains a challenge. However, in nuancing their contention they clarified that the main challenge is to do with the fact that most of the documents are either written so technically or in a foreign language that most Tanzanians do not understand. Due to such medium challenges, there are such elements of mistrust among the citizenry on how transparent their government is. It was suggested that there is a need to translate reports on the extractive sector in the laypersons language. It was argued that for the people to build mutual trust, the information must be understood by all. The discussants also noted that while extractive industry could make significant contributions to the country's economy, profits accrued from the sector get repatriated to foreign countries. Foreigners, actually, own the Tanzanian extractive sector and resources thereof. Extraction and processing of resources in the Tanzanian extractive sector is carried out by foreigners and in the same way, revenues from the extractive sector benefits foreigners while real owners remain in poverty. The idea of resource nationalization became pointless. It was argued that having good policies without a proper enforcement mechanism leads to what has been the narrative of the Extractive sector in Tanzania. The latter accounts for lack of sectoral integration, environmental pollution, lack of proper social services and a litany of human rights violations. The discussions highlighted simple examples such reports of environmental pollution while Tanzania enacted the Environmental Management Act in 2004. Companies still break the law and continually pollute the environment in host communities and get away with it. Involving the citizenry through transparent procedures, was suggested as the only way the government could garner support against the pillage of national resources, especially in the extractive sector. Such a stage, it was suggested, is set by acknowledging that the natural resources harbored within the Tanzanian borders are owned by the people of Tanzania. The discussants cited Botswana as an example at hand. In their case, the government made a deliberate decision to start a process that returned the ownership of the natural resources to the people of Botswana. The contributions of the citizenry are critical to fundamental decisions made by

the government of Botswana. Such contributions are to make sure that socioeconomic and environmental protection structures are solid. The government then becomes accountable to the people than what is seen in the Tanzanian extractive sector.

In the Tanzanian case, the citizens are treated as foreigners while foreigners are treated like citizens. For that reason, the people of Tanzania have no voice and are not able to hold their government accountable. The result, is deepening levels of poverty and want.

QA and Discussion

Q.1: How does the academia help the public to get information?

Answer: The academia has the role to speak for the interest and rights of citizens and promote the power of the people. However, this role has slowly weakened and has been taken over by personal interests. Ideally through research, the academia has the role of disseminating information on the extractive industry to the public.

Q.2: Our parliamentarians are supposed to speak for us but we are the owners; are they effective?

Answer: The Parliament has the right to review and ratify contracts. They have the mandate to engage with the government on behalf of citizens in order to ensure that the latter benefits from the extractive sector. However, this is not always possible as the government often seeks to impose its authority on the legislature. This makes it difficult for parliamentarians to be effective on their role as representatives of the citizens.

The citizens have the power to demand for their rights. Citizens' engagement should come from the will of the people and not by discretion of government. So, the public must demand to know what is going on in the sector. What is important is that the government must uphold human rights. But people must understand- at village, ward, district level- what they deserve, what their rights are and what they have not been able to achieve. They must demand for their participation in the extractive decision chain.

Q.3: What should citizens do with conflicts in mining, oil and natural gas sector?

Answer: At times conflicts bring about healthy engagement, except where people have ill intentions. It is therefore important to seek openings for dialogue that comes in times of conflict.

Comments:

Strengthening policy instruments, institutions and capacity building to CSOs, CBOs, MPs, and councilors is necessary to ensure they are effectiveness in representing the communities. There is also need to abandon the five-year planning cycle and look further into longer vision of the extractive industry because five years are not long enough to bring about change. The right to information must be upheld in a bid to promote transparency. Providing the right information at the right time increases knowledge and understanding.

THE PARLIAMENT AND THE EXTRACTIVE SECTOR



Picture 5: Discussants, (L - R), Hon. Mohamed Omary Mchengerwa, Thabit Jacob & Hon. Innocent Bashungwa.

Constitutionally the Parliament have three major roles which are oversight of the government activities, legislative and representative role. This means the Parliament have the critical role of providing oversight on how the government manages the nation's natural resources. This role has been even more defined in the current scenario where the government decided to separate

was the Ministry of Energy and Minerals into two independent Ministries. Now, in Tanzania, there is the Ministry of Energy, which is dedicated to deal with all energy issues, and the Ministry of Minerals dedicated to govern all matters related to minerals development.

Key message:

Parliamentary oversight committees are crucial to ensuring independent scrutiny in how the executive manages natural resource wealth in Tanzania.

The management and operations of extractive sector in Tanzania has led many to believe that there are only two major actors - the government and the investing companies. Under the same belief, the government is believed to represent the interests of the people. This session brought in a different perspective. The government which for so long was believed to represent the interest of the Tanzanian masses was accused of serving the interests of companies. The very opposite of the common belief.

The accusation comes after a lengthy discussion questioning the government's ability to deliver its mandated tasks, such as ensuring a leadership based on good

governance principles. In their capacities, the discussants she doubts on whether good governance principles were upheld by the government.

From the discussions, it was also clear that the Parliament and the legislators have a role to play for the government to fulfil its mandate. A 'policing' and an advisory role. This role, it was suggested, would ultimately ensure that the government works for the benefit of the people it represents.

The engagement of the legislators in the Parliament as well as the efforts of the civil society organizations working on issues related to the extractive industries facilitated an important move from the government of the United Republic of Tanzania. An enactment of new Laws.

Recently the parliament enacted three laws under the certificate of urgency. This was a deliberate effort to actively initiate transparency and accountability in the extractive sector. It was also out of belief that such laws would introduce the era when the country benefits from its natural resources. With the new policy frameworks in place, it is expected that institutional strengthening efforts will follow.

It would appear that existing institutions have not reached their expected potential due to lack of laws that allowed them to operate within a designated scope. The latter is coupled with lack of capacity prevalent in many government Ministries and departments. The recent laws therefore, gives an operational leverage to institutions vested with the responsibility to enforce them.

Since Members of the Parliament represent their constituents, it is clear therefore, that the Parliament's other responsibility is to encourage participation of communities in various discussions on natural resource management and governance. This way, the government will not only have the support of its citizens while negotiating and entering mineral development contracts but it will also engage in negotiations from a citizen-needs-based perspective. The ultimate hope is that such negotiations work for the benefit of the people of Tanzania.

Q. 1: Has the government muzzled the Parliament?

Answer: Through polls the citizens give mandate to the government which then manages the resources on their behalf. This is a social contract that government must fulfill in the interest of the owners – the citizenry. The Parliament represents wananchi and works as a watchdog of government in implementing its social contract. The Parliament has not been muzzled as it has its own responsibilities, mandates and obligations. The Parliament stands for the many and it has not prohibited anyone from expressing opinion. Its task is to represent the people. Freedom to express opinion is sustained. The obligation of the Members of Parliament is to represent the people and oversee government work for the interests of the public is also sustained.

When it comes to natural resources, the role of the Parliament is to ensure the sector benefits local community members. In this, the Parliament cannot be muzzled by government but it has to maintain its role as a representative of the people.

It should also be noted that the Parliament does not enact laws on its own. Rather, enacting laws is a process that involves many other sectors and many other interest groups. The law does not allow the parliament to enact statutes on its own without getting views from the constituents represented. Contributions from other stakeholders help to make a solid, acceptable and credible law that can be enforced.

Q. 2: Is there consensus in Parliament when enacting laws?

Answer: Consensus can be reached in parliament through various ways including discussions guided by rules of the Parliament. But there is also the constitution which guides parliamentarians to make decisions. But numbers don't lie because Members of Parliament (MPs) vote to reach a consensus and these methods have been used in other Legislative bodies across the world. Rules and regulations of Parliament guide discussions and take into consideration national interest. Voting is the last and final step in enacting laws as the process begins with getting views from stakeholders.

