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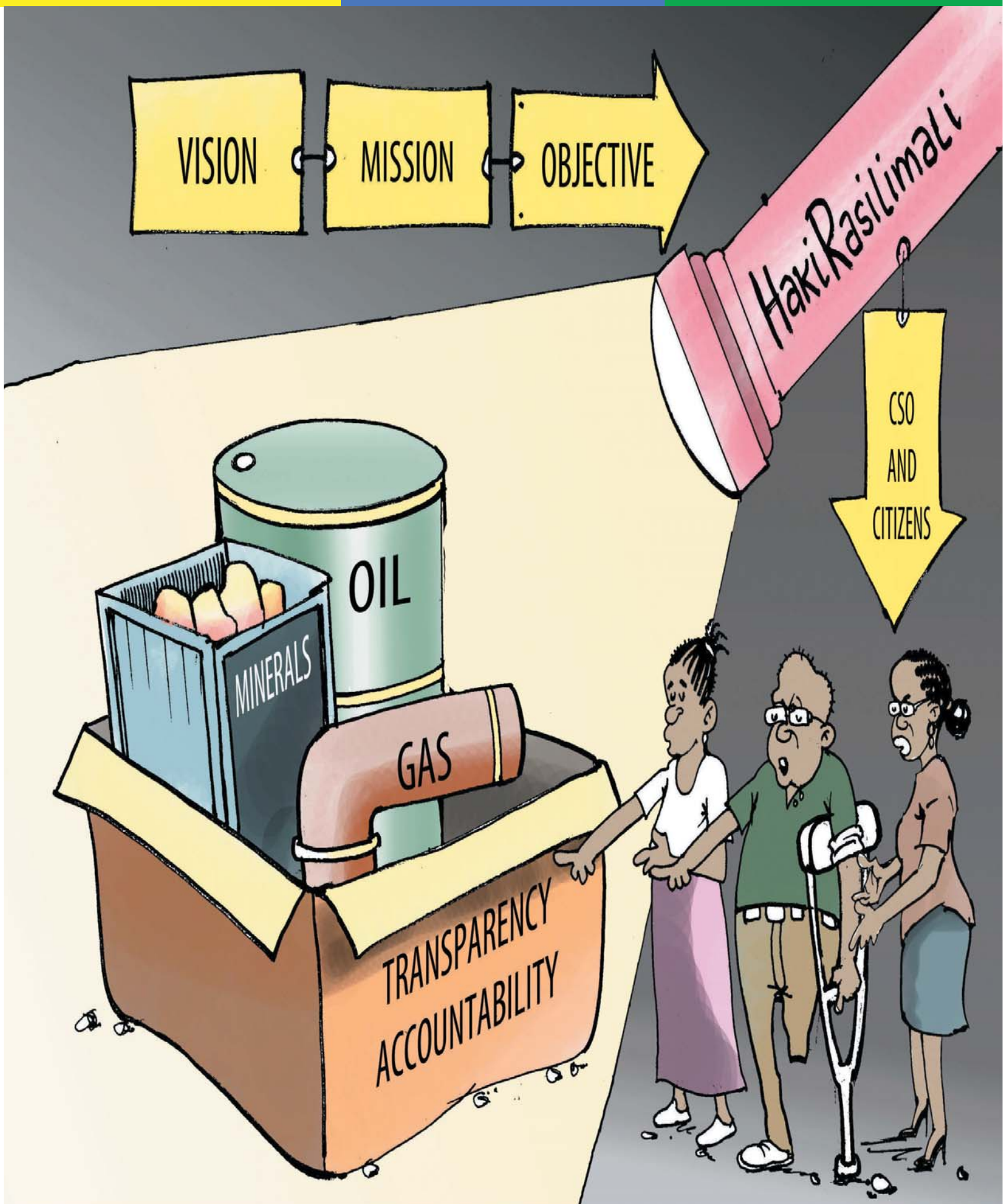
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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADLG – Actions for Democracy and Local Governance
ASM – Artisanal Small Mining
BD – Breakfast Debate
CAG – Comptroller and Auditor General
CEO – Chief Executive Office
CCT – Christian Council of Tanzania
CSO – Civil Society Organisation
EAC – East Africa Community
EACOP – East African Crude Oil Pipeline
EALA – East African Legislative Assembly
EALS – East Africa Law Society
EITI – Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
EB – Extractive Baraza
FCS – Foundation for Civil Society
GEPC – Governance and Economic Policy Centre
GGM – Geita Gold Mining
HR – HakiRasilimali
i.e. that is to say
IIED – International Institute for Environment and Development
ITV – Independent Television
KCSPOG – Kenya Civil Society Platform on Oil and Gas
LEAT – Lawyers Environment Action in Tanzania
LSF – Legal Service Facility Tanzania
LSM – Large Scale Mining
MEL – Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
MP – Member of Parliament
MSG – Multi-Stakeholder Group
NB – Nota Bene
NGO – Non Governmental Organisation
NRGI – Natural Resource Governance Institute
OC-Open Contracting
ONGEA – Oil and Natural Gas Environmental Alliance
OSIEA – Open Society Initiative for Eastern Africa
PF – Policy Forum
PWYP – Publish What You Pay
SP – Strategic Plan
STAMICO – State Mining Corporation
TANGO – Tanzania Network of NGOs
TCME – Tanzania Chamber for Minerals and Energy
TEITA – Tanzania Extractive Industries (Transparency and Accountability) Act, 2015
TEITI – Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
THRDC – Tanzania Human Rights Defender’s Coalition
TLS – Tanganyika Law Society
TPDC – Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation
TRA – Tanzania Revenue Authority
WPF – Wellsprings Philanthropic Fund
ZELA – Zimbabwe Environmental Lawyers’ Association

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ABOUT HAKIRASILIMALI

HakiRasilimali is a platform of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) working on strategic issues around minerals, oil and gas extraction in Tanzania incorporated as a non-profit company under the Companies Act of 2002 (Registration number 133413) since February, 22nd 2017. The coalition emerged from an online “Knowledge Community of Practitioners” in the extractive industries in 2010 to its current status as a joint learning and advocacy platform. The group started engaging in extractive advocacy in an ad-hoc manner, albeit with some success. Taking into account the lessons learnt since 2010, the group envisages to utilize the available potential to become more effective in influencing extractive industries related policies, laws and practices in the country; by adopting a more strategic and proactive approach. You can read more about HakiRasilimali through <https://www.hakirasilimali.or.tz/>

Membership and Affiliation

HakiRasilimali is affiliated to Publish What You Pay (PWYP), the only global movement working to ensure that revenues from oil, gas and mining help improve people’s lives. With more than 700 member organisations and 50 national coalitions, we campaign for an open and accountable extractive sector. Our shared vision is a world where everyone benefits from their natural resources – today and tomorrow (<https://www.publishwhatyoupay.org/about/>)

Core Members

1. Action for Democracy and Local Governance (ADLG)
2. Governance and Economic Policy Centre (GEPC)
3. Governance Links
4. HakiMadini
5. Oil and Gas Environmental Alliance (ONGEA)
6. Policy Forum
7. Tanganyika Law Society

NB: HakiRasilimali membership to PWYP is an institutional commitment to global transparency agenda.

Strategic plan 2017-2020

HakiRasilimali work in the extractive industry is guided by its strategic implementation plan from 2017-2020. Realizing the intended outcomes, the platform through its theory of change holds that combining rigorous field research and analysis, tailored recommendations, well-timed advocacy and engagement with extractive industry actors and policymakers could lead to transparent and accountable management of extractive natural resources. <http://www.hakirasilimali.or.tz/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/HAKIRASILIMALI-STRATEGIC-PLAN-2017-2020.pdf>

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY - BEING THE 2ND YEAR

The year 2018 marks the second phase for the implementation of HakiRasilimali strategic plan 2017-2020. A lot of opportunities have immersed enhancing more collaborative work with member organizations, partners, government, companies and Academia, Parliamentarians, and wider CSOS. We have also seen an increase number of interested organizations willingly to be part of the movement (membership).

HakiRasilimali engagement in the policy work has yield major shifts in terms of policy and regulatory framework governing the extractive sector. For example, in the year 2018 engagement in the amendments of TEITA Act, new TEITA Act regulations that are meant to enable smooth e enforcement of the law.

At the same time there have been efforts to link National, Regional and international actors in campaigns through collaborations with Parliamentarians, academia, CSO, governments and other like-minded individuals and institutions. These linkages and collaborations have deeply contributed to the successes achieved in year 2018.

HakiRasilimali strongly believes that, these collaborations will continue to open civic space for stakeholder effective and efficiency scrutiny of the mining, oil and gas sector in Tanzania.

Milestones and success in this phase of the implementation plan have been important for HakiRasilimali as they serve as management metrics providing means by which , we have defined project activities and are monitoring progress to achieve the desired overall objectives and outcomes as of by 2020.



STRATEGIC OUTCOME BY 2020



By 2020, participation of civil society in ensuring accountability mechanisms for extractive industries in alignment with regional and international frameworks



improved policy, legislative and institutional framework governing the extractive sector in Tanzania.



By 2020, enhanced voice and action of impacted communities regarding social, economic and environmental rights in extractive industries policies and practices.



By 2020, evidence on enhanced extractive revenues management systems at local, sub national and national levels.



By 2020, an enhanced governance framework for HakiRasilimali including strengthened financial, human resources and programming systems

Therefore, with the reflection of HakiRasilimali implementation plan for the 2 years, participation, engagement, relevance and contribution towards the sector, the platform has realized a number of evident milestones based on the following;

Achievements/ Milestones

✓ **EITI ISSUES**

- Ministerial response to have the register in place by 2020 (ref. meeting with TEITI 25th October 2018).
- Launch of the 3rd TEITI under the new Chairperson Hon. Ludovick, recognition of the Fifth CSO representative of the MSG PWYP sub constituency.

✓ **LAW AND REGULATIONS**

- Submission of comments from the analysis of the 2015 TEITA Act and EAC mining bill lead to the development of the Tanzania Extractive Industries (Transparency and Accountability) (General) Regulations, 2019.

✓ **ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND RELEVANCE:**

- Enhanced stakeholders' engagement in national, regional and International spaces for HakiRasilimali For instance through the Tanzania Extractive Industries Conference (Jukwaa La Uziduaji), a direct a space for direct engagement with the government and companies every year has been created.

- b. Effective participation of the Government through the Minister of Minerals, Energy and Parliamentarians in the Jukwaa La Uziduaji 2018.
- c. Enhanced network of CSO working on various sectors in Tanzania through the CSO week 22-26 October 2018 in Dodoma.
- d. Increase recognition of HakiRasilimali work by the government institutions such as Ministry of Minerals, Energy, and REPOA etc.
- e. Increase of invited spaces for HakiRasilimali to influence decisions in regards to the sector.

✓ **MAINSTREAM AND SOCIAL MEDIA ENGAGEMENTS**

- a. Increased Media coverage, number of views, web visitors, followers in social media pages and contributors, Eg. 3 newspapers on front page (Citizen and the Guardian 26 October 2018, Raia mwema, and Daily news.

✓ **INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY:**

- a. For 2018, the secretariat headed by the coordinator was further strengthened by recruitment of the finance officer and two support staff.
- b. And has continued to receive both financial and technical support from Oxfam Tanzania, NRG1, Wellsprings, Hivos and Swissaid, OSIEA and Foundation for Civil Society.
- c. HakiRasilimali secretariat capacity building on Oil for Development Training course on communication in resource governance
- d. Two (2) HakiRasilimali member representatives attended Natural Resource Governance summer school-Ghana

Report thematic areas:

This report covers seven (7) thematic areas / topics that HakiRasilimali used during the implementation of activities in the fiscal year ending 2018. These include;

- A. Research and Analysis
- B. Advocacy and strategic engagements
- C. Dialogues & Conferences
- D. Capacity enhancement and development
- E. Campaigns, Development of Targeted messages and Media Engagement
- F. Publications and
- G. Institutional Capacity and Governance

A: Research and Analysis

A1. Ministry of Minerals and Energy budget for FY 2018/19

Production

(Policy brief and fact sheet)

2

News Paper

Mwananchi

1

Digital Media

Michuzi blog, Mtaa kwa Mtaa & Pamoja blog

3



CITIZEN REACHED
225,000

A2. Mining Regulations and Acts, 2015

PARTICIPANTS

21

15 Male ♀

6 Female ♂

Production

(Policy brief and fact sheet)

5

A3. Extractive Industry and Media Coverage

twitter
(impressions)

945

TOTAL

PARTICIPANTS

21

15 Male ♀

6 Female ♂

PRODUCTION

(Policy brief and fact sheet)

7

A. RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS:

In order to enhance debate in the extractive sector, HakiRasilimali continues to undertake Research and Analysis that aim documenting evidence based advocacy in the extractive sector in Tanzania. The main objective of this focus area is to continue to generate and share knowledge among stakeholders or actors as a means of broadening understanding of extractive sector in Tanzania: The focus also aims to improve the analytical capacity of HakiRasilimali to support advocacy issues in the extractive sector in Tanzania. Key issues addressed here include, Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (TEITI), EITI other national and international frameworks.

