



# HAKIRASILIMALI ANNUAL REPORT

January - December 2020



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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ASM	Artisanal Small Mining
COVID19	Corona Virus Disease of 2019
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
EACOP	East African Crude Oil Pipeline
EB	Extractive Baraza
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
GoT	Government of Tanzania
HR	HakiRasilimali
i.e.	That is to say
MP	Member of Parliament
MS TCDC	Training Centre for Development Cooperation
MSG	Multi-Stakeholder Group
NEEC	National Economic Empowerment Council
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PWYP	Publish What You Pay
SP	Strategic Plan
STAMICO	State Mining Corporation
TEITA	Tanzania Extractive Industries (Transparency and Accountability) Act, 2015
TEITI	Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

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## A WORD FROM THE CHAIRMAN

If ever there were a year to test our strength against crises, 2020 was real. In these challenging times of COVID-19 whereby mobility and physical interactions were limited, we adapted, and where possible we have seized emerging opportunities to advance our mission. We continue to take precautions to protect our team, partners and the local communities with whom we work. Many of our institutional partners within and outside Tanzania helped us deliver and core programming funding and emergency supplies to complete our envisaged plans. Our contribution to gradually strengthening natural resources governance in Tanzania has been remarkable and acknowledged through Parliamentary Committees, TEITI Committee and Think Tanks.

Our rootedness in extractive project hosting communities visibly increased, with evident



local representations to multistakeholder dialogues that we hosted. We are now witnessing a response to our call for action; “Accountability and Transparency in sustainable natural resource management should consistently be inclusive.”

I have no doubt that the year 2021 will determine our growth pathways as we roll out our second flagship midterm strategy.

For all our institutional partner, beneficiaries and collaborators, thank you for being with us on this at times joyous, but difficult journey.

Donald Kasongi  
HakiRasilimali Board of Directors - Chairman.

## A WORD FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Dear Stakeholders,

HakiRasilimali Secretariat is happy to showcase a tale of its programs and milestones for the year 2020. It had been challenging and yet it gave an opportunity for HakiRasilimali to re-imagine on its digital footprints for effective advocacy and engagement amid COVID 19. For example, we managed to establish a bright and most informative media program ‘Hoja Yako Mezani’ which aims at providing insights within the Extractive Sector. Simultaneously, the development of the Extractive Sector Knowledge Transfer Incubator (ESKi Tanzania) gave us a milestone and added value to our work. ESKi Tanzania facilitated the undertaking of a short course on Fundamentals of Community Led Advocacy in the Mining, Oil and Gas Governance.

Therefore, this report presents the integrated narrative and financial accounts for the year ending December 2020. Not only it highlights on the key achievements, challenges and lessons learnt in 2020, but also tracks progress for the four-year (2017-2020) implementation that will

be used to shape HakiRasilimali (HR) engagement in the next phase of its 2021 – 2025 Strategic Plan (SP). The successful implementation of activities for the slated period would not be possible without the commitment made by the staff (Secretariat), members and strong financial and technical support provided by our partners. Our engagements with various stakeholders at community, national and international levels have supplemented greatly to the achievements realized in 2020. They include, the Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Minerals, Permanent Parliamentary Standing Committee of Energy and Minerals, individual Parliamentarians, Academia, Media and Community Practitioners, among others.

I wish to share my sincere gratitude to all who made it possible and hoping that readers will find this report informative. HakiRasilimali will appreciate receiving your comments, ideas and thoughts to improve on the same in order to enhance its advocacy work around the mining, oil and gas sectors in Tanzania.

Racheal Chagonja  
HakiRasilimali Executive Director.





## ABOUT HAKIRASILIMALI

HakiRasilimali is a platform of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) incorporated as a Non-Governmental Organisation, working on strategic advocacy 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 some successes. 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 within the country; by adopting a more strategic and proactive approach. You can read more about HakiRasilimali through <https://www.hakirasilimali.or.tz/>.

### Affiliation

HR is also affiliated to Publish What You Pay (PWYP), the global movement working to ensure that revenues from oil, gas and mining help improve peoples’ 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.publish-whatyoupay.org/about/>).