Q. 3: Tabling bills on certificates of emergency does not give room for parliamentary committees to discuss issues exhaustively?

Answer: There are views that laws enacted on certificate of emergency do not adequately incorporate views of stakeholders. However, the participation of representatives and various committees in the process before the bills are tabled in Parliament gives legitimacy to the decisions. It is important to note that MPs take right decisions on behalf of their people, for the interest of the country although it is equally important to discuss issues exhaustively

before bills are tabled in parliament. This then calls for civil society organizations (CSOs) and other stakeholders to engage in debates on issues that are set to be tabled in Parliament.

Q. 4. How is the Parliamentary Committee Chairperson elected? Is there a rule that guides decisions whether they should come from the ruling party or the opposition?

Answer: There are usually rules and regulations that guide election of Parliamentary Committee. These are closely followed by the members of the Parliament.

Special committees are formed for specific causes, guided by Parliamentary rules and regulations. Contravening these regulations would make the committees void. To beef up participation, stakeholders are usually invited to give their views before any bill is tabled in Parliament. But very often those invited do not turn up at all or turn up only in small numbers.

It is not true that the Legislators must accept all issues submitted for consideration by the Committee after being tabled in the Parliament. Especially when they don't reflect any national interest. Chairpersons need not come from opposition or ruling party. It is election that determines who becomes the chairperson.

Q. 5: Is there any guarantee for the citizens to get information on the extractives industry in time?

Answer: The law provides for any Tanzanian to request information from anywhere including the parliament. Such requests are acted upon accordingly.

Q. 6: Has the Parliament any mandate to discuss contracts in the extractives sector?

Answer: The law says that all contracts that government enters into must be discussed in Parliament and sanctioned. This is particularly so, when it comes international agreements. The Parliament must know its mandate. But it is more than just discussing contracts. In order to institute best practices in the mining sector there must a serious discussion that would enable Tanzanians to agree on how the sector should be run in the context of Tanzania and not copy what other countries are doing. The country should not be pressured by mining companies or any other party.

GEOPOLITICS OF HYDROCARBON IN EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

This session delved much into discussing issues related to possible threats for regional integration presented in the development of the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP). As such, social, economic and environmental impacts were considered.

*Key Message:
Regional collaboration with all stakeholders will be key to making East African Extractive Industry successful.*

Tanzania and Uganda reached an agreement to construct an oil pipeline that would link the two countries in 2017. Initially the pipeline was to be constructed between Uganda and Kenya. However, a change occurred with several considerations at hand. One of the leading concerns were with the costs that were to be incurred if the plan to construct the East African Crude Oil Pipeline



Picture 6: Discussants (L - R), Eng. Kapuulya Musomba, Peter Bofin, Silas Olan'g, Prof. Davis Mwamfupe and Dr. Paul Bagabo

(EACOP) was to be built between Kenya and Uganda. Due to the distance between the two countries and the respective locations proposed for the EACOP construction, the initial plan was abandoned. Besides cost concerns, security issues related to terrorist also became under scrutiny.

Uganda and Tanzania EACOP Agreement

After what seemed like an extensive research conducted by the concerned parties, that is to say TOTAL and the government of Uganda, Tanzania emerged as the closest choice and most cost-effective route for the EACOP project. With this development, Tanzania is strategically placed to make financial gains from the current EACOP project as well as future discoveries of oil. As it stands, there are new oil and gas likely discoveries in Lake Natron Basin. If the early signs are truly indicators to future realities, then, the EACOP pipeline will be fully utilized fully in beyond oil production in Uganda.

Following the agreement to build the East African Crude Oil Pipeline, the government of Tanzania has taken the initiative to expand the Tanga Port to a capacity that will meet the demands of the lucrative EACOP project.

Incentives provided by the Tanzania government create new opportunities of employment, new economic activities, and possible improved social services. Communities adjacent to the pipeline are also expected to benefit from the project from value chain perspective as well as corporate social responsibility (CSR) related programs. Utilized properly, the economic activities related to EACOP will contribute significantly to social and economic development in Tanzania.

EACOP Expectations and Cautions

Even though the EACOP is a done deal between the governments of Tanzania and Uganda, promises of economic prosperity made raising expectations of local communities, caution is advised. The experts attending the TEIC2017 informed the participants that the intergovernmental agreement between Uganda and Tanzania is not a contract. Rather it is a framework agreement. Therefore, it does not give much insight into its scope. In the discussions, it was clear that the stated benefits should be interpreted in monetary terms. There is therefore every reason for the Tanzanian government to think seriously how it will utilize the expected revenues. In the balance was also the whole issue of transboundary relations between the EACOP partnering countries and neighbors.

The construction of the EACOP comes with several concerns. In the top tier is the issue of environmental concerns. Besides the environmental concerns in the areas where the pipeline will pass, there are also concerns of disturbance as well as compensation issues to community members whose lands will be expropriated to host the project.

It is therefore imperative for the government of the United Republic of Tanzania to progressively review its agreements with the Republic of Uganda and eliminate any possible cause of conflicts in future. In terms of development strategies, it was suggested that Tanzania should have long term strategies in relation to the EACOP.

QA and Discussion

Q. 1: How well are the host communities along the EACOP informed about the project?

Answer: The public is hungry for information about project. The government and its institutions must work hard to educate its citizens in the EACOP host communities on the presumed challenges that they may face as a result of the project. Hand in hand with such information, there is also a need to help host communities how to deal with such challenges.

Q. 2: How will the compensation to community members whose lands will be expropriated compensated? Are there structures in place to ensure the compensation is fair?

Answer: Survey of the pipeline ridge has been completed from Tanzanian border through eight regions. Compensation will be done basing on international standards. Regarding construction, Tanzania has experience from the Msimbati- Mtwara- Dar gas pipeline. It has also gained experience from the Tanzania – Zambia oil pipeline (TAZAMA) Wananchi have been informed and educated on what they stand to gain, how they will be compensated and the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development is working on that.

Q. 3: How has the government prepared EACOP host communities to make the most out of the project in its construction phase?

Answer: There are vast opportunities brought by the oil pipeline, what is required is for stakeholders to come together and help prepare Tanzanians, especially the EACOP host communities to exploit such opportunities as represented to them during the construction phase to improve their lives, the challenges notwithstanding. According to records, 80 percent of the pipeline will be on Tanzanian soil and so are the opportunities. Government and stakeholders only need to educate and enlighten people to identify these opportunities and make good use of them.

COMMUNITIES, DECISION-MAKING AND EXTRACTIVE SECTOR'S VALUE CHAIN

The artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) as a sub-sector of the extractive sector is the second largest part of the country's economic contributor after the agriculture sector. ASM employs many people, including operators and Service providers. It is in many respects, part of rural livelihood.

Key Message:

Grassroots organisations have a key role to play when it comes to building the critical mass needed to successful extractives advocacy.



Picture 7: Discussants (L - R), Fitsum Weldegoirgis, Gloria Mafole, Rev. Grace Masalakulangwa, Jimmy Luhende and Racheal Njau

Even though this important part of the livelihood and economic structure in Tanzania makes significant contribution to the national gross domestic production, it is still riddled with lack of modern capacities in the way it is run. In the discussions, it was clear that there is a need to provide training for players in the artisanal and small-scale mining activities. This way, it was suggested, ASM as an economic sub-sector, will reach sub-sector, will reach its expected potential.

