



HakiRasilimali

Transparency & Accountability
for the Extractive Industry



JUKWAA LA UZIDUAJI 2025

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ACRONYMS

ASM.....	Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining
AMV.....	Africa Mining Vision
AfCFTA.....	African Continental Free Trade Area
BHRT	Business and Human Rights Tanzania
CHRAGG.....	Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance
CSR.....	Corporate Social Responsibility
EACOP.....	East African Crude Oil Pipeline
EIA.....	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP.....	Environmental Management Plan
EPZA	Export Processing Zones Authority
EITI.....	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
ESRF.....	Economic and Social Research Foundation
FADev.....	Foundation for Artisanal and Small-Scale Development
FEMATA.....	Federation of Miners' Associations of Tanzania
FPIC.....	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent
HLP.....	High-Level Panel
IPIS.....	International Peace Information Service
ISCEJIC.....	Interfaith Standing Committee for Economic Justice and Integrity of Creation
LHRC	Legal and Human Rights Centre
LNG.....	Liquefied Natural Gas
MP.....	Member of Parliament
MSG	Multi-Stakeholder Group
NEMC	National Environment Management Council
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Authority
PWYP.....	Publish What You Pay
RBC.....	Responsible Business Conduct
STAMICO.....	State Mining Corporation
TATIC.....	Tanzania Trade and Investment Coalition
TEITI	Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
TIC.....	Tanzania Investment Centre
TMC	Tanzania Chamber of Mines
TWiMi.....	Tanzania Women in Mining and Mineral Industry
UNGPs.....	United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
VPO.....	Vice President's Office
ZELA.....	Zimbabwe Environmental Lawyers Association



00: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2025 Jukwaa la Uziduaji conference, held from 17th to 19th June in Dodoma, marked a significant milestone in Tanzania's evolving discourse on natural resource governance, especially as the country positions itself within the global shift toward sustainable energy. The forum brought together a wide spectrum of stakeholders, from government and parliament to civil society, extractive companies, small-scale miners, academia, communities, and international partners, all united by the imperative to ensure that Tanzania's extractive sector becomes a catalyst for just, inclusive, and climate-conscious development.

This year's forum placed special emphasis on the future of the extractive sector in the context of the energy transition and the rising demand for critical minerals such as lithium, nickel, graphite, and cobalt. As the global economy accelerates its move toward low-carbon technologies, participants underscored the urgent need for Tanzania to develop a coherent strategy that integrates energy planning, industrial policy, and responsible mining. This involves not only securing fair terms of investment and promoting in-country value addition but also managing environmental risks and ensuring that resource wealth meaningfully benefits communities.

At the heart of these discussions was a clear call for a just energy transition,

one that acknowledges Tanzania's development needs, protects its natural ecosystems, and secures the rights and futures of those directly impacted by extractive activities. Stakeholders emphasised that the country must avoid being relegated to the lower ends of global value chains by building its negotiating power and regional partnerships, and by aligning national strategies with frameworks such as the Africa Mining Vision.

The forum also raised concerns about governance readiness in the face of growing geopolitical interest in transition minerals. Weak regulatory enforcement, institutional fragmentation, and lack of transparency were identified as major risks that could undermine the sector's potential. To address these gaps, participants advocated for increased investment in geoscientific data, reform of outdated legal provisions, clearer institutional mandates, and the development of a long-term national policy on critical minerals.

While challenges persist in the oil and gas subsector, including declining global investment and market volatility, some participants argued that natural gas may continue to serve as a transitional energy source for Tanzania's industrial growth and energy security. However, this would require carefully balancing fossil fuel use with climate obligations, financial sustainability, and social justice.

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transparency, corporate social accountability, ASM formalisation, environmental protection, and gender inclusion remained central to the discussions. Stakeholders reiterated that meaningful transparency is not just about data disclosure but about empowering citizens to use information to demand reform. They also stressed that extractive governance cannot succeed without the full participation of local communities, particularly those most affected by displacement, pollution, and economic exclusion.

As the forum marked ten years since its inception, Jukwaa la Uziduaji reaffirmed its relevance as a trusted civic platform for multi-stakeholder engagement and evidence-based policymaking. The 2025 edition made it clear: the future of Tanzania's extractive sector lies not simply in extraction, but in visionary governance, governance that aligns resource use with human dignity, ecological sustainability, and the country's long-term development ambitions in a rapidly changing global context.



1 : INTRODUCTION



Held from 17th to 19th June 2025 in Dodoma, the 2025 Jukwaa la Uziduaji convened a broad cross-section of stakeholders to engage in a national dialogue on the state and future of Tanzania's extractive sector. Organised by HakiRasilimali and its 19-member coalition, the forum brought together government officials, Members of Parliament, civil society, community representatives, industry leaders, researchers, faith-based organisations, and development partners. The forum served as both a policy platform and a civic space for addressing emerging governance, economic, environmental, and social challenges within the mining, oil, and gas industries.

Anchored under the theme "The State and Future of Extractive Industries: Responsible Mining and Energy Transition," this year's forum explored the sector's readiness to navigate global shifts toward decarbonisation and the growing demand for transition

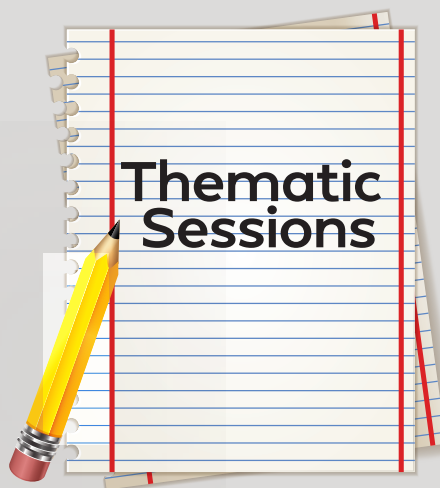
and the growing demand for transition minerals such as lithium, graphite, nickel, and cobalt. Participants critically examined how Tanzania can balance its fossil fuel potential with the strategic development of transition minerals, while ensuring that extraction is both responsible and just. Since its inception in 2010 (initially as the Tanzania Alternative Mining Indaba), Jukwaa la Uziduaji has evolved into a nationally respected forum for influencing policy and engaging stakeholders. Past gatherings have informed major legal reforms, such as the 2017 amendments to the Mining Act, enhanced transparency measures, and elevated community voices in key compensation and CSR cases. The 2025 edition marked a decade of this platform's contribution to extractive governance and affirmed its ongoing relevance in shaping inclusive and sustainable development.

The forum featured nine thematic sessions, including:

1. Charting Tanzania's Mining Future: Shared Values and Sector Resilience in the Energy Transition Era
2. Reflecting on Vision 2025 and Shaping Vision 2050: Extractives, Climate, and Inclusive Growth
3. The Geopolitics of Transition Minerals and Investment Trends in Africa: Rethinking Value Addition, Power, and Agency in Africa's Green Mineral Economy
4. Responsible Business Conduct in Transitional Minerals
5. Alternatives to Oil and Gas in Tanzania's Energy Transition
6. Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining in the Green Transition: What is There for Them?
7. Translating Transparency into Accountability (EITI & the Kimberley Process)
8. Extractive industries and Water Stewardship in Tanzania-Are we getting it right?
9. Reflection of 10 Years of Jukwaa La Uziduaji

A unifying thread across all sessions was the call for a just transition, one that aligns energy and mineral development with national priorities, global climate commitments, and the well-being of Tanzanians. Questions of fairness, intergenerational equity, institutional accountability, and community agency underpinned much of the discourse.

This proceedings report provides a comprehensive summary of the panel discussions, reflections, and policy recommendations generated over the three-day event. It is intended not only as a documentation of what transpired but as a strategic resource to inform reform, drive advocacy, and promote multi-stakeholder collaboration toward an equitable extractive economy.



2.0 CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

Opening Remarks and Keynote Speech

On the morning of Jukwaa la Uziduaji 2025, Mr. Adam Anthony, Executive Director of HakiRasilimali, formally opened the forum by welcoming participants on behalf of the Secretariat and the 19 member organisations that make up the platform. He extended gratitude to all attendees, including government officials, Members of Parliament, civil society representatives, community leaders, private sector actors, development partners, media practitioners, and community members directly impacted by extractive activities.

In his remarks, Mr. Anthony noted that the forum is not just an annual event, but a continuation of a collective journey, one that seeks to ensure that Tanzania's extractive resources are managed transparently and equitably for the benefit of all. He emphasised that this year's convening is grounded in a shared purpose: to deepen dialogue, influence policy, and generate practical solutions that reflect the country's development aspirations.

He began by acknowledging the important contributions of the Chairperson of the Preparatory Committee, who had earlier officially opened the forum on behalf of the organising team. The Chairperson's remarks underscored the importance of the forum as a platform for inclusive



and constructive engagement, where all stakeholders are encouraged to reflect, debate, and collaborate on ways to improve governance and sustainability within the mining, oil, and gas sectors. Their message highlighted the significance of showing up not only in person but also with intention, insight, and a willingness to engage meaningfully.

Mr. Anthony also reflected on the address by the Chairperson of the HakiRasilimali Board, who formally inaugurated the forum and expressed appreciation for the wide-ranging expertise and perspectives gathered in the room. The Board Chair called upon participants to put forward bold, actionable recommendations that could inform both national and local

policy directions. Particularly memorable was the Chair's reference to the value of time and financial resources as a reminder that participants should approach the forum with purpose and strategic focus.