1. Analysis of the Ministry of Minerals and Energy budget for the financial year 2018/19:

26

TOLEO MAALUMU

MWANANCHI

MWANANCHI.CO.TZ JUMATANO, MEI 23, 2018



HakiRasilimali
P.O. Box 38486, Dar es Salaam
Mobile: +255 745 655 655 | Email: info@hakirasilimali.or.tz
Web: http://www.hakirasilimali.or.tz



Publish What You Pay
Tanzania

MATARAJIO NA MAPENDEKEZO YA HAKIRASILIMALI-PWYP

KUHUDU BAJETI YA WIZARA YA MADINI MWAKA WA FEDHA 2018/19

UTANGULIZI
Secta ya uzidaji (madini, mafuta na gesi asilia) ni kichocho kwa ukuaji wa uchumi wa nchi. Kwa ukubwa wake, sekta hii inakadiriwa kuwa na thamani ya shilingi za Kitanzania milioni 4,975,991. Na kuchangia asilimia 4.8 ya Pato la Taifa. Kwa sababu hii, sisi HakiRasilimali-PWYP, jukwaa la Asasi za Kiraia linalochambua sera na kufanya uchechemuzi katika sekta hii nchini Tanzania, tumefuatilia kwa umakini mwelekeo wa kisera na majadiliano na maoni mbalimbali kwa shauku kubwa katika kipindi cha mwaka mmoja uliopita.

Kwa minajili hiyo, tumejadili na kuchambua mwelekeo wa kisera katika sekta hii kwa lengo la kutoa maoni yetu ili kuainisha maeneo yanayohitaji kupewa kipaumbele kwenye Bajeti ya Wizara ya Madini kwa Mwaka 2018/19. Lengo kuu ni kuboresha usimamizi na kuhakikisha kwamba mapato yanayopatikana katika sekta hii yanaleta tija itakayochangia kwenye kunufaisha Watanzania kwa ujumla.

MWELEKEO WA KISERA
Awali ya yote, tunaipongeza Serikali ya Awamu ya Tano kwa uthubutu na msimamo wa kuhushia majadala wa kitaifa kuhusu usimamizi wa rasilimali za nchi na manufaa yake kwa umma pamoja na dhambi iliyonyeshwa ya kuainisha mchakato wa mapitio ya sheria zote zinazosimamia sekta ya madini. Katika jitihada hizi tumeona mabadiliko yafuatayo:

- 1. Muundo wa Wizara:** Katika kuongeza ufanisi katika sekta ya uzidaji, Wizara ya Nishati na madini mwaka wa fedha 2017/18 iligawanywa na kuwa wizara mbili; wizara ya Nishati na Wizara ya Madini, ambapo Wizara ya Madini ina idara tatu (3) (sera, mipango na idara ya madini) kwa ujumla wake wizara ina vitengo sita (6) na taasisi sita (6); Taasisi ya Uhamasishaji Uwazi na Uwajibikaji-TEITI, Chuo cha Madini, Kituo cha Jemolojia Tanzania, Shirika la Madini la Taifa-STAMICO na Tume ya Madini. Mgawanyo huu utsalidha kuongeza ufanisi katika ukusanyaji mapato kutoka vyanzo mbalimbali kupitia taasisi za Wizara na vilevile kuboresha matumizi hasa katika kuboresha uwezo wa usimamizi wa sekta hii muhimu.
- 2. Utekelezaji wa sheria nchini:** Miongoni mwa majukumu yake, Wizara ya Madini inapaswa kubuni, kuandaa na kusimamia sera, sheria, mikakati na mipango katika sekta ya madini. Lakini pia kusimamia na kuhamasisha shughuli za uchimbaji na utafutaji wa

katika sekta ya madini, mafuta na gesi nchini. Chakushangaza, hadi sasa sheria hii imekuwa ikifanya kazi bila kuwepo kwa Kanuni na Taratibu jinsi gani sheria inaweza kutekelezwa.

- 3. Uwazi wa mikataba na umiliki wa makampuni:** Kusudi kuu la Sheria ya uwazi na uwajibikaji ni kutoa utafanuzi kamili wa uwazi wa mikataba na umiliki katika makampuni ya sekta ya uzidaji Tanzania. Sheria inataka kuwepo utaratibu wa kufungua/kuweka wazi mikataba (MDAs na PSAs) na kuainisha wamiliki halali wa makampuni wanaoufuika kutoka kwa serikali na makampuni husika. Kwa kujua wamiliki wa mwisho wa kampuni, shughuli za sekta ya madini na uzidaji kwa ujumla zitaweza kuwa wazi zaidi. Hata hivyo sheria inatoa mwanya mbaya kwa kumpa mamlaka Waziri kuweka wazi majina ya wamiliki wa makampuni badala ya makampuni yenyewe hivyo kuruhusu jambo liwe la MATAMBUZI ya MTU BINAFSI badala ya takwa la kisheria. Lakini pia mifumo huu wa kisheria hauna uwezo wa kutosha katika kukabiliana na masuala na changamoto kwa ufanisi kutokana na kukosa taarifa ya kutosha katika sekta ya madini, mafuta na gesi nchini. Mbali na hivyo hakuna kanuni zinazoeleza uwazi na umiliki katika sekta ya madini

MAKADIRO YA MAKUSANYO KWA MWAKA 2018/2019
Uchumi wa nchi unaonekana kukuwa kwa wastani wa 6.8% Katika kipindi cha robo tatu za mwanzo wa mwaka wa fedha 2017/2018, na shughuli za madini zikionekana kukuwa kwa kasi zaidi kwa 24.3% ukiliganisha na sekta nyingine. Kutokana na ukuwaji huo wa kasi na mwenendo wa kibajeti husani kwa makusanyo yanayofanywa na wizara husika kwa kipindi cha miaka miwili iliyopita, inatoa mwelekeo wa ongezeko la ukusanyaji wa mapato katika sekta na wizara husika kwa mwaka 2017/2018. Kati ya mwaka wa fedha 2015/2016 iliyokuwa Wizara ya Nishati na Madini ilikusanya asilimia 75 ya makadirio yake. Lakini pia, tumeona punguzo la asilimia katika changio kutoka kwenye sekta ya uzidaji kwenda kwenye bajeti ya taifa mwaka wa fedha 2017/18.

Waziri Mkuu wakati akiwasilisha bungeni hotuba kuhusu mapitio na mwelekeo wa kazi za Serikali kwa Mwaka 2017/2018 alisisitiza kuwa

CHANGAMOTO:
1. Udanganyifu kupitia gharama za vifaa / huduma -Mispricing: Njia kubwa inayotumiwa na makampuni ya uzidaji hapa nchini kukwepa kodi ni kupitia mbinu ya udanganyaji wa gharama za vifaa au huduma (mispricing) makampuni ya uzidaji hutumia mbinu hii kwa kuonesha gharama isiyohalali ya vifaa vinavyoagizwa kutoka nje hasa kutoka kwenye makampuni tanzu na hivyo kukwepa kodi na Serikali hukosa kupata mapato stahiki.

2. Bado kunachangamoto kwa serikali kuadhibitisha umma endapo viwango vya mapato yanayotolewa na makampuni ya uchimbaji nchini Tanzania ni sahihi. Ugumu huu wa usahihi wa malipo unatokana na usiri wa ajabu na usio wa lazima katika uingaji wa mikataba baina ya makampuni na wakala za serikali. Pamoja na uwezo wa sheria zinazotoka miongozo ya kodi zinazotakiwa kulipwa na makampuni bado kuna haja ya kuweka wazi mwenendo mzima wa uingaji wa mikataba hii na nini hasa kipo kwenye mikataba ili kuweza kufanya ufuatiliaji wa karibu na kupata mapato yaliyosahihi na kwa taifa.

3. Jami zinazozunguka maeneo ya migodi hazinufai inayostahili na shughuli zinazoeleza na wawekezaji katika maeneo hayo.

MAPENDEKEZO YA VIPAMBELE MWAKA 2018/19
1. Kutengwa rasilimali fedha za kutosha kuhakikisha Tanzania inaelekea kwenye uwezo wa mpango thabiti na huru wa Uwazi na Uwajibikaji katika usimamizi wa rasilimali za nchi (TEITA), ambao unashirikisha wadau mbalimbali, pia kutambulwa vizuri ndani ya serikali kuwa Asasi za Kiraia zina mchango mkubwa katika kukuza uelewa wa umma kuhusu mapato ya serikali yatoakanayc na sekta ya madini pamoja na uhalisia wa kufikiwa kwa matarajio.

2. Utekelezaji wa masuala mtambuka kama ya jinsia. Wizara ya Madini kupitia STAMICO itenge fedha za kujua idadi ya wanawake wanaojihusisha moja kwa moja na shughuli za madini nchini ili kuwa na taarifa sahihi zitakazosaidia kupambana na masuala ya unyanyasaji wa kijinsia kutoka kwa wafanyabiashara, wamiliki wa migodi na wafanyakazi wengi.

Picture 1: HakiRasilimali analysis on the Ministerial budget for the financial year 2018/19 published on local newspaper-Mwananchi on 23/05/2018

In May-June 2018, Analysis of the Ministerial budgets (Mineral and Energy) was undertaken by HakiRasilimali in May- June 2018. This analysis aimed at providing scrutiny on the performance of the two ministries (Minerals and Energy) budgets for the financial year 2017/18. It was also intended to capture the extent which the planned Ministerial plans for the financial year 2017/18 were executed and using the information to assess the likelihood of the two ministries achieving the 2018/19 plans.

The analysis provided recommendations its recommendations on how the government can effectively operate and ensure effective governance of the extractive sector in Tanzania.

This analysis was published on local newspaper (Mwananchi), but also used to engage with various policy makers during the Budget process in Tanzania.

Outcome statement: Engagement during the Ministerial Budget Process for year 2018/19

On June 1, 2018, among others, Tanzania Members of the Parliament such as Hon. Said Kubenea and Hon Rashid Shangazi tabled questions in National Assembly of Tanzania (Bunge) in Dodoma relating to some of the queries that were raised in the pre- budget analysis report for the financial year 2018/29. Some included issues on Open contracting on the construction of the wall around the Tanzanite mining site in Arusha and the contract renegotiation between the United Republic of Tanzania government and ACCACIA mining company. The questions tasked government to provide some response from the minister of minerals and the minister for constitution and legal affairs (Hon.) respectively.

2. Analysis of the mining regulations and Acts, 2015



Pictures showing the team of validators during the presentation of the analysis regulations, and laws governing the extractive sector in Tanzania. The team was composed of HakiRasilimali members, a representative STAMICO, Tanzania Chamber of Minerals and Energy, Chairperson of TEITI MSG, representative from the Parliamentary Committee on Energy and Minerals, NRGI, GGM

August and September 2018, HakiRasilimali in collaboration with its members did analysis of the regulations and laws that govern the extractive sector. The analysis REPORT is important as it informs stakeholders on the legal status applied in the sector, highlighting opportunities, existing gaps and recommendations that will inform legal reform. Among others the following are some of the analysis highlights:-

2.1 The Mining Local Content Regulations 2018;

In January 10 2018, Tanzania introduced Local Content) Regulations (2018) into its legal and regulatory frameworks to operationalize these ambitions. The objectives of the Mining Local content regulations of 2018 broadly seek to capture and enhance job creation, support and expand the domestic private sector, accelerate technology transfer and improve the quality of the local workforce.

lon to the analysis , it was observed that the adoption of the local content regulations of 2018 in the country's mining sub- sector offers promises for enhancing benefits to Tanzania, nevertheless, it was agreed that achieving robust and coherent in practice will require political and financial commitments to significantly restructure the way business is done and regulated. Local business will struggle from the outset due to minimal capital, technical capability and business mindset. Thus it requires strategic support and possible subsidies to allow locals to compete with established global firms. Both local and International private sector players are expected to champion compliance in local content regulation, thus need to involve them in design and setting realistic time lines.

2.2 The Mining (Mineral rights) regulations 2018;

These regulations were made under Section 112 of the Mining Act 2010 by the Minister of Minerals. The Regulations provide for the procedure and manner of obtaining and obligations for different types of mining rights. The regulations among others provided for the definitions of specific categories of mineral rights, Procedures for renewal of such mineral right and license,; Prescribing the shape and limits of a mining areas, Limiting the size of each mining area depending on the mining license and minerals, and also the Regulations impose an obligation to holders of prospecting mining license to keep full and proper accounts of all expenditure incurred along with the required receipts.

During the analysis different policy gaps were observed such as; the Regulations did not address the long-standing complaint of small and artisanal miners of establishing a mechanism of empowering them to move from artisanal and small-scale miners. These Regulations ought to have put a mechanism where ASM could partner with bigger investors who possess requisite capital, technical know-how and machinery. e. Does not address how Artisanal and Small-Scale Miners (ASM) can engage in prospecting of minerals. The prospecting licence for the Scale prospectors was removed in the 2010 Mining Act.