Restless Nature of the Extractive Industries

As with the whole extractive sector, ASM as an extractives subsector is not particularly void of restlessness that has characterized the sector. Communities involved in the ASM activities are subjected to evictions as well as land expropriation. This is done to pave way for large-scale mining activities.

In some instances, ASM activities are disrupted due to the unfriendly conditions set against them by the government. Such conditions favor large-scale mining operations more than artisanal and small-scale mining. This happens when in actual sense, ASM activities put together, have contributed more than the former large players in Tanzania's extractive sector. There are other factors that ail the ASM as an economic sub-sector, such as evictions and being called names such as "informal mining". The discussants stressed the fact

that even though artisanal mining as an economic activity was recognized in the 1960s, the attitude of the government in the recent years show that it is not a priority.

ASM is therefore racked with lack of financial muscles to run itself effectively. Further, there is a glaring knowledge gap in this 'sleeping' economic giant. ASM operators are in want of capital, training in managing their business, training on business networking, and practical training on how to best organize their work force to optimize output.

ASM is community driven. The insecurities they face hinders production and a proper establishment of ASM as an economic subsector. The discussants identify a need for the government and other stakeholders to work towards improving the working environment in the ASM landscape. One of the main needs identified was a way to lease or have land ownership scheme that would make ASM livelihoods more certain.

Since ASM landscape is driven by women in many instances, the first persons to suffer when operators are evicted from their 'make-shift' work stations. However, another section of the society that suffers are the kids who are forced to live with their parents and under custody of their mothers. Most ASM actors do not have any alternative livelihood means. Such measures taken against them by own government authorities drive many into destitute and despondent conditions. Such conditions akin to human rights violation.

There are so many efforts that are taken to address the woes that have characterized ASM environments. But these efforts need scaling-up. All stakeholders, including government authorities and should join hands to help establish a stronger and progressive ASM.

As much as the CSOs are in the fore front with efforts to find thorny issues in the artisanal and small-scale mining landscape in Tanzania, most organizations should join forces to bring the most needed changes. Efforts should be made, especially, to facilitate a business coexistence between artisanal and small-scale and LSM miners.

Suggestions were made to the effect that perhaps granting recognized licenses to small-scale miners on identified locations would lessen the differences that have prevailed between ASM and large-scale mining operators. It was also suggested that government organs should also be included in the processes so that the tension that has existed is allayed.

The gathering lauded the efforts that have been made by many religious and non-religious organizations, which in times of hopelessness, brought hope to families whose have made ASM their livelihood. This they did by making necessary provisions as well as walking the difficult road with them while trying to find ways for constructive engagement with other stakeholders in strategic places, such as the government.

Plenary

On Evictions and Fair Compensation

Perspectives on fair compensation should shift from monetary value to a broader view that includes protection of property such as land and housing. This means the resettlement process should include a place where the evacuees are allocated an alternative site where there are social infrastructures to make for an easier transition.

Extractive investment is good for development. However, it can be a source for social and economic development stagnation. A true catalyst for poverty. In the history of Tanzania, it is evident that the extractive industries host communities are often the immediate un-expecting victims.

It is imperative for the duty bearers to discuss mechanisms for effective management, monitoring and balancing opportunities granted, from a legal perspective, for ASM and large-scale mining activities.

This process should be all done in a participatory manner. From the initial stages where the government decides to expropriate land, to land valuation, through to compensation. Affected community members should not be looked at as helpless victims. Or just as people who only deserves to wait for handouts.

When participatory strategies are employed, it would also be very easy for the Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPAC) protocols to be followed. Local community members, most of whom involve in ASM activities will become partners than beggars.

On Labor Relations in Extractive Sector

Workers in both formal and informal sectors in extractive industries face a lot of challenges. The Labour Act of 2004 provides for minimum labour standards. The government through labour relations commission seem to have failed to implement and monitor the implementation of the Act. Budgetary constraints were cited as the main cause.

This scenario created an opportunity for exploitation of workers in both artisanal and small-scale and large-scale mining environments. Many worked without contracts as well as unnecessary delays for salaries to come through.

On other fronts, mine workers seem to have many challenges if any of them contemplates to join a Union. Some have been reported to lose their jobs if a word went around suggesting an individual mine worker wants to join a Union.

On Online Licensing Application System

The plenary was informed that the government has established an online licensing application system. This was seen more as a way to close-out ASM operators considering their capacities. It was suggested that before such an initiative is established, the initiator – the government in this case, should provide education to the would-be technologically marginalized groups. This will make sure no one is left behind, but especially ASM operators.

EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES

The extractive sector has attracted many initiatives over the years. One of such initiatives is the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI). A global good governance standard on governance in the extractive sector, EITI as an initiative seeks to “address the key governance issues in the extractive sectors”. These it does not do in isolation but with the collaboration of different member government entities.

*Key Message:
CSO stakeholders need to persist with using multi-stakeholder platforms to push for reforms in the extractive sectors and create a shared understanding about the benefits and risks of extractives activities.*



Figure 10: Discussants (L - R), Alice Swai, Moses Kulaba, Veronica Zano and Camillus Kassala

In Tanzania as in other 51 countries worldwide, there are localized versions of EITI. For Tanzania it is the Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (TEITI). As expressed on its website, its mandate is to “to maximize the monetary, social, and environmental value of mining and more recently gas, by deepening extractives transparency and improving revenue collection”.

From its initiation in Tanzania, TEITI has helped improve the flow of information from both companies and the government. Even though TEITI is not a government institution, its work as contributed to policy review and amendment of legislations related to the extractive sector in the land.

Of recent years, as well, statutory taxes paid by the companies operating in Tanzania’s extractive sector seem to be shared and the government has acknowledged receipt of such reports. Reports published by TEITI are distributed to district councils and it is upon the council to distribute these reports to the public to as down as the village level.

Even with the seeming success of TEITI as a localised initiative, there are some concerns as to the scope of its reach. The concern is around language used on most reports which are of technical nature.

Due to such technicalities, it was not clear to the discussants whether such important information reached villagers with the same clarity as to their fellow compatriots. It was suggested that the reports be written in a manner that most, if not all Tanzanian masses could relate.

LOCAL CONTENT AND CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) IN TANZANIA’S EXTRACTIVE SECTOR

Value chain in the mining sector presents opportunities at every stage, hence expectations from every group. Besides the expectations for more opportunities to advance local people and businesses, there are also corporate social responsibility (CSR) related expectations. From local community members to small and medium entrepreneurs there is an expectation beyond handouts and companies taking businesses to already established business people.

Key Message:

For extractive industry to work for the people in Tanzania, we need to think beyond just sharing of the revenues but look at how to strengthen forward and backward linkages between the sector and other sectors of the economy.

Locals expect to take part in the extractives economy at every stage. These expectations may not be easily realized. The experts said that the extractives economy is an isolated economy and unless governments take deliberate measures for integration of economic strategies, it is likely to kill other sectors.

Incidentally, the government of Tanzania took a step and made local content a law. There are a set of requirements that are now imposed on potential investors. This is done to ensure that the extractive sector promotes other sectors of the economy. This way a robust economic development is foreseeable. However, the design of investments coming to Tanzania and other African countries make it difficult for local content requirements in Tanzania to be successful. One of the obvious is the challenge of a potential investor to give 51% shares to locals who have nothing, in monetary terms, to bring to the table.

The expectations that have been created by the government of Tanzania, even though well intended, did not take into consideration what kind of capacities are required by the investor community before the talk about skills transfer is discussed. An example in point is the formulation of the Environmental Management Act of 2004. It is over a decade since its enactment but there are still adverse environmental impacts in the extractive industries' host communities.