The forum, Mr. Anthony noted, was designed to host sessions covering a range of critical themes, including human rights, environmental governance, the energy transition, small-scale mining, and community benefit-sharing. These sessions were intended not only to analyse existing challenges, but also to chart practical paths forward.

He concluded by reiterating the forum's spirit as a *jukwaa huru kwa fikra*, a free and inclusive space for ideas, and encouraged all participants to contribute openly and constructively. He reminded the gathering that every perspective, whether from government, private sector, civil society, or community, holds value in shaping a just and inclusive extractive future.

Participants were warmly welcomed to Dodoma and the 2025 Jukwaa la Uziduaji, with appreciation extended to all for their continued engagement and commitment.



Adam Anthony, Executive Director from HakiRasilimali, providing remarks during 2025 Jukwaa la Uziduaji



3.0 DAY ONE

SESSION ONE:

Charting Tanzania's Mining Future: Shared Values and Sector Resilience in the Energy Transition Era

Moderator: Adam Anthony, Executive Director, HakiRasilimali

Speakers:

Lucy Shao, HakiRasilimali

John Bosco, Tanzania Chamber of Mines

Hon. Kilumbe Ng'enda (MP), Deputy Chairperson, Parliamentary Committee on Energy and Minerals

Introduction to the Session

This panel session of the 2025 Jukwaa la Uziduaji provided a critical space to reflect on Tanzania's extractive sector performance under Vision 2025 and to

help shape the strategic direction for Vision 2050. Bringing together policymakers, industry leaders, and governance experts, the session examined the sector's resilience amid global energy shifts, investment challenges, and community expectations. It emphasised the need for a more coordinated and forward-thinking approach to resource governance, one that balances economic growth with environmental sustainability, social inclusion, and policy predictability.

Speakers explored persistent bottlenecks such as limited geological data coverage, delays in project implementation, and fragmented CSR enforcement. They also addressed broader concerns raised by participants around equitable

distribution of mineral wealth, long-term national planning, and the importance of embedding democratic

accountability in Tanzania's resource development trajectory.

Panel Contributions

This first panel session of the 2025 Jukwaa la Uziduaji convened influential voices from across Tanzania's extractive ecosystem to interrogate progress under Vision 2025, identify persistent policy and institutional bottlenecks, and explore strategic priorities as the country transitions into Vision 2050. Emphasis was placed on sector resilience in the context of global energy shifts, investment attraction, community benefit, and the coherence of policy and legal frameworks.

Hon. Kilumbe Ng'enda (MP) opened the discussion by anchoring it in Parliament's constitutional responsibility to enact laws and approve national budgets, which directly shape the development trajectory of strategic sectors like mining. He acknowledged the milestone of achieving a 10.1% contribution of the extractive sector to national GDP under Vision 2025 but warned against complacency. Only 16% of the country's landmass has undergone geological surveys, largely inherited from colonial times, leaving vast untapped potential. Hon. Ng'enda advocated for increased financing toward high-resolution airborne

geophysical surveys, which serve as a crucial diagnostic tool for mapping mineral prospects. He likened the importance of detailed survey data to high-resolution medical imaging, explaining how such information enables better investment decisions and minimises speculative mining.



The first panel of the 10th Jukwaa la Uziduaji explores Tanzania's mining future

John Bosco from the Tanzania Chamber of Mines reinforced the need for data-driven exploration and issued a stark warning against the country's heavy dependence on gold. With more than half of Tanzania's mineral export earnings derived from gold, he highlighted the vulnerability of this reliance in light of volatile global markets. He called for deliberate diversification into minerals vital for the global energy transition, graphite,

nickel, cobalt, and rare earth elements, and urged the government to accelerate the development of new projects in these areas.

Bosco stressed that decisions made in powerful economies like the United States can disrupt investment flows and commodity markets in countries like Tanzania. This global interdependence, he argued, necessitates a diversified and technologically prepared mining sector. He commended the government's decision to review a prohibitive NEMC regulation that required mineral exploration licensees to pay an annual TZS 100 million, which threatened to stall exploration activities. He also urged for tighter scrutiny during the licensing process to ensure that investors granted special mining licenses have the financial and technical capacity to develop mines within defined timeframes, avoiding delays that disadvantage host communities.

On project delays, Bosco noted that factors such as global commodity prices, infrastructure gaps, and regulatory unpredictability often play a bigger role than protracted negotiations. He gave examples of delayed flagship projects like Kabanga Nickel and the LNG initiative, which have left communities in prolonged uncertainty. Citing the collapse of tin mining in Kyerwa due to market shifts, he reminded the audience that mineral viability is time-sensitive and must be aligned with market windows.

Lucy Shao shifted the discussion toward governance, focusing on the social contract between mining companies, the state, and host communities. She critiqued the inconsistent interpretation and enforcement of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) provisions in the Mining Act of 2017. Highlighting conflicting Swahili translations, "uwajibikaji wa jamii" versus "wajibu wa makampuni kwa jamii", she illustrated how the blurred distinction between obligation and voluntary action undermines CSR implementation.

Lucy underscored the legal confusion created by the 2023 CSR regulations issued by the Ministry of Minerals, which bypassed local government mandates set out in Section 105 of the Mining Act. This has bred mistrust between investors and local authorities, with both sides contesting who controls CSR funds and how they are spent. She called for regulatory clarity, recommending that if CSR is treated as an obligation, it should be incorporated into the national tax framework. If considered voluntary, it should not qualify as a deductible operational expense.

Beyond CSR, Lucy stressed the importance of law enforcement. She argued that predictable policies and well-enforced regulations are essential not just for attracting investment but also for building community trust. Local content frameworks and

benefit-sharing mechanisms must be implemented in both letter and spirit to ensure that resource wealth translates into tangible social outcomes.

Audience Reflections



The discussion was further enriched by audience interventions, which brought attention to additional issues such as abrupt legal amendments perceived to target specific projects, yet affecting the entire sector. The capital gains tax revision in the 2022 Finance Bill and the Permanent Residence Act's impact on oil and gas investments were cited as examples. One speaker questioned whether the 10.1% GDP contribution from mining was translating into improved livelihoods, suggesting that many communities remain impoverished despite the sector's

national prominence.

Participants also called for transparency and long-term planning. The finite nature of mineral resources, they argued, necessitates reinvestment of revenues into more sustainable sectors and infrastructure that will outlast the boom-bust cycles of extractives. Value addition, environmental protection, and intergenerational equity emerged as central themes.

In closing, the panel called for a strategic evolution in Tanzania's resource governance model, anchored in shared national values, resilient institutions, and inclusive economic planning. As the country advances toward Vision 2050, resilience must be understood not only in economic terms but also in terms of social justice, ecological sustainability, and democratic accountability. The extractive sector, they concluded, must be a vehicle for transformation, not just growth.

Key Takeaways

1. Tanzania must reduce its heavy reliance on gold by developing projects in energy transition minerals like graphite, nickel, and rare earth elements to remain globally competitive and economically resilient.
2. Expanding geological surveys and improving access to high-quality exploration data are essential for attracting investment and minimising speculative, low-impact mining.
3. Conflicting interpretations and enforcement of CSR regulations are creating confusion and mistrust; clearer legal frameworks are needed to define obligations and improve benefit-sharing.
4. Frequent or abrupt legal changes, especially those perceived as targeting specific investors, erode confidence and stall long-term investments in the extractive sector.
5. As Tanzania transitions toward Vision 2050, resilience should go beyond economic indicators to include environmental sustainability, social equity, and transparent governance





SESSION TWO

Reflecting on Vision 2025 and Shaping Vision 2050: Extractives, Climate, and Inclusive Growth

Moderator: Semkae Kilonzo, Policy Forum

Speakers:

Prof. Abel Kinyondo, The University of Dar es Salaam

Epaphroditus Cenute Sabuni, Department of Environment, The Vice President's Office

Dr. Hoseana Lunogelo, The Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF)

Dr. Salome Kingdom, Planning Commission, The President's Office, Ministry of Planning

Introduction to the Session

As Tanzania approaches the conclusion of Vision 2025, this session served as a critical moment of reflection on the country's journey, highlighting achievements, gaps, and lessons from the extractive sector, climate action, and inclusive growth efforts. Participants engaged in a forward-looking dialogue to assess how effectively natural resources have been leveraged for sustainable development and to consider what shifts are required to align with the broader ambitions of Vision 2050.

The discussion explored emerging priorities such as the energy transition,

climate resilience, local content, and fair resource governance. Stakeholders questioned the adequacy of current policies and whether future strategies reflect genuine innovation or a continuation of outdated approaches. The session aimed to evaluate Tanzania's progress under Vision 2025, identify needed policy reforms for

Vision 2050, and explore strategic opportunities and risks in a rapidly changing global landscape. Key outcomes included actionable policy recommendations, insights from experience to guide future planning, and a renewed call for stronger collaboration across sectors to ensure a just, inclusive, and sustainable extractive economy.

Panel Contributions

The second session of the 2025 Jukwaa la Uziduaaji provided a space to assess the progress made under Tanzania's Vision 2025 and contribute to the formulation of Vision 2050, with a focus on the extractive sector, climate action, and inclusive economic growth. Moderated by Semkae Kilonzo of Policy Forum, the session gathered high-level experts from academia, government, and policy think tanks.

