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**ENGENDERING THE MINING SECTOR IN TANZANIA: TO WHAT EXTENT ARE WOMEN BENEFITING OR LOOSING OUT IN REVENUE MANAGEMENT?**

1. **Background information**

HakiRasilimali is a platform of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) working on strategic issues around minerals, oil and gas extraction in Tanzania. 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. This involves building a formal coordination mechanism for strategic and improved advocacy in extractive industries.

HakiRasilimali is affiliated to Publish What You Pay (PWYP), a global membership-based coalition of civil society organizations (CSOs) in over forty countries united in their call for an open and accountable extractive sector, so that oil, gas and mining revenues improve the lives of women, men and youth in resource-rich countries and that extraction is carried out in a responsible manner that benefits countries and their citizens. HakiRasilimali membership to PWYP is an institutional commitment to global transparency agenda.

HakiRasilimali wishes to recruit a consultant to undertake the research on **Engendering the Mining Sector in Tanzania: To What Extent are Women Benefiting or Loosing Out in Revenue Management**.

1. **Overall Objective:**

To examine the extent to which different social groups in Tanzania (women specific) are benefiting or losing out based on the existing mining revenue collection, allocation and distribution mechanism/process.

1. **Issues to Contemplate**
2. To conduct a generational analysis and how it ensures benefits are not only used at short terms but also consider socio-economic outcomes with a gender eye during collection, allocation and distribution.
3. To assess the level of women literacy on revenue collection and management and recommend capacity needed that will enable women to acquire knowledge to enable them participate in decision making process regarding collection, allocation and distribution of mining related revenues.
4. To examine existing advocacy areas and topics where it has worked successfully and where it has not in support of women, mining revenue and local benefits.
5. To examine implementation challenges related to achieving compliance with statutory prescriptions that accord revenue/local resources related to development projects to women and tracking systems for compliance.
6. To make recommendations for policy and legal reforms to allow full and effective women participation in decision making in revenue management and allocation.
7. **Expected Results**
8. Knowledge is generated and shared among stakeholders or actors as a means of broadening understanding of extractive sector in Tanzania Activities.
9. Increased women’s effective participation in decision making processes about whether and how revenues from extractives are allocated in sub-national budgets.
10. **Context**

Since early 2000s, Tanzania has witnessed consistent change in its regulatory environment for mining sector meant to strengthen the taxation and fiscal regime. Significant changes have also been realised since 2017 whereby new tax regimes have been introduced targeting to accelerate payment of taxes, restrictions on the carry-forward tax losses and right of deduction for rehabilitation expenditure (PWC, 2019). In this regards, a number of fiscal and non-fiscal tools such as taxes, fees, and charges have been designed to govern the fiscal regime with an anticipation that the government will accrue more benefits in order to invest in different socio-economic activities and livelihood diversification through employment, backward and forward linkages, and skills development.

Generally, revenue, expenditure control and accountability are guided by The Public Finance Act, of 2001 requiring all revenues (including those of raised from extractives) to be deposited into the Consolidated Fund (CF) which then can be drawn and allocated into various budget votes by the Ministry of Finance as guided by the Appropriation Act, 2019. Once mining related funds are put into the CF, they tend to lose their identity and it can be challenging to track the extent of distribution across different social groups. Most of these funds (CF) are allocated into big projects such as infrastructure and energy with the 2020/2021 budget setting apriority areas on rehabilitation of infrastructure; flagship projects; social services; agriculture and industry. However, it is worth noting that allocation of fund intended to improve agriculture and health system will have tremendous impact on women. According to the National Bureau of Statistics, agriculture employ almost 4.7 million Tanzanians from whom about 54% are women. The health sector reform is also important because it has negatively affected women's access to health care. and systems on health, agriculture, costs for running institutions (as other charges) with inadequate data on specific projects meant for groups such as women, youth and people with disability.

The Tanzania National Development Vision 2025 explicitly state that by 2025 Tanzania will redress all gender imbalances. It further stipulates that all social relations and processes which manifest and breed inequality will be reformed and further that gender equality and empowerment of women in all socio-economic and political relations will be manifested. The second phase of the Five Year Development Plan further put emphasis in reducing poverty and job creation for women and youths as such integrating human development and economic growth.

Tanzania women continue to face barriers in accessing and controlling major means of production such as land and capital. There is also a variance in women participation in key sectors such as agriculture, trade and industries (including extractive industry). Unequal power relations in decision-making at all levels and the presence of discriminatory laws and customary practices against women exacerbate the situation.

Tanzania has enjoyed a progressive economic for the past years. This has been due to investment in huge infrastructure projects such as roads, railways, airports, water and energy, as well as the contribution of the mining sector. Despite the steady economic growth, the impact is not always distributed equally between gender lines. Realistic evidence suggests that the sectors which drive the growth of the economy only takes a few women and youths in the supply chain due to a huge capital required for initial investment and the patriarchal nature of the sector, making women not benefit in the same manner as men and hence increasing gender inequalities in economic activities. Women form the majority in the least growing sectors like agriculture, commerce, accommodation and food service.

