

RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS CONDUCT IN TANZANIA'S TRANSITION MINERALS: AN ANALYSIS OF POLICY AND LEGAL GAPS

An Analytical Review of Tanzania's Critical and Strategic Minerals Strategy (Draft 2025), Mineral Policy 2009, Mining Act 2010 (RE 2019), and Extractive Industries (Transparency and Accountability) Act 2015.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

- AMV** – Africa Mining Vision
- AU** – African Union
- CMS** – Tanzania's Draft Critical and Strategic Minerals Strategy
- EITI** – Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
- ESG** – Environmental, Social and Governance Factors
- ESIA** – Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
- FPIC** – Free, Prior and Informed Consent
- GEPC** – Governance and Economic Policy Centre
- HRDD** – Human Rights Due Diligence
- IEA** – International Energy Agency
- IFC** – International Finance Corporation
- OECD** – Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
- TEITI** – Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
- TEITA** – Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Act
- RBC** – Responsible Business Conduct
- UNGPs** – United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

1:0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents a responsible business conduct (RBC) analysis of select policy and legal frameworks governing transition minerals in Tanzania. The purpose is to inform transition minerals policy dialogue with a view to protecting human rights as the sector develops. As such, the analysis is directed primarily at those stakeholders actively engaged in the development, reform and implementation of transition minerals related policy and law in Tanzania, including government actors and policymakers, civil society organizations (CSOs) and the private sector.

Tanzania hosts abundant mineral resources that range from precious metals (e.g. gold, silver), transition minerals (e.g. graphite, nickel), and energy minerals (e.g. uranium, coal). Globally, Tanzania holds one of the top five largest graphite reserves. Some of these minerals are essential for the production of batteries, electric vehicles, and renewable energy technologies.

With this endowment and increased demand for transition minerals globally, Tanzania continues to attract interest from key mining players. At the same time, the government is seeking efficient ways to unlock and maximize the benefits of transition mineral resources, mindful that, in the past, the mining sector has been marred by economic, tax, and human rights injustices². Over the last decade, the government has undertaken several policy and legal reforms to improve the sector with the aim of addressing such concerns. However, there are still significant governance gaps, particularly in relation to RBC and human rights.

Different environmental protection and human rights organizations have cautioned that rising demand for transition minerals may heighten human rights risks and abuses across mining and the wider energy transition industry, especially in the Global South.³ Therefore, Tanzania's drive for a sustainable mining future presents a unique opportunity to embed RBC and human rights due diligence (HRDD) into mineral policies and practices, with a view to ensuring that the environment and human rights are protected as the development of transition minerals in the country increases.

Globally, Tanzania holds one of the top five largest graphite reserves.



¹ Ministry of Minerals (Republic of Tanzania), "Transforming Tanzania's Mining Sector with Strategic Minerals on Cards," July 2, 2024, noting that Tanzania has an estimated 18 million tonnes of graphite reserves, ranked among the top globally (5th largest) and hosts a wide range of mineral resources including precious metals, critical minerals, and energy minerals

² <https://curtisresearch.org/a-golden-opportunity-how-tanzania-is-failing-to-benefit-from-gold-mining/>

³ Financing the Responsible Supply of Energy Transition Minerals for Sustainable Development | UNEP- UN Environment Programme; Recharge for rights: Ranking the human rights due diligence reporting of leading electric vehicle makers - Amnesty International

Transition Minerals And **Just Transition** Terminologies



Transition minerals are naturally occurring substances, often found in rocks, that are ideal for use in renewable technology. Lithium, nickel, and cobalt are core components of batteries, like those that power electric vehicles. Rare earth elements are part of the magnets that turn wind turbines and electric motors. Copper and aluminum are used in massive amounts in power transmission lines. Because of their limited geographical occurrence, amidst surging demand, it is imperative that their extraction is just, fair, and does not aggravate more harm and human rights abuses.



Human Rights Due Diligence (HRDD) is a process businesses use to identify, prevent, mitigate, and account for how they address adverse impacts on human rights within their operations and value chains. It is an ongoing risk management process, not just a one-time check, that helps companies fulfill their responsibility to respect human rights as outlined in the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs). The process should include assessing actual and potential human rights impacts, integrating and acting upon the findings, tracking responses, and communicating how impacts are addressed.



Responsible Business Conduct (RBC) is the expectation that all businesses, regardless of their legal status, size, ownership, or sector should avoid and address negative impacts of their operations while contributing to sustainable development in the countries where they operate.

1:1 Objectives

The main goal of this analysis is to contribute to RBC and human rights protection in Tanzania's transition minerals sector. The analysis reviews key policy frameworks, including the Mineral Policy 2009, Mining Act 2010 (revised in 2019), Tanzania Extractive Industries Act (TEITA) 2015, and Tanzania's Draft Critical and Strategic Minerals Strategy (CMS) 2025. It analyses their relevance to the transition minerals sector, identifies RBC gaps, and highlights opportunities for policy improvement.

The specific objectives are to:

01

Contextualize Tanzania's development of transition mineral resources from an RBC and just transition perspective.

02

Conduct an RBC gap analysis of the four select policies and legal frameworks, aiming to identify gaps and opportunities to strengthen HRDD and RBC.

03

Propose key considerations to inform policy and law reform discussions on transition minerals in Tanzania.

1:2 Target Audience

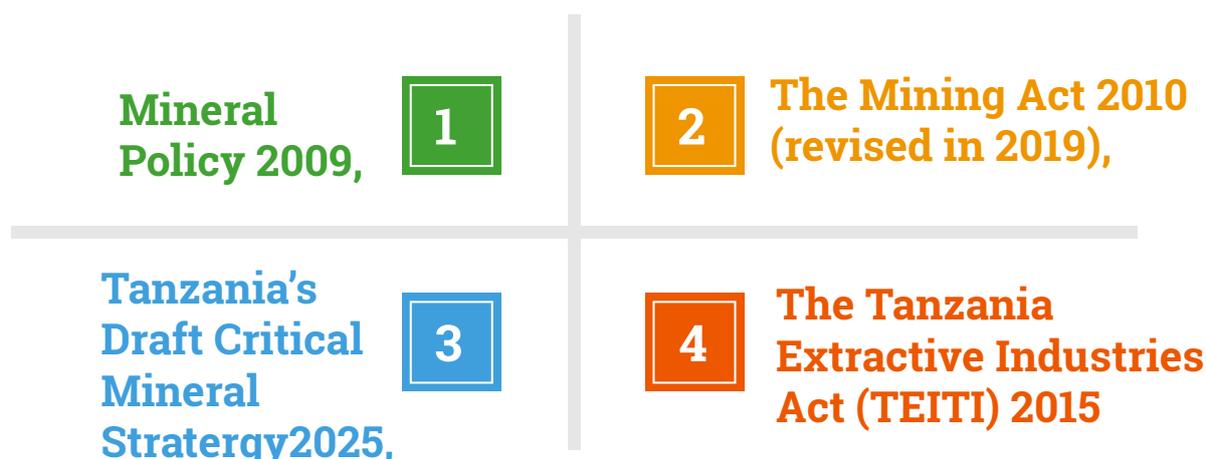
This analysis is directed at stakeholders involved in policy and legislative development, reforms and implementation of transition minerals related policy and law in Tanzania. It provides a gap analysis and critical insights to support finalizing the CMS and revising the Mineral Policy 2009.