### Membership:

As of the fiscal year ending December 2020, HR had a total of thirteen (13) core members namely; Action for Democracy and Local Governance (ADLG), Governance and Economic Policy Centre (GEPC), Governance Links, HakiMadini, Oil and Gas Environmental Alliance (ONGEA), Policy Forum, Tanganyika Law Society, Legal and Human Rights Centre, Business and Human Rights Centre, National Union for Miners and Energy Workers in Tanzania (NUMET), and Lindi Network of NGOs (LANGO), Lawyers’ Environmental Action Team (LEAT) and Tanzania Women Miners Association (TAWOMA). HR membership and affiliation to PWYP is an institutional commitment to global transparency agenda.

### Financial and Technical Partners:

During the implementation period, HakiRasilimali had a total of eight (8) financial and technical partners namely; Natural Resource Governance Institute, SWISSAID Tanzania, Oxfam Tanzania, Women Fund of Tanzania, Publish What You Pay, Wellspring Philanthropic Fund, Hivos East Africa, Open Society Initiative for East Africa.

## FOREWORD

The year 2020 marked the final period for the implementation of activities as guided by the Strategic Plan (SP) 2017-2020. The implementation plan started in January alongside funding and technical commitment from partners. The tradition implementation of activities was challenged due to the heightened emergence of COVID19. HakiRasilimali necessitated the organization to have an urgent review on its implementation strategies by exploring innovative approaches without deviation from expected results. A number of strategic meetings, especially those related to physical participation/ appearance were laid off and remote functioning was adopted.

The focus for activity implementation in the slated year was centered around the evaluation of the implementation status of the 2017 - 2020 Strategic Plan, Analyses, undertaking of the pilot class under the Extractive Sector Knowledge Transfer Incubator (ESKi Tanzania), Parliamentary engagements, CSO engagements on Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency and Accountability Initiative, Multi-stakeholder meetings, HakiRasilimali representation to the 'Madini Day', Pan African Conferences, Alternative Mining Indaba (AMI) and Mining Indaba (MI), among others.

Also, drawing lessons from 2017, 2018, and 2019, the 2020 implementation plan was able to document successes on interventions reflecting HR's contribution towards enhancing transparency and accountability in the mining, oil and gas sectors (extractive sector) in Tanzania. For instance, in 2020, the government introduced the definition of a Beneficial Ownership (BO); amalgamated regulations to facilitate effective enforcement of the Natural resources related laws, assented the arbitration Act no 2 of 2020 to facilitate conflict resolution mechanisms, strengthened institutions under the relevant Ministries to improve resource governance etc. Recognizing the contribution made by other players within the sector to achieve the greater impact, HR towards policy recommendations as generated from its research and analytical pieces and advocacy with key stakeholders have contributed to the reforms as reported in 2020.

To the end, the implementation period as reported was challenged by the outbreak of COVID19 - slowing down the pace and timely engagements such as failure to host the PWYP Africa Conference, limited internal and external expertise for undertaking research and analysis on fiscal related issues in the extractive sector; limited time for civic participation on proposed legal reforms (certificate of urgency) impacting on civic effective contribution, limited financial and human resources, inadequate Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning systems for tracking of progress, among others.

<sup>1</sup> *Towards and Industrial Economy: A complied analysis of the Ministerial Budgets for the extractive sector (mining, oil and gas) in alignment to the implementation of the Five-Year Development Plan -2016/2017 to 2020/21.*

<sup>2</sup> *HakiRasilimali (2020). A bird Eye on Extractive Sector Reconciled Revenues: Its Contribution to Tanzania development path over ten years (2009-2019). Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. <https://www.hakirasilimali.or.tz/a-bird-eye-of-the-extractive-sector-reconciled-reports-its-contribution-to-the-tanzanian-development-path-over-the-period-of-ten-years-2009-2019/>*