The allotment of the national budget across the sectors has varied over the years. ln terms of budget share, education and infrastructure sectors have maintained the top two largest shares of the national budget for the past five years. Health sector has maintained the third position as a government priority followed by agriculture and then energy and minerals which have been competing as a fourth priority. While there is no substantive evidence which explains the reason for the inconsistent trends, it is obvious that government priorities change with every new governance regime and undeniably every year depending on availability of resources, especially from development partners

Currently, Tanzania does not have a formula or mechanism for mineral revenue redistribution. As stated, it is the government policy that all minerals (and other natural resources) belong to all Tanzanians thus eliminating the need to give a specific percentage of revenue to communities surrounding mine sites. This is to ensure that there is even distribution across Tanzanians. However, there are sort of affirmative action to the local communities such as service levy, cooperate social responsibility (CSR) which were introduced specifically to enable local community development.

Mining companies are required to make contribution to local economic development and infrastructure in the areas where they operate. This requirement is not expressly provided in the law even though some cases, social investment has been an element of Mineral Development Agreements (MDA’s). Mining companies supply a wide range of social services through corporate social responsibility’ (CSR). Typical areas of investment are infrastructure, education, health care and local business development.

To ensure that women are not left behind and lose a lot from extractive operations, revenue sharing and legitimacy across different groups need to be debated in order to create a shared understanding of the revenue sharing formula amongst the public, policy makers and Legislature at all levels. The need to examine or monitor practices on the quality of revenues and overall local financial management, supervision and local capacity to support development projects intended for different social groups (especially women) is also key in order to advocate for proper policy direction.

This research thus aims at examining the extent to which different social groups in Tanzania (women specific) are benefiting or losing out based on the existing mining revenue collection, allocation and distribution mechanism/process.

1. **Scope of the assignment**

The study will be undertaken by the Consultant who will work in close collaboration with HakiRasilimali under the supervision of HakiRasilimali Research and Policy Analysis Manager.

The Consultant will undertake (not necessarily limited) the following tasks:

1. To develop inception report to be presented in inception meeting with HakiRasilimali Research and Analysis Working Group.
2. To undertake the research based on action, evaluation and critical analysis of practices based on collected data in order to introduce improvements in relevant practices.
3. To identify areas that need further research (knowledge gap) related to the research parameters.
4. Prepare a comprehensive research draft report and submit to HakiRasilimali secretariat for review.
5. Prepare first draft report of the research findings that will incorporate concerns and inputs from HR secretariat for validation process.
6. Prepare presentation and present the finding for validation to HakiRasilimali Research and analysis working group.
7. In corporate all inputs and comments from the validation to improve the quality of the report.
8. Prepare and submit final comprehensive research report to HakiRasilimali.
9. **Proposed Methodology**

The research will be conducted through the methodology that will ensure special effort is made to obtain information from and about women, youth and people with disabilities employing but not limited to the following methodology:

1. The consultant is expected to conduct a systematic review, employing scientific procedure of data collection, compilation, analysis and interpretation pertaining to the research title.
2. Both applied and fundamental mode of data collection and analysis is expected for the purpose of the study; while maintaining all the record for validation purpose.
3. The consultant is expected strongly build cases based on investigation, examining and analyzing events, activities, forums and deliberations, in order to pin down relevant information on issues of interest, to enhance the quality of the research findings.
4. Conduct a validation meeting to gather opinions, views and comments from key stakeholders to improve the quality of the report, as well as validating and approving the report for use by stakeholders and other interested parties.
5. **Expertise Required**
6. Bachelor degree in social science, Research or any related field.
7. At least 5 years’ experience in conducting research and/or analysis.
8. Experience in designing tools, data collection, statistical analysis, qualitative methodology.
9. Strong knowledge of Microsoft Office.
10. Understanding of the extractive sector.
11. Understanding of the gender context.
12. Previous experience working in similar organisational context.

NB: Demonstrate understanding of and experience in one or more of the following will be of added advantage:

1. Prior experience in conducting research and analysis.
2. Baseline knowledge of the extractive industry.
3. **Deliverables and Timeline**

* An inception report describing the conceptual framework planned for undertaking the research and other key issues including how the research will be evaluated; data type, source and management; sampling; report format; work plan and timeline; and responsibilities and accountabilities.
* Submission of the first draft research report.
* Validation Meeting
* Final research report with the Executive Summary and recommendations.

The table below shows a timeline of the different assignment milestones and deliverables that will be required from the reviewers:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **S/N** | **Activity** | **Day(s)** |
|  | Consultation with HR Secretariat | 1 |
|  | Inception report setting and submission | 1 |
|  | Submission of first report | 20 |
|  | Completion of first draft | 1 |
|  | Validation meeting | 1 |
|  | Final report submission | 6 |

1. **Accountability and Administrative Arrangements**

The consultant will work under supervision of the HakiRasilimali Research and Policy Analysis Manager and will report the progress of the study weekly to the same.

HakiRasilimali will provide all necessary administrative assistance and logistical support related to the study.