With this therefore, it was recommended that Public awareness campaign be enhanced, to respond to the noted state of low public awareness in the community, during research and consultations, the low awareness was even noted among the ASM and communities living around the mining operations.

2.3 Access to information regulations (2017)

Notwithstanding the numerous valuable provisions contained in the Access to Information Regulations, there were few but notable weaknesses / gaps identified by the analysis team that also need to be addressed. Including- The Regulations (mostly) applies to public authorities and not to private entities of which some of them might have information of public interest or utilizes public fund e.g. CSO. Therefore giving a more meaningful of this law, it was recommended that some provisions of the law need to be amended so that public can enjoy their right to access to information, such as section; 7, 16, 18 and 22.

2.4 Analysis of the Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency and Accountability Act, 2015.

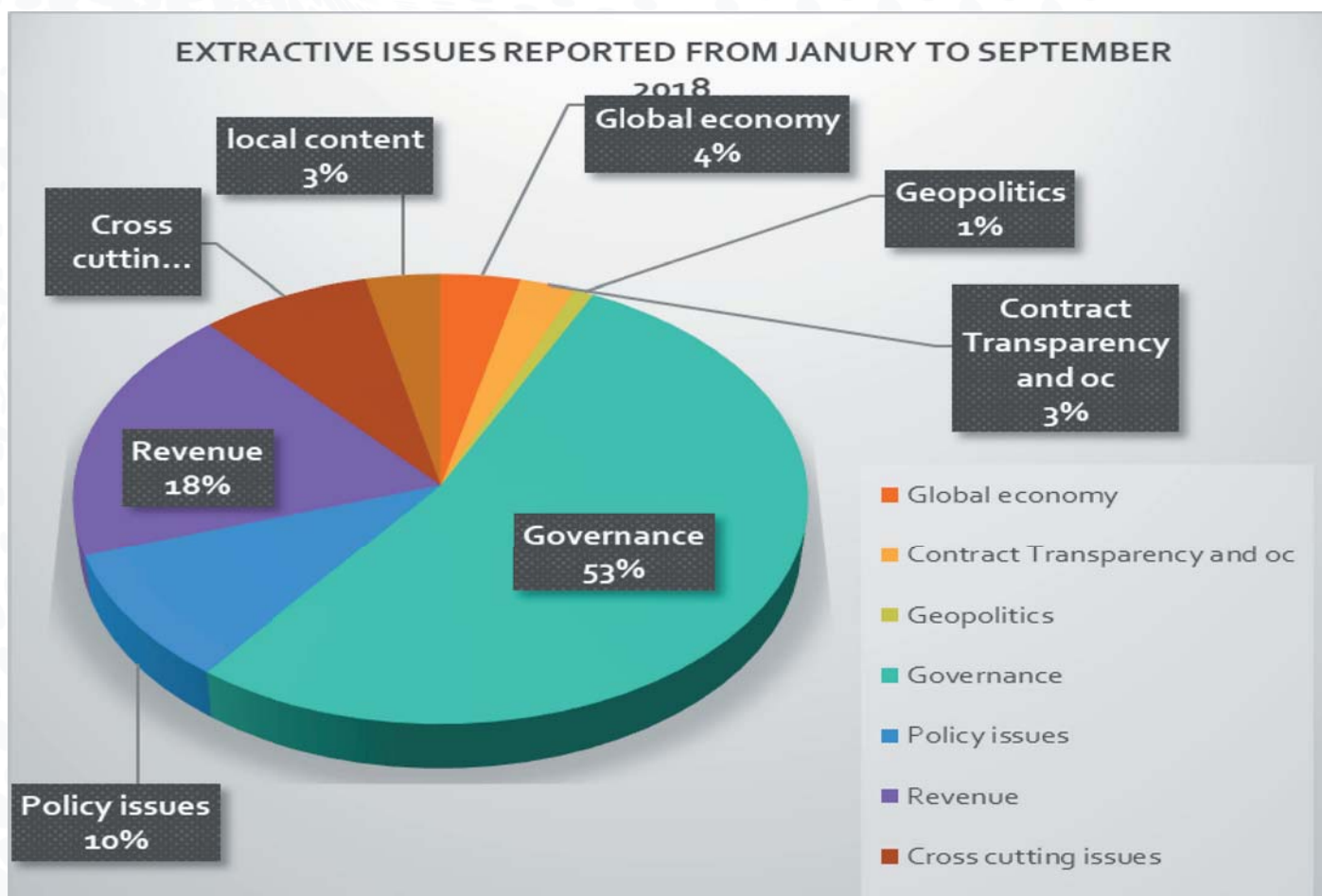
In this analysis, it was observed that during its two years of implementation, TEITA Act 2015 has managed to enhance reliability of data for extractive sector regarding payment, revenues, production, legal and fiscal regime, oil and gas companies, accessibility and reliability of data through producing annual reports which are available to public i.e. website (<http://www.teiti.or.tz/>). The Act also, establishes a mechanism for disclosing contracts (MDAs and PSAs) and Beneficial Owners by making a requirement for all extractive companies. Further, the Act

provides for a platform that leads to increase of public debate through the TEITA Committee representatives among other things.

Despite the achievements, it was observed that the law is still not clear on how the roles and responsibilities of the two ministries will be addressed. The current institutional set up, TEITA Act of 2015 is intended to be executed under the Ministry of Minerals; while also the same addressing oil and natural gas sub sector. Secondly: analysis observed that there are different laws in relation to the extractive sector that have been made at different times which were influenced by diverse political and economic drivers. This has caused for legal reform incoherence, overlap and misalignment of key institutions. For example, the role of mining commissions Vs the roles of Commissioner of Minerals, EWURA vs PURA, STAMICO vs Commissioner of ASM within the Ministry of Minerals, Presidential Advisory Bureau under the Petroleum Act 2015: Lastly, there is also lack of enforcement of Key Laws governing the extractive Sector. For instance since the enactment of the TEITA Act of 2015, there have not been regulations developed, meaning it cannot be enforced and any attempt could lead to legal dispute.

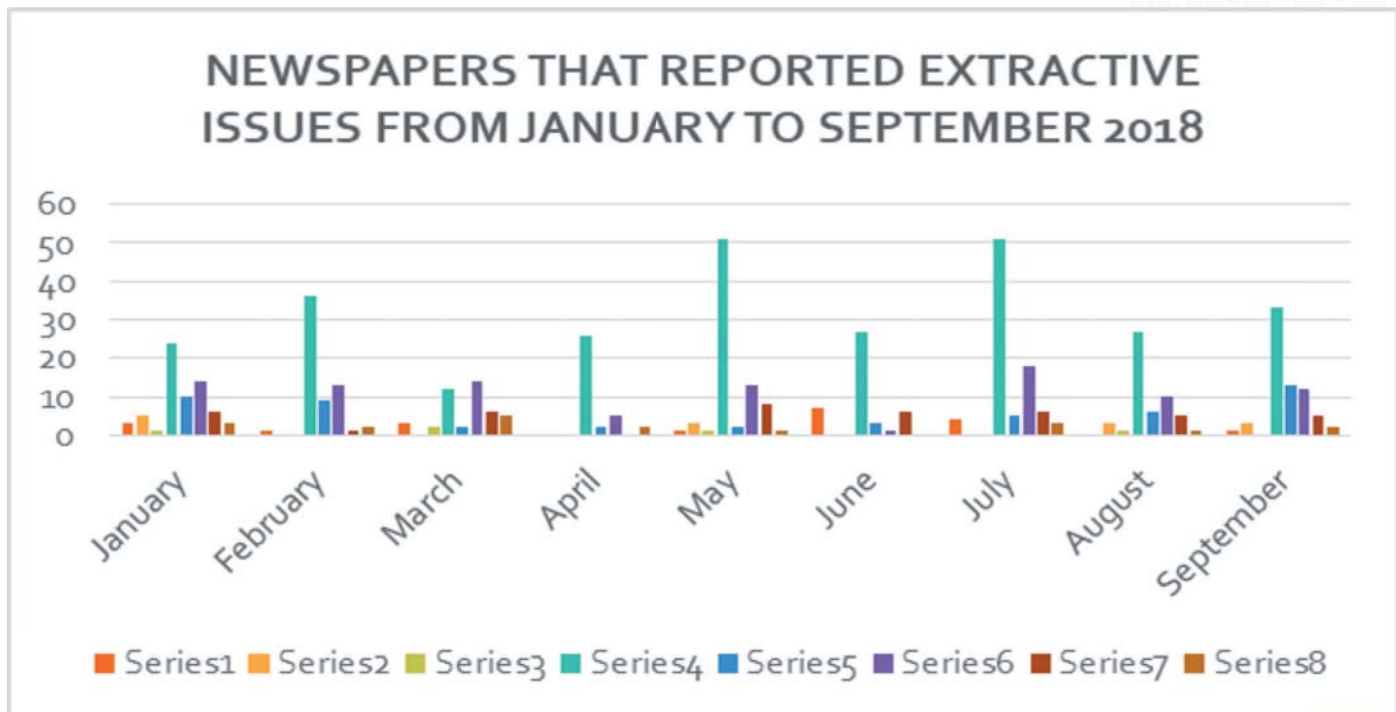
3. Extractive Industry and Media Coverage analysis

HakiRasilimali has strategically been engaging with media (mainstream and social media) as a way to reach a wider audience for enhancing discussions and contribution in the sector. In its 2018 analysis for what has been covered in the extractive sector, it was observed that Fifty three percent (53%) of the reported issues from January to September were mainly issues concerning governance whereby most of the reported issues were government orders and initiatives in tackling extractive issues. For instance “Biteko atatua mgogoro wa wachimbaji uliodumu miaka 10, which was reported in February 2018.



Despite the above, other issues like geopolitics, local content, contract transparency and global economy have been reported below 5% significance. Therefore, in order to keep citizens in a common understanding of the sector, civil society in collaboration with the media need to work together to make sure extractive sector issues are covered in a wider scope.

The month of July, newspapers over 50 % of the extractive issues appeared to have reported more on extractive issues compared to other months from January to September. Whereas less almost 40% was reported in the month of April.



Source: Newspapers received by HakiRasilimali on the daily basis for year 2018

B: Engagement and Policy Advocacy with Relevant Stakeholders

B1. Launching of the TEITI 8th Reconciliation Report 2015/16 (Press conference)

Participants

 **30**

18 Male ♀

12 Female ♂

Production

1 press release

1

Radio

 **2**

TV

 **4**

News Paper

Mwananchi

 **5**

Digital Media

 **3**

 **CITIZEN REACHED**
225000

B2. Engagement with TEITI on the TEITA Act, 2015 Analysis

Participants

 **15**

12 Male ♀

3 Female ♂

B3. Engagement with Parliamentarians during the Budgetary Process

Participants

 **20**

14 Male ♀

6 Female ♂

Production

1 activity report

1

B4. Engagement with Parliamentary Committee of Energy and Minerals and APNAC on Transparency in the Extractive Sector Revenue Management

Participants

 **62**

PARTICIPANTS

TOTAL 82

B. ENGAGEMENT AND POLICY ADVOCACY WITH RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS:

In collaboration with its members, HakiRasilimali was able to engage with various relevant stakeholders: - Parliamentarians, Parliamentary committees TEITI, STAMICO, Companies through Tanzania Chamber of Minerals and Energy etc. For example; engagement with TEITI through the launching of the 8th TEITI reconciliation report; engagement with the Ministry of Minerals and Ministry of Energy budget for the financial year 2018/19; Engagement with TEITI and the Parliamentary Committee on Energy and Minerals for advocating on the amendment for the Tanzania Extractive Industries (Transparency and Accountability), Act 2015.



1. Launching of the TEITI 8th Reconciliation Report 2015/16:



Guest of Honor. Angellah Kairuki Minister for Minerals launching the 8th TEITI Reconciliation report 2015/16 in front of the TEITI MSG on 30/04/2018, Dar es Salaam-Tanzania

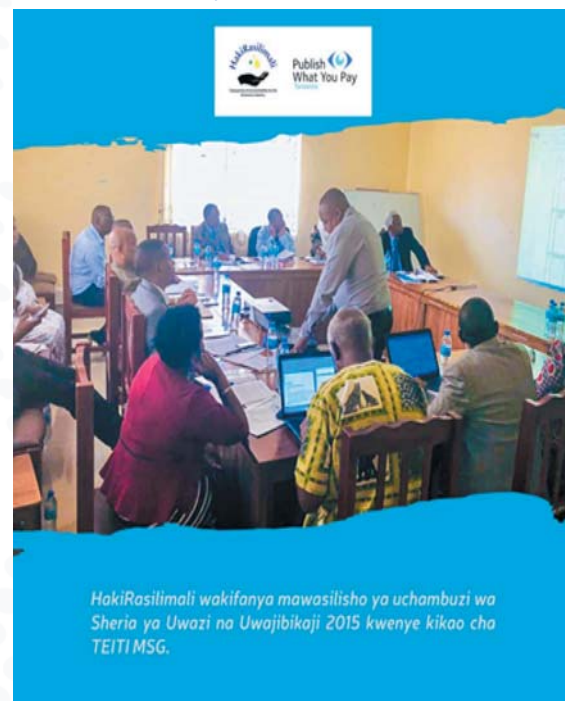
Among others, HakiRasilimali is focused in enhancing discussion on the TEITI reconciliation reports. Up to now the platform on various dates was consulted by TEITI and provided their inputs for instance on the 8th reconciliation covering the period of 2015/16. Such inputs included issues of discrepancies, CSO participation and representation reports of the CSO-MSG constituencies'. In this engagement, HakiRasilimali through the CSO constituencies (MSG) organised a press conference with to present CSO views on the reconciled report.