Semkae Kilonzo opened the discussion by situating it within the broader context of public resource management and governance. He explained that the session aimed to take stock of where the country stands as Vision 2025 concludes, and to explore policy priorities for the incoming Vision 2050, especially through the lens of extractives, environmental stewardship, and equitable development.

Prof. Abel Kinyondo of the University of Dar es Salaam delivered a compelling

presentation highlighting both the achievements and shortfalls of Vision 2025. Tanzania has attained middle-income status, with per capita income rising to approximately \$1,200 and poverty decreasing by around 10% by 2022. However, persistent structural problems remain. Chief among them is the disconnect between economic growth and job creation, particularly among youth, who make up 75% of the population.

He noted that while mining contributes 10.1% to GDP, over 80% of this revenue comes from gold, an unsustainable reliance on one commodity. The positive performance of the mining sector is driven more by favourable global gold prices than by productivity gains. This exposes the country to volatility and the risk of economic reversal.

Prof. Kinyondo emphasised the lack of strong inter-sectoral linkages as a major impediment to inclusive growth. Although sectors like services and construction contribute significantly to

GDP, their employment contributions remain low. Meanwhile, agriculture, employing 60-65% of the population, continues to experience diminished GDP contribution.

Looking forward to Vision 2050, Prof. Kinyondo outlined ambitious targets: growing GDP from \$50 billion to \$700 billion and per capita income from \$180 to \$8,000. To achieve this, the Vision emphasises a competitive economy, robust human capital, climate change adaptation, and energy development. Crucially, it calls for the private sector to play a central role in formalising the economy, given that over 70% of Tanzania's economy remains informal.



Panel Contributions

He identified five critical linkages necessary for inclusive and sustainable development:

- 01. Fiscal linkages:** Using revenues from non-renewables to invest in long-term public goods like R&D and education.
- 02. Spatial linkages:** Expanding infrastructure to connect rural areas with economic centres.
- 03. Backward linkages:** Enabling local suppliers to feed into sectors like mining.
- 04. Forward linkages:** Promoting value addition in mineral processing.
- 05. Knowledge linkages:** Leveraging extractive activities to enhance technological and institutional learning.

Prof. Kinyondo concluded with a call for implementation: while frameworks like the Africa Mining Vision (AMV) already capture many of these insights, the issue lies in execution, not ideas. He also warned against fragmented institutional efforts and cited the lack of coordination as a critical challenge. Using the example of the unimplemented Natural Resources and Wealth Monitoring Unit, he underscored how sectoral silos and institutional resistance continue to undercut otherwise progressive initiatives.

Dr. Hoseana Lunogelo, representing ESRF, reflected on the mid-term and

final assessments of Vision 2025. He noted that while coordination challenges plagued the early years, the Planning Commission had since gained traction in harmonising national planning efforts. Dr. Lunogelo also advocated for decentralising planning and decision-making authority to sub-national levels to improve responsiveness and accountability.

Dr. Salome Kingdom of the Planning Commission, shared insights from the drafting process of Vision 2050. She acknowledged that previous growth had not translated into tangible improvement in people's lives. The new Vision was thus shaped with a deliberate focus on inclusivity and resilience. She emphasised the importance of structural transformation, noting that while agriculture employs most Tanzanians, industry and services provide more "decent" jobs. Vision 2050 sets a goal to raise the industry's GDP contribution to 39%.

Kingdom underlined the need for "business unusual," where ambitious goals are backed by policy and regulatory reform, including land and taxation systems that currently constrain investment. She highlighted "Green Mining and Industrial Integration" as a key flagship initiative, addressing both environmental and economic priorities. She also mentioned that Vision 2050 planning incorporated modelling to explore

inter-sectoral linkages and included ambitious energy generation goals, targeting 70,000 MW from the current 4,000 MW.

Epaphroditus Cenute Sabuni, from the Department of Environment in the Vice President's Office, elaborated on Tanzania's environmental and climate strategy. He reminded the audience that Vision 2025 had already included environmental objectives such as quality of life, sustainable unity, food self-sufficiency, and universal access to clean water. Under the Environmental Management Act (2004), the VPO has advanced the protection of wetlands and water sources.

For Vision 2050, environmental integrity and climate resilience form one of its three main pillars. Tanzania continues to engage in global biodiversity and climate initiatives, with the government ratifying international conventions and launching domestic strategies for waste management, pollution control, and sustainable land use. Critical minerals like graphite and cobalt are being positioned as drivers of the country's green energy transition.

Sabuni noted that all mining projects, regardless of scale, are subject to Environmental Impact Assessments, and that ongoing inspections and education campaigns aim to promote compliance. The VPO also monitors mercury use and has committed to phasing it out by 2025.

Participants raised concerns about the environmental damage caused by small-scale miners cutting trees, the affordability of clean energy solutions like gas stoves, limited local participation in climate finance frameworks, and weak implementation of legally endorsed development plans. Sabuni addressed these issues by promising improved education, advocacy for local involvement, and deeper inter-ministerial coordination. He also acknowledged that climate finance remains externally driven and that the government will continue to demand accountability from major polluters under the "polluter pays" principle.

Other participants called for value addition in mining, training for local youth in gem processing, better market access, and reliable investment facilitation. Salome Kingdom noted that Vision 2050 addresses these areas, including vocational training, capacity building, and integrating environmental criteria into investment policies. She highlighted reforms to streamline investment processes, including merging TIC and EPZA into a single entity.

Dr. Logero supported decentralisation and recommended empowering local governments to fast-track environmental education and permit approvals. She endorsed a "train-the-trainers" approach to ensure

community-level impact.

In conclusion, the panel reinforced that Vision 2050 must overcome the shortcomings of its predecessor by embedding strong implementation mechanisms, linking fast-growing sectors with the broader economy, and ensuring that Tanzania's extractive wealth translates into inclusive and sustainable development. Climate change was framed not just as a risk but as a strategic opportunity to modernise the economy through green industrialisation and value-added mineral production.

The session reiterated that while visioning is essential, transformation depends on action, coordination, and the courage to break with business-as-usual approaches.



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Key Takeaways

- a. To succeed, Vision 2050 must break from business-as-usual through structural reforms in taxation, land, and investment, backed by clear implementation mechanisms
- b. Tanzania must shift from raw mineral export to local processing and industrial integration to create jobs, retain wealth, and reduce vulnerability to global price shocks.
- c. Climate resilience and green mining were framed as drivers of modernization, not just environmental safeguards, with critical minerals central to the energy transition.
- d. Skilling youth, empowering local governments, and improving participation in climate finance are essential for inclusive development.
- e. Weak institutional coordination remains a major barrier; delivering Vision 2050 will require unified efforts across government, civil society, and the private sector.





SESSION THREE:

The Geopolitics of Transition Minerals and Investment Trends in Africa: Rethinking Value Addition, Power, and Agency in Africa's Green Mineral Economy.

Moderator: Hans Merkert, International Peace Information Service (IPIS)

Speakers:

Kenneth Okwaroh, Africa Forum and Network on Debt and Development (AFRODAD)

Tafara Chiremba, Zimbabwe Environmental Lawyers Association (ZELA)

Vicent Egoro, Publish What You Pay (PWYP)

Introduction to the Session

The session explored Africa's evolving role in the global shift toward clean and renewable energy, emphasizing that the rising demand for critical minerals, such as lithium, nickel, and cobalt, has turned these resources into geopolitical assets. With Africa holding around 30% of global mineral reserves and Tanzania identifying 43 critical minerals, the continent stands at the centre of the green mineral economy. However, participants stressed that meaningful benefits will only come if Africa shifts from raw material extraction to value addition and industrial beneficiation.

The discussion went beyond surface narratives to examine the structural

Panel Contributions

power imbalances and policy tensions shaping Africa's place in the green energy transition. It addressed the challenges posed by global protectionism, fragmented supply chains, and unequal trade relations, and analysed how these impact Africa's ability to industrialise through its mineral wealth. Tanzania's national strategies were critically assessed alongside continental and global frameworks like the Africa Mining Vision, the Africa Green Minerals Strategy, and the EITI.

The session aimed to assess how rising protectionism affects Africa's value chain development; explore the trade-offs and opportunities in value addition; and identify actionable steps to align national, regional, and international strategies to strengthen Africa's leverage, promote responsible governance, and position the continent as a strategic leader in the global energy transformation.

Mkhululi Nkube delivered a compelling keynote that challenged dominant narratives around critical minerals. He questioned the prevailing framing of what is deemed "critical" and "strategic," highlighting that lists developed by the Global North often reflect their own energy and defence priorities, not Africa's developmental needs. He called for an Africa-centred Green Minerals Strategy that integrates minerals into regional electrification, industrialisation, and infrastructure development. Nkube also pointed to the potential of green hydrogen and regional integration as avenues for transforming the continent's mineral wealth into sovereign growth. Despite Africa's immense renewable energy potential, he noted, nearly half of the population remains without electricity access, an energy injustice that must be urgently addressed through inclusive, locally anchored investments.



The closing session of the first day explores geopolitical dynamics in the extractive sector

Ali Samaje provided Tanzania's perspective, offering insight into the country's Critical and Strategic Minerals Strategy, developed through multi-stakeholder consultations. He clarified that in Tanzania, critical minerals are defined as those essential for national economic priorities and industrialisation, while strategic minerals are those identified to support local industrial growth. He emphasised that domestic value addition must go beyond rhetoric, focusing on building capacity for processing, refining, and eventually manufacturing. Samaje acknowledged that Tanzania's goal is not just to attract investors, but to ensure that mineral wealth contributes to national transformation.