It was noted that because of lack of capacity, the people of Tanzania, especially those in mining host communities, remain poor and live in environmentally polluted areas. While enactment of local content is a good step, there are still gaps as well as important issues that needs to be covered for it to be effective and beneficial. Corporate social responsibility on the other hand remains voluntary until it can be further defined.

Questions and Answers

Q. 1: Is NEMC doing enough to pressure companies to protect environment?

Answer: environment is a cross-cutting issue and a collective responsibility.

Q. 2: How are new laws addressing shortcomings in CSR and local content?

Answer: CSR is a voluntary aspect of business. There are companies, in Tanzania, which are engaging on CSR. However, the fact that a company implements CSR does not relieve the government of its responsibility and mandate to its citizens.

LOOKING BEYOND SHARING OF REVENUES

Monies from the African continent whether from extractives or other resources, are illegally shipped abroad through different ways. Even though known as a resource giant, the Continent have failed to finance its own development with all the wealth that could be translated into socioeconomic development.

Key Message:

Active participation by civil society in host countries' mineral fiscal regimes is key to reducing Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs) from Africa.

This failure was said to emanate from corruption, illegal commercial activities and criminal activities in non-financial sectors. The extractive sector is one of the major conduit for capital flight and illicit financial flows.



Picture 9: Discussants (L - R) Semkae Kilonzo, Michael Otieno, Thomas Scurfield, Dr. Rugemeleza Nshala, and Kayobyo Majogoro

Africa must thus find ways of controlling revenues from the extractive sector. This step must start with proper and sensible enforcement of taxation regimes. This goes hand in hand with proper revenue expenditure plan. The next thing suggested was for African technocrats to stop rushing into signing mineral developments contracts before knowing what they want from such contracts. Corruption was also mentioned by the discussants

to be a barrier for socioeconomic development from the extractive sector. Another vice that was identified was the inferior outlook of African technocrats when negotiating mineral development agreements. It was urged that African leaders and those vested with the responsibility to oversee the extractive sector must represent their case for the extractive sector based socioeconomic development as equals with the investors.

The conference lauded the Tanzanian Revenue Authority for starting to take small yet even steps in combating illicit financial flows. This is done by assessments that would reveal where the moneys are at. An important question was asked at the conclusion of the conferences discussions: Why do you give incentives when you beg for development money?

RECOMMENDATIONS

Apart from the recommendations made on the communique below, the following made some of the recommendations participants felt were crucial, such as:

1. There need to incorporate extractives education in the primary and secondary school syllabus.
2. Put in place a system that enable government to gauge the operations of companies on how they implement CSR annually and how they meet local content requirement.
3. A need to set uniform standards for CSR for all areas even those which have attained a high level of social services.
4. Tanzania should enact laws that are home grown and avoid borrowing laws from the World Bank, World Trade Organization (WTO) or the International Monetary Fund (IMF). In the offing is action plan on trade, business and human rights to ensure that all businesses in the country take into consideration and uphold and promote human rights.

CLOSING REMARKS

Despite some success, Tanzania still needs to improve the management of resources through enacting laws, policies, rules and regulations that enforce transparency and accountability. There is need for delegates to continue with discussions in their own areas with the aim to make further improvements in the extractives sector instead of waiting for another national forum. Civil society and other stakeholders has the responsibility to turnaround the extractive sector into the leading sector of improving the country's economy and changing the lives of citizens, for the better.

WAY FORWARD

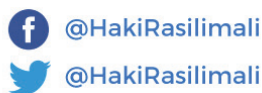
We the participants of the Tanzania Extractive Industries Conference 2017;

- a) Affirm that resources of the country are primarily for the benefit of the people of Tanzania in accordance with the constitution. Hence citizens should be the ultimate holders of their natural resources and hence should be actively involved in the entire extractive value chain from the decision to extract to the decision on how the revenues will be spent. And the government of Tanzania shall therefore remain the custodian acting on behalf of the people.

TANZANIA EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES CONFERENCE - #TEIC2017

“The people of the United Republic shall have permanent sovereignty over all natural wealth and resources (Permanent Sovereign ACT 2017)”

2 - 3 November
Dodoma



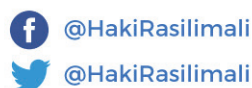
b) Recognize that parliamentary oversight committees are crucial to ensuring independent scrutiny and providing oversight on how the executive manages natural resource wealth in Tanzania. Thus, the Parliament should be progressively empowered through provision of baseline knowledge on extractive issues to scrutinize the management of mining, oil and natural gas resources. Moreover, we acknowledge that enhancing the independence of parliamentary committees requires legislative improvements and there is a need to revamp the provisions of the legislation to provide legislative authority to ratify all agreements between governments and companies. On the other hand, the Parliament in collaboration with the government, is responsible for ensuring that law enforcement does not limit or restrict the full functioning of other institutions such as the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA). Existing gaps within the law has opened space for extractive companies to avoid paying taxes.

TANZANIA EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES CONFERENCE - #TEIC2017



“Realistic and factual information of the available direct and indirect jobs and business opportunities available for local communities, across the project lifecycle, must be publicly available.”

2 - 3 November
Dodoma

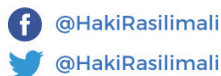


c) Call on all Government pillars to promote the implementation of policies that are beneficial to the country. It is imperious that policy and law enforcement measures will be accompanied by the provision of access to accurate information to Tanzanians and relevant stakeholders like CSOs and private organizations at the right time. This will provide sufficient time for the stakeholders to critically and effectively engage in the dialogue processes and discussions to enhance change of reforms that will better govern the extractive sector in Tanzania. In line with the above, it is proposed that regulations should be drafted to help eliminate conflicts in relevant law enforcement such as the environmental law. An example where the law should be used in managing or evaluating the conduct of mining companies before and after extraction sessions, to answer the following questions. to what extent are extractive companies allowed to destroy the environment including water and natural sources? What role do they play in improving the environment while there is an overflowing process for extraction?).

TANZANIA EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES CONFERENCE - #TEIC2017

“The Extractive Industries Investments should be subjected to full compliance with national legal and regulatory requirements and approval processes to reflect international industries best practices.”

2 - 3 November
Dodoma

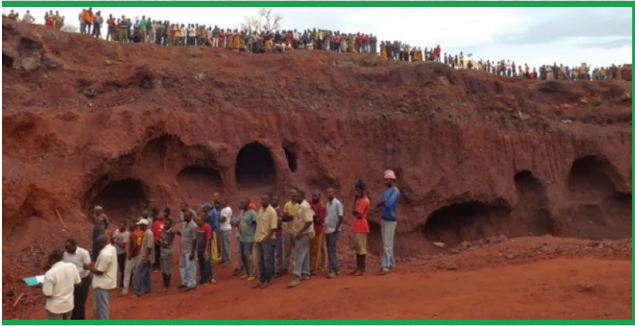
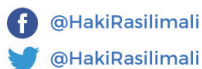


- d) Call on CSOs in the country to continue to educate citizens and communities about issues related to their development and well-being, aimed at increasing the power and public voice. This role should not be neglected or disrespected, as it contributes to creating a community with understanding and the power to question various aspects of current and private development.
- e) Noted that there are many potential opportunities for the government to provide more co-operative opportunities and dialogue between extractive investors, who are working for mass gas operations, middle miners, miners and communities around the mining and gas extraction. Among the benefits of doing this, is to create positive and productive relationships among stakeholders of the relevant sector. This means building peace and reducing conflict relationships that could cause destruction and then loss of property or loss of lives in the extractive operation areas.
- f) Call for the government to provide opportunities for citizens at different levels, to discuss and comment on the resources of their country without threat. Enable the creation of a reporting system and feedback on the decisions that take place especially regarding the planning process.