Outcome statement: Special audit TEITI 8TH report

On 30th April 2018, the minister for Minerals, Hon. Angellah Kairuki directed that a special audit be conducted following the uncovered discrepancies of 30.5 billion that were highlighted in the 8th TEITI report covering the period 2015/16

2 Engagement with TEITI MSG on the TEITA Act, 2015 analysis:

On 25th October 2018, HakiRasilimali made its presentation on the analysis report on the implementation of TEITA Act, 2015 during the 76th TEITI MSG meeting. HakiRasilimali was invited by TEITI secretariat and the meeting took place in Dodoma- Tanzania. The analysis work of this law provided a critical status and popular perceptions around TEITI legislation in Tanzania . In their submission, HakiRasilimali insisted on the challenges that still hinder effective implementation of the law among many included issues of; Reconciliation report not in a simplified and friendly format; Lack of enabling regulations , some provisions of TEITA Act 2015 still require amendment as the hinder better performance e.g. contract transparency and; The CAG to be given a timeframe to complete his investigation.



Outcome statement: Engagement with TEITI on Policy issues

On 26th October 2018 during the 76th TEITI MSG meeting, constituency members agreed to the amendment of the TEITA ACT, 2015 and preparations of the TEIT Act regulations.

3. HakiRasilimali - Policy Engagement Week

The HakiRasilimali extractive sector policy week engagement aims to enhance debates on the extractive budget for the financial year 2018/19 in order to improve management of the extractive industry revenues; to increase pressure for duty bearers to enhance transparency and accountability in the extractive sector and to influence policy directions on EI budgets. For 2018, policy engagement week took place from 23rd -30th May 2018 in Dodoma which followed a series of engagements as such as Pre analysis of the ministry of minerals financial budgets for the year 2018/19.

4. Engagement with the Parliamentary committee on Energy and Minerals on transparency in the Extractive sector Revenue Management

On 07th November 2018, HakiRasilimali in convened a round table discussion with the Parliamentary Committee on Energy and Minerals Committee to share and discuss findings on the TEITA act 2015 analysis. The discussion had a number of issues ranging from citizen participation to overall issues in relation to transparency and accountability of the management of the EI sector . Furthermore, HakiRasilimali shared their views on some of the observed challenges for the implementation of the law. For instance;



Members of parliament representing the committee on Energy and Minerals in a group photo during the engagement with HakiRasilimali in Dodoma on 8/11/2018:

1. **Responsibilities / Roles of the Ministries:** The current institutional set up, TEITA Act of 2015 shall be executed under the Ministry of Minerals; while also the same addressing oil and natural gas sub sector. With this setting, the law is not clear on how the roles and responsibilities of the two ministries will be addressed.
2. **Legal reform incoherence, overlap and misalignment of key institutions:** There are different laws in relation to the extractive sector that have been made at different times which were influenced by diverse political and economic drivers. This has caused for legal reform incoherence, overlap and misalignment of key institutions. For example, the role of mining commissions Vs the roles of Commissioner of Minerals, EWURA vs PURA, STAMICO vs Commissioner of ASM within the Ministry of Minerals, Presidential Advisory Bureau under the Petroleum Act 2015.
3. **Law enforcement:** There is also lack of enforcement of Key Laws governing the extractive Sector. For instance since the enactment of the TEITA Act of 2015, there have not been regulations developed, meaning it cannot be enforced and any attempt could lead to legal dispute.

Some of the recommendations that HakiRasilimali submitted to the committee:

- The committee to urge the government through its Ministries and Attorney General's office to review all these laws in order to address the stated inconsistencies in the legal framework over extractives in Tanzania. To mention a few, TEITA Act 2015, Revenue Management Act 2015 , Petroleum Act 2015 and the Natural Resource Wealth and Sovereignty Laws of 2016.
- The committee to urge the government through it Ministries to develop TEITA Act regulations.

C: Dialogue and Conferences

C1. Breakfast debate on Political Economy of the Policy Influencing in the Extractive Sector in Tanzania

Participants

 **104**

68 Male ♀

36 Female ♂

twitter
(impressions)

8385537



C2. Responsible Mining Index and PWYP Steering Meeting

C3. Development Trends and Dynamics of the Mining Oil and Natural Gas Sector Management in Tanzania v

Participants

 **34**

16 Male ♀

18 Female ♂



Production

1 powerpoint presentation

C4. Roundtable Meeting with PWYP Anglophone Countries

Participants

 **16**

9 Male ♀

7 Female ♂

C5. CSO Week

C6. Tanzania Extractive Industries Conference, 2018

Participants

 **369**

253 Male ♀

116 Female ♂

twitter
(impressions)

9804298

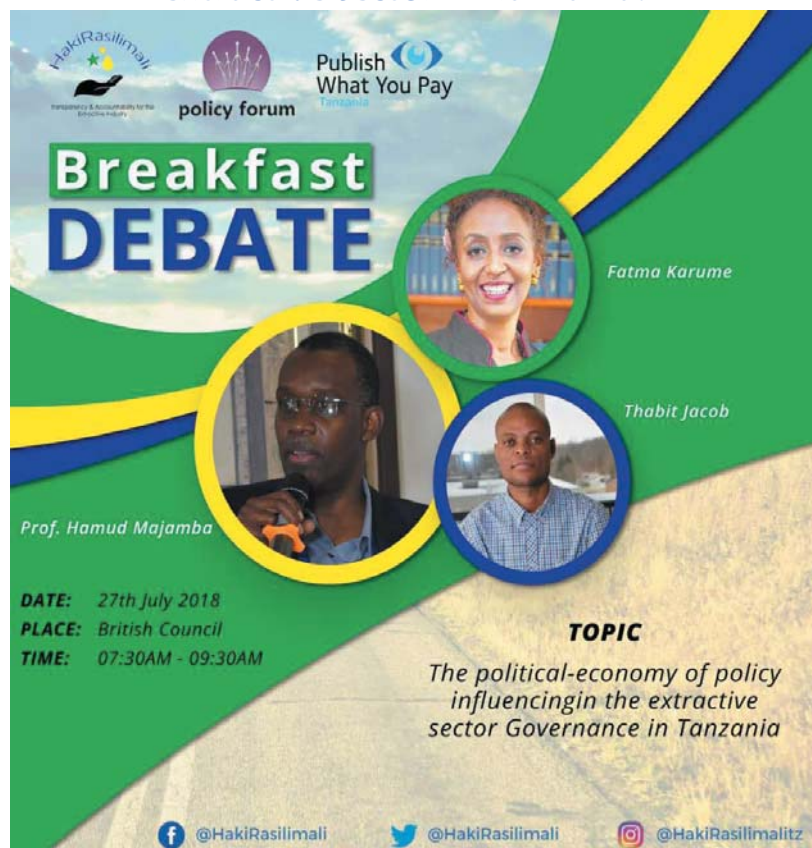


PARTICIPANTS

TOTAL 1169

C. DIALOGUE & CONFERENCES

1. Breakfast debate on political economy of the policy influencing in the extractive sector in Tanzania:



On 27/07/2018 (British Council Dar es Salaam-Tanzania), Policy Forum in collaboration with HakiRasilimali organized a breakfast debate that was meant to present and discuss a study undertaken by Thabit Jacob (University of Dodoma) on “Recent trends in Tanzania’s Extractive Industry & Political Economy of Policy Influencing”. The debate was expected to inform stakeholders and make sense of recent developments for their meaningful engagements in the policy discussions. Whereas, Ms Fatma Karume (The president of TLS) stressed on the importance of the institutionalism rather than individualism approach as far as the extractive governance is concerned. On the Limited access to international arbitration, she argued for the government to allow it by the virtue of Justice since there is no guarantee that the domestic systems will provide

justice at all the times. At the same time; Prof Majamba (UDSM) doubted on the inadequate number of state attorneys as representatives of the government in international arbitrations. Further, to the discussions some of the critical issues that needed further scrutiny included;

- ▶ The military involvement in what is said to be protection of natural resources especially the extractive resources whether it is constitutional and by the virtue of law or otherwise.
- ▶ What mistrusts, smuggling and corruption practices of the “unfaithful” public officials, investors persuaded the president to take measures to safeguard the desired benefits accrued from natural resources (Reforming the extractive sector). Making the President as the direct deal maker and transparency is off the government agenda.

2. Responsible Mining Index and PWYP Steering meeting:

July 26-27, 2018 HakiRasilimali invited to participate in the launching of the 2018 Responsible Mining Index produced by the Responsible Mining Foundations. The Responsible Mining Index (RMI) is the first index which look at supporting the principle that minerals and metals mining should benefit the economies, improve the lives of people and respect the environments of producing countries, while also benefiting mining companies in a fair and viable way. The 2018 Index aimed to encourage continuous improvement in responsible mining by assessing and comparing the policies and practices of mining companies on economic, environmental, social and governance issues and highlighting leading practices. The 2018 index has therefore assessed companies from the perspective of what society can reasonably expect of large-scale mining companies, and examines the extent to which companies are addressing a range of EESG issues in a systematic manner across all their mining activities and throughout the project lifecycle. The

index covers about 30 companies from 16 countries including Tanzania (AngloGold Ashanti and Barrick Gold Corp) which covered sites like Geita, North Mara and Bulyanhulu, looking at Gold and Copper: read more through.

Conclusively: it is essential for HakiRasilimali to use these report in order to assess the extent to which the country performance on extractive operations have improved and addressing challenges in failing to improve. This should also reflect other indexes such as from NRGi indexes.

3. Development trends and dynamics of the mining oil and natural gas sector management in Tanzania (Extractive Baraza):

In August 2018, HakiRasilimali in collaboration with Oxfam Tanzania organized an extractive Baraza (EB) on the development trends and dynamics of the extractive sector in Tanzania. This Baraza provided an opportunity for stakeholders to jointly discuss the development trends and dynamics in the sector and how they could influence the government's drive towards maximising potential benefits from the sector while ensuring sustainable environment for the investment. It also aimed at raising awareness of the current Development trends of the extractive sector (oil, gas and mining), informing stakeholders on dynamics of policy influencing in extractive sector governance and also fostering public debate on Extractive sector in Tanzania.

During the session, it was clear that there are still some challenges that are faced by the government, companies / private sector and even CSO in making sure that there is effective participation and scrutiny of the sector. For example on issues of Law implementation, it was discussed that laws are not realistic, institutions that are supposed to implement are not sufficient; Policy/ law incoherence and lack of the government sectors coordination, mistrust among stakeholder on the financial reporting. But also the whole puzzle about citizen awareness and access to information in regards to the sector.

4. Roundtable meeting with PWYP Anglophone countries:



National Coordinators for PWYP Anglophone countries in a group picture during the Roundtable meeting in July 2018 –Johannesburg South Africa

13 PWYP Anglophone countries met on July 27 2018 whereby one PWYP member from each of the following countries (indicated as either a Coalition - C or a Member - M) was invited to participate in the RMF roundtable and in the PWYP Anglophone Africa regional meeting: Botswana (M), Ghana (C), Kenya (M), Liberia (C), Malawi (C), Madagascar (C), Mozambique (C), Nigeria (C), Tanzania (C), Uganda (C), Zambia (C), Zimbabwe (C), Sierra Leone (C). The aim of this round table meeting with Anglophone coalitions was basically to discuss the plan of the global PWYP summit that was slated to take place from 28 Jan-1st February 2019 in Dakar-Senegal. The Global Assembly constitutes a key moment for the global coalition to come together to reflect on our achievements and strengthen our collective commitment to ensuring the benefits of extraction are felt by citizens across the world. The 2019 Global Assembly also will mark the culmination of an intense, two year consultative strategy development process, led by the PWYP Global Council, to develop a new five year PWYP global strategy to guide the global coalition's work. Members will be invited to endorse the new strategy and to elect a new Global Council of ten representatives at the Global Assembly. The Assembly is aimed to prepare PWYP members in Anglophone Africa for the PWYP Global Assembly, including the Global Council elections; to consult on the draft global strategy for 2020-2025 and to facilitate networking and peer learning among West, East and Southern Africa PWYP coalitions.