Tafara Chiremba reinforced the structural imbalance in global mineral markets, arguing that critical minerals largely serve the interests of the Global North. He warned that African countries risk remaining locked into extractive roles unless they challenge this system and create enabling environments for local value chains. He also flagged the absence of infrastructure and lack of financing as major barriers, calling for African-controlled financial institutions to back beneficiation and local industrial capacity.

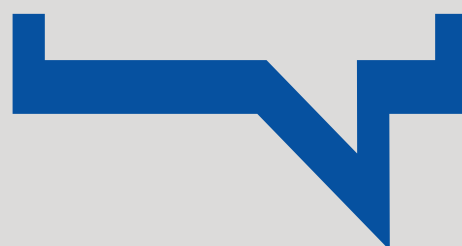
Kenneth Okwaroh echoed these sentiments, emphasising the need for regional collaboration to avoid fragmented efforts. He warned against

the dangers of countries working in silos and urged coordinated investment, shared infrastructure, and harmonized policies across the continent. Okwaroh called for Africa to reclaim its agency by building African-led investments and determining its mineral priorities, thereby shifting away from externally driven development models.

Vicent Egoro emphasised that value addition and governance must go hand-in-hand. He advocated for deep transparency and accountability in mineral value chains, including protection of civic space and empowerment of local communities. For Egoro, transparency must not end at data disclosure—it must ensure that mineral wealth contributes to justice, equity, and sustainable development.



For Egoro, transparency must not end at data disclosure—it must ensure that mineral wealth contributes to justice, equity, and sustainable development.



Key Takeaways

- a. Africa must define its own critical minerals agenda based on local development goals, not rely solely on externally defined lists that reflect other nations' strategic needs.
- b. Value addition is not just a technical issue but a political and strategic one. African countries must invest in processing, refining, and industrial capacity to capture greater value locally.
- c. Competing globally requires African-led investments in infrastructure and the creation of sovereign financing mechanisms to back mineral-based industrialisation.
- d. Tanzania's national strategy must align with broader frameworks like the Africa Mining Vision (AMV), Africa Green Minerals Strategy, and AfCFTA to enhance bargaining power and sustainability.
- e. True value addition includes social and environmental justice. Transparency must empower civil society, protect human rights, and ensure communities benefit from mineral wealth.
- f. The energy transition cannot be won by isolated national efforts. Regional integration is essential to build resilient supply chains, harmonised policies, and shared industrial growth.





DAY TWO



SESSION ONE:

Responsible Business Conduct in Transitional Minerals

Moderator: Lucy Linus Shao,
HakiRasilimali

Speakers:

Jovitha Mchunguzi, Commission on Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG)

Rose Ugulumu, Business and Human Rights Tanzania (BHRT)

Tafara Chiremba, Zimbabwe

Environmental Lawyers Association (ZELA)

Oliver Costa, Tanzania Trade and Investment Coalition (TATIC)

Introduction to the Session

This session set the stage for a critical examination of Tanzania's role in the global energy transition, particularly through the lens of human rights, environmental sustainability, and equitable economic development. While transition minerals such as nickel, cobalt, and graphite are essential for renewable energy technologies, their extraction in Africa has often led to environmental harm,

community displacement, and rights violations, especially among vulnerable groups.

The discussion underscored the urgent need for Tanzania's transition to be not only green but also just and self-determined. It emphasised the importance of Responsible Business Conduct (RBC) in mineral governance, calling for policies that protect local communities, promote value retention,

and resist exploitative global pressures. The session aimed to identify governance gaps, propose policy reforms, and spark multi-stakeholder dialogue on building a fair and sustainable mineral economy that aligns with both national priorities and global climate goals.



Reflection from Bishop Kisare

The second day of the 2025 Jukwaa la Uziduaji commenced with a reflection from Bishop Nelson Kisare, Chairperson of the Interfaith Standing Committee for Economic Justice and

Integrity of Creation (ISCEJIC), who underscored the moral imperative for justice in resource governance. "Faith without action is dead," he began, urging stakeholders to move beyond rhetoric and deliver real, visible change for communities living amidst Tanzania's mineral wealth.

Bishop Kisare questioned the logic of communities hosting extractive operations while lacking quality education, healthcare, and basic infrastructure. He asserted that Tanzania's richest mining zones should host the nation's best schools and hospitals, symbols of shared prosperity. Yet, the lived reality reflects systemic exclusion. Citizens continue to ask: where do mining taxes go? Why are those closest to the resource left furthest behind?

He expressed concern over the unfulfilled promise that revenues from the extractive sector would uplift host communities. Instead, leaders grow wealthy, multinationals enjoy tax breaks, and the cycle of inequality persists. Bishop Kisare also called attention to small-scale miners, citizens with potential and ambition, who are too often neglected. He stressed the need for deliberate investment in this group through access to capital, tax incentives, modern tools, skills training, and market connectivity.

Information asymmetry was another critical issue. Licensing rules, taxation, and environmental policies often remain confined to boardrooms, making it difficult for grassroots actors to comply or benefit. Access to timely and understandable information, he said, is not a luxury but a right. On global taxation justice, Bishop

was unequivocal: the international tax regime is skewed in favour of multinational corporations and wealthy states. Structures crafted in the Global North allow these entities to extract maximum profit while paying minimal taxes, leaving poorer nations and their citizens disproportionately burdened.

Quoting Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, he reminded the audience of the foundational principle that no class should control production while others merely provide labour. Tanzania's minerals, he said, are not just commodities but a national inheritance meant to guarantee dignity, fairness, and shared prosperity. He concluded with a rallying call for collective responsibility, courage, and commitment to reshape the extractive sector in the service of justice.



Bishop Kisare questioned the logic of communities hosting extractive operations while lacking quality education, healthcare, and basic infrastructure.



Panel Contributions

Building on the moral and ethical framing set by Bishop Kisare, the second day's first panel session focused on "Responsible Business Conduct in Transition Minerals." The discussion explored the urgent need for socially and environmentally responsible practices in the mining of critical minerals essential to the global energy transition.

Moderator Lucy Shao welcomed the audience and emphasised the session's focus on strategic, critical, and artisanal minerals, acknowledging their centrality in accelerating renewable energy systems and responsibly phasing out legacy ones. She introduced the distinguished panel and invited reflections on how business conduct within this space intersects with human rights, justice, and long-term sustainability.

The conversation examined the dual role of the extractive sector: while offering immense economic potential, it also poses risks of human rights violations, environmental degradation, and inequality if not managed responsibly. Panellists anchored their reflections in global frameworks guiding ethical corporate behaviour, particularly the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs).

Jovitha Muchunguzi highlighted



CHRAGG's leadership in the development of Tanzania's draft National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights. She stressed that the plan is informed by widespread consultations and grounded in the UNGPs' three pillars: the state duty to protect, the corporate responsibility to respect, and access to remedy. The draft emphasises labour rights, environmental protection, and improved legal accountability mechanisms. It also calls for enhanced transparency, community engagement, and mainstreaming of human rights in impact assessments and corporate operations.

Rose Ulugumu shared field findings from Ruangwa and Kabanga mining zones. The findings revealed challenges such as unsafe working conditions, environmental pollution, delayed or inadequate compensation, and weak grievance redress systems. Despite the presence of tools like toll-free numbers

and suggestion boxes, communities often lacked clarity on how to access justice. This reinforced the importance of not only having formal mechanisms in place but ensuring they are visible, trusted, and user-friendly.

Presenting findings from the field, Ulugumu noted that Tembo Nickel's grievance system was, in principle, framed as legitimate and independent, designed to align with international standards and uphold procedural fairness. However, the reality on the ground painted a different picture. Community members expressed confusion about how to navigate the system, had little to no information about its stages or avenues for escalation, and harboured deep mistrust toward its outcomes. This stark gap between policy intentions and community experience highlights a critical need for grievance mechanisms to prioritise usability, accessibility, and public trust to function as true instruments of justice.

Oliver Costa of TATIC deepened the analysis by examining how international investment treaties shape Tanzania's ability to enforce responsible business conduct. Many of these treaties, such as the bilateral investment treaty signed with Germany in 1965, provide foreign investors with extensive protections, often superseding domestic regulatory authority. While such treaties aim to attract investment, they can also limit a

state's ability to enact reforms in line with evolving human rights and environmental standards. Tanzania has already faced more than 15 international arbitration cases, with potential liabilities reaching into billions of shillings, resources that could otherwise fund national development.

Oliver stressed that while Tanzania must remain globally competitive, it must also critically review its international agreements to ensure alignment with national priorities and justice objectives. She flagged increasing foreign interest in Tanzania's critical minerals sector and called for scrutiny to prevent undue influence or exploitative practices.

Tafara Chiremba of ZELA shared lessons from Zimbabwe's lithium sector, noting how human rights concerns are increasingly surfacing in transition mineral mining. Despite legal frameworks, enforcement remains weak. Issues such as water pollution, inadequate community engagement, and vague mitigation plans have become common. He warned that without strong enforcement and community-centred safeguards, history will repeat itself, even under the banner of transition minerals.

He noted that even international companies like Tesla and Volvo rely on lithium sourced from African countries, including Zimbabwe. Although they subscribe to ethical sourcing standards, upstream accountability remains patchy due to outdated national laws

and fragmented oversight. He urged African nations to not only modernise

legal frameworks but also invest in implementation capacity at local levels.