TANZANIA EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES CONFERENCE - #TEIC2017

“There should be deliberate effort to ensure that women, men youth, and marginalized groups along the extractive industries are consulted and given an opportunity to input into decision making for the project.”

2 - 3 November
Dodoma

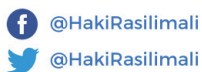



- g) Recognize the need for more empowerment for Tanzanians to make good use of opportunities derived from mining, oil and gas. By using technical colleges and universities that offer research, graduation and value-added research to fully participate in managing and benefiting from exposure to extraction. However, the government should not only look at the advantages of sectoral production programs alone, but should focus on the inter-relationships between institutions and different sectors. This will improve the investment environment among various sectors for sustainable development and growth of the economy of the country. For example, is the agriculture sector and mining industry could be a better means to help the communities in stimulating their sources of income and providing alternative employment while production in the extractives declines.
- h) Acknowledged that there are many benefits derived from partnerships between neighboring countries. In order to build and ensure beneficial competition between our neighbors Kenya and Uganda, it is recommended that a **joint venture** needs to be developed that will address the natural resources matters among East Africa member states. Among the things that the venture could deal with is the balancing of the resources market prices.

TANZANIA EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES CONFERENCE - #TEIC2017

“ Governments and the project partners in Extractive Industries must avoid fast tracking project development at expense of citizens' rights (EACOP Report 2017 - HakiRasilimali). ”

2 - 3 November
Dodoma



- i) Need to look beyond revenue from extractives and focus on employment opportunities, social benefits, health and make the industry a catalyst to the development of other economic sectors.
- j) Government should adopt best practices from other countries like Botswana so as to plug capital flight, transfer pricing, and tax evasion and ultimately enable the country to benefit from the country's extractives resources.
- k) Incorporate extractives and natural resources education in all levels of Education from Primary school to higher institution curriculums

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS



Alice Jackson Swai is a Legal Adviser at Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiatives (TEITI) Secretariat, under the Ministry of Energy and Minerals. She holds Masters in Laws (LLM) in International Trade Law, Contracts and Dispute Resolution from the University of Turin – Italy. Awarded Bachelor of Laws (LLB) from the University of Tumaini (TUDARCO), with specialization in: -

Governance of Mining, Oil and Gas Sector, States Contracts, International Trade law and Alternate Dispute Resolution.



Amani Mustafa Mhinda is the founder of HakiMadini, a policy-advocacy organization working on mining sector governance, environment and community rights. Trained as a lawyer and political scientist, brings wealth of professional experience in mineral sector governance and petroleum policy development. He has been a key

member of the Civil Society coalition working on extractives in Tanzania capacity building programs on Mining, Oil and Gas. These includes Civil Society and legislative bodies within East and West Africa regions. He currently represents Civil Society in the Tanzania's Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (TEITI) Multi Stakeholder Group since 2012.

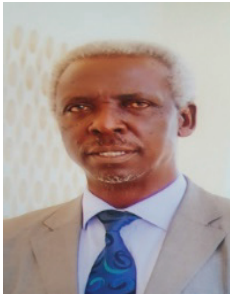


Kyaruzi Boniface Benedicto works with the Tanzania-National Environmental Management Council –NEMC and holds a Master degree in Water Resources Management and hence graduate engineer in the category of Water Distribution from University of South Australia (UniSA).



Dr. Camillus Kassala: Having graduated (Cert. Ph. BA (Phil), BA (Theol), M.A (ELT), PHD, he taught for 35 years interdisciplinary subjects until his retirement in 2011. He is currently working for TEC as Justice, Peace and Integrity Department Head. He is also a researcher and trainer for the Interfaith Standing Committee of BAKWATA, CCT and

TEC in extractive sector and member of the Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Multi-Stakeholder Group.



Davis Mwamfupe is a Professor of Geography. He has taught at the University of Dar es Salaam, Dar es Salaam University College of Education and the University of Dodoma until 2016 when he retired from government services. In July 2017 Professor Mwamfupe was elected Mayor of Dodoma Municipal Council, a position he is currently serving. Professor Mwamfupe has published extensively on rural livelihoods, natural resource

governance and conflicts. More recently, Professor Mwamfupe has been working on resource curse as it applies to Tanzania's oil and gas discoveries. He is well placed to provide insightful contribution on the struggle for space and power in the bid to control natural resources in the East African region.



Fitsum Weldegiorgis is an economist, with research and project interests on sustainable human development effects of economic activities; applying socio-economic theory and modelling to analyse impacts and influence policy and practice reform. He is currently Senior Researcher within the Shaping Sustainable Markets Group

at the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED). Fitsum currently leads IIED's global dialogue series on artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) to support policy and practice reform through a more inclusive and solution-focused process. Prior to IIED, Fitsum worked as Research Officer for the Centre for Social Responsibility in Mining, Sustainable Minerals Institute (SMI) at the University of Queensland, Australia. This role involves applied research and capacity building through various projects with extensive fieldwork and engagements with mining stakeholders. Fitsum maintains his affiliation with SMI as an Industry Fellow.



Glory Mafole (Advocate) is an advocacy and policy analyst for Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT). For 15 years, she has been not only being working as the human rights activists to enhance public understanding, access to justice on women and children rights but also, she has worked on

social and economic issues in areas of natural resources accountability. Her experience varies from capacity building initiatives, facilitating dialogues, research, and access to justice and monitoring of human rights issues to ensure there is social economic justice in the country



Prof: Hamudi Ismail Majamba: is an Associate Professor of Law and Dean of the University of Dar-es-Salaam; an LL.M from Queen's University, Canada and a Ph.D. from North-eastern University, USA. He is an Advocate of the High Court of Tanzania, Notary Public and Commissioner for Oaths. Prof. Majamba specializes in Environmental and Natural Resources Management Laws and has published numerous articles on the subject in scholarly journals. (See: <https://udsm.academia.edu/HamudiMajamba>) He has been a member of the Panel of Experts on Gas and Oil (an Advisory Organ to the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania on the Natural Resources Charter) and has been engaged as a Consultant by the Government (and NGOs) to draft legislation and provide advice on legislative enactments with a bearing on the natural resources sector. Prof. Majamba is also a member of the Government of Tanzania's Negotiation Team (GNT) on Oil and Gas Contracts



Mr. Innocent Lugha Bashungwa is a Member of Parliament of the Tanzanian National Assembly, representing Karagwe Constituency. Prior to his election to Parliament, he held the position of Economist and Programme Coordinator at Tanzania- EITI under the Ministry of Energy and Minerals. Mr. Bashungwa holds a Master of International Affairs

(MIA) in International Economic Policy and Finance, Columbia University School of International and Public Affairs (SIPA), New York City and Bachelor of Arts (BA) in Economics, Saint John's University, Minnesota in the United States of America.



Jenerali Ulimwengu is a veteran journalist and a lawyer. He has worked at the Headquarters of the Pan African Youth Movement in the 1970s and 80s as well as in the government. He was the Director of Youth and Sports, District Commissioner in three districts, and served as Member of Parliament (1990-1995).

He has done consultancy work for the United Nations, East Africa Community and Africa Development Bank and the African Union. He is an activist in human rights and other government areas.