The roundtable meeting resolution included; it was expected that PWYP Anglophone Africa members will be prepared to participate in the PWYP Global Assembly, including the process for electing a new Global Council representative, and will have a clear understanding of the global 2020-2025 strategy and also PWYP members will feel re-connected to the wider PWYP campaign on the continent.

5. Civil Society Organisation week

The CSO week on 22- 26 October 2018, under the theme “Industrialization Drive in Tanzania: People, Policy and Practice” was organised by FCS, and co-organized by HakiRasilimali, Policy Forum. Wajibu Institute, TLS, CBM, TANGP, Twaweza, THRDC and LSF. The theme was selected deliberately for CSOs to join forces with the government in the industrialization drive. The week's theme focuses on 'People' to ensure that industrialization drive and processes focus on enhancing social justice and participation of the people and various stakeholders. . On the other hand, 'Policy and Practice' is to enhance inclusivity of all sections of the population including the poor and the marginalized groups and offer equal opportunities and an equitable distribution of the benefits of industrialization to all.



Speaker of the URT Parliament Hon. MP Job Ndugai in a group picture with the organizers of the CSO week that slated from 22-26 October 2018 in Dodoma-Tanzania

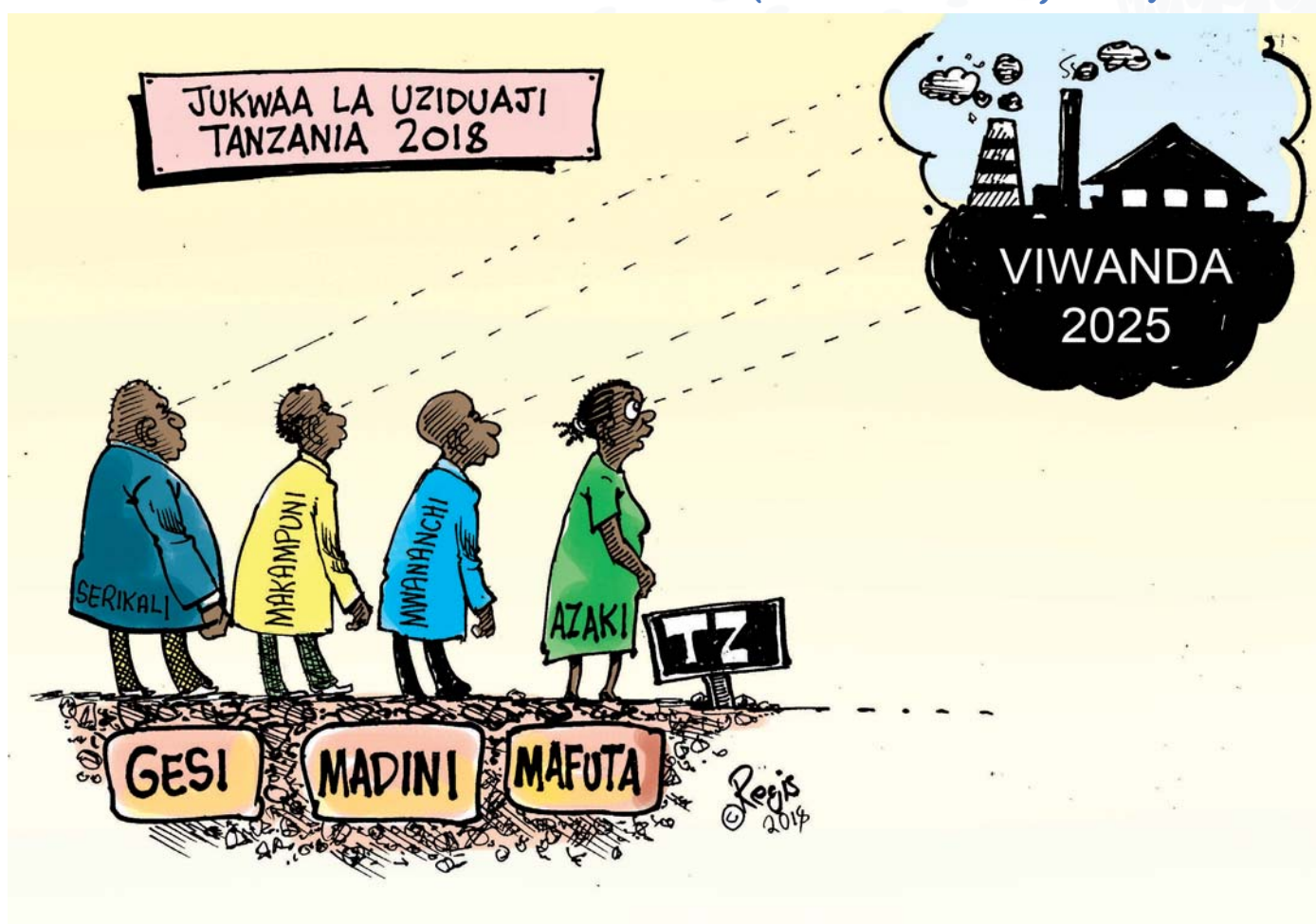
The week brought together approximately 800 CSOs from Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar, including state and non-state actors. This gathering was mainly to discuss issues of national interest, share experience and showcase the great work done by CSO sector in the promotion of social justice and development.



*Statistics for CSO week participation:
Source: Foundation for Civil Society*

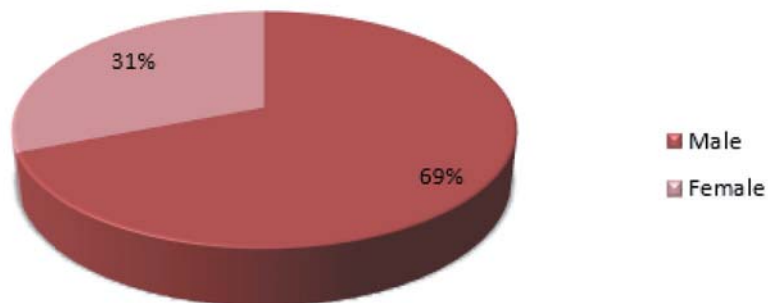
LESSONS LEARNT DURING THE WEEK (Annex CSO Week Evaluation Report)

- A better understanding of the context in which the civil society operates and the real challenges they face
- New Insight and knowledge on natural resource challenges and environmental concerns we face in our country
- Networking, sharing ideas and experiences with other civil society organisations in similar and different thematic areas
- Better informed about the guidelines and laws that govern the sector to ensure improved compliance to the State and accountability to the constituencies we serve
- A better understanding of the laws that govern People with Disability and those with Albinism

6. Tanzania Extractive Industries Conference (Jukwaa la Uziduaji 2018)

Building on the preceding conferences, the 2018 Jukwaa La Uziduaji took place from October 24th to 26th, 2018 at the African Dreams Hotel, Dodoma-Tanzania. Under the theme, “Nurturing Industrialization through Mining, Oil and Gas sector in Tanzania-Opportunities and Challenges”, the conference was part of the broader CSO week that slated from 22-26 October 2018. The conference brought together more than 350 participants from CSOs, Government, Academia, Extractive companies, Communities, Parliamentarians, Media from National (Tanzania mainland & Zanzibar), Regional (East and Southern African) and International.

Jukwaa La Uziduaji 2018 participation based on Gender



The chart presents participation during the conference (source: details collected through registration provided during the conference). Out of 369 the total number of people who participated 253 equal to 69% were men and 116 equal to 31% were women.

The conference focused on contributing to the on-going debates on status, trends and the dynamics of the extractive sector. A move to realize the vision and the role of different stakeholders' due diligence in their contribution towards positive social and economic development in the country's extractive sector. The focus debate was aimed at fostering and strengthening effective implementation of different policies, including prioritization and integration of existing interventions in the extractive sector, and accelerate broad-based discussions on inclusive economic. The conference was officiated by Minister for Mineral, hon. MP Angellah Kairuki and closed by the Minister of Energy Hon. MP. Dr Kalemani (REPORT).



Guest of Minister for Minerals in the middle, representative from EALA (Committee on Agriculture, natural resources and Tourism) Hon. Mnyaa on the left; Chairperson of TEITI and former CAG, Mr. Ludovick Utouh; Chairperson of the Interfaith Standing Committee, Bishop, Dr Steven Munga; HakiRasilimali Board of directors Chairperson; Mr Donald Kasongi; Regional PWYP Coordinator Mrs. Nelly Busingye and Mr Jimmy Luhende (Director ADLG) singing the National Anthem during the Official opening celebrations for the 2018 Jukwaa La Uziduaji.

In her opening speech, Hon. Minister Angellah Kairuki sighted plans for the government to invest more in small and mid-sized miners. This is because the sector ought to enhance production and efficiency in their mining activities. “The aim is to ensure growth, to see small scale miners grow to mid-size miners and finally large scale miners”. At the same time, she highlighted government initiatives such as launching of seven (7) centres of Excellence for miners to undergo training in value addition and increase in production; allocation of plots for small scale miners. The result is seeing increase in the amount of revenue made by small scale miners.



Guest of Honor. Minister for Minerals-Angellah Kairuki, representatives from the East African Legislative Assembly-Hon Mnyaa (on the right), TEITI secretariat Chairperson-Mr. Ludovick Utouh (Left) and distinguished representatives from the Parliament of United Republic of Tanzania and HakiRasilimali Members in a group picture during the Tanzania Extractive Industries Conference on 24/10/2018

The conference discussion was based on the following thematic areas; Business and Economic environment, Revenue management, geo-politics of the extractive resources, Access to information & contract transparency, emerging and cross cutting issues in the extractive sector in Tanzania

Conclusively: Because of the sensitivity nature of the extractive sector in Tanzania the all guests, panellists and participants strongly insisted on, whereas CSOs are reminded on their role to play in the extractive sector through Inclusivity, value addition and influencing the changes in the reforms. These roles are not only important to this specific group but rather to all sector stakeholders and in all resource rich countries.

The discussion during the conferences ended with resolutions such as;

Collaboration: Need for CSO to continue to collaborate with the government in research and analysis, dialoguing and engaging in various spaces for discussion and debates to improve on efficiency and proper management of the sector.

Role of the Parliament: The government to recognise the importance and the role of the Parliament to be able to review and ratify all extractive related contracts between the country and the investors on behalf of communities. And, the community to have a voice and meaningful participation in the processes around planning and making decisions to avoid unnecessary conflicts in the sector.

Political will and Transparency: In order to improve the sector, is a need to leverage many aspects amongst them being transparency. There is a need for political will and avoiding putting political parties at the centre of discussion. Furthermore, provide awareness to the members of parliament to understand better the extractive sector. There should be sufficient budget allocations in the extractive industry to allow for internal investment and, the government needs to gather appropriate data in order to make an informed decision on the various contentious issues regarding the extractive sector in Tanzania.

Legal framework: The call to the government to ensure full implementation of the Revenue Management Act (2015), Tanzania Extractive Industries (Transparency and Accountability) Act, 2015, etc. the government to continue strengthening mechanisms to stop illicit financial flows such as supporting for Tanzania Position and Africa automatic exchange of information.

Access to information: For communities and CSO to demand for more information and have a voice on the resources available in their areas in order to avoid unnecessary conflicts in the extractive sector.



Hon. Dr Medard Kalemani –Guest of Honor (Minister for Energy), Hon. Stanslaus Nyongo (Deputy Minister for Minerals, Hon Mnyaa MP (EALA) and Hon. Josephine MP (EALA) pose in a group picture with few speakers and stakeholders’ during the closing of the Jukwaa La Uziduaji 2018

D: Capacity Development

D1. Open Contracting and Data Analysis Training

Participants

 **26**

17 Male ♀

9 Female ♂

D2. Beneficial Ownership Training

Participants

 **25**

16 Male ♀

9 Female ♂

TOTAL

PARTICIPANTS

 **51**

33 Male ♀

18 Female ♂

D. CAPACITY ENHANCEMENT & DEVELOPMENT

1. Open contracting & Data Analysis training:



From 28th February to 2nd March 2018 HakiRasilimali conducted a workshop training on Data and analysis. This workshop focused on the importance of getting, analyzing and using extractive data for intention of framing advocacy based on evidence for desired change by HakiRasilimali and its members.

The three (3) days training brought together a total number of 26 participants who shared experiences on using data and its challenges for extractive analysis. The workshop participants were exposed to the different tools used for the data analysis in each stage of the data pipeline i.e. define, find, get, Verify, cleaning, Analyses and present. The training also involved use of PowerPoint, spread sheets, flipchart, videos, stick notes, and Skype presentation from Joe William (NRGI) on legal frameworks from countries based in Europe and America, requiring international mining companies to disclose their business transactions especially tax statements. See engagement via twitter.

Training recommendations and way forward included the following;

1. Need for more capacity building sessions for both government officials, CSOs and the extractive host communities
2. The importance of the Role of Infomediaries in advocacy; formulating OCDS messages for media campaign in both digital and mainstreaming media especially in community-based radios is significant.
3. Conducting at least two OC and OCDS Extractive Industries multi-stakeholders dialogue per year.