## A. CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS OF THE EXTRACTIVE SECTOR IN TANZANIA AS OF 2020

Tanzania as a country is largely endowed with vast deposits of minerals (metallic, industrial and construction) and hydrocarbon resources ranked among others, the most diverse in Africa and globally. These resources as stipulated in the Tanzanian Development Vision 2025 have the potential to drive a country's economic growth and contribute to poverty reduction. In the Financial Year January to December 2020, the country observed the following changes that have had ramification to the extractive sector;

The contribution of the extractive sector to the economy: With revenue collection of 1.7 trillion Tanzanian Shillings and contribution of 40% to the total goods exports in the country, the extractive sector, specifically the mining sector on aggregate grew at the rate of 12.6% contributing 6.4% to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

New Joint Ventures in the Mining sector: The protracted negotiation between the government of Tanzania and Barrick was completed, resulting to a signing of a new framework agreement on 24 January 2020. To follow up, a joint venture company was established - Twiga Minerals Corporation Limited with 16% of non-dilutable shares for Government of Tanzania and 84 % for Barrick Gold. Also, in May 2020, Barrick Gold made a payment of USD 100 million as first installment of the agreed settlement plan of USD 300 million to resolve the disputes it inherited from Acacia Mining. However, the public has been denied access to scrutinize the new Framework agreement as required by the law.

Launching the 9th and 10th Tanzania EITI reports: In June 2020, the Government of Tanzania through the Ministry of Minerals published 9th and 10th TEITI report covering the period of 2016/17 and 2017/18 respectively. Launching of the TEITI reports was followed by the launching of the 4th TEITI MSG Committee to serve in the period of 2019 to 2022 (see annex 1). During the launch, Hon, Dotto Biteko-Minister for Minerals among others mandated the MSG committee to follow up on companies that did not comply to submit their reports for reconciliation thus enhancing accountability.

Discovery of Helium at Lake Rukwa Basin: On November 2020, an Australian company, Helium One, announced the discovery of Helium deposit at Lake Rukwa Basin in South-West Tanzania. The deposit is reported to be at 138 billion cubic feet, termed as the second largest deposit of Helium in the world.

The Impact of Covid19 in the Extractive Sector: The COVID19 pandemic has had a devastating impact socially, economically and politically causing many countries like Tanzania to invoke disaster management, and state of emergency laws and regulations to respond to the disaster. Given the pandemic, Tanzania faced short, medium- and long-term social-economic effects, but the country's economic outlook is not as pessimistic as that facing many other resource-rich countries, partly due to the high price of gold and stable mining production. Tanzania's four large-scale gold mines are benefitting from globally high gold prices but are facing operational challenges as international flights and transport restrictions disrupt the importation of mining equipment and services, as well as gold exportation.

<sup>3</sup> Ministerial Budget Speech 2020/2021.

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.teiti.go.tz/new/waziri-biteko-azindua-rasmi-kamati-na-ripoti-za-teiti-24-juni-2020>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.barrick.com/English/news/news-details/2020/barrick-partnership-with-tanzanian-government-delivers-first-major-outcomes/default.aspx>

<sup>6</sup> Section 4 of the Natural Wealth and Resource Contracts (Review and renegotiation of the Unconscionable terms) of 2017

## B. SUMMARY OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED DURING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN 2017 TO 2020

This section provides a summary of the key achievements and challenges encountered during the implementation of the Strategic Plan 2017 - 2020



**Table 1: Summary of Key Achievements and challenges Encountered**

OUTCOMES AS OF 2020	ACHIEVEMENTS	CHALLENGES
Outcome 1: Participation of civil society in ensuring accountability mechanisms for extractive industries in alignment with regional and international frameworks.	HakiRasilimali managed to facilitate the effective engagement of the CSOs in advocating for transparency and accountability mechanism. This was done through providing technical support, relevant information for discussion and engagement among others. HakiRasilimali enabled its members and other CSOs to participate in various platforms geared towards promoting transparency and accountability. Through various spaces HakiRasilimali connected various stakeholders at National, Regional and International level hence laying a strong foundation for collaborations and platforming. Overall assessment reveals that, HakiRasilimali managed to create spaces for exchange and learning among stakeholders that have enhanced the level of CSO engagement in influencing policies and practice within the extractive sector	Data discrepancy as reported by various government institutions impacting on HR research and analysis work  Controlled and shrinking civic space.  Inadequate analytical capacity among CSOs to play an oversight role on transparency and accountability issues in the sector.