Jimmy Luhende is an independent communication expert and media strategist, he has more than 10 years experience in CSO sector especially on areas of Governance, Local Democracy, Human rights and Citizenship education; He is one of skillful and resourceful training facilitators passionate in social transformation, public resource management (Supporting communities in using accountability seeking

tools, such as: Public Expenditure Tracking, Social Accountability Monitoring, Community Score Card and Community animation. He has demonstrable experience in enhancing peoples' knowledge and skills in seeking democracy, community dialogues, prevention of gender-based violence, working with media strategically and persuasive writing. Mr. Luhende is a founder and first Chief Executive Officer of Actions for Democracy and Local Governance (ADLG), a local initiative established and registered for promoting Democracy, Governance, Accountability and Active citizenry in rural poor farming, fishing and mining communities in Tanzania.



Jovina Muchunguzi: Hold a masters of Public Administration from the University of Mzumbe in Tanzania. She works as a *Senior Investigation Officer at the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG), Tanzania* and Head of section of Civil and Political Rights. Jovina has been with CHRAGG for 11 years, having Investigation experience in Human Rights environment, Jovina works closely with businesses to advise them on human rights-

related issues and to raise awareness of these issues within the corporation. Jovina is also the Commission's focal officer on Business and Human Rights Issues and currently leading a team working on National Baseline Assessment (NBA) on Business and Human Rights under the project titled "*Implementing the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights in Sub-Saharan Africa*"



Oloo Michael Otieno is the Chair of the TJNA Board of Directors. He is also the Governance Advisor National Taxpayers Association - Kenya and a Lecturer at the Department of Political Science and Public Administration, University of Nairobi.



Paul Bagabo; Joined NRGi in 2012 and currently leads the Natural Resource Governance Institute program in Uganda. Before joining NRGi, Paul worked as a Senior Policy Analyst in the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development in Uganda mainly focusing on private sector competitiveness. He also worked at the

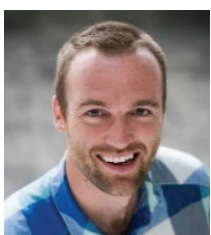
Uganda Revenue Authority where he occupied several positions over 10 years. Paul Holds a PhD and Master's Degree in Development Economics from the University of Birmingham and is a Hubert Humphrey Fellow of Public Policy from the University of Michigan. He has also worked extensively on regional integration, fiscal and trade policy in the EAC



Peter Bofin is a consultant on governance issues focusing on extractive industries. He has worked for Oxfam, Open Oil, Norwegian Institute for International Affairs, and Statoil. He is the co-author of two papers on Tanzania's petroleum sector published by the Danish Institute of International Studies



Rachel Njau is a community representative and has 10 years' experience as an ASM operator in Mererani Ward, Simanjiro district in Manyara Region- Tanzania.



Thomas works for the Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI), a non-profit policy institute that provides policy advice, technical assistance and capacity building on the mining, oil and gas sectors to governments and oversight actors. He is currently the economic analyst for NRGi's Tanzania office, leading its work on taxation,

revenue management and state-owned enterprises. Recently he authored three policy briefs on Tanzania's natural gas sector, and is now working on an analysis of the recent changes to the mining legal framework. Prior to joining NRGi, Thomas spent three years working in Sierra Leone's Ministry of Finance on extractive industry issues. During this time, he supported the

development of tax policy for the extractive industries, led the ministry's work on tax modelling for mining companies, and worked to improve intra-governmental coordination in these areas. Thomas has also worked with the UK Department for International Development as a member of the technical support team to improve governance and management of Sierra Leone's extractive industries. Thomas holds a M.Sc. in development economics from the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, and a B.A. honours in economics from the University of Nottingham.



Veronica Zano is a Senior Legal Officer at Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association (ZELA) and has over seven years' work experience managing projects on the extractive sector, natural resources governance and human rights law. Veronica has been the Coordinator of the Zimbabwe Alternative Mining Indaba (ZAMI) since 2013.

The ZAMI is one of the biggest platforms organized by civil society in Zimbabwe where multiple stakeholders ranging from communities, civil society, policy makers and the private sector discuss issues on sustainable utilization and management of the country's diverse mineral wealth. She has immense knowledge on legal and policy formulation having worked with various government departments in Zimbabwe including legal drafting of policy papers and by-laws on natural resources management. She is also the former Chairperson of the Alternative Mining Indaba (AMI) Steering Committee (2015-2016). She holds a Bachelor of Laws Honors (LLBS) Degree from the University of Zimbabwe and is currently studying for an LLM in Constitutional and Human Rights Law with the Midlands State University. Veronica is also a registered Legal Practitioner with High Court of Zimbabwe. She holds a certificate on Governance of Oil, Gas and Mining from the Natural Resources Governance Institute (NRGI) and is an alumni of the U.S.A International Visitors Leadership Programme (IVLP) on Transparency and Accountability.

HAKIRASILIMALI MEMBERS



Actions for Democracy and Local Governance (ADLG) is a local initiative, Tanzania-based NGO that started working in 2010 on activating citizens to participate in governance of mining, fishing and agriculture in Lake Victoria region. ADLG animates community dialogues and networks in Mwanza, Shinyanga, Geita and Simiyu by facilitating village level discussions on community concerns. At present, ADLG engage religious leaders, LGA leaders, community representatives, journalists and teachers in 8 districts across 140 villages. ADLG links this local input to the national level through their membership of Policy Forum (PF), Agricultural Non-State Actors Forum (ANSAF) and HakiRasilimali. *You can read more about via: <http://adlg.or.tz/about-us/>*



Governance and Economic Policy Centre is a not for profit organisation working to promote citizens and private sector engagement in Taxation, Trade, Development and governance processes and influencing government's commitment to fair taxation, transparent governance and management of extractive resources and poverty eradication. GEPC commits to achieve or pursue this mission through rigorous research, advocacy, monitoring and constructive engagement. GEPC envisions an economically prosperous society characterised with good governance, fair and equitable taxes, robust trade and vibrant civil actors engaging with government and private sector to promote development and poverty eradication. *You can read more about via: www.gepc.or.tz*



Governance Links Tanzania is a research-and policy for-development non-governmental organization. The agency focuses on the intersection of natural resources, health, trade and investments. With growing recognition of the role of civil society in promoting multi stakeholders engagement, the organization seeks to secure the best alignment across policies, institutions and communities for delivering outcomes that contribute to promoting Good Enough Governance. *You can read more about via <https://governancelinks.wordpress.com/>*



HakiMadini started as a reaction to the human rights abuses that were occurring late 1990s in mining communities. Of particular focus were the Tanzanite mines

in Mererani. HakiMadini envisages a just fair and transparent minerals resource use, control and management in Tanzania. It also looks to strengthen the capacities of artisanal/small scale miners and the local community to engage, participate and benefit from the mineral wealth, as well as to defend and promote basic human rights. *You can read more about via <http://hakimadini.org/>*

ISCEJIC: (BAKWATA, TEC and CCT) The Interfaith Standing Committee on Economic Justice and the Integrity of Creation is a faith-based committee comprising religious leaders from Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT), Tanzania Episcopal Conference (TEC), and the National Muslim Council of Tanzania (BAKWATA). The Committee was formed in 2008 following the realization of the religious leaders on the need to get involved in advocating for social and economic justice. This resolve emanates from the fact that advocating for the rights of the marginalized, the poor, and the voiceless is one of the cornerstone of the constituting faiths. ISCEJIC is hosted by Christian Council of Tanzania.

ONGEA: The Oil, Natural Gas and Environmental Alliance (ONGEA) is the largest national coalition of civil societies involved in natural gas and environmental advocacy in Tanzania. It consists of at least 40 civil society organizations. The alliance draws its membership from the local communities from all over Tanzania, especially in and around oil and gas-rich areas such as Kilwa, Mnazi, Bay, Mafia and Mkuranga where huge deposits of gas have been discovered.



policy forum (PF) is a network of NGOs which was founded in 2003, incorporated as a non-profit company under the Companies Act of 2002 with a membership of over 70 non-governmental organizations registered in Tanzania.