2. Beneficial ownership Training:



The training was organized by HakiRasilimali and NRGi. The overall goals of the training workshop was to empower participants to understand and use beneficial ownership information related to the extractives sector to identify conflicts of interest, fight corruption and reduce tax evasion; Equip participants with an understanding of the status of beneficial ownership disclosure in Tanzania and the steps required for disclosure to take place; and to provide a forum for discussing the role of civil society in ensuring that beneficial ownership information is disclosed in Tanzania.

Additionally, the training gave insight to participants in estimating the impacts of beneficial ownership as an obligation to Extractive Industries Transparency Initiatives (EITI) disclosure requirements will entail the citizen to know the true owners and the beneficiaries of the natural resource extraction. The technical support for the training was received from Thomas Scurfield from Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI- Tanzania) and Edna Osei from (NRGI- Ghana).

Training recommendations included:

1. The term Beneficial Ownership is still a challenge for most HakiRasilimali members, more capacity trainings are required to easy advocacy on disclosure
2. The need for cross stakeholder coordination and collaboration throughout the design and implementation of a beneficial ownership regime. This is because different stakeholders have different understanding of the practice for beneficial disclosure. For example, by working in partnership across government agencies, implementing agencies can explore how to verify beneficial ownership data by electronically linking it with other government datasets, and better understand how other government agencies could make use of beneficial ownership data.
3. Cross government collaboration is also needed to resolve issues such as establishing mandate and responsibility to investigate suspicious submissions.

3. HakiRasilimali Policy week (Workshop training with Parliamentarians on open contracting and beneficial ownership in the extractive sector)



Members of Parliament in a group picture with HakiRasilimali during the workshop of beneficial ownership that took place on 24th May 2018 in Dodoma.

HakiRasilimali in collaboration with Policy Forum steered a two (2) training workshop to learn about Open Contracting and Beneficial Ownership in enhancing transparency and accountability of the extractive sector. The day one training meeting on 27/5/2018 was conducted with APNAC (African Parliamentarians Network Against Corruption – Tanzania Chapter) .And was chaired by Hon. George Nkuchika (MP and President’s Office Minister responsible for Public Service Management and Good Governance/ APNAC chairperson). Secondly; on 29 May 2018, a training workshop with MPs from Energy & Minerals Committee, Constitution and Legal Affairs Committee and Budget Committee. Other participants were Shadow Minister (Hon. Jescar David Kishoa) for Energy and Minerals, Parliamentary Budget Office (PBO); and Government Officials (Geological Survey of Tanzania, Ministry of Energy and Ministry of Minerals).

E: Campaigns and Development of Targeted Messages for Advocacy

E1. Development of Targeted Messages

E2. Contract Transparency Campaign

Production
Documentary

1

Radio
(Clouds FM)

1

TV
(StarTv)

2

Digital Media
(Jamii Forum and its social media platforms)

3

E3. Webiner session

Participants

9

7 Male ♀

2 Female ♂



4 Webinar
sessions

E4. Pre-Jukwaa La Uziduaji engagement

Production

9
media spots

TV

3

YouTube

Live streaming 61,
total viewers 4100



TOTAL

PARTICIPANTS

9

7 Male ♀

2 Female ♂

E. CAMPAIGNS, DEVELOPMENT OF TARGETED MESSAGES, & MEDIA ENGAGEMENT FOR ADVOCACY:



The focus under campaigns and development of targeted messages for advocacy is to tell stories through visuals in both mainstream and social media pages. It is targeted to visually accelerate sharing of information and contributors in the discussions around the extractive sector in Tanzania. Messages are derived from research and analysis, engagement meetings and campaigns-contract transparency. The developed messages and campaigns were used for mainstream and social media platform engagements.

As a result, development of targeted messages has increased number of viewers and contributors to issues that have been raised by HakiRasilimali, members and partners in relation to the extractive sector in Tanzania. For instance;

1. Production of a Documentary on contract transparency

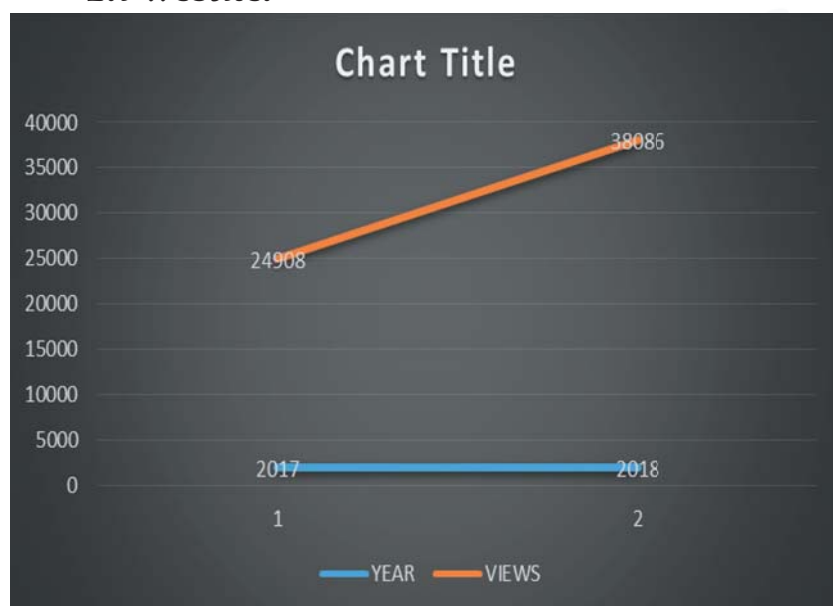
This short video documentary is meant to enhance campaign on contract transparency and open contracting process in the mining, oil and gas in Tanzania. It is based on fact finding and on-going work of CSO to demand for transparency and accountability of the sector, informing the need to review laws and develop some regulations that will guide transparency and accountability,

it also highlights the importance of various stakeholders such as the role of parliamentarians and possibility of the government to initiate the establishment of the specific Parliamentary committee on contracts.

2. Mainstream, Social Media, Webinar and Website engagements cuts.

HakiRasilimali engagement through mainstream and social media engagements for 2018 has realised a greater impact to HakiRasilimali visibility, relevance and contribution to the discussion in the extractive sector and beyond.

2.1 Website:



For instance through the website, there has explosion of viewers, participation and contribution over the past two years (2017 – date)

A snapshot of HakiRasilimali engagement through the website from 2017-2018

2.2 Social media (Twitter, Instagram and Facebook): These platforms have been fundamental moving the nature of breaking news for HakiRasilimali engagements. The platforms have immensely contributed to the creation of a new space for

sharing of information without replacing the need for mainstream media (TV, Newspapers and Radio) influencing more discussions.

HakiRasilimali engagement through twitter has increase number of followers and views (on most of its engagements).



2.3 Mainstream media (Television, Radio and Newspapers)



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RAIA MWEMA

MUUNGWANA NI KITENDO

Tutafakari ya Profesa Lumumba na nafasi ya China nchini Zambia

>>> UK. 6



Maelfu ya madaraja hatarini kuporomoka miaka 20 ijayo

>>> UK. 7

Udikteta 'stop'

> SOMA UK. 2



Kupanga uzazi: Kisha tunakwenda wapi?

> SOMA UK. 8

Mahakama yatupa kesi dhidi ya wanahabari

> SOMA UK. 3

Usawa katika kufaidi utajiri wa rasilimali

> SOMA UK. 14



F: Publication (In the Library and News Letter)

800

copies were produced



1

booklet

700

copies distributed



F1. HakiRasilimali in the Library Volume 1

500

copies were produced

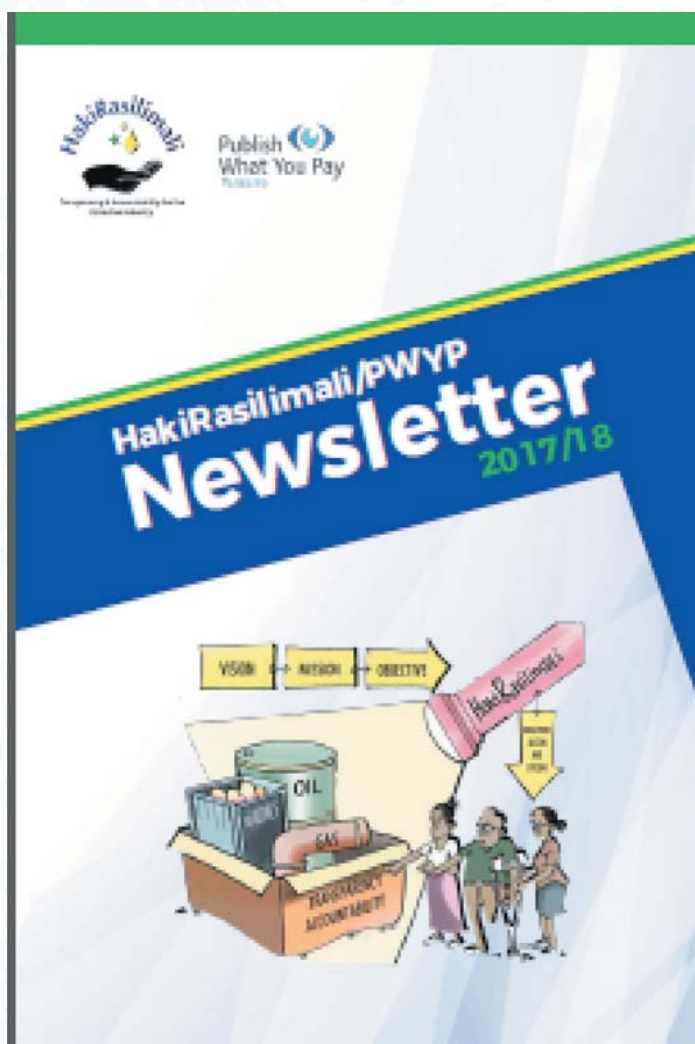


500

copies distributed



TOTAL	COPIES	DISTRIBUTED
	1300	1200



E. PUBLICATION (IN THE LIBRARY AND NEWS LETTER)

HakiRasilimali in the Library Volume 1 & Newsletter:

HakiRasilimali launched its first ever publication titled, 'HakiRasilimali/PWYP in the Library Volume 1'. It was launched by Hon Angela Kairuki (Minister for Mineral), during the Tanzania Extractive Industries Conference (Jukwaa la Uziduaji) 2018. It covers mainly the analysis work undertaken by the HakiRasilimali and its members on; Ministry of Energy and Minerals Budget Analysis 2018/19; Analysis of the extractive sector regulation 2018; Analysis of the TEITA Act 2015 and a Fact sheet on open contracting.

The information is intended to broaden stakeholders understanding of different issues in relation to the sector. It also includes policy briefs that capture issues that need policy engagement and advocacy. The newsletter published was intended to keep stakeholders up to date on the work that HakiRasilimali and its members had been undertaking for enhanced extractive sector in Tanzania and beyond.

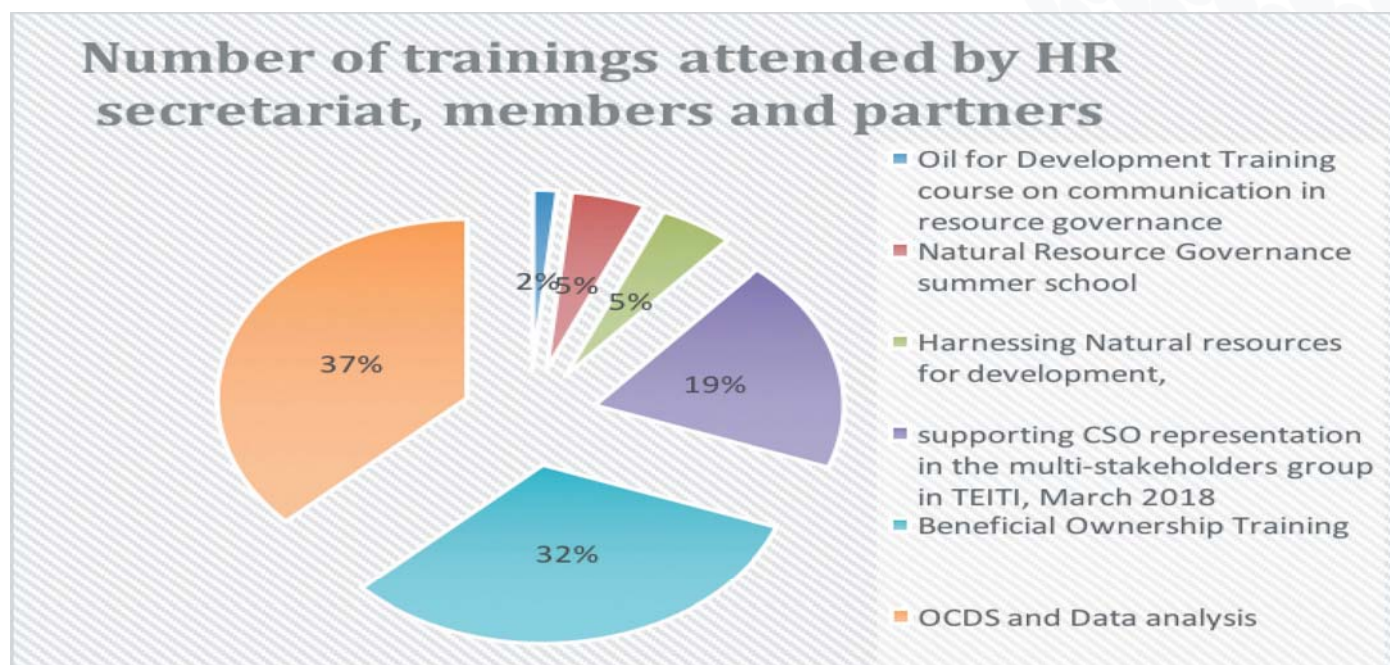
Outcome statement

On 30th October 2018 and REPOA through their Petro state blog published HakiRasilimali in the Library Volume 1 and shared HakiRasilimali statement on the governments effort to enhance transparency and accountability in the extractive sector respectively.