Audience Reflections

Audience contributions significantly enriched the conversation, raising grounded critiques and prompting thoughtful responses from the panel. One participant questioned how the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are disseminated in rural communities, asking whether these frameworks genuinely enable access to legal remedies. Another highlighted concern over the visibility and effectiveness of institutions tasked with representing small-scale miners, particularly in confronting exploitative contractual arrangements.

The discussion turned toward the state of civic space, with a pointed question on the risks faced by citizens who peacefully assert their rights but are met with repression. The reflection underscored the need to safeguard not only the right to remedy but also the fundamental freedom to voice grievances without fear of reprisal.

Concerns were also raised regarding environmental compliance among mining companies, referencing field evidence of noise and dust pollution. Participants questioned whether regulators such as OSHA and NEMC were actively involved and whether impact assessments had been meaningfully conducted and disclosed.



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regulators such as OSHA and NEMC were actively involved and whether impact assessments had been meaningfully conducted and disclosed. Experiences from dispute resolution forums revealed a backlog of long-standing cases, some dating back more than a decade, where missing documentation and institutional delays have made resolution difficult. This highlighted the pressing need for timely, community-embedded grievance mechanisms that are accessible, transparent, and trusted.

Additional reflections focused on the socio-economic ripple effects of mining, particularly the rising cost of living and strain on local infrastructure resulting from rapid in-migration. Participants urged the National Action Plan to address these dynamics and to push for living wages in high-cost zones, rather than adherence to minimum wage standards. Others drew attention to the tax implications of disproportionately high salaries for foreign experts, calling for more robust contract monitoring and fiscal transparency.

The conversation also shed light on the justice gap faced by small-scale miners. Despite ongoing rights education initiatives, many still struggle to pursue legal redress. Participants advocated for legal literacy to be integrated into both formal education systems and community-level programming.

The discussion highlighted the critical importance of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC), with participants urging that consent processes move beyond procedural box-ticking to become genuinely participatory and community-driven. In response, the panel underscored the need to embed FPIC firmly within the National Action Plan as a safeguard to protect the rights and agency of affected communities.

Additionally, it was emphasized that the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights, currently under development, should establish a mandatory requirement for all companies operating in the mining sector to implement formal grievance and dispute resolution mechanisms. These systems must be transparent, easily accessible to communities, and bound by clear timelines for addressing concerns. The objective is to ensure timely access to justice for impacted individuals, strengthen corporate accountability, and prevent conflicts from escalating or becoming prolonged.

Key Takeaways

- a. Despite significant mineral wealth, host communities still lack basic services and infrastructure. Real accountability and benefits must reach the people, not just remain promises on paper.
- b. Grievance mechanisms and CSR frameworks are often weak or poorly understood at the grassroots. For justice to be real, systems must be user-friendly, transparent, and trusted by communities.
- c. Legacy agreements often favour foreign investors at the expense of domestic oversight and reform. Tanzania must critically review these treaties to ensure they support, not undermine, human rights and environmental standards.
- d. FPIC must be embedded meaningfully in law and practice, ensuring that community voices are not just heard but respected before projects commence.
- e. Africa cannot afford to be a mere supplier of transition minerals for the Global North. A fair, self-determined path requires strengthened governance, value addition, and inclusive economic participation rooted in local realities.





SESSION TWO:

Charting Tanzania's Mining Future: Shared Values and Sector Resilience in the Energy Transition Era

Moderator: Francis Mkasiwa, HakiRasilimali

Speakers:

Priva Mushi, Energy cards

Prof. Abel Kinyondo, The University of Dar es Salaam

Dr. Japhace Poncian, Mkwawa University College of Education

Ketakandriana Rafitoson, Publish What You Pay (PWYP),

Introduction to the Session

This session focused on Tanzania's complex energy transition amid the global push to reduce fossil fuel dependence. While renewable energy offers sustainability benefits, oil and

gas remain central to Tanzania's energy security, economic growth, and industrialisation. The discussion explored the balancing act between phasing out fossil fuels and meeting immediate development needs, highlighting the critical role of transitional minerals like lithium and cobalt in enabling clean energy technologies. It aimed to critically assess Tanzania's unique context, debate the relevance of oil and gas as transitional fuels, and identify strategies for a just, inclusive, and environmentally responsible energy future that aligns with both national priorities and global climate goals.

Panel Contributions

Francis Mkasiwa opened the panel by reminding participants of Tanzania's vulnerability to climate-induced disasters, noting that the country ranks approximately 150th out of 190 on

readiness indexes. This low ranking underscores the urgency for domestic resource mobilisation, particularly from the natural gas and mineral sectors to finance both mitigation and adaptation. He framed the conversation around two major imperatives: first, leveraging natural resource wealth to fund climate-resilient infrastructure and second, ensuring that Tanzania's energy transition aligns with national development goals, not merely externally imposed targets.



Dr. Japhace Poncian offered a sharp critique of the global anti-fossil fuel campaigns that have targeted African projects, such as the Stop EACOP and Break Free from Fossil Fuels movements. While he acknowledged the environmental concerns driving these campaigns, he questioned their relevance to Tanzania's

socio-economic context, where the majority of citizens still lack reliable access to energy. Dr. Poncian argued that many of these narratives are imported without adequate understanding of African realities. He advocated for a reframing of global advocacy, calling not for the prevention of fossil fuel development in Africa, but for enabling transitions through the provision of finance, technology transfer, and capacity building. Natural gas, he asserted, should not be vilified; rather, it should be embraced as a transitional fuel capable of powering industrialisation, electrification, and cleaner cooking.

Dr. Poncian concluded with a call to action: "We cannot talk about a just transition in Tanzania if we ignore the unjust present reality of energy poverty. Our path forward must reflect where we are, not where others want us to be."

Professor Abel Kinyondo built on these points by calling for a fundamental reassessment of how Tanzania defines energy transition. With only about 44% of the population connected to the national grid and a vast majority still reliant on biomass for cooking, he questioned the very basis of the transition discourse: "We must ask, transition from what, to what?" Prof. Kinyondo warned against superficial policy gestures that merely mimic global trends without addressing

structural domestic challenges. He emphasised that current laws and strategies often contain laudable green provisions but remain aspirational and unenforceable. These "laws of appearance," as he described them, reflect a gap between policy ambition and lived experience.

Importantly, Prof. Kinyondo urged the Tanzanian government and civil society to invest in inclusive national dialogues before drafting transition policies. Without such groundwork, he argued, the risk is that energy planning remains elite-driven, disconnected from the realities of rural and urban poor households alike. He concluded that energy policy must be people-centred and development-driven, rather than technocratically imposed.

Ketakandriana Rafitoson, shifted the focus to governance and justice, foregrounding civil society's role in ensuring that energy transitions are not only green, but also fair and transparent. She defined a just transition not simply as a shift in fuel sources, but as a transformation in how benefits and burdens are distributed, socially, economically, and environmentally. Drawing from PWYP's work in Shinyanga, where citizen monitoring of mineral revenues led to improved accountability, Rafitoson illustrated how communities can demand and shape better governance. Rafitoson stressed the need to move

beyond extractive transparency models, where governments disclose data without enabling public engagement. Instead, she called for constructive transparency: mechanisms that empower local communities, protect civic space, and enable citizens, especially women, to hold duty bearers accountable for energy and mineral revenues. "Disclosure is only the beginning," she stated. "Transparency must be transformative; it must lead to justice, equity, and sustainable development." Priva Mushi, contributing from a macroeconomic lens, presented sobering statistics on Africa's energy landscape: more than 600 million people on the continent lack access to electricity, and nearly 970 million rely on traditional biomass for cooking. He cautioned that while the rhetoric of renewables dominates international forums, Africa faces serious constraints, spatial, financial, and infrastructural, that limit the scalability of solar, wind, and hydro technologies. He pointed to the uneven distribution of renewable energy potential and infrastructure gaps that render some green technologies unviable in remote or underserved areas. Defending the role of natural gas as an essential transitional fuel, Mushi highlighted its importance not only in power generation but also in fertiliser production, industrial processing, and transport. He called for a pragmatic, sequenced approach to energy

transition that combines various energy sources while investing in cleaner combustion technologies. Moreover, he advocated for innovation rooted in African contexts, such as processing coal into less polluting charcoal alternatives that reduce indoor pollution while preserving cooking traditions.

Audience Reflections

A wide range of participants offered grounded, experience-based perspectives that illuminated the challenges of achieving a just and inclusive energy transition. A recurring concern was the affordability and cultural relevance of cleaner energy alternatives. A student from the University of Dodoma posed a pointed question: how can rural and low-income households realistically be expected to adopt gas for cooking when refilling a small LPG cylinder costs between TSh 20,000-27,000, while a small bag of charcoal can be purchased for just TSh 500? She pressed for clarity on whether the government's national transition strategy included any targeted subsidies, income support, or tiered pricing mechanisms to bridge this affordability gap.

Concerns about displacement and delayed benefits from large-scale energy projects also featured prominently. A municipal officer from Lindi shared frustrations from

communities affected by Tanzania's liquefied natural gas (LNG) developments. Despite years of engagement, he noted that promises of job creation, infrastructure improvements, and economic upliftment had yet to materialize for many displaced families. Other contributors echoed this sentiment, warning that without clear and enforceable resettlement frameworks and sustainable livelihood alternatives, such megaprojects risk fueling resentment and eroding public trust in the broader energy transition agenda. Participants also expressed a growing skepticism toward externally driven climate narratives. One contributor challenged the consistency of global environmental discourse, asking:

"In the 1960s, we were told the world was running out of oil. In the 1970s, we were warned about a coming ice age. Then acid rain, then the ozone hole. Now it's carbon emissions. Who decides what the problem is?"