PF members are drawn together by their interest in influencing policy processes to enhance poverty reduction, equity and democratization. The Forum strives to increase informed civil society participation in decisions and actions that determine how policies affect ordinary Tanzanians, particularly the most disadvantaged. To enhance their effectiveness, they have narrowed the focus of their advocacy work to enhancing public money accountability at both local and national levels. *You can read more about via <http://www.policyforum-tz.org/>*



The Tanganyika Law Society (TLS) is the Bar association of Tanzania Mainland, founded in 1954 by an Act of Parliament – the Tanganyika Law Society Ordinance 1954. The Tanganyika Law Society is currently governed by the Tanganyika Law Society Act, Cap 307 R.E. 2002, which repealed the earlier legislation.

TLS was established with several statutory objectives, including: To maintain and improve the standards of conduct and learning of the legal profession in Tanzania; To facilitate the acquisition of legal knowledge by members of the legal profession and others; To assist the Government and the Courts in all matters affecting legislation and administration and practice of the law in Tanzania; To represent, protect and assist members of the legal profession in Tanzania as regards to conditions of practice and otherwise; To protect and assist the public in Tanzania in all matters touching, ancillary or incidental to the law.

CONFERENCE SUPPORT:

1. Foundation for Civil Society
2. Hivos East Africa
3. Natural resource Governance Institute
4. Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)-Tanzania
5. Oxfam
6. SWISSAID-Tanzania
7. Wellsprings/ American Jewish

COVERAGE

s/n	Media house	Content
1	Daily news 04 November 2017	https://dailynews.co.tz/index.php/home-news/54014-state-urged-to-involve-csos-and-ngos-in-oil-and-gas-projects STATE URGED TO INVOLVE CSOs AND NGOs IN GAS PROJECTS: HakiRasilimali Chairman, Mr Donald Kasongi said in his opening remarks that the Extractive Industries Conference 2017, themed 'Examining the potential for oil, gas and mining development in Tanzania' aimed at among other things, pushing for citizen participation, including the engagement of CSOs He also called on transparency on all contracts regarding the oil, gas and mining projects in the country..... (Read more)
2	The Guardian Friday,3November 2017	http://www.ippmedia.com/en/news/csos-call-inclusion-ongoing-mineral-sector-transformation CSOS CALL FOR INCLUSION IN ONGOING TRANSFORMATION OF MINERAL SECTOR; Stakeholders in the extractive industry have called on the government to adopt transparency in the sector and allow public to access the contracts with investors... (Read more)
	Mtanzania Newspaper	http://mtanzania.co.tz/serikali-inaweza-kuongeza-mapato-kwa-kukusanya-kodi/ SERIKALI INAWENZA KUONGEZA MAPATO KWA KUKUSANYA KODI; Tangu kuingia madarakani kwa serikali ya awamu ya tano chini ya raisi John Magufuli, kumekuwa na jitihada mbalimbali za kukabiliana na wabadhirifu wa mapato ya serikali pamoja na kuhakikisha mapato ya kodi yanakusanywa kikamilifu, ikiwa ni pamoja na kuziba mianya ya upotevu wa kodi na utorishwaji wa mali na fedha nje ya nchi..... (Soma Zaidi)
3	JARIDA WANAWAKE	LA https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d3RFnOXz_wk
4	AZAM TV	Aired
5	Channel 10	Aired
6	ITV	Aired
7	TWITTER	HakiRasilimali
8	Instagram	Hakirasilimalitz
9	Facebook	HakiRasilimali
10	Blog	BMG

ANNEX Pictures

dailynews.co.tz/index.php/home-news/54014-state-urged-to-involve-csos-and-ngos-in-oil-and-gas-projects

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NON Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have applauded President John Magufuli for his self declared war on the protection of the country's natural resources.

However, they have pleaded to the Head of State to engage the Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) on issues of the country's natural resources.

The CSOs, together with faith based organizations, community based organizations, local government, media and academics from Uganda, Tanzania, and international partners from Nigeria, Chad and the United States of America convened in Dodoma for a two-day conference on Tanzania Extractive Industries.

The event was attended by over 150 participants who also included government leaders at national and sub-national levels, representatives of companies on the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) project and international experts in areas of petroleum infrastructural developments and their interaction with host communities.

The convening came on the backdrop of Uganda and Tanzania having signed an international agreement on the construction of the ECOP in May 2015. The 1,445 pipeline will be the longest

Guardian

CSOs call for inclusion in ongoing transformation of mineral sector

By Polycarp Mchira, Dodoma

STAKEHOLDERS in the extractive industry have called on the government to adopt transparency in the sector and allow public to access the contracts with investors.

They also urged the government to involve other stakeholders like civil society organisation (CSOs), religious leaders among others in the ongoing transformation in the mining sector.

Speaking at the opening of a two-day Tanzania extractive industries conference here yesterday, some of them argued that CSOs who represent the voiceless in the country should be engaged in matters of public interest.

While they hailed efforts championed by President John Magufuli, some of the speakers at the meeting said that there is need for the drive to involve more players since it is a national issue.

Bishop Stephen Munga of the KKKT noted that Tanzania has shown the way in management of the natural resources, calling for the government to engage more players if the economic war is to be sustainable.

He said some countries endowed with mineral wealth have gone into frequent wars since there is no transparency on where the money accrued goes to.

Donald Kasongo, the chairperson of the Haki Rashidani, a local NGO that champion for good governance among other issues in the natural resources sector, said contribution of CSOs is very important in the development of extractive industry.

He argued that the industry is fast growing, thus the need for locals to learn on how to develop their natural resources for the betterment of the future generations. "Involvement of other stakeholders in the government initiatives to transform the sector will enable the common people to benefit from the extractive sector," he said.

He said the meeting drew together over 150 participants from within the country, Africa and other countries.

Dodoma Municipal Mayor, Prof Davis Mwamfupe observed that there is an ongoing debate on who makes major decision on the management of national resources. He said: "How transparent are the authorities as far as the contracts are concerned, how the poor population can benefit and how the revenue accrued is spent."

He argued that most investors in the sector brag of contributions through corporate social responsibility (CSR) but nobody can review the support and state if it is value for money that they get from the investments.

He also echoed the need to engage

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AUDIO & VIDEO

Mkutano wa sekta ya uziduaji 2017 waanza Mjini Dodoma

By *BMG Habari* on November 2, 2017

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Serikali inaweza kuongeza mapato kwa kukusanya Kodi

Na FREDRICK KATULANDA - DODOMA

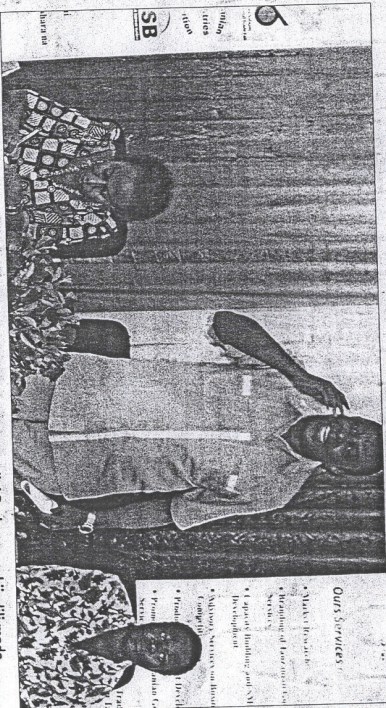
TANGU kuingia madaraka kwa Serikali ya Awamu ya Tano chini ya Rais John Magufuli, kumekwama na jirinda mshabiki, kumekwama na wabadhiriwa wa mapato ya Serikali pamote na kuhakikisha mapato ya kodi yanakusanywa kikamilifu. Ikiwa ni patofa na kutiba miyaji ya upotevu wa kodi na utotoshaji wa mali na fedha nje ya nchi.