Hence the recognition from such a well outspoken organisation (REPOA) shows HakiRasilimali growth of HakiRasilimali and its contribution in the extractive sector across different relevant stakeholders <https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?tab=wm#search/petrostate+blog/>

G. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY & GOVERNANCE

1. Secretariat:



The secretariat headed by the coordinator in 2018 was further strengthened by recruitment of the finance officer and 12 support staff (Volunteers). This was necessary in order to tackle the human resource challenge that was realized in 2017. At the same time, there were a number of capacity enhancement to the secretariat, and its members. The aim of these trainings were meant to improve analytical capacity in order to support policy advocacy in the sector.

Challenges & recommendations:

Demand on data driven: With growth of the institution, HakiRasilimali still strives to engage on evidence based advocacy so as to stay relevant and contributing effectively in the discussions around the sector. At the point, the secretariat still has inadequate human resources to support its program engagement such as on issues of research and analysis, policy and advocacy.

Reporting and tracking progress: At the moment HakiRasilimali tracks its progress towards achieving HakiRasilimali planned objectives and the extent to which the plans are being implemented by; periodic reviews i.e. reports including the annual report which is prepared by the Secretariat in collaboration with members and submitted to higher governance levels during reflection, learning sessions and scheduled meetings of the steering committee and the council for timely adjustments is using its periodic reports, including an annual report.

In dealing with the highlighted challenges above, HakiRasilimali therefore wishes to;

1. Need to develop the Research and analysis and working group of individuals to assist on the analysis work.
2. Need to recruit more staff to support program implementation
3. Develop a communication and advocacy strategy that will determine the flow of information among its members and the wider stakeholder group
4. Need to develop a Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Plan (MEAL).
5. Continuing with coaching or mentoring of the secretariat and members
6. Continue to work with volunteers / interns
7. Need for more Technical assistance support to policy analysis and advocacy

2. Governance (BOARD, AGM, JPM)

HakiRasilimali Board of Directors' composition Chart

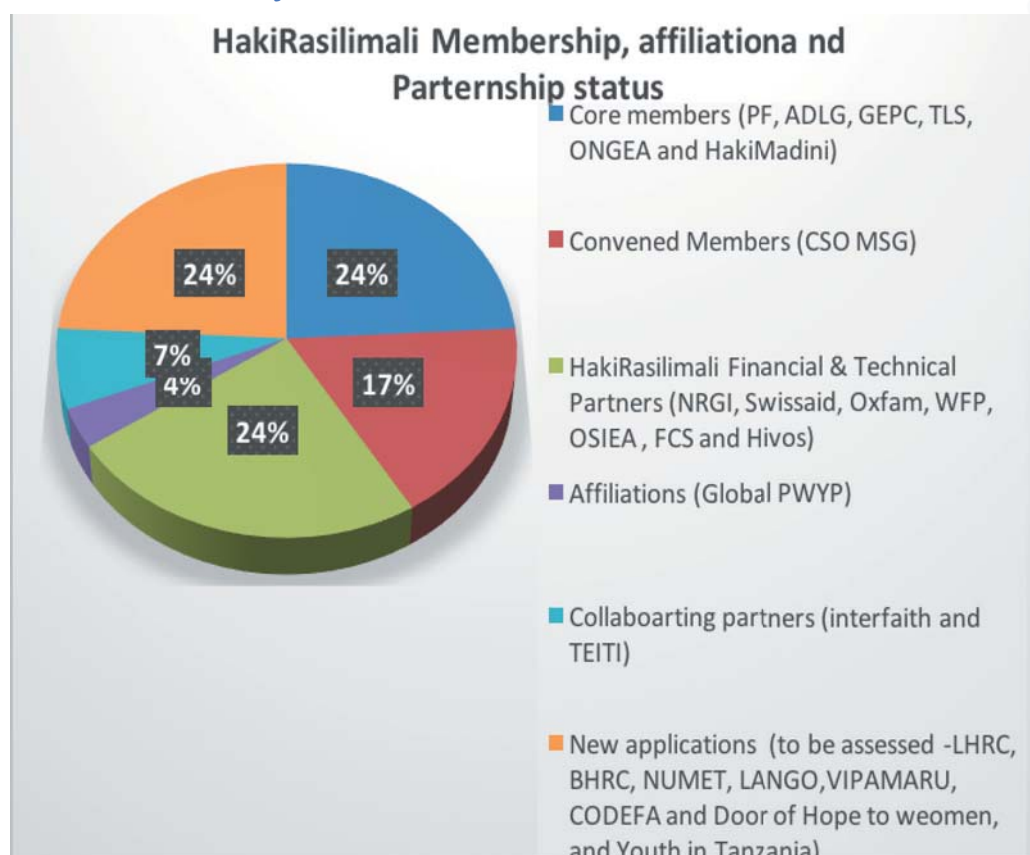


Through HakiRasilimali governance meetings ; Board of Directors meetings (BDM), Joint Partners Meetings (JPM) and Annual General Meeting (AGM) has for the past years continued to strengthen HakiRasilimali's progress and implementation of its strategic plan 2017/20. For instance ensuring timely facilitation of the external audit exercise, the organization of the, as well as the implementation of both AGM resolutions and Board recommendations.



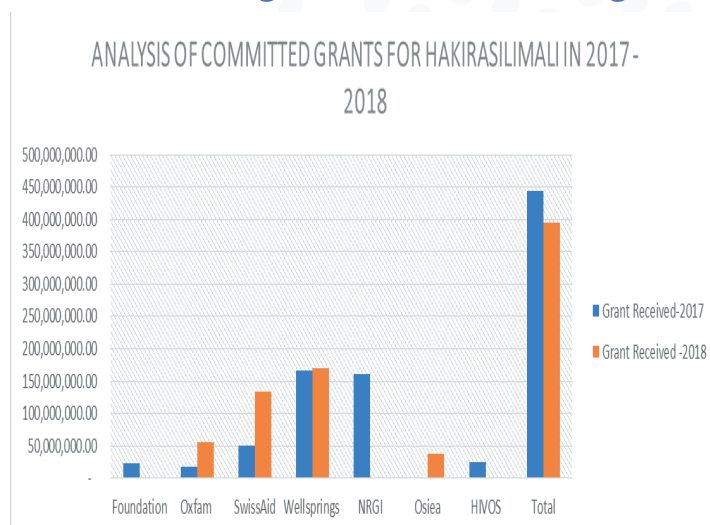
The Annual General Assembly (AGM) is the highest organ of HakiRasilimali whose main work is to approve the audit financial statements among others. The meeting was held on the 21st and 22nd of June 2018.

3. Membership and Collaborations:



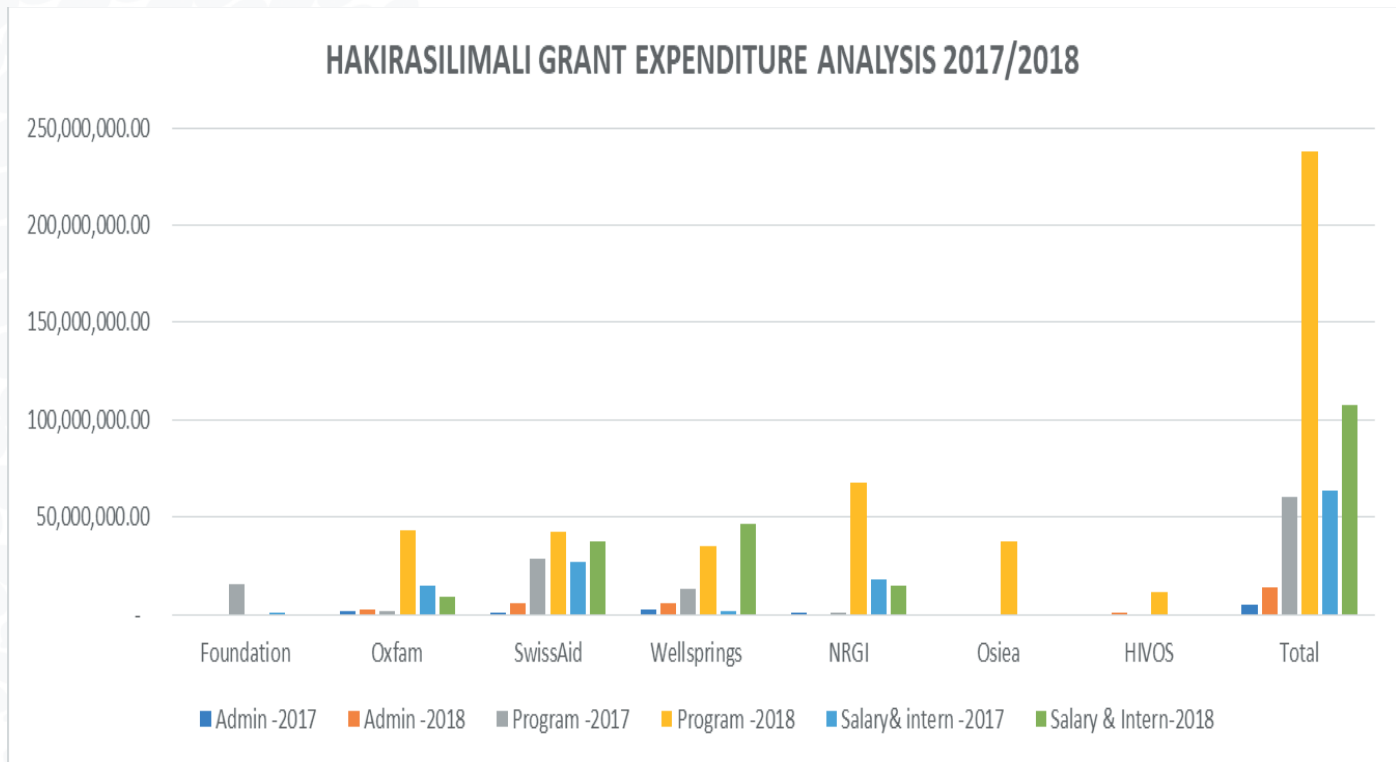
By the fiscal year ending 2018, HakiRasilimali remained to have 7 active members, one (1) convened group (CSO MSG), 7 financial and technical partners, one (1) Affiliation to PWYP, two (2) collaborating partners. Despite this, HakiRasilimali has received seven (7) membership application soon after the criteria were released in July 2018. These new applications will have to be assessed and approved by the governing council.

4. Fundraising and Financial management



Fiscal year ending 2018, HakiRasilimali acquired full office block (in kind) from SWISSAID Tanzania and managed to fundraise from Oxfam, NRGi, HIVOS, WELLSPRINGS, SWISSAID Tanzania and OSIEA. The expenditure is managed in accordance with approved annual implementation plan and budgets. Program activities per the implementation plan are executed by HakiRasilimali in coordination with its members

NB: The chart shows analysis of Grants that were committed by HakiRasilimali partners in the duration between 2017 and 2018. While grants from other partners were directly received through HR accounts, grants from NRGi and Hivos were received on behalf of HR through Policy forum accounts. At the same time, there were some grants that were received in 2017 but were carried forward for the implementation of activities in the 2018 fiscal year.



The chart shows total expenses per grants received between 2017 and 2018. For 2017, the spending was 46% of the total grants received while in 2018 it was 84 % of the grants received in the two fiscal years respectively. The increase in percentage expenditure was due to the fact that there was high demand for HakiRasilimali engagement in various spaces.