This reflection resonated with a broader call for Tanzanian agency, a demand that energy transition priorities be defined by Tanzanians, for Tanzanians, grounded in local evidence and lived realities, rather than shifting global agendas.

Equally important was the emphasis on the livelihoods of charcoal producers, many of whom are rural, informal workers. Several participants cautioned against blanket bans on charcoal without providing viable

alternative incomes or upskilling pathways. They warned that such policies, though well-intentioned, could devastate rural economies and exacerbate social inequality if not implemented with care and economic support mechanisms.





SESSION THREE:

Session Three: Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining in the Green Transition: What is There for Them?

Moderator: Gerald Mturi, from Adavale Resources Tanzania Limited and a board member for Foundation for Artisanal and Small-Scale Development (FADev).

Speakers:

Fredrick Mangasini, representative from the State Mining Corporation (STAMICO)

Mecktilder Mchomvu, Executive Director of Tanzania Women in Mining and Mineral Industry (TWiMi)

Shida Zacharia, a small-scale miner from Ntabalale Gold Mining
Kulwa Mkalimoto, Secretary General of the Federation of Miners' Associations of Tanzania (FEMATA)

Introduction to the Session

As global demand for transition minerals like lithium, cobalt, and rare earths grows, the role of Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM) has become increasingly important, yet remains marginalised. Despite supplying about 20% of global cobalt and 30% of gold, ASM is often excluded from formal policy, investment, and value chains. With over 44 million people globally depending on ASM, it holds significant

potential for contributing to sustainable development and a just energy transition.

This session examined how ASM can be better integrated into responsible, equitable mineral supply chains. It focused on analysing current policy and market barriers, promoting formalisation and capacity-building, and exploring financial and technological support mechanisms. Special attention was given to gender equity, competitiveness, and the role of governments and private actors in closing systemic gaps.

Panel Contributions

The panellists offered candid reflections on both the systemic potential and persistent bottlenecks facing ASM in the context of transition minerals. Kulwa Mkalimoto emphasised the need to diversify beyond gold, warning that overdependence on a single commodity could be economically risky. He called for more investment in underutilised gemstones like alexandrite and ruby, highlighting how neglect in this sub-sector has led to the collapse of many gemstone mines. He also underscored the urgent need for credit access, revealing FEMATA's ongoing efforts to establish a dedicated miners' bank to ease the financing burden Mecktilder Mchomvu echoed the sentiment on value addition, specifically citing how Tanzanian sapphires, although of high

quality, are exported raw and later re-imported at significantly higher prices after being processed abroad. She pointed out the existence of international cartels in gemstone trade and emphasised the need for Tanzania to develop domestic expertise and stronger government-private sector partnerships to compete globally. "We must speak the truth and admit where we lack expertise, and go learn from those ahead of us," she urged.

Shida Zacharia highlighted the structural barriers that prevent small-scale gold processors from accessing international markets. She noted that many miners lack the capital and training to produce internationally accepted gold products. Furthermore, she challenged the effectiveness of STAMICO's support, arguing that their dual role as both regulator and competitor creates a conflict of interest. "Farmers get subsidised inputs, why don't we miners get support too?" she asked.

In response, Fredrick Mangasini from STAMICO detailed ongoing initiatives such as the airborne geophysical surveys targeting 30% coverage of Tanzania's mineral exploration zones by 2030, and the establishment of training and demonstration centres like Rwamgasa. He defended STAMICO's position, stating that their role encompasses both public and commercial functions, but acknowledged the perception gap and

the need for clearer communication and collaboration with miners.

Audience Reflections

The discussion session was vibrant and pointed, with miners and other participants directly questioning institutional accountability and inclusion. One participant called for structured engagement with STAMICO to jointly develop value addition strategies, especially for women miners. Others questioned the effectiveness of the new gold markets in curbing smuggling and raised concerns about the frequent failure to provide training alongside technology

deployment to ASM operators.

Several participants urged STAMICO to establish gender-disaggregated data on gemstone miners to ensure better representation of women in support programs. There was also a strong critique of the current regulations, particularly on the limits of technical assistance provisions, and how they might unintentionally enable the growing participation of foreign actors at the expense of Tanzanian miners. This prompted a call for a review of the Mining (Mineral Rights) Regulations to prioritise local empowerment in technical and financial support structures.



Key Takeaways

1. ASM diversification and value addition remain urgent priorities. Overreliance on gold could undermine long-term economic resilience. Strategic investment in underutilised gemstones is needed to revitalise this sub-sector.
2. Financial exclusion continues to limit ASM's potential. Stakeholders proposed the establishment of a dedicated microfinance institution or cooperative bank for small-scale miners, especially for those in gemstone mining
3. STAMICO's dual role as a commercial actor and sector enabler was questioned. There is a need to clarify and reform this institutional mandate to eliminate conflicts of interest and strengthen trust with ASM operators.
4. Gender equity in ASM must be operationalised through gender-sensitive data, targeted capacity building, and inclusive financing mechanisms.
5. Skills and technology transfer are essential. Participants stressed that technology alone is not sufficient, ASM actors need structured, continuous, and practical training programs.
6. Policy and regulatory coherence must be improved to ensure Tanzanian miners are not disadvantaged in accessing technical support and market participation compared to foreign actors.
7. Collaboration and trust-building between miners, regulators, and government agencies is crucial. Forums for joint planning, feedback, and co-creation of solutions should be institutionalised.





DAY THREE



4:0 DAY THREE

SESSION ONE:

Translating Transparency into Accountability (EITI & the Kimberley Process)

Moderator: Adam Anthony, Executive Director, HakiRasilimali

Speakers:

Clay Mwaifani, Legal and Human Rights Center (LHRC)

Hans Merket, International Peace Information Service (IPIS)

John Bosco Tindyebwa, Tanzania Chamber of Mines (TMC)

Erick Category, Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative/Ministry of Minerals

Introduction to the Session

Tanzania's rich mineral, oil, and gas reserves offer major opportunities for development, but ensuring transparent and accountable management remains a core challenge. This session focused on the role of international transparency frameworks, particularly the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and the Kimberley Process, in improving governance in Tanzania's extractive sector.

While Tanzania has made progress since joining EITI in 2009, translating disclosed data into real policy reform and public benefit remains limited. The Kimberley Process, though helpful in curbing conflict minerals, has been less effective in addressing wider

less effective in addressing wider governance, human rights, and environmental concerns.

The session aimed to assess how these mechanisms are functioning in Tanzania, highlight the role of the Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG), and explore how to move from transparency to tangible outcomes, such as improved laws, citizen participation, and sustainable development.

Key outcomes included: A clearer picture of where EITI and the Kimberley Process succeed or fall short in the Tanzanian context, Practical recommendations to make transparency efforts more impactful and Policy suggestions to improve laws and institutions for fairer, more inclusive extractive resource governance.

Panel Contributions

The third day of the 2025 Jukwaa la Uziduaji opened with a deep dive into global and national frameworks designed to promote transparency and accountability in Tanzania's mining sector. The session, moderated by Adam Anthony of HakiRasilimali, explored the implementation and challenges of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and the Kimberley Process, particularly in the context of diamond production.

Hans Merket of IPIS opened with a comprehensive presentation on the Kimberley Process, an international

initiative aimed at curbing the trade in conflict diamonds. He explained the structure and intent of the process, highlighting its consensus-based decision-making among 86 participating countries and two main stakeholder groups, industry and civil society. The Kimberley Process requires member states to enforce internal controls, designate national authorities for diamond exports, maintain production and trade data, and issue certificates of origin for all rough diamond exports.

Merket noted that while Tanzania is a member of the Kimberley Process, implementation remains limited, particularly in terms of civil society and industry participation at the national level. He highlighted that over 96% of Tanzania's diamond exports come from a single entity, the Williamson Diamond Mine, raising questions about the resilience and transparency of the current system. Additionally, most decision-making under the Kimberley Process occurs behind closed doors, with minimal public disclosure or civil society oversight. This undermines public accountability, despite the process's intention to support transparency.



He emphasised that while the international coalition offers civil society organisations a measure of protection and legitimacy in challenging environments, the Kimberley Process itself suffers from serious structural weaknesses. These include the misuse of consensus to stall progress, a lack of enforcement mechanisms, and outdated legal standards that have not evolved in two decades. He explained how the system allows mixing of diamonds from different origins into undifferentiated lots, making it easy to obscure provenance. The certification process, intended to ensure traceability, is often weakened by a desire to preserve the marketability of diamonds, even when full compliance cannot be guaranteed.

Merket argued that the Kimberley Process has become rigid and slow to reform, offering the same solutions it proposed two decades ago to address challenges that have since evolved. He warned that the system's inability to reflect human rights concerns, adapt to informal production contexts, or meaningfully incorporate civil society perspectives risks undermining the very trust it was designed to uphold. In an era where lab-grown diamonds are disrupting markets and ethical sourcing is increasingly demanded by consumers, a static certification regime threatens to lose relevance.