Jihada hizo zinakuwa zikifendeka kushika kasi na kuteleleza; ambapo Waziri wa Fedha na Miungano, Dk. Philip Mpango, akiva na dhama na kuhamania jukumu hilo alisema hivyo Serikali itakusanywa kusiama nyuma, ukusanyaji kodi, tana inaweza kuenkana na alibu kwa yotezi wake kwenda nje ya nchi kuomba msaada.

Jihada za kukusanya mapato zilizozishwa chini ya Rais Magufuli zimekuwa chachu ya TRA kuyaka lengo kwa kukusanya kodi Sh trilioni 1.4 Desemba 2015 lakini hadi inaelewa kuwa kodi zaidi inaweza kukusanywa.

Katika kuhakikisha lengo la Serikali linakwaa la kuongezeka kwa mapato, wadau wa Mlandao wa Haki ya Kodi Tanzania (Tanzania Tax Justice Coalition - TTJC), waliitaja uadhi wa kodi na kuona mapendekezo ya kutampywa kazi na Serikali ili kuisitika kuboresha ukusanyaji na manunuzi za mapato ya fedha za umma.

Katika barua ya TTJC iliyowasilishwa kwenye kongamano la wadau ndani na nje ya Tanzania ilihojenga kujadili, kuhitiza na kushirikishana uzoefu katika utezi na usimamizi wa mltakano ya manunuzi ya rasmi kwa madini, matuli na gesi ashina ywe chachu ya marendeleo kwa Tala, andiko liliojulikana kama TIC 2017. Taarifa ya uadhi wa TTJC ilihaitisha kuwa Serikali kwa umma



Wajumbe wa kongamano la wadau wa sekta ya uadhiaji ilihojanyika mimi ni Dodoma, wakijadili mada mbalimbali. Kwawo namna ambavyo Serikali inaweza kuongeza mapato yake ya kodi. Picha na Fredrick Katulanda.

ihaitiani taslimani mshabiki. Zikikwona fedha na kwamba kushindwa kwake kukusanya mapato ya kusitika kuhakikisha utooji wa huduma bora kwa Watananzia.

Walisesema tahi mshabiki zinaonesha Tanzania inapoteza kiwango kikubwa cha mapato yanayotokana na kodi na kuhaitisha mwaka 2012, kamati ya Yongozi wa Dini ya Masuala ya Haki za Kiuchumi na Uadifu katika Uumbaji walioa ripoti iliyothibitisha hivyo.

Walioteza ripoti ya yongozi wa dini ilihaitisha kiwango cha upotevu wa mapato kilitwaa ni Dola taiti ya milioni 847 na bilioni 13. Hivyo ni upotevu wam apato kwa kodi na utotoshaji fedha kwa kodi na utotoshaji fedha kwenda nje ya nchi. Hali ya sasa bado tele kwani inawesha upotevu wa kodi unteongezeka hadi katika Dola za Mardaka bilioni 185 sava na fedha

za Kitanzania takriban Sh trilioni 4. Washiriki walieleza fedha hizo zilizooteza zingeweza kutadili mara taiti bajeti ya Sekta ya Aya au mara mbili bajeti Sekta ya Elimu kwa mwaka 2016/17. Walisesema licha ya uadhi uliofanjika mwaka 2017 kuongezeka kwa jihada katika kukusanya mapato, hadi Serikali inakubaliwa na marendeleo kama ya utkupaji wa kodi, upotevu mapato kwenye msumaha ya kodi utotoshaji wa mali na fedha nje ya nchi na upotevu mwingine katika manunuzi za umma.

TIC ni nini?
Kama anayoteleza Meneja wa Uchambuzi wa Sera kutoka Mlandao wa Policy Forum wa Haki ya Kodi, Tanzania ilihojanyika mwaka 2015 chini ya uraihu wa asasi ya Policy for umu kwananzisha yadun mshabiki kutoka asasi za Kitaa pamoja na watu binafsi ambao

wana kiu ya kuona haki katika kodi inapartikana nchini.

Alisesema malengo ya tasisi hii ni kujitika katika tahi mshabiki ambazo zina lengo la kuhakikisha miyaji yote ya upotevu wa fedha za umma inajulikana na maziwa. Katanya uchambuzi wa mali anayelipa kodi na kiasi gani ili kuhakikisha kila mtu au tasisi inalipa kodi stahiki na kukemua utendo yote vinyoohusiana na ukwepaji kodi.

Tangu kuanzishwa kwake, tasisi hii imefanjika kutangya chanzuzi mshabiki kwenye msumaha ya shera fedha kiwemo mwenda wa shera ya ushirazi ya kodi ya msumaha na dhama.

Tasisi imekhatana na kutadiliana na wateleza sera wala waweno wabunge, viongozi kutoka Wizarati ya Fedha na Miungano, TRA kwa lengo la kushirikishana matakao ya taiti zake na kupendeza namna Serikali inayoweza kuboresha

hata za ukusanyaji wa mapato yake. Kimsisi msumaha ya kodi: Kimsisi msumaha ya Mshabiki na Wkagezi Mkuu wa Hesabu za Serikali (CAG) ya mwaka 2015/16 inaonesha Serikali hutoa msumaha ya kodi ya Sh trilioni 110 sava na asilima 114 ya pato la ndani la taiti, wakati lengo ni kupunguza msumaha ya kodi hadi katika chini ya asilima moja ya pato la ndani. CAG alibaini msumaha ya kodi inekuwa ikitumika kuwamfaijisa watu au makampuni yasiyostahili. Mfano kwa kipindi cha mwaka 2012 hadi 2014, magari 238 kutoka nje ya nchi yalilingizwa nchini kwa kutumia majina ya walipa kodi wenyili ambao hawakostahili na mwaka 2015/16 Serikali ilipoteza Sh bilioni 3.46 kwa kutaa msumaha ya kodi kwa watu wasiostahili.

Akizunguza kuhusu utotoshaji wa fedha na manunuzi, alisesema vyanzo vya upotevu wa mapato kwa utotoshaji wa fedha nchini vinaropeshwa kwa sasa ni Dola milioni 464 kwa mwaka. CAG pia katika manunuzi ya umma 2015/16, alibaini mapungufu katika utaratibu wa ushirazi zaibuni, utekelezaji na ushirazi wa mikataba na manunuzi ambavyo harakudanyika kwa kuzingatia shera na kanuni. Inebainika kwamba watu wachache sana tena walio kwenye sekta rasmi ndio wanolipa kodi na hivyo kubeba mzungo wote wa wale wesiolipa kodi.

Ripoti ya CAG 2015/16 inaonesha takriban Sh. 888.8 bilioni hazikukusanywa kutoka kwa walipa kodi mshabiki. Uchambuzi uliofanjika mwaka 2015 hadi 2016 ulibaini katika walipokodi 9.94 walisiochika kukusanya kodi ya ongezeka la dhama (VAT) ni walipa kodi 1.578 ambao ni asilima 10 tu ndio wanahutumiwa msumaha za ERP. Katika walipokodi 49,009 wawastahili kutumia msumaha za ERP ni walipokodi 9,127 ambao ni asilima 18.6 tu wenyewe msumaha hizo.

haki kwa Benki ya Dina ambavyo...



HakiRasilimali



HakiRasilimali



HakiRasilimalitz