<sup>7</sup> HakiRasilimali Report on the evaluation of the Four- year Strategic Plan (2017 to 2020)

	governance in Tanzania. Participation of members and other CSOs was rated good based on relevancy of the participants in such spaces.	
Outcome 2: Improved policy, legislative and institutional framework governing the extractive sector in Tanzania.	HakiRasilimali made its contribution to the reforms through analysis and provision of technical inputs in enactment and amendments of various legislations governing the sector. For example, HakiRasilimali made contribution to Written Laws (Miscellaneous Amendment) No. 4 of 2017, Natural Wealth and Resource Contracts (Evaluation and Renegotiations of Unconscionable Terms) Act 2017; The Natural Wealth and Resources (Permanent Sovereignty) Act 2017, Petroleum Act 2015, Oil and Gas Revenue Management Act, 2015 and Tanzania Extractive Industries (Transparency and Accountability) Act, 2015, among others.	Data discrepancy as reported by various government institutions impacting on HR research and analysis work  Controlled and shrinking civic space.  Inadequate analytical capacity among CSOs to play an oversight role on transparency and accountability issues in the sector.
Outcome 3: Enhanced voice and action of impacted communities regarding social, economic and environmental rights in extractive industries policies and practices.	HakiRasilimali managed to secure various spaces for CSOs and community participation. Such spaces have provided links among stakeholders at Local, Zonal, National, Regional and International, laying a strong foundation to dialogue on critical issues governing the sector. At zonal level, spaces such as Extractive Barazas (EB) were established to provide wider space for community engagement and discussion on specific issues particularly those related to gender and extractives, land acquisition and compensation procedures, sensitization on local content frameworks and inclusive growths (see cases at Community level: Experience in enabling communities to demand transparency and accountability, Land compensation and resettlement in the extractive projects-Lindi.)	Power dynamics and geo-politics to push for demand driven advocacy at the community level.



<p>Outcome 4: Evidence on enhanced extractive revenues management systems at local, sub national and national levels.</p>	<p>HakiRasilimali by using findings of its analysis work such as sectoral Budget Analysis, under strategic engagements with the Government and legislature were able to advocate for proper management of extractive revenues, providing recommendations that have enhanced reforms towards stability to support institutions such as STAMICO, TEITI ; reforms related to (Beneficial ownership, and disclosure as step forward on enhancing the capacity and mechanism for promoting transparency and accountability in the country. Nonetheless, the interventions were not extended to local level authorities).</p>	<p>Legal reforms have been constantly made under certificates of urgencies providing limited time for stakeholders especially the public to input constructively.</p>
<p>Outcome 5: An enhanced governance framework for HakiRasilimali including strengthened financial, human resources and programming systems.</p>	<p>In 2020, HakiRasilimali Secretarial strengthened its human resources by recruiting 2 permanent staff and one intern to make a total of 6 staff. Through its AGM, HR conducted an election of the new board of directors which through quarterly meetings continued to provide oversight and scrutiny on its implementation of activities. In order to strengthen collaborations and complimenting advocacy work around the extractive sector, during the reporting period, HR was able to work collaboratively with a wider range of stakeholders including its members, partners and other stakeholders. HR finances have been growing by more than 100% annually from year since 2017 to date with most of its funds being allocated for program implementation.</p>	<p>Lack of suitable MEL systems Limited human and financial resources</p>

### C. DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 2020.

The part entails the implementation of activities as undertaken in the Financial Year (FY) January to December 2020. Success, challenges and lessons in this phase have been reported based on objectives to realize the outcomes articulated in the Strategic Plan (SP) 2017 to 2020.