Additionally, CSOs actively engaged in Tanzania's extractive industries may find this analysis relevant for their policy and advocacy efforts. The analysis also aims to involve other relevant stakeholders, including private sector entities in the transition minerals sector, whose participation and perspectives are vital for ensuring inclusive and sustainable policy outcomes.

1:3 Methodology and Analytical Framework

The analysis draws on four key frameworks alongside available literature;



4 <https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/story/what-are-energy-transition-minerals-and-how-can-they-unlock-clean-energy-age>
5 https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2022-10/HRDD%20Interpretive%20Guide_ENG_Sep%202021.pdf
6 Responsible business conduct | OECD

Anchored on the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) and the Africa Mining Vision (AMV), the analysis is guided by the expectations and responsibilities articulated in the state duty to protect human rights, the corporate responsibility to respect human rights, and access to effective remedy. It examines to what extent the select frameworks provide safeguards against business-related human rights abuses, clarify institutional accountability, and strengthen monitoring. Further, it explores references to HRDD processes, stakeholder engagement with vulnerable groups, and judicial and non-judicial grievance mechanisms in ensuring victims' access to justice and remedies.

The AMV is a strategic policy framework adopted by the African Union (AU) in 2009, aimed at fostering transparent, equitable, and optimal exploitation of mineral resources to support broad-based sustainable growth and socioeconomic development across the continent. Considering this objective, the AMV serves as a valuable benchmark for assessing national-level mining policies and frameworks, facilitating the identification of areas necessitating dialogue, reform, or enhancement. Although Tanzania has yet to establish a Country Mining Vision to domesticate the AMV, certain facets of its implementation are either currently reflected in or can be integrated into the existing legal and policy framework.



Based On The UNGPs and AMV, The Following RBC Questions Guided This Analysis:

1. Status, purpose and objectives: is the framework a policy or law, a draft or under review, what is the overall purpose and objective?

2. Human rights focus: how does the framework address human rights, is it explicit or implicit, what human rights dimensions are covered and how?

3. HRDD: does the framework require HRDD by businesses; are there any steps to identify, understand and document human rights and environmental impacts associated with business operations, devise mitigation measures and communicate or report regularly about how such impacts are managed; and if so, which ones, if not, what is missing?

4. Stakeholder engagement: what provisions are made in the framework for ongoing stakeholder or community engagement, e.g. during acquisition of mining licence, when carrying out environmental impact assessment; how are stakeholders, in particular rights-holders, involved or engaged; are there any provisions made for paying attention to and supporting vulnerable rights-holders; is there consideration for free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) in the context of indigenous peoples?

5. Enforcement, monitoring, remedy, sanctions for non-compliance: does the framework contain clear provisions mandating HRDD monitoring and enforcement; what are the provisions for addressing adverse business conduct; what are the possible sanctions for non-compliance and how are they enforced; is the framework clear on the need for remedy for affected victims and what types of remedy is provided or foreseen?

6. Transparency and communication: how does the framework provide for transparency, including provisions for businesses to disclose their contracts and revenues and regularly release non-financial reports regarding their operations, impacts and obligations; what type of communication is foreseen and in what formats?

7. Main gaps and suggestions for improvement: from the analysis, what are the main gaps and corresponding opportunities for strengthening RBC?

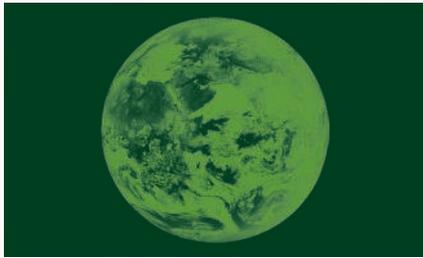


2:0 TRANSITION MINERALS, RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS CONDUCT AND JUST TRANSITIONS



2:1 Global Context

The International Energy Agency (IEA) indicates the demand for transition minerals to achieve the net-zero goals of the Paris Agreement could increase sixfold by 2050, with their value reaching about USD400 billion.⁷ To drive the transition to renewable energies, it is estimated that about 3 billion tons of transition minerals will be needed by 2050⁸ and this will require an increase in mining activity to supply these quantities. The IEA Sustainable Development Scenarios show the share of total demand for transition minerals will rise significantly over the next two decades to over 40% for copper and rare earth elements, nickel and cobalt (60-70%), and almost 90% for lithium.⁹ Further estimates indicate that production of minerals such as graphite, lithium, and cobalt will increase by nearly 500% by 2050, and demand for copper will surge and remain high for a long time.¹⁰



The global energy transition and the corresponding surging demand for transition minerals offer opportunities for increased investment and mineral export revenue in mineral-rich countries. However, the United Nations (UN), the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and

Development (OECD), and the AU have all noted with concern that the increase in demand and mining of transition minerals also has the potential to exacerbate economic injustice and human rights risks in mineral-rich countries and mining communities.¹¹

Mining and processing transition minerals risk damaging landscapes, degrading biodiversity, and fueling greenhouse emissions and human rights abuses. For example, extracting just one ton of lithium consumes about 2 million liters of water, with nearly half of global copper and lithium production occurring in water-stressed regions.¹² There are further concerns that competition for these resources could worsen existing tensions and escalate mineral-driven conflicts in countries and mining communities.

Weak policies and institutions in mineral-rich nations exacerbate such risks, rendering it imperative to navigate the transition minerals sector without adverse repercussions on human rights.

⁷ <https://www.iea.org/news/clean-energy-demand-for-critical-minerals-set-to-soar-as-the-world-pursues-net-zero-goals>

⁸ <https://www.unep.org/topics/energy/renewable-energy/critical-energy-transition-minerals>

⁹ <https://www.iea.org/reports/the-role-of-critical-minerals-in-clean-energy-transitions/executive-summary>

¹⁰ [Mineral Production to Soar as Demand for Clean Energy Increases](#)

2:2 Tanzanian Context

Tanzania possesses extensive transition mineral resources, including nickel, lead, cobalt, graphite, manganese, uranium, rare earth elements, niobium, aluminum, lithium, copper, neodymium, praseodymium, lanthanum, and dysprosium. The Ministry of Minerals has identified 24 critical minerals in the CMS.¹³

These resources include an estimated 70 million tons of graphite located in Mtwara, Morogoro, and Tanga. With 323.8 million tons of graphite reserves, just about 5% of global supply, Tanzania is projected to become Africa's third largest and one of the world's top graphite suppliers by 2050.¹⁴ Graphite is a vital component in the manufacturing of electrodes. Tanzania also holds at least 1.52 million tons of confirmed world-class nickel ore in Kabanga, Kagera region.¹⁵ Deposits of tungsten, niobium, and tantalum, critical for the manufacture of superconducting magnetic materials, metal alloys, hybrid car batteries, and light-saving bulbs, are reported in Songwe district. The government aims to accelerate transition minerals exploration, targeting 50% national coverage by 2030.¹⁶

Currently, ongoing transition minerals projects include the Tembo, Dutwa, and Ngwena nickel sites; the Panda Hill niobium site; the Ngualla rare earth site; and the Uranex, Mahenge, Lindi Jumbo, Chilalo, and Epanko graphite sites.¹⁷



¹²<https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/sub-issues/due-diligence-guidance-for-responsible-business-conduct/responsible-mineral-supply-chains.html>

¹³<https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/story/what-are-energy-transition-minerals-and-how-can-they-unlock-clean-energy-age>

Globally and regionally, the policy landscape has evolved, with emphasis on managing the mining sector in a manner that is consistent with RBC and respect for human rights. An 2024 UN-convened expert panel report issued guiding principles and actionable recommendations to ensure that the global energy transition is pursued with equity, justice, and sustainability, explicitly warning against adverse impacts on communities.¹⁸

In this regard, the UN, OECD, EU and AU have developed global and regional frameworks to address the human rights, environmental, social, and governance challenges associated with transition minerals. These include the UNGPs, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the AMV and the Africa Green Minerals Strategy (AGMS), among others. These require that governments put in place adequate policies and legal measures and implement them to protect citizens against human rights harm or abuse associated with business activities.¹⁹ Although not all frameworks may be legally binding, they provide relevant and persuasive globally accepted standards that countries can benchmark against in developing robust national minerals governance frameworks.

At the national level, Tanzania has established multiple frameworks to govern the mining sector, including the Mineral Policy 2009, Mining Act 2010, Permanent Sovereignty Act 2017, Natural Wealth and Resource Contracts Act 2017, Local Content Policy and Regulations 2018, National Environmental Policy 2021, and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 2005. The government is also developing the CMS to guide regulation and investment in transition minerals. Mining is recognized as a key economic pillar in the National Development Plans, and the National Development Vision 2050 positions the sector as one of the major economic pillars for driving Tanzania to become a middle-income country.²⁰

Despite these frameworks, there are salient gaps from an RBC perspective that need to be addressed. For instance, the government

¹⁴<https://dailynews.co.tz/countdown-to-2024-mining-conference-tanzania-to-become-global-powerhouse-in-graphite-mining/>

¹⁵Tanzania Tomorrow's source of clean Nickel for Tomorrow; <https://www.innovationnewsnetwork.com/tanzania-tomorrows-source-clean-nickel-world/18590/>

¹⁶<https://www.tanzaniainvest.com/mining/critical-minerals-global-ranking-2030-exploration-target>

¹⁷https://www.madini.go.tz/media/United_Republic_of_Tanzania_Investor_Guide..pdf

has not yet developed a comprehensive national framework for the implementation of RBC and HRDD in company operations.²¹

Moreover, Tanzania's efforts to attract large scale mining through generous incentives and simplified procedures risks weakening HRDD and RBC. The global demand for transition minerals also heightens the risks of conflict, corruption, and environmental harm, underscoring the need for strong policies and governance to ensure



¹⁸[press_release_critical_energy_transition_minerals_report_11_sept_2024.pdf](#)

¹⁹https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/publications/guidingprinciplesbusinesshr_en.pdf

²⁰<https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/tanzania-mining>

²¹https://globalnaps.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/tanzania-bhr-nba_final_nov2017.pdf

3:0 RBC ANALYSIS OF SELECT TRANSITION MINERALS POLICY FRAMEWORKS

3:0 RBC Analysis of Select Transition Minerals Policy Frameworks

The following analysis of select transition minerals policy frameworks is guided by internationally recognized standards, including the UNGPs, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and the AMV. These frameworks provide the analytical lens through which the national laws and policies are examined, ensuring alignment with global human rights norms. By applying these standards contextually to Tanzania's transition minerals sector, the analysis aims to safeguard and promote RBC, while generating actionable insights to inform policy development, legal reform, and governance of critical minerals.

3:1 The Tanzania Critical and Strategic Minerals Strategy 2025 (2nd draft version)

The Draft CMS is an economic and governance road-map set to position Tanzania as a global supplier of transition minerals by ensuring sustainable development, value addition, and community benefits. Its objectives focus on exploration, domestic processing, governance, and alignment with international governance frameworks. At the time of writing, the Draft CMS was at an advanced stage of development; this analysis specifically concentrated on the

3:1:1 Key Issues, Gaps, and Considerations on the Draft CMS for Policy Actors and Stakeholders

a) Human Rights Focus

The Draft CMS demonstrates attention to human rights and highlights key elements such as environmental, social, and governance (ESG) considerations, sustainable mineral exploitation, environmental sustainability, social ethics, local value addition, and the circular economy. However, this focus remains insufficient due to lack of explicit recognition, alignment and integration with established RBC frameworks, which collectively present significant opportunities for aligning the policy with global RBC standards and regional development goals.

Drawing inspiration from international human rights standards and principles, the Draft CMS can serve as a valuable tool for translating relevant RBC norms into clear policy commitments and obligations. In doing so, it can help ensure that Tanzania's transition minerals sector promotes not only economic growth, but also inclusive, rights based, and environmentally sustainable development.

b) Human Rights Due Diligence

The Draft CMS broadly acknowledges responsible mining practices through references to ESG principles, sustainability, stakeholder engagement, and sustainable value chains, signaling a broad commitment to responsible resource governance. However, it lacks concrete mechanisms to operationalize these commitments, particularly in relation to HRDD.

The Draft CMS does not integrate internationally recognized HRDD frameworks, including the UNGPs or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. It fails to articulate a HRDD process for identifying, preventing, mitigating, and accounting for adverse human rights impacts, nor does it require companies to implement or report on HRDD practices.

This omission is a critical gap, especially in light of the global rising expectations for responsible sourcing and value chains. Embedding HRDD in the Draft CMS would align Tanzania's approach with international good practice, strengthen its credibility, and safeguard community rights.

c) Stakeholder Engagement

The Draft CMS aims to lay a robust foundation for the country's industrial transformation by promoting a greener, more secure, and competitive economy. From an RBC perspective, the policy does recognize the importance of stakeholder engagement and inclusive participation. It commits to ensuring that all actors, including companies, communities, and the public, are aware of their roles and responsibilities.

However, it notably overlooks the importance of meaningful stakeholder consultation and engagement, in particular with local communities. Meaningful consultation and engagement are fundamental human rights safeguards in the context of mining operations, ensuring that distinct population groups in mining areas, including women, youth, and vulnerable populations, are adequately heard and considered.

Limited attention to inclusive and continuous engagement raises concerns about the alignment of the Draft CMS with international

human rights standards and good practices. Current provisions emphasize the government's role in consultation while underplaying the shared responsibility of both government and business actors to ensure transparent, participatory, and rights-based engagement throughout the lifecycle of mineral development activities.

Strengthening the Draft CMS to ensure ongoing dialogue, community participation and meaningful stakeholders engagement would safeguard the country against potential human rights and environmental risks resulting from transition minerals mining activities. From an RBC perspective, it is therefore important to strengthen provisions for community and stakeholder engagement by explicitly recognizing the expectation for meaningful community consultation and engagement, ensuring that all vulnerable groups are included, and FPIC principles for engagement of indigenous communities.

d) Access to Remedy

The Draft CMS does not establish expectations for remedy mechanisms for communities, individuals, and other stakeholders adversely affected by transition minerals operations. While it emphasizes economic growth and value addition, it does not embed robust safeguards for human rights, environmental justice, or social accountability. ESG compliance is acknowledged but not sufficiently elaborated, offering little clarity on whether access to remedy is fully included. This may undermine the credibility of the Draft CMS as a vehicle for inclusive, responsible, and sustainable development of Tanzania's transition minerals resources.

The Draft CMS could usefully be enhanced by requiring mining companies to establish clear, accessible grievance systems that allow mining-impacted communities and workers to raise concerns directly. This ensures issues are addressed early, reducing escalation into conflict or litigation. Remedy mechanisms should further include transparent feedback mechanisms so that the victims affected are adequately involved in resolving their grievances. This builds trust, demonstrates accountability, and prevents perceptions of tokenism or superficial engagement. Additionally, clear remedy pathways reassure investors that risks are managed responsibly and give communities confidence that their rights are protected. This dual benefit will enhance Tanzania's credibility as a responsible supplier of transition minerals.

e) Transparency and Communication

The Draft CMS acknowledges the importance of transparency and ESG performance in the critical minerals value chain. However, it does not provide companies with clear guidance on how to integrate ESG criteria into their operations. Without defined expectations, businesses retain discretion, leading to inconsistent and often superficial implementation.

Incorporating corporate transparency and disclosure obligations aligned with global good practice and standards would strengthen accountability, attract responsible investment, and build community trust. Leveraging TEITI and similar mechanisms would ensure Tanzania's transition minerals sector advances responsibly and sustainably.

TEITI could serve as a powerful platform for transparency and accountability, but without binding commitments, its potential remains underutilized. Without clear policy expectations on companies to integrate disclosure and non-financial reporting from the word go, it becomes difficult to monitor ESG performance effectively or ensure alignment with international and regional standards. The Draft CMS should consider embedding corporate transparency and disclosure requirements that reflect regional and global good practices, incorporate local standards, and leverage existing mechanisms such as TEITI.

3:1:2 Considerations for Policy Actors and Stakeholders

- 1. Align with Global and Regional Standards:** Revisit the Draft CMS and explicitly ground it in relevant global and regional RBC principles and standards, including the ILO labour standards, UNGPs, AMV, and the AGMS to ensure credibility, good practice compliance, and regional cooperation.
- 2. Strengthen ESG Accountability:** Establish a robust compliance, monitoring, and reporting framework for ESG performance, integrating HRDD, mandatory non-financial disclosures, and TEITI as a central platform for ESG data transparency.
- 3. Mandate Inclusive and Rights-Based Stakeholder Engagement:** Embed meaningful, inclusive, and rights-based consultation and engagement processes throughout all stages of licensing, approvals, and operations of mining. Expand the definition of stakeholders to include women, youth, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and other marginalized or affected groups, ensuring their perspectives are represented in decision-making. Establish clear consultation and engagement guidelines, capacity-building provisions, and monitoring mechanisms to promote transparency, accountability, and continuous dialogue between communities, companies, and government authorities.
- 4. Institutionalize Oversight and Community Representation:** Create or strengthen a multi-stakeholder oversight body (or Critical Minerals Committee) with explicit mandates for monitoring inclusive engagement, FPIC, and ESG compliance, ensuring representation from local communities and civil society.
- 5. Guarantee Access to Remedy:** Integrate independent and transparent remedy mechanisms at the community level, require mining companies to have in place operational-level grievance mechanisms that meet the UNGPs effectiveness criteria for such mechanisms, and establish independent oversight to ensure effective remedies in line with international human rights standards.
- 6. Enhance Local Oversight Capacity:** Strengthen the role of local governments, community monitoring committees, and independent observers by defining their mandates, guaranteeing access to information, and providing training and resources for effective transparency and accountability in transition minerals governance.

3:2 Tanzania's Mineral Policy 2009

Tanzania's Mineral Policy serves as the overarching framework for the mining sector, outlining the government's vision for an economically vibrant, well-integrated, and environmentally responsible mining industry by 2025. Developed over a decade ago, this policy contains gaps when assessed from an RBC and human rights perspective. Based on information from the Ministry of Minerals, the policy is set for review with an intention for alignment with the new Tanzania Development Vision 2050 and the government's political paradigm, 'Madini ni Uhai na Utajiri wetu,' that aims at elevating the development and contribution from the transition minerals sector by 2030. This anticipated review provides an invaluable opportunity for strengthening the Mineral Policy from a human rights and RBC perspective.

3:2:1 Key Issues, Gaps, and Considerations on the Mineral Policy for Policy Actors and Stakeholders

a) Human Rights Focus

The current Mining Policy recognizes and commits to socioeconomic, environmental, land, and community participation rights, including protections for women and children (Parts 5 and 6). However, these provisions remain broadly stated and do not explicitly require companies to operationalize RBC or HRDD. This omission creates a critical gap in establishing coherent human rights expectations and protection across related policies and legal instruments.

Moreover, the Mineral Policy falls short of addressing the rights of indigenous communities, despite Tanzania's endorsement of international instruments such as the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), which establishes a comprehensive framework for protecting the rights of indigenous communities in the context of development and resource governance²².

The lack of explicit recognition of indigenous peoples' rights underscores a disconnect between Tanzania's international commitments and its domestic policy architecture.

These gaps are exacerbated by the Mining Policy being outdated, having been developed more than 15 years ago, therefore not reflecting current global trends in terms of RBC and HRDD expectations, including responsible sourcing in mineral supply chains. With the Mineral Policy now under review and seeking alignment with the Tanzania Development Vision 2050, there is a unique opportunity to integrate RBC and HRDD dimensions.

²²While Tanzania voted in favour of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) in 2007, the government does not recognize the existence of indigenous peoples in the country. According to the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA), four groups in Tanzania have been organizing themselves around the concept of indigenous peoples: the hunter-gatherer Akie and Hadzabe and the pastoralist Barabaig and Maasai ([The Indigenous World 2025: Tanzania- IWGIA - International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs](#)). Some companies in the extractives sector also acknowledge specific local community groups as indigenous peoples as part of compliance with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) performance standards.



b) Human Rights Due Diligence

The current Mineral Policy vaguely addresses HRDD, focusing mainly on strengthening government capacity for monitoring safety, environmental protection, and occupational health. It requires mining companies to allocate funds for environmental rehabilitation and mine closures, but does not require companies to conduct or report on HRDD processes. As a result, there is a lack of clarity about how companies should identify, assess, and manage human rights risks and impacts from early on and throughout their operations.



The Mineral Policy does not provide directives for integrating HRDD obligations into mining legislation and guidance to both government agencies and companies on implementing and disclosing HRDD. To strengthen the Mineral Policy, clear HRDD expectations should be included, such as identification and documentation of human rights impacts, development of mitigation plans, and regular non-financial reporting.

c) Stakeholder Engagement

The Mineral Policy seems progressive in promoting stakeholder engagement, particularly by encouraging local community involvement in environmental and social impact assessments (ESIAs), setting community development priorities, and fostering good relationships between mining companies and surrounding communities. It also promotes women's participation, supports artisanal and small-scale (ASM) miners as a distinct group, and prohibits child labour and degrading work conditions (Part 6.2).

However, the Mineral Policy falls short in providing a comprehensive and structured approach to stakeholder engagement throughout the mining lifecycle. It focuses primarily on pre-mining operations, corporate social responsibility (CSR), and local content, without offering much-needed policy guidance on sustained and rights-based community engagement. Crucially, the framework lacks comprehensive provisions for meaningful, inclusive, and rights-based community engagement and consultation. This includes, where



This includes, where applicable, FPIC for indigenous communities, as well as broader mechanisms to ensure continuous dialogue and participation of all affected groups.

Moreover, the Mineral Policy does not explicitly provide room for community agreements and structured representation on advisory and decision-making organs.

d) Access to Remedy

The Mineral Policy grants the government strong regulatory and enforcement authority over corporate conduct. Under Part 7, it empowers the government to administer the Mining Act, issue mining rights, and ensure compliance with mining laws. It also includes important provisions for compensation, relocation, resettlement, and environmental rehabilitation requiring companies to establish relevant funds and frameworks, particularly at the end of mining life. These elements are key to enforcing responsible corporate behaviour and mitigating the disruptive impacts of mining.

Despite these strengths, the Mining Policy lacks specific provisions for grievance handling and access to remedy, especially for human rights impacts beyond land compensation. There is no clear policy statement guiding companies or the state in establishing non-judicial grievance mechanisms or ensuring transparency and fairness in the management and disbursement of environmental rehabilitation funds. Compensation processes rely solely on government valuations, with limited avenues for communities to dispute outcomes or demand timely, fair, and inclusive resettlement practices that align with international standards such as those of the International Finance Corporation (IFC).

The absence of clear policy expectations and enforceable sanctions as part of guaranteeing access to effective remedy represents a major weakness from an RBC and human rights perspective. It falls short of aligning with Pillar III of the UNGPs, which establishes access to effective remedy as a cornerstone of RBC. The UNGPs recognize that even with strong preventive measures, adverse human rights impacts may still occur, and affected individuals must have credible pathways to seek redress. They emphasize both state-based mechanisms (judicial and non-judicial) and non-state-based mechanisms (operational-level grievance mechanisms at company operations, multi-stakeholder initiatives, and industry schemes). As such, the update of the Mineral Policy provides an invaluable opportunity to comprehensively integrate access to remedy provisions.

e) Transparency and Communication

The Mineral Policy demonstrates a rhetorical commitment to transparency and public communication. It emphasizes collaboration with stakeholders, consistent information sharing with local communities, and alignment with international initiatives such as the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI). These provisions signal awareness of global expectations around openness in the extractive sector. However, the Mineral Policy's transparency framework remains underdeveloped when measured against international good practice.

For example, the Mineral Policy does not define the categories of information that companies must disclose. Critical documents such as mining contracts, fiscal agreements, beneficial ownership records, and ESIA's are not mandated for publication. This ambiguity allows companies to determine what to disclose, leading to inconsistent and often superficial transparency. Relatedly, the absence of non-financial reporting requirements is notable. Modern transparency frameworks require companies to publish non financial reports covering social,

environmental, and human rights impacts. The Mineral Policy does not establish such obligations, making it difficult to monitor ESG performance or hold companies accountable for community and environmental harm.

The Mineral Policy also overlooks transparency and accountability requirements for state-owned enterprises (SOEs) and joint ventures (JVs), despite their growing role in transition minerals. Without clear obligations, these entities operate with limited scrutiny, raising risks of corruption, mismanagement, and human rights violations. While the Mineral Policy makes reference to EITI, it does not fully embed or align with EITI expectations. This eventually weakens enforceability and undermines Tanzania's credibility in global markets where contract disclosure and beneficial ownership transparency are becoming standard.

Overall, the emphasis on promoting and attracting investment and creating a favourable fiscal environment risk sidelining transparency obligation. By avoiding mandatory disclosure requirements, the Mineral Policy inadvertently prioritizes investor interests over community rights and accountability.



3:2:2 Considerations for Policy Actors and Stakeholders

a) Enhance Human Rights focus and HRDD: The Mining Policy should be revised to explicitly include human rights, RBC and HRDD perspectives. Elevating the human rights focus will not only safeguard affected communities but also support sustainable economic growth. A rights-centered policy framework will lay the foundation for integrating RBC and HRDD into Tanzania's broader mining laws and regulations, aligning the country with international and regional standards such as the UNGPs and the AMV.

b) Strengthen Stakeholder Engagement and Participation: The revised mining policy should go beyond CSR and ESIA's by establishing clear structures for meaningful multi-stakeholder and community engagement, including a particular focus on women as well as youth. It must uphold FPIC requirements for projects affecting indigenous peoples or causing significant displacement, and provide policy directives for training government officials, companies, and communities on effective, rights-based engagement and consultation practices.

c) Promote Transparency and Disclosure: The Mineral Policy should proactively enhance transparency by mandating full disclosure of mining contracts and human rights risks, while promoting accountability in monitoring corporate conduct. It must also include clear directives requiring state-owned enterprises and joint ventures, particularly in transition minerals, to embrace transparency and adherence to human rights standards.

d) Ensure Access to Remedy and Enforcement: The Mineral Policy should integrate requirements for remedy mechanisms as a foundation for future legislation and licensing, including the establishment of accessible, transparent, and rights-compatible operational-level grievance mechanisms at site level as a condition for licensing. It would also be beneficial to strengthen the requirement for legal aid services and public awareness raising on legal and non-judicial avenues for seeking remedy.

As well as to encourage negotiated settlements as per IFC guidance, even where the mining company and government authority can enforce expropriation and relocation. Such provisions will contribute to holding companies accountable for addressing harms and ensuring that affected communities have access to justice and access to remedies aligned with international standards.

3:3 Tanzania's Mining Act 2010 (CAP 123 RE 2019)

Tanzania's Mining Act 2010 is the overarching law governing the mining sector and matters relating to prospecting for minerals, mining, processing and dealing in minerals, granting, renewal and termination of mineral rights, payment of royalties, fees and other charges, and any other relevant matters. Over the past 10 years, the mining law has undergone significant reviews and amendments, particularly to strengthen government participation in the mining sector.

The government plans to review the existing law(s) to ensure alignment with emerging geo-economic developments and the newly formed Tanzania Development Vision 2050. Although the review process currently remains internal within the responsible government ministries, it presents a timely and strategic opportunity to strengthen and modernize the forthcoming Mining Act.

3:3:1 Key Issues, Gaps, and Considerations on the Mining Act 2010 for Policy Actors and Stakeholders

a) Human Rights Focus

The Mining Act plays key role in promoting human rights by addressing land rights, relocation, resettlement, and fair compensation, and by requiring community participation and consent before mining companies can access land. It grants various mineral rights, such as prospecting, retention, primary, and special mining licences under Section 7, and safeguards community land rights through provisions like Section 95, which mandates village council approval and lawful occupier consent.

However, the Mining Act primarily focuses on protecting investor interests through mining framework agreements, with only broad coverage of citizens' rights and no explicit mention of human rights in its preliminary provisions or general principles, making it "human rights blind" in its framing. Incorporating human rights and RBC framing in the foundational clauses could better anchor human rights protection in mining governance.

An explicit requirement that all mining sector decisions and operations comply with international human rights standards would ensure that the revised law balances economic interests with the protection of communities and their rights.

b) Human Rights Due Diligence

The Mining Act includes some due diligence provisions, giving the Minister for Minerals power to assess companies before entering into mineral development agreements, though these checks are limited to financial and technical aspects. While special mining licences require compliance under section 42 (1), compliance with “international standards on good mining practices” is undefined. The Mining Act incorporates environmental and social requirements as environmental certificates, management plans, and plans for compensation, relocation, and resettlement, alongside obligations on local content, with possible suspension or non-renewal for rights violations.

However, the framework has weaknesses with respect to RBC. The Mining Act does not require comprehensive HRDD, such as expectation on companies to identify, assess, mitigate, and report on human rights and environmental risks and impacts. The legislation further lacks HRDD requirements and accountability for state-owned enterprises or joint ventures in which the government participates both as a regulator and as a business actor. This leaves a significant gap in ensuring both private and state actors meet human rights obligations in the mining sector.

The legislation can be improved to align with the UNGPs by including provisions explicitly requiring ESIA's to have strong human rights perspectives and encourage public reporting on human rights performance beyond environmental and resettlement plans. For instance, a provision can be added under section 63 to mandate compliance with human rights requirements including failure to meet ESG standards; breaches of human rights obligations (e.g. community displacement without remedy) and non-compliance with transparency and disclosure requirements could be grounds for licence termination.

This would align the Mining Act with international frameworks like the UNGPs, ILO conventions, and the AMV, ensuring licences are not only productive but also responsible and rights compliant.

c) Stakeholder Engagement

The Mining Act includes provisions to safeguard community engagement, notably under Section 95, which requires community participation, village council approval, and landowner consent before mineral licence-holders can access land. It mandates that mineral rights be exercised without harming the interests of landowners or occupiers, with compensation required for any disturbances. The law also calls for a compensation, relocation, and resettlement plan to be developed in consultation with local authorities and obliges mineral licence-holders to prepare credible CSR plans in agreement with local

²³[Tanzania's Implementation of the Africa Mining Vision Cluster Five \(Mineral Sector Governance\) | Policy Forum](#)

government and the finance minister. Additionally, Section 22 establishes a Mining Commission to advise the minister on specific aspects of the law.

However, structural and practical gaps persist, including inconsistent implementation of consultation processes, limited meaningful inclusion of ASM miners and vulnerable groups, and limited capacity at local government and regulators level to monitor ongoing engagement and health impacts.²³

Although ESIA documents exist, research has demonstrated that consultations are sometimes superficial, limited to town halls, with poor follow-up and weak documentation of how stakeholder input changed designs.

d) Access to Remedy

Tanzania's Mining Act demands enforcement through the Mining Commission, which can suspend rights, issue directives, and adjudicate disputes, with appeals reaching the High Court. Mineral rights-holders are bound by an integrity pledge requiring insurance against environmental and community damages, signaling accountability. Yet the Mining Act framework shows critical gaps. For example, it lacks clear provisions for monitoring non-judicial grievance mechanisms at the company level, leaving communities dependent on courts despite delays and procedural hurdles.

Reports from the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG) and civil society highlight delayed compensation, unclear grievance channels, and the absence of designated company representatives, with complaints often relegated to village offices without meaningful redress.²⁴ While the pledge emphasizes ethical conduct, its omission of human rights standards and grievance-handling systems undermines access to remedy and weakens RBC.

In the review of the Mining Act, there is a need to mandate robust, rights-compliant non-judicial grievance mechanisms at both company and state levels, ensuring they are accessible, legitimate, and transparent. This should be coupled with developing clear regulations linking the integrity pledge to human rights commitments and ensuring that monitoring bodies have adequate capacity and resources to effectively enforce RBC standards in the mining sector.

e) Transparency and Communication

Tanzania's Mining Act includes transparency measures, requiring mineral rights-holders to maintain accurate records locally, submit annual financial reports, and demand monitoring and inspections by the Mining Commission. It also acknowledges the importance of development agreements and obliges

²⁴ National Baseline Assessment of Current Implementation of Business & Human Rights Frameworks in the United Republic of Tanzania (CHRAGG, November 2017)

companies to provide information to host communities, signaling an effort to institutionalize accountability in the extractive sector.

Yet these provisions remain partial and leave critical gaps. The Mining Act does not mandate public disclosure of mining contracts, nor does it include submission of non-financial reporting on social, environmental, and human rights impacts. The framework lacks beneficial ownership disclosure, leaving room for mining companies to be opaque, undermining efforts to combat corruption, illicit financial flows, and conflicts of interest.

To close these gaps, the Mining Act should be aligned with TEITI and related laws, embedding mandatory contract disclosure, beneficial ownership registers, and comprehensive non-financial reporting in line with global standards such as EITI and the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). Without such reforms, transparency risks remaining procedural rather than substantive, eroding accountability and public trust in the mining sector.

3:3:2 Considerations for Policy Actors and Stakeholders

a) Align with International Human Rights Standards and Commitments: The government needs to integrate human rights commitments in the revised Mining Act by making clear reference to human rights in the objectives and principles. This should be complemented with explicit requirements for mining operations to comply with international human rights and RBC standards. These will strengthen the human rights focus of the Mining Act and provide a firm foundation on which the corresponding regulations will be anchored.

b) Go Beyond CSR to Mandate HRDD and Reporting: The revision of the Mining Act should mandate companies to regularly identify, assess, mitigate, and report on human rights impacts and incidents, beyond CSR, local content, and environmental requirements. The Minister for Minerals' assessments should include human rights evaluations of companies' records and mitigation plans before approving agreements, with companies required to report on progress in implementing these plans.

c) Strengthen Stakeholder Engagement and Inclusivity: Revise the Mining Act to include requirements for a comprehensive system for ongoing meaningful community engagement, including specific requirements for FPIC for indigenous communities. The Mining Commission as a multi-stakeholder technical, advisory and dispute resolution body may need to be expanded to include representatives from civil society or representatives from mining communities.

d) Widen the Options for Accessing Remedy: The Mining Act should be revised to strengthen non-judicial grievance mechanisms at both company and state levels, ensuring they are accessible, legitimate, and transparent. Regulations should link the integrity pledge to human rights commitments and embed human rights standards in monitoring and enforcement. The Mining Commission's inspection tools should also be updated to include human rights principles and indicators.

e) Strengthen Public Disclosures by Businesses: The law should provide for reasonable proactive public disclosure of mining contracts and comprehensive non-financial reporting on human rights in line with international standards such as EITI. Moreover, these requirements must include state-owned enterprises and joint venture companies for transition minerals.

3:4:0 Tanzania's Extractive Industries (Transparency and Accountability) Act 2015

This law establishes the Extractive Industries (Transparency and Accountability) Committee for the purposes of ensuring transparency and accountability in extractive industries and providing for other related matters. It operationalizes the EITI Standards in Tanzania. Since 2015 the disclosure standards have evolved but full contract disclosure and human rights remain a gap. As per information from the TEITI Secretariat and a shared draft workplan 2025-2026, the TEITA Act will be reviewed by June 2026.²⁵ This provides an important opportunity for engagement and recommendations for improvement.

3:4:1 Key Issues, Gaps, and Considerations on the TEITA Act 2015 for Policy Actors and Stakeholders

Human Rights Focus

The TEITA Act is designed to promote transparency and access to information in the extractive sector, primarily through the establishment of the TEITI Committee multi-stakeholder body responsible for ensuring disclosure of extractive payments. Its scope focuses on financial transparency, with some coverage of socioeconomic and environmental rights through related disclosure requirements. Tanzania's EITI membership and the enactment of a stand-alone transparency law are positive steps, offering the public greater visibility into extractive sector payments and expenditures.

²⁵ TEITI Operational Work Plan, July 2025 - June 2026

However, the TEITA Act does not reference human rights or mandate related disclosures, nor does it explicitly recognize access to mining information as a citizen's right. Strengthening this legislation from an RBC and human rights perspective would require adding clear definitions and provisions for mandatory human rights reporting. Such reforms would align it with the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania (Article 18(b) & (d)), ensuring the citizens' right to access mining sector information is explicitly protected.

b) Human Rights Due Diligence

The TEITA Act mandates a committee to oversee transparency in extractive payment disclosures but lacks provisions for HRDD or human rights reporting, creating gaps amid rising human rights risks from increased transition minerals mining. It does not require companies to conduct HRDD, which would involve identifying and reporting on human rights impacts. Strengthening the law to mandate HRDD and company disclosures, particularly in the upcoming review, offers a key opportunity for the TEITI Committee to address these shortcomings.

c) Stakeholder Engagement

The TEITA Act establishes a multi-stakeholder committee with representatives from government, companies, and civil society, promoting inclusive engagement in the mining sector. However, it lacks provisions for replicating such mechanisms at the community level and does not require companies to show the extent of stakeholder engagement beyond CSR and local content disclosures. Notably, it does not mandate gender-aggregated data, representing a significant gap from a gender rights perspective. Strengthening the law to require gender-specific reporting under sections 10 and 15 would enhance its inclusivity and accountability.

While the committee is tasked with public education through publishing reconciliation reports, the law does not outline clear mechanisms for achieving this. Improvements could include setting minimum thresholds for women's representation on the TEITI Committee, replicating multi-stakeholder approaches in mining communities, and requiring the publication of gender disaggregated data on extractive payments, CSR benefits, and local content allocations benefiting women.

d) Access to Remedy

The TEITA Act grants the TEITI Committee and the Minister of Minerals powers to monitor and enforce transparency in the mining sector. Under section 10, the committee is tasked with creating a framework for extractive transparency and setting minimum reporting standards for companies and relevant authorities under section 14. However, the law is unclear on sanctions for noncompliance, particularly regarding the provision of information, public education on mining operations, and disclosure of human rights related data to the public.

It also lacks explicit provisions to guarantee access to an effective remedy when important information is withheld by companies or state-owned enterprises, leaving citizens without clear recourse. Furthermore, it does not protect human rights defenders working on mining-related right-to-information issues, potentially falling short of the 2023 EITI Standard's civil society protocol. These gaps mean that there are good opportunities to align the law with the UNGPs Pillar III on access to remedy.

e) Transparency and Communication

The TEITA Act aims to enhance transparency in the extractive sector by requiring companies to disclose payments to the government and for the government to disclose corresponding receipts. It also obliges companies to submit annual reports covering local content, CSR, and capital expenditures. While section 27(1) provides for mining contract disclosure, the confidentiality clause in section 27(2) limits the scope of disclosure. There is no explicit legal requirement for public release of detailed non-financial reports, including human rights impacts and obligations, beyond ESIA and CSR reporting. Moreover, the obligation to publish information, including licences and agreements, is confined to the Minister. There is no corresponding requirement mandating companies to publish similar information on their website or publicly accessible media to the public and communities.

Additionally, environmental and social payment disclosures are only encouraged, not mandated, under the EITI Standard 2023, leaving gaps in transparency, particularly around human rights data, monitoring plans, and reports. This lack of mandatory disclosure, combined with confidentiality restrictions, undermines RBC and the UNGPs. However, the TEITI Committee has authority under section 10(2)(a) and (k) to broaden the disclosure scope, potentially making full contract and human rights reporting compulsory.

3:4:2 Considerations for the Ministry of Minerals and TEITI Committee

a) **Include an Obligation that Businesses Publicly and Proactively Disclose Information:**

The Ministry of Minerals should review and strengthen the new TEITA law's human rights focus with clear definitions and provisions for mandatory human rights reporting. The law can be forthright in directing that access to extractive information is a right for citizens. Similarly, the TEITI Committee could use its powers under section 10 (2)(a) and (k) to expand the disclosure requirements to include mandatory human rights disclosures.

These mandatory disclosures should be made applicable across the mining sector to cover state-owned enterprises and state-involved joint ventures in the transition minerals sector.

b) Strengthen and Decentralize Stakeholder Engagement to Include Community-Level Actors:

The TEITI Committee and secretariat should consider expanding stakeholder engagement by replicating the TEITI Committee type of multi-stakeholder structures in mining communities. This will broaden stakeholder engagement and access to information.

c) Embed Grievance and Remedy Provisions in the TEITI Framework:

The Ministry of Minerals should integrate requirements for remedy mechanisms into the revised TEITA law. This could be accompanied by corresponding directives for companies to establish clear grievance reporting mechanisms. To provide training for government officials, companies, and communities on effective and rights-based community engagement and human rights reporting should likewise be included.

d) Revise Contract Disclosure Requirements to Improve Corporate Transparency:

The revised TEITA Act should be clear on contract disclosure, with corresponding requirements for companies to publish similar information on their website or publicly accessible media to the public and communities. The law should guarantee access to information at the community level and ensure the safety of whistle-blowers, information activists, and human rights defenders in the mining sector.

e) Equip Key Stakeholders with the Knowledge and Tools to Advance RBC Practices:

The TEITI secretariat, in collaboration with other stakeholders, should consider ongoing capacity building for TEITI Committee members, company executives, civil society, and media, on understanding RBC and international human rights frameworks such as the UNGPs, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and HRDD in transition minerals.



4:0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Tanzania has laid an important foundation for mining governance, and its transition minerals endowment offers both economic opportunity and potential human rights risks. To ensure a just and sustainable future, the country ought to move beyond procedural safeguards and ensure inclusion of RBC at the core of its policy and legal frameworks. This requires having explicit human rights provisions, clear definitions, and stronger community representation that goes beyond one-off ESIA's and CSR initiatives. Environmental rights must be prioritized, and gender considerations further expanded to include youth and other marginalized groups, ensuring inclusivity across the sector.

For companies, the path forward should align with global standards through robust human rights disclosures, effective grievance and remedy structures, timely and fair compensation, and enforceable sanctions for non-compliance. Transparency must extend to contract disclosure, beneficial ownership registers, and comprehensive non-financial reporting aligned with TEITI, EITI, and GRI standards. The ongoing development of the draft CMS and planned policy review is a critical window of opportunity, one that must be seized to deliver a mining sector that is accountable, inclusive, and fully compatible with a just transition.



4:2. Key Recommendations to Specific Actors

i. Ministry of Minerals

- 01** **Integrate RBC and Human Rights in Strategy & Policy:** Ensure that the finalization of the CMS incorporates RBC and human rights considerations, and that insights from this analytical review informs the development of the upcoming revised Mining Policy.
- 02** **Strengthen Licensing Conditions:** Integrate ESG benchmarks into mineral licensing, making compliance a prerequisite for exploration and production rights.
- 03** **Develop Transparency Portal:** Build a centralized digital platform for public access to contracts, production data, revenue flows, and disclosure reports, ensuring accountability across the sector..
- 04** **Integrate Gender Equity in Mining:** Compel mining companies to adopt gender responsive policies and mandatory targets and reporting on gender inclusion.
- 04** **Monitoring & Enforcement Capacity:** Develop and equip a specialized compliance unit within the Mining Ministry to audit disclosures, monitor ESG performance, and sanction non compliance..



ii. Parliament of Tanzania

01

Legislate Mandatory ESG Reporting: Pass amendments to the Mining Act that enforce disclosure of human rights, gender equity, and environmental impacts, harmonized with existing global standards (e.g. UNGPs, OECD, GRI).

02

Strengthen Oversight Roles: Empower parliamentary committees to audit mineral revenues, monitor state owned enterprises, and further review compliance with established disclosure standards.

03

Improve Community Participation: Put in place mandatory provisions requiring meaningful participation and consultation with affected communities, including FPIC for indigenous peoples.

04

Amend and strengthen the TEITA Act: Mandate full contract disclosure and human rights disclosures.

iii. Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (TEITI) Committee

01

The TEITI Committee should apply its powers under Section 10(2)(a) and (k) to push for human rights disclosures across the mining sector, including within state-owned enterprises and joint ventures in transition minerals.

02

Establish community-level multi-stakeholder structures that replicate TEITI's national committee model. This would expand transparency and accountability by involving mining communities, civil society, and local governments directly in monitoring extractive operations and revenue flows.



iv. Mining Companies (Private and State-Owned Enterprises, including STAMICO)

01

Mining companies should adopt comprehensive HRDD frameworks to align with established global standards.

02

Companies should regularly publish non financial reports that disclose their performance on human rights, gender inclusion, and environmental sustainability, which would be subject to independent verification to enhance credibility.

03

Companies should operationalize community grievance mechanisms at the project operational level.

v. Local Government Authorities

01

Local government authorities should institutionalize effective stakeholder engagement, including FPIC processes in land acquisition, resettlement, and compensation.

02

Local authorities should be trained and resourced to oversee negotiations, safeguard the rights of vulnerable groups (indigenous peoples, women, youth, persons with disabilities), and ensure equitable benefit-sharing agreements.

vi. Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG)

01

The role of CHRAGG in monitoring mining-related human rights violations and handling community grievances should be optimized. CHRAGG should be empowered with resources and legal authority to ensure timely remedies, independent investigations, and enforcement of sanctions for company or state non-compliance.

02

CHRAGG should further strengthen its legislative review mandate by actively recommending reforms to ensure that legal and regulatory frameworks governing the extractive sector are fully aligned with human rights and RBC standards.

vii. Civil Society and Media

01

Civil society and media should scale up capacity building on RBC and HRDD frameworks (UNGPs, OECD, AMV, AGMS) for communities in transition minerals zones.

02

Civil society and media should work to document, monitor, and report abuses, while supporting communities in accessing legal aid, remedies, and negotiation processes. .

03

CSOs should provide technical support, knowledge, and practical tools to enable businesses and government institutions to effectively implement RBC.

Responsible Business Conduct In Tanzania's Transition Minerals: An Analysis Of Policy And Legal Gaps



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