Comparing the Kimberley Process with EITI, Merket emphasised that the

latter offers a more robust and inclusive framework for transparency. EITI enforces multistakeholder engagement at both national and global levels, publishes regular validation reports, and requires reform follow-ups. Its broader scope, covering all extractive sectors and promoting beneficial ownership disclosure, allows it to respond more effectively to current governance needs.

Erick Kategory of TEITI discussed Tanzania's progress within the EITI framework, emphasising the country's regular publication of extractive industry reports and the recent digitisation of beneficial ownership data. He stressed that TEITI remains committed to fostering transparency through multi-stakeholder participation and public reporting. However, gaps remain, particularly in building public awareness and ensuring that transparency translates into real accountability for both companies and public officials. He responded to questions on the accessibility of reports, the challenge of ensuring public feedback, and the importance of translating complex documents into Swahili and more accessible formats for rural and mining communities.

Clay Mwaifani of LHRC emphasised that transparency without civic engagement risks becoming a box-ticking exercise. He called for a people-centred approach to accountability, one that places



citizens, especially those in mining communities, at the heart of decision-making processes. He also underlined the need to bridge the gap between legal commitments and their enforcement, citing the limited implementation of Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) and access to remedy mechanisms for victims of rights violations.

John Bosco from the Tanzania Chamber of Mines reflected on the industry's role in TEITI and the broader

transparency agenda. He stressed that transparency must be timely, reliable, and actionable. While companies are legally obligated to provide relevant data, including CSR, licensing, revenue, and environmental compliance, he pointed out that this transparency must empower citizens, not overwhelm them with inaccessible information. He acknowledged that the industry complies with TEITI requirements and noted significant improvements in openness, such as

online access to mining license data and contract disclosure for companies like Williamson Diamonds. He also called attention to the importance of collective responsibility, stressing that citizens, too, have a role in scrutinising and engaging with the data provided.

Audience Reflections

During the interactive segment, participants raised critical concerns. These included the lack of grassroots visibility of international mechanisms like the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the exclusion of informal miners from legal protections, and the dangers of civic repression in mining zones. Other issues raised included the lack of public access to ESIA's, outdated legal frameworks that fail to account for in-migration pressures, and the dominance of foreign interests in high-value minerals like tanzanite.

There was also strong criticism of the Kimberley Process from the audience. Some participants questioned its continued relevance for Tanzania, a politically stable country with no internal conflicts fueling diamond sales. Others argued that the KP framework no longer meets Tanzania's needs and appears skewed toward preserving the commercial interests of powerful market actors in the Global North. There were calls to either reform the Kimberley Process or reconsider Tanzania's participation altogether.

A separate line of questioning focused

A separate line of questioning focused on the problem of contract confidentiality, which many felt undermines public trust and restricts oversight. Participants asked why more contracts are not shared with Parliament and demanded transparency in contract clauses that often shield politically exposed persons or powerful entities from scrutiny. Several speakers argued that if minerals are public resources, then their governance, including contract terms, must be public too.

There were also concerns about the growing impact of synthetic diamonds on traditional mining markets. Small-scale miners expressed that lab-grown diamonds are driving down prices and affecting livelihoods. Questions were raised about how the Kimberley Process might adapt to this shift or support artisanal miners amid the disruption.

TEITI was also encouraged to establish a stronger regional presence to reach miners in rural areas. Participants suggested opening local offices in mining zones or partnering more closely with grassroots organisations to build awareness and increase citizen feedback on transparency reports.

In response, panellists reiterated their commitment to improving disclosure, strengthening multi-stakeholder collaboration, and deepening the conversation about contract and environmental justice. They welcomed more public engagement and acknowledged that the future of

resource governance must be citizen-informed, rights-based, and built on inclusive participation.

The session concluded with a clear call for more inclusive, coordinated, and enforceable frameworks that link transparency with accountability. Stakeholders stressed that if Tanzania's mineral wealth is to benefit all, the

country must move beyond symbolic compliance and toward a culture of meaningful engagement, clear communication, and legal enforcement. Only then can initiatives like EITI and the Kimberley Process realise their promise of just and equitable extractive governance.



Key Takeaways

1. The KP remains outdated, opaque, and resistant to reform. Its definition of conflict diamonds does not reflect Tanzania's context, and its consensus model enables status quo preservation.
2. Transparency without grassroots understanding and engagement fails. Reports must be accessible, translated, and publicly discussed for accountability to follow.
3. Mining companies are legally compliant under TEITI but must ensure transparency is timely, relevant, and citizen-friendly. Online platforms and contract disclosures are improving.
4. Participants called for full disclosure of mining contracts, especially those involving public resources. Secrecy undermines trust and public oversight.
5. Small-scale miners are suffering from falling prices due to synthetic diamonds. Participants urged better market protection and support for artisanal mining.
6. TEITI was encouraged to expand its presence into mining regions and improve outreach so that communities can meaningfully engage with reports and reforms.





SESSION TWO:

Extractive industries and Water Stewardship in Tanzania-Are we getting it right?

Moderator: Donald Kasongi, Executive Director of Governance Links,

Speakers:

Domina Msonge, Ministry of Water; Member of the National Mining Closure Committee

Julius Enock Moshi, Vice President's Office (Environment)

Boni Matto, Community Member from Tarime

Gerald Mturi, Sustainability Expert, Adavale Resources

Introduction to the Session

Water is a critical yet increasingly contested resource in the context of land-based investments, particularly in the extractive industries. Mining operations, ranging from exploration to closure, depend heavily on both surface and groundwater resources and often result in profound impacts on water quality and availability. In Tanzania, as in many developing economies, the extractive sector's water demands and pollution risks continue to escalate, with serious implications for local communities, public health, gender dynamics, and environmental sustainability.

This session was convened against a

a backdrop of growing public concern over inadequate water management in mining areas, recurring reports of pollution incidents, and weak remediation enforcement. As water scarcity deepens due to climate change, it becomes imperative to foster a culture of responsible water stewardship, one that goes beyond compliance to embrace transparency, equity, and shared accountability. This requires strong institutions, informed policy frameworks, community trust, and corporate commitment to sustainable water governance.

The session aimed to spotlight the current state of water stewardship in Tanzania's extractive industries, assess regulatory and policy coherence, and share transformative practices for effective multistakeholder monitoring of water impacts across the mining lifecycle. A key theme was the necessity of elevating community voices and facilitating inclusive decision-making around water use and protection.

Panel Contributions

The session opened with Julius Enock Moshi from the Vice President's Office (Environment), who emphasised that water-related conflicts between mining operations and surrounding communities are intensifying. He cited ongoing efforts by the government to address water scarcity through large-scale inter-basin water transfer projects, such as channelling water from Lake Victoria to drought-prone

areas like Dodoma and Tabora. However, he acknowledged that these projects are not substitutes for sustainable local water management within extractive regions.

Domina Msonge from the Ministry of Water outlined national plans to address extractives-related water challenges. She announced that the Ministry is working toward establishing a National Water Grid, aimed at ensuring secure and equitable water access across the country, especially in regions affected by large-scale investments. She further pointed out that despite having progressive laws and policies in place, a significant implementation gap remains. She lamented the limited community engagement in Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) projects, particularly those related to water conservation and catchment protection. According to her, most CSR interventions are reactive and fail to integrate long-term environmental sustainability objectives.

Echoing concerns on public health, Boni Matto, a community representative from Tarime, provided a sobering account of the lived experiences of mining-affected communities. He warned that the Lake Zone is witnessing a rise in cancer cases, which local communities attribute to prolonged exposure to chemically polluted water, especially from artisanal and small-scale mining operations that use mercury and other

harmful substances. He criticised the lack of targeted enforcement on small-scale miners, despite their growing environmental footprint, and highlighted how this neglect is undermining the health and dignity of nearby residents.

Mr. Matto also emphasised principles of good governance, stating that transparency, participation, and accountability must be central in water-related decision-making. He called for citizen inclusion in water quality monitoring to build trust and dispel suspicion toward government agencies. "People should be there when water samples are taken; they need to see and understand what's happening," he urged.

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On the private sector side, Gerald Mturi of Adavale Resources presented highlights from their sustainability reporting, outlining how companies can take a proactive role in reducing water use, recycling wastewater, and supporting local conservation initiatives. He stressed the need for extractive firms to go beyond compliance and embed voluntary water stewardship standards into their operations.

Audience Reflections

Participants responded with energy and concern. Several attendees demanded more accessible, real-time data on water quality in mining areas, particularly in hotspots like Mara, Shinyanga, and Geita. Questions were raised about the independence of environmental monitoring processes and the extent to which Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) incorporate community knowledge.

There were also critical reflections on why large-scale mining operations receive disproportionate regulatory attention while ASM is left unchecked despite its significant pollution risks. Others challenged mining companies to fund long-term catchment rehabilitation projects as part of mine closure plans.

One strong recommendation from the floor was for mining EIAs and Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) to be publicly disclosed and translated into local languages to ensure accessibility and public accountability.



Key Takeaways

1. Water competition between extractive industries and communities is increasing, particularly in areas with fragile water sources. There is a need to balance national infrastructure investments with local water security priorities.
2. The National Water Grid initiative is a promising long-term solution, but it must be accompanied by decentralised water governance, including support for community-led water protection and reclamation initiatives.
3. Small-scale mining pollution is an overlooked threat to water resources and public health. Stronger enforcement, education, and technical support are needed to reduce the use of toxic chemicals like mercury.
4. Environmental governance should prioritise inclusion. Communities must be actively involved in water monitoring, reporting, and remediation processes to build trust and improve compliance.
5. CSR interventions in the extractive sector remain underutilised as vehicles for environmental protection. More structured and results-oriented CSR programs are needed, with a focus on water catchment restoration and pollution control.
6. Transparency of environmental data and safeguards is essential. EIAs, EMPs, and water quality reports should be made publicly accessible and understandable to affected populations.
7. Stronger policy coordination between water and mining institutions is needed. The current fragmentation undermines integrated water management and reduces accountability for water-related risks in the extractive sector.