## 1. KNOWLEDGE GENERATION AND SHARING AMONG STAKEHOLDERS OR ACTORS AS A MEANS OF BROADENING UNDERSTANDING OF EXTRACTIVE SECTOR IN TANZANIA

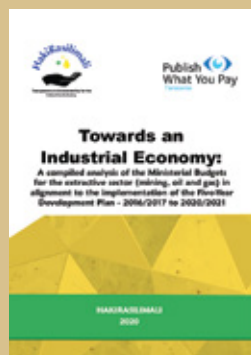
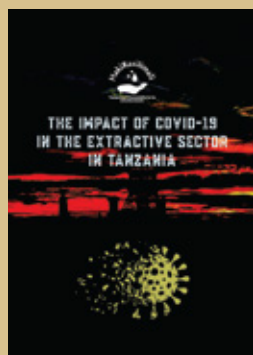
### 1.1 Activities

During the financial year (FY) 2020, under objective one, HR was able to commission research studies, facilitated the engagement of Civil Society Organizations to TEITI Multistakeholder group and undertook analytical pieces to inform advocacy in the mining, oil and gas sectors in Tanzania.

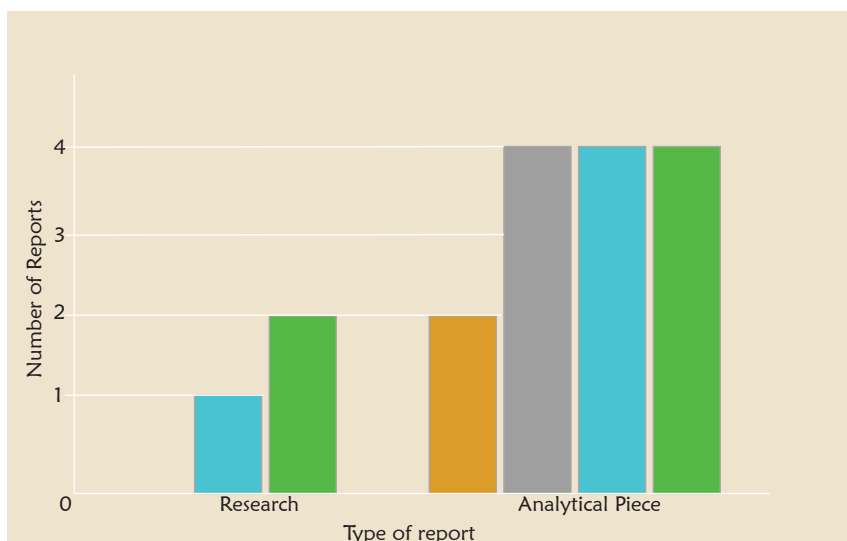
#### 1.1.1 Research and analysis

In 2020, HakiRasilimali had planned to commission 2 main researches on issues related to the impact of the mining fiscal regime and gender and extractives respectively. Whereas, for the undertaking of policy analysis, the platform had planned to produce 6 analysis reports on issues related to ministerial budget processes, TEITI reports, the impact of COVID19, among others. Out of the 6 policy papers, only 4 were produced providing for policy recommendations to further advocacy and engagements in the extractive sector. The intent was not only to advise for reforms, amplification of community voices but also to contribute and share the knowledge as means of broaden the understanding of the mining, oil and gas sectors in Tanzania (Graph 1 and Table 1).

**Figure 1: Number of Research and Analytical reports produced over 4 years (2017 to 2020)**



### NUMBER OF RESEARCH AND ANALYTICAL REPORTS PRODUCED OVER 4 YEARS (2017 - 2020)



Source: HakiRasilimali

Nonetheless, institutional restrictions to allow meetings with research consultants, limited internal and external expertise for the undertaking of the research and other analysis caused delays in the publication of the two main research papers. The research reports will be completed and published in the financial year 2021.

**Table 2: Number of analysis copies produced and dispatched in 2020**

YEAR	REPORT	PRINTED COPIES	COPIES DISPATCHED
1	A bird Eye on Extractive Sector Reconciled Revenues: Its contribution to the Tanzania Development Path over ten years (2009 – 2019)	100	87
2	Towards an Industrial Economy: A compiled analysis of the Ministerial Budgets for the extractive sector (mining, oil and gas) in alignment to the implementation of the Five-Year Development Plan 2016/2017 to 2020/2021	100	83
3	Extractive Resources Industrialization linkages: Opportunities, challenges and lessons for Tanzania; Swahili Popular Version (Fungamanisho la sekta ya Uziduaji na uchumi wa viwanda: Fursa, changamoto na mafunzo kwa Tanzania)	500	115
4	Extractive Resources Industrialization linkages: Opportunities, challenges and lessons for Tanzania; English Popular Version	500	443
5	The Impact of COVID19 In the Extractive Sector in Tanzania	100	56

### Highlights of key observations and policy recommendations generated from the analytical pieces

ANALYSIS REPORT	KEY OBSERVATION	POLICY RECOMMENDATION
A Bird Eye on Extractive Sector Reconciled Revenues: Its Contribution to the Tanzania Development Path Over Ten Years (2009-2019) (English and Swahili)	The TEITI Reports show that the reconciliation exercise is an important aspect in the transparency and exposing the extractive sector's contribution to the economy. The reconciliations have increased access to information for national and local practitioners. However, challenges relating to stagnation of contract disclosure, silence on special audited reports, Data discrepancies and poor recording, non-audit of the oil and gas fund, unreported gas condensates, inadequate environmental and gender reporting, poor coordination among actors, among others are likely to demoralize the efforts to enhance transparency and accountability in the sector.	<p>Disclosure of contracts and BO is necessary to adhere to the TEITA Act and principles of the global EITI</p> <p>Expand resource mobilization to secure wider participation and outreach to maintain TEITI relevance and Interest.</p> <p>Companies to embrace systematic disclosure on their website for all extractive payments made to government.</p>
Towards an Industrial Economy: A compiled analysis of the Ministerial budgets for the extractive sector (mining, oil and gas) in alignment to the implementation of the Five-Year Development Plan-2016/2017 to 2020/2021	Ministry of Energy (MoE) and Ministry of Minerals (MoM) over the years have been characterised by; inadequate budget allocation and disbursement for development projects; limited public and institutional capacity to enhance transparency and accountability, unstable, constricting and complex policy, legal and institutional frameworks that inhibit effective and efficient implementation of ministerial priorities, among others. This to the end, might impact on the realization of development vision.	Review of the Mineral and Energy Policies to reflect on the FYDP III in order to give realistic targets for the sector's contribution towards Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 2025. The review should be done in considerations to sectoral growth trends, level of investment injected, on-going negotiations, and change of policy, practices and legal regimes, among others.
Popular version: Extractive Resources - Industrialization Linkages: Opportunities, Challenges & Lessons for Tanzania (English and Swahili)	There is great potential for resource extraction to contribute to Tanzania's industrialization agenda. However, among others, Lack of a clear vision to link extractive sector with industrialization i.e. how does Tanzania want to tap into extractives for industrialization beyond local content?	Need to craft a clear implementation strategy to translate extractive and industrial policy goals into reality. Existing laws and policies are as good as nothing if not implemented.

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.hakirasilimali.or.tz/a-bird-eye-of-the-extractive-sector-reconciled-reports-its-contribution-to-the-tanzanian-development-path-over-the-period-of-ten-years-2009-2019/>

		The government should come up with a clear vision on how extractives will link with industrialization. This should clearly define the role of extractives in industrialization: does it envision a resource-based industrialization or one in which resource extraction contributes?
The impact of COVID19 in the extractive sector in Tanzania	The extractive sector in Tanzania experienced an improved and controlled status of COVID19 pandemic. There were few reported COVID19 cases in the areas where extractive activities take place, with no reported death-related case. However, the economy was seen to have been affected due to impacts on the global economy at large and not specifically on the effect of COVID19 in Tanzania that greatly impacted on the Artisan and Small Scale (ASM) Mining. As a result, there has been a fluctuation in production within the extractive sector as well as the prices of the extractive produce.	<p>The government to ensure availability of capital especially for artisanal and small miners.</p> <p>The government to strengthen the mineral market centers already established around the country to enable the artisanal and small-scale miners with markets and encourage production during the time for the pandemic.</p>

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.hakirasilimali.or.tz/towards-an-industrial-economy-a-compiled-analysis-of-the-ministerial-budgets-for-the-extractive-sector-in-alignment-to-the-implementation-of-the-five-year-development-plan-2016-17-to-2020-21/>

<sup>10</sup> Five-Year Development Plan III – 2020/2021 to 2025/2026

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.hakirasilimali.or.tz/popular-versionextractive-resources-industrialization-linkages-opportunities-challenges-and-lessons-for-tanzania/>



### 1.1.2 HakiRasilimali engagements on EITI related issues

#### a. Participation during the validation process.



On 29th January 2020, HakiRasilimali coordinated the CSO meeting that provided comments on the submitted validation draft by the EITI International secretariat. During the discussion, the CSO recommended to have agreeable guidelines and organizational/individual criteria for CSOs engagement and participation. CSOs in their submission, called for review and subsequent amendments of the legal requirements that hinder the independence and objectivity of the MSG structure, among others. Comments submitted by MSG including those of CSO were adopted in the report by the EITI International secretariat.

#### b. HakiRasilimali participation during TEITI meetings.



CSO representatives- PWYP, Trade Union, Gender and Disability, Conventional NGOs, and Interfaith sub-constituencies to the MSG were able to participate in two TEITI MSG meetings and noted malpractices on Certification of the reporting templates by extractive companies, irregularities on reporting for on contribution of the sector to employment, inadequate awareness of extractive companies on TEITI process and roles, among others. Comments were then submitted and adopted by the Independent Administration (IA) to be followed up in the reconciliation exercises for the 11th report.

**Launching of the 9th and 10th TEITI reports covering the period of 2016/2017 and 2017/18**

Picture 4: Minister of Minerals, Hon. Dotto Mashaka Biteko (Center), TEITI Committee Chairman- Mr. Ludovick Utouh (right hand side), and Permanent

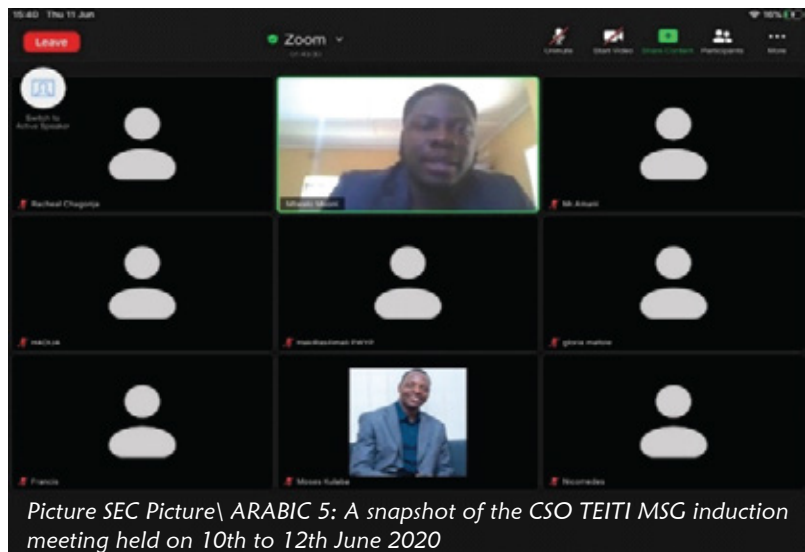


Secretary Ministry of Minerals-Prof. Simon Msanjira (left-hand side) in a group picture with the members of the TEITI

**1.1.2 HakiRasilimali engagements on EITI related issues**

**b. HakiRasilimali participation during TEITI meetings.**

CSO representatives- PWYP, Trade Union, Gender and Disability, Conventional NGOs, and Interfaith sub-constituencies to the MSG were able to participate in two TEITI MSG meetings and noted malpractices on Certification of the reporting templates by extractive companies, irregularities on reporting for on contribution of the sector to employment, inadequate awareness of extractive companies on TEITI process



Picture SEC Picture\ ARABIC 5: A snapshot of the CSO TEITI MSG induction meeting held on 10th to 12th June 2020

and roles, among others. Comments were then submitted and adopted by the Independent Administration (IA) to be followed up in the reconciliation exercises for the 11th report.

Civil society participation in EITI related processes in Tanzania is of paramount importance for successful implementation of the EITI standards. In September, 2019, the wider CSO coordinated by HakiRasilimali and guided by section 5 of the Tanzania Extractive Industries (Transparency and Accountability), Act of 2015, elected their representative for the TEITI tripartite Multi-stakeholder Group to serve in the period of 2019-2020.

With that, on 10th to 12th June 2020, HakiRasilimali through virtual means organized an induction meeting for the TEITI MSG CSO representatives that aimed at enhancing the capacity and familiarize the new entrants on their oversight role and operating environment of EITI and TEITI. The training was an

enabling tool for them to understand their effectiveness in influencing decisions in the TEITI MSG interventions. Moreover, how they could leverage on the given opportunity to improve their participation and role as an oversight body. During the training, it was recommended that CSO representatives in the TEITI MSG should strive not to attend any meetings for the purpose of ticking boxes, but their attendance needs to be meaningful, objective and must eager to develop a regular mode of communication to ease contribution towards decision making processes.

**Table 3: Appointed Coordination and leadership roles for the CSO TEITI MSG for 2019 to 2020**

ISSUE	RESPONSIBLE	DURATION
Roadmap	HakiRasilimali	2020-2022
CSO MSG Leadership	a. Dr Camillus Kassala- Principal Representative, Interfaith sub constituency  b. Ms Racheal Chagonja - Principal Representative, PWYP sub constituency.	2019- 2020
Coordination, outreach and engagements.	Ms Lucy Shao	2020- 2022

**Table 4: Challenges and lessons learnt during the implementation of activities under objective 1**

S/N	CHALLENGES	LESSONS
1	Though TEITA Act, 2015 provides for CSO to undertake / organize/ elect their own representative, there still arising representational conflicts among CSO groups.	There is need for TEITI MSG through the MoM (Implementer of TEITA, Act 2015) to set clear guidelines to have representatives in the MSG arising from within the sector.
2	Inadequate analytical capacity of the CSO to support the undertaking of research and analysis assignments.  The complexity of the reconciliation and validation process and lack of clarity of what CSOs can do with the Reconciliation and validation reports rendered it difficult for the CSOs to constantly engage in TEITI.	HakiRasilimali to work in collaboration with likeminded individuals such as NRI, TEITI etc in ensuring support is provided for the CSO to enhance the analytical capacity for the CSO working in the sector.
3	Limited disclosure i.e extractive contracts and BO despite the Government reaffirmation to disclose.	HakiRasilimali and its members to continue pushing for contract disclosure and holding the government accountable for the commitment made while in Paris.
4	Data discrepancies and Reliability of Data provided by the sector to support research and analysis.	HakiRasilimali to conduct an intensive analysis on laws governing the extractive sector in order to identify and understand existing gaps.
5	Wider CSO Coordination gap and ability to provide feedback mechanisms.	Support to enhance the coordination and developing of feedback mechanisms to wider CSO constituency.



## 2. ADVOCATING FOR EFFECTIVE FORMULATION AND REFORMS OF POLICIES AND LAWS WHICH GOVERN THE EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES IN TANZANIA

### 2.1. Activities

Activities undertaken under objective two (2) include; engagement meetings with legislators and government, development of targeted advocacy messages, review of the Jukwaa la Uziduaji, and HR representation to external conferences.

### 2.2. Engagement meetings with legislators and the government

In 2020, HakiRasilimali used findings from the Sector Budget Analysis reports to engage with individual members of Parliament and the permanent committee on energy and minerals. The