Annex 1: Thematic areas discussed during the Extractive Conference 2018

THEMATIC AREA	FOCUS	SPEAKERS
<i>Economic and Business Environment of the Extractive Sector in Tanzania:</i>	Assessing the trends of political economy of the extractive sector towards Economic and business transformation in the sector	Moderator: Kaleb Gamaya –CEO TLS Keynote Speaker: Dr. Claude Kabemba (Executive Director, South African Resource Watch) Panelists: Hon. William Ngeleja, Gerald Mturi (TCME), Amani Mhinda, Jenerali Ulimwengu, and Hon. Jesca Kishoa
<i>Revenue management</i>	Stakeholders' engagement in revenue management and in the reduction of illicit financial flows.	Keynote Speaker: Mr. Ludovick Utouh (Former CAG) Panelists: Silas Olan'g, Hon. Zitto Kabwe; Alfred Mkinga (TRA), Hon: Dr. Peter Kafumu, and Nelly Busingye (PW/YP)
<i>Geo-Politics of the Extractive Sector in EAC</i>	Assessment on the progress of the regional projects vs Potential socio-economic impacts (EACOP)	Safiel Msovuvu, Adv. Dunford, Mpelumbe, Charles Wanguhu (KCSPOG) and Geoffrey George
	An overview of what the Bill will look like. The discussions also offered critique on the bill – the pros and cons of the East African Mining Bill.	Keynote Speaker: Hon. Josephine Lemoyian (EALA) Panelists: Mwambi Mwikamba, David Singano (EALS), and Mutuso Dhliwayo (ZELA)
<i>Access to information and Contract transparency</i>	Informing participants on the importance of moving beyond contract disclosure, to open contracting	Ms. Hope Getrude (Hivos East Africa). Keynote Speaker: Dr. Athanus Mashengeki (Mining Commission) Panelists: Stephen Msechu, Thomas Scurfield (NRGI) and Dr. Ruhago David (Ministry of Finance).
<i>Emerging and cross cutting issues</i>	the discussions looked into emerging issues in the extractive industry with a focus on the Artisanal and Small-scale Mining sector in Tanzania	Moderated Mr. Amani Mhinda (HakiMadini), Panelists: Mr. Tuna Bandoma (STAMICO), Ms. Theonestina Mwashwa (JUMKUTA), and Mr. Gonzaga Mungai (Fairtrade Africa)
<i>Gender, Climate Change and Impacts of Extractive Operations on the Environment, Community Resettlement and Compensation</i>	Gender, climate change, impacts of extractive operations on the environment, community resettlement and compensation	Moderated by Ms. Glory Mafole (CCT) Panelists: Dr. Rugemeleza Nshala (LEAT), Ms. Rebecca Muna (ForumCC), and Mr. Robert Letsatsi (Botswana)

Annex 2: Hon. Angela Kairuki Graces the official opening ceremonies for the Jukwaa la Uziduaaji 2018



Minister for Mining, Hon. Angellah Kairuki (MP) speaks during the official opening of the 'Tanzania Extractive Industries dialogue' coordinated by HakiRasilimali during the CSO Week 2018 yesterday.

Government to invest in small and mid-sized miners

- To introduce capacity building programmes
- To allocate new sites for mining

Plans are underway by the government to invest in small and mid-sized miners, so that they can experience enhanced production and efficiency in their mining activities.

These plans were outlined yesterday by Hon. Angellah Kairuki (MP), the cabinet minister in-charge of the mineral docket, at the official opening of the 'Tanzania Extractive Industries dialogue' organized by HakiRasilimali which took place during the ongoing CSO Week 2018 in Dodoma.

"The aim is to ensure growth. To see that small-scale miners, grow to mid-size miners and finally large-scale miners," said Hon. Kairuki.

According to Hon. Kairuki, the government has allocated four plots in the country for small-scale miners and we will continue to allocate more plots right after the Geological Survey of Tanzania (GST), the agency used in the acquisition and storage of geoscientific data and

information is done with its current research of the areas so that the miners can be ensured of potential deposits.

Apart from that, the State Mining Corporation (STAMICO) is also to conduct capacity building programmes for small-scale miners, to train them on how to increase productivity through advanced technologies, so that they can have easier access to mining and smelting.

"The government is also at a good stage of finishing the soon launch seven Centres of Excellence for miners to undergo training in the value addition and safe extraction of minerals, and how to increase productivity and efficiency in mining business," state Minister Kairuki.

"The aim of these initiatives is to eventually increase the amount of revenue made by small-scale miners and the government as a whole," said Minister Kairuki.

Annex 3: Hon. Dr. Kalemani closes the dialogue on the extractive industry during the Jukwaa La Uziduaji 2018



CSO Week Habari
"Industrialization Drive In Tanzania: People, Policy And Practice."
 Issue No. 04 CSO E-Newsletter 26th October 2018

Minister for Energy closes 'Extractive Industries' dialogue at CSO week

The Minister for Energy, Hon. Dr. Medard Kalemani (MP) gives the closing address of the 'Tanzania Extractive Industries' dialogue yesterday.

The Minister for Energy, Hon. Dr. Medard Kalemani (MP) yesterday officially closed the 'Tanzania Extractive Industries' dialogue that was taking place during the ongoing CSO Week in Dodoma.

During the closing ceremony, Hon. Dr. Kalemani commended FCS along with HakiRasilimali for organizing such a dialogue in the quest of promoting awareness of the extractive industry sector in the country.

Hon. Dr. Kalemani also stated that the government will continue to revise all laws and regulations so that they go hand-in-hand with the socio-economic development needs of the day.

"The discovery of oil and gas in the country could bring a positive contribution to the country only if used wisely," Hon. Dr. Kalemani said.

Furthermore, he mentioned of the government's commitment to continue cooperating with CSO's in the country.

"The extractive industry is massive in nature. The government is not able to do everything. We must therefore engage you as CSO's, in not only raising awareness but also assisting the government to come up with suitable laws and regulations fit for our country," he said.

According to Hon. Dr. Kalemani it is also the CSO's responsibility to remind all stakeholders, corporate giants, mid-sized miners and citizens that the resources that we have is the property of Tanzanians.

Hon. Dr. Kalemani also called upon each and every Tanzanian to be patriotic towards protecting our natural resources.

Meanwhile, the Deputy Minister for Minerals, Hon. Stanislaus Nyongo (MP), who was also present at the ceremony said that the former Ministry of Energy and Minerals was divided purposely last year in order to give room for efficiency in the overseeing of our natural resources.

Hon. Nyongo also reminded the organizers of the forum that their respective ministries will be waiting for the report in order to accommodate the views of CSO's and citizens that were given during the dialogue.

The Coordinator of HakiRasilimali, Ms. Rachel Chagonja, thanked the guest of honour, and all speakers and contributors who contributed in making the forum a success.

In partnership with

Annex 4: Hon. Job Ndugai (Speaker) gracing the closing of the CSO week in 2018



CSO Week Habari

"Industrialization Drive In Tanzania: People, Policy And Practice."

Issue No. 05
CSO E-Newsletter
29th October 2018

Wiki ya Asasi za Kiraia 2018
 22 - 26 Oktoba
 Tanzania ya Viwanda: Wetu, Sero na Wotekezaji
 CSO Week Organizers



Speaker of the Parliament, Hon. Job Ndugai (seated centre), in a group photo with government leaders and representatives of CSOs during the last day of the CSO Week 2018 on Friday.

Strong partnership between Govt, CSO's can bring about rapid development

A strong partnership built between the government and CSO's can bring about rapid development to the country, the CSO Week Habari reveal.

This was said by Hon. Job Ndugai (MP), the Speaker of Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania during the official closing of the CSO Week 2018 last Friday.

"If CSO's, the executive government and parliament work together, we have the capacity to bring about development in a short period," said Hon. Ndugai.

According to Speaker Ndugai, there has been a huge participation of CSO's in the development of the country. "Many times, CSOs have been in the forefront of channelling different views, in particular to the parliament in the drafting and processing of new laws," said Hon. Ndugai.

"CSO's have been in the forefront of representing the needs and views of citizens. We have received plenty of ideas from this forum and they will definitely assist the parliament in the follow up of different policies, most especially those referring to an industrialized Tanzania," stated Hon. Ndugai.

The Speaker added, "I am glad to be part of this special occasion of closing your weeklong CSO conference. CSO's contribute to the efficiency of the parliament, in the area of policy and law, and we are ready to continue with this partnership."

"Let us continue to work together, to ensure that we build good governance, in the rule of law, that is limitless," emphasized Hon. Ndugai.

On the other hand, Hon. Ndugai said that a number of CSO's have been hosting workshops for different parliamentary committees for a while now and that more CSO's are welcome to conduct such seminars.

Meanwhile, in his remarks during the closing of the CSO Week 2018, the Executive Director of FCS thanked everybody for participating. "We will not leave any group behind. We are building one house, let us work together," said Kwanga.

The CSO week 2018 gathered over 400 CSOs with 800 participants from the 22nd to 26th October in the capital city of Dodoma.

Annex 5: Media coverage

Selected Newspapers / Blogs	Article. Topic	Published date
Raia Mwema Coverage	Kadhia ya wachimbaji madini wadogo na mazingira	August 29-2 September 2018
	Madini, mafuta na gesi: Hapa ndipo tulipo	August 22 - 26, 2018
	Usawa katika kufaidi utajiri wa rasilimali (Front page)	October 3 - 7, 2018
Mwananchi	Zitto: Serikali imeshindwa kupeleka Sh1 trillion BoT http://mobile.mwananchi.co.tz/Habari/Zitto--Serikali-imeshindwa-kupeleka-Sh1-trilioni-BoT/1597580-4820938-format-xhtml-h8m41az/index.html	October 24, 2018
Habari Leo	Udanganyifu wa Wawekezaji inavyoiacha nchi bila kitu	October 26, 2018
Mtanzania	Serikali inadhibiti utoroshaji madini	October 26, 2018
The Guardian (Front page)	Government aims to be tougher with illegal mineral exporters 9000 copies are sold per day	October 26, 2018
IPP Media	Government reiterates commitment to control illegal exportation of minerals https://www.ippmedia.com/en/news/govt-reiterates-commitment-control-illegal-exportation-minerals	October 23, 2018
Fullshangwe Blog	Serikali kuendelea kudhibiti utoroshaji madini https://fullshangweblog.com/home/2018/10/23/nacongo-yakerwa-na-ma-ded-nchini/	October 24, 2018
Television and Radio		
ITV (Kipima Joto)	Mabadiliko ya sheria katika rasilimali asilia. Je, yana tija kwa wananchi? https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-oERwH-GBXQ&t=65s 922 views	October 19, 2018
TBC (This week in perspective)	Enhancing transparency to improve extractive sector revenue collection and management in Tanzania	October 22, 2018
Azam Tv (Morning Trumpet)	Brief of Tanzania Extractive Industries conference 2018	October 12, 2018
Chanel Ten	News	
Star Tv	Extractive Industries and local governance	October 16, 2018
Campaign on contract transparency		
HakiRasilimali	1. Documentary on Contract Transparency 2. Documentary on the Tanzania Extractive Industries Conference 2018	October-December 2018

Annex 6: Webinar sessions attended in the year 2018

S/n	Webinar date	Issue	Participants
1	9 Aug 2018	Analysis of the mining Regulation 2018	HakiRasilimali, and its members,
2	Sept 10. 21 and Oct 5 2018	Planning for the Tanzania extractive Industries Conference 2018	Jukwaa la Uziduaji planning team
3	27 Nov 2018	Development of the Tanzania Extractive Industries Knowledge Transfer Incubator-TEIKTI-	HakiRasilimali, its members and MS Training Centre For Development Cooperation (MS TCDC)
4	23/11/2018	Jukwaa la Uziduaji refecton meeting with Partners	HakiRasilimali, members and NRG

Annex 7: Trainings attended by HakiRasilimali secretariat and members

Training attended	HakiRasilimali representatives
Oil for Development Training course on communication in resource governance. The course was delivered in Beirut-Lebanon from 26-30 November 2018. It was organized by the Norwegian Oil for Development programme and the New Petroleum Producers Discussion Group ('New Producers Group'). The participants were drawn from Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Myanmar, Ghana, Lebanon, Philippines, Mexico, Norway, Somalia, Mozambique and United Kingdom	HakiRasilimali Coordinator
Natural Resource Governance summer school-Ghana. This was organized by Natural Resource Governance Institute	1) Erick Luongo (HakiMadini) 2) Elinami John (Policy Forum) 3) Nicomedes Kajungu (Alternate CSO MSG- Trade union)
One week training on Harnessing Natural resources for development , August 2018. This training was organized by REPOA in collaboration with NRGi	1) Lucy Shao (Volunteer HakiRasilimali) 2) Jimmy Luhende (ADLG) 3) Emmanuel Mbise (HakiMadini)
Three days (3) Training on supporting CSO representation in the multi-stakeholders group in TEITI, March 2018.	HakiRasilimali secretariat (2) and CSO MSG (10)
Training on Beneficial ownership	Policy forum (1), HakiMadini (2), TLS (2), ADLG (2), Governance Links (2), NRGi (1), CSO MSG (2), Interfaith (2) and Oxfam (2), HR secretariat (2), LHRC (1), BHRT (2) and TMF (2)
OCDS and Data Training	Policy forum (2), HakiMadini (2), TLS (1), ADLG (2), Governance Links (2), CSO MSG (1), Interfaith (2) and Oxfam (1), HR secretariat (3), LHRC (1), BHRT (1) and GEPC (1) and Social Media (4)