SESSION THREE:

Reflection of 10 Years of Jukwaa La Uziduaji

Moderator: Irene Mosha, HakiRasilimali
Speakers:

Donald Kasongi, Governance Links

Lucy Shao, HakiRasilimali

Alice Swai, Swiss Aid

Bishop Nelson Kisare, Interfaith Standing Committee for Economic Justice and Integrity of Creation (ISCEJIC)

Introduction to the Session

Beginning in 2010, civil society organisations committed to advancing transparency, accountability, and good governance in Tanzania's extractive

sector have convened annually for a national conference. Organised by HakiRasilimali, the forum serves as a vital platform that brings together government officials, parliamentarians, civil society actors, the media, private sector representatives, host communities, and development partners to engage in meaningful dialogue on the key issues shaping the extractive industry.

The final session before the reading of the communiqué and the closing remarks offered a moment of deep reflection on the journey, impact, and future aspirations of Jukwaa la Uziduaji over the past decade, underscoring its significance as a space for collective learning, advocacy, and transformation within the sector.

Panel Contributions

Donald Kasongi opened with a historical reflection, tracing the platform's evolution from a small dialogue among CSOs, government leaders, religious figures, and a handful of investors into a nationally recognised and respected space for inclusive dialogue. He emphasised the initial vision inspired by the Southern African concept of Indaba, a grand meeting space for shared deliberation. What began with modest beginnings has become a trusted annual gathering attended by a wide range of actors, including regional and international institutions. Kasongi emphasised the platform's greatest achievement: cultivating trust among stakeholders and encouraging open, respectful, and constructive engagement across sectors. He urged future convenings to be bolder, broader, and more global in their participation.



Mr Kasongi, the first Chairperson of HakiRasilimali's Board offers a key insight during the reflective session

Lucy Shao reflected on the tangible policy and legal contributions of the

platform. She noted its significant role in influencing the formulation and amendment of key legal frameworks such as the 2017 amendments to Tanzania's mining laws, which affirmed the supremacy of national law in investment disputes. She highlighted that issues like local content, transparency in contract clauses, and equitable compensation have moved from the margins of policy debate into mainstream legislative processes, in part due to persistent advocacy and dialogue through this platform. She cited the delayed compensation case, which, after years of community engagement through the platform, finally saw resolution. Shao stressed that this forum has helped demystify complex legal issues and fostered inclusive participation in national policymaking.

Alice Swai reaffirmed the importance of the platform as a space for informed dialogue and accountability. She observed a transformation from confrontational debates to trust-based exchanges, enabled by better data sharing, mutual respect, and civic diplomacy. According to her, stakeholders now come armed not just with opinions but with evidence and proposals. She underscored that this shift has made the platform instrumental in not only identifying problems but actively co-creating policy solutions. Swai pledged that Swiss Aid will continue to support the platform and foster its growth as a

credible civic mechanism for extractive governance.

Bishop Kisare offered a powerful moral framing to the discussion, anchoring the notion of accountability in ethical and spiritual responsibility. Drawing from the biblical story of Ananias and Sapphira, he emphasised that accountability is sacred and

non-negotiable. He lauded the platform for embodying values of integrity and truth, echoing its original mission to anchor extractive governance in transparency and ethical practice. He praised the evolution from adversarial tones to cooperative dialogue, attributing it to the platform's commitment to integrity and moral leadership.



10 YEARS OF JUKWAA LA UZIDUAJI

Key Lessons from 10 Years of the Jukwaa la Uziduaji:

1. The platform's growth has been sustained by its ability to foster a safe and respectful space for diverse actors.
2. Engagements through the platform have influenced legislation on mining, compensation, contract transparency, and local content.
3. All stakeholders, government, companies, CSOs, and citizens, have a role in upholding transparency and ensuring just governance of extractive resources.
4. The shift toward evidence-based advocacy has enhanced the quality of discussions and elevated the platform's credibility.
5. In conclusion, participants affirmed that the platform is more than a convening; it is a movement grounded in shared purpose. They called for continued collaboration, increased regional and global engagement, and strengthened mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of ideas generated through the forum. The cutting of a celebratory cake symbolised not just a milestone, but a recommitment to the collective stewardship of Tanzania's natural resources.

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CLOSING REMARKS AND COMMUNIQUE

COMMUNIQUE

Presented before the closing remarks by Hon. Dunstan Kitandula, Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism, the following recommendations synthesise inputs collected over three days of critical dialogue, panel reflections, and community engagement. They

reflected the voices of stakeholders from government, civil society, the private sector, faith-based groups, and communities directly affected by extractive activities.

These recommendations also drew from lessons captured throughout the sessions of the 2025 Jukwaa la Uziduaji.

Broaden revenue sources beyond gold. Stakeholders urged the government to reduce reliance on gold revenues by expanding geological surveys and incentivising investment in other high-demand minerals like graphite, lithium, and rare earths. This diversification was seen as critical for economic resilience, especially in response to fluctuating global commodity prices.

Strengthen investor due diligence. The government was advised to implement mandatory pre-license assessments that evaluate investors' financial and technical capacity. Clear performance indicators were recommended as legally binding within contracts, including timelines for land compensation and project execution.

Promote sustainable technology for small-scale miners. The Ministry of Minerals was encouraged to develop and subsidise accessible, environmentally sound technologies tailored for artisanal and small-scale mining. This included training, safety protocols, and green alternatives to harmful practices like mercury use.

Establish a national empowerment framework for small-scale miners. Stakeholders urged the government to support FEMATA's initiative to establish a miners' bank, targeting capital access for gemstone miners. Commercial banks often rejected gemstones as collateral, trapping miners in cycles of informality and poverty.

Review existing investment contracts. Stakeholders called for a legal and economic audit of extractive contracts to eliminate harmful clauses, particularly unjustified tax exemptions. This review was recommended to align with the African Mining Vision and prioritise transparency, equity, and state benefits.

Define a national position on the energy transition. Tanzania was encouraged to articulate a just and inclusive energy transition strategy that safeguarded rural energy access and balanced domestic development priorities with climate commitments. Clean energy had to be reliable, affordable, and community-centred.

Promote local value addition. To spur job creation and domestic industry, the government was urged to expand training for Tanzanians in gemstone cutting, polishing, and jewellery production. Public-private partnerships were suggested to facilitate skills development and export competitiveness.

Create a national mineral wealth fund. A sovereign wealth fund was recommended to save mineral revenues for future generations and buffer economic shocks. The fund was envisioned to be governed transparently and support investments in infrastructure, health, education, and rural development.

Expand the definition of the Kimberley Process. Tanzania was urged to advocate for a broadened interpretation of the KP beyond conflict diamonds to include human rights violations, environmental degradation, and labour abuses. This would better reflect local realities and strengthen governance.

Institutionalise grievance mechanisms. A mandatory framework was recommended, requiring all mining companies to establish clear, timely, and accessible grievance redress systems. These mechanisms were to be known by communities and include provisions for monitoring and resolution timelines.

Enhance regional cooperation. The government was encouraged to strengthen collaboration with African countries on mineral governance, joint beneficiation facilities, and regional value chains, especially for energy transition minerals. This included coordinated policy, trade harmonisation, and a united voice in global forums.



Hon. Dunstan Kitandula (MP) delivers the closing remarks at the 2025 Jukwaa la Uziduaji

Closing Remarks by Hon. Dunstan Kitandula (MP), Deputy Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism

In his closing remarks, Hon. Dunstan Kitandula expressed deep appreciation for the convening of the 2025 Jukwaa la Uziduaji and for the opportunity it presented to reflect, dialogue, and generate actionable insight on the governance of Tanzania's extractive

sector. He acknowledged the collective spirit that had animated the discussions over the three-day forum and praised HakiRasilimali and its partners for creating a space marked by informed participation, inclusive debate, and mutual respect.

The Deputy Minister emphasised the extractive sector's broad development potential, particularly its synergy with tourism, infrastructure, and industrialisation. He highlighted how international mineral exhibitions not only drive economic activity but also serve as soft power platforms to promote Tanzania's natural and cultural heritage.

Importantly, Hon. Kitandula addressed environmental concerns associated with mining, particularly deforestation. He called for a stronger commitment to sustainable and responsible mining practices, stating that economic progress must not come at the expense of environmental degradation.

He commended participants for the depth and quality of their contributions and acknowledged the

11-point communique presented during the forum. He described it as a strong model of participatory governance and committed to ensuring that the government takes the recommendations seriously and integrates them into future sectoral reforms.

Hon. Kitandula encouraged continued collaboration between government, civil society, and the private sector, underscoring that accountability must remain a continuous process driven by collective responsibility. He concluded by expressing his heartfelt gratitude to all participants and urged everyone to leave the forum with renewed commitment to building an extractive sector that serves all Tanzanians, today and for generations to come.



ANNEXES

1. Agenda
2. Registration List

Partners of Jukwaa la Uziduaji 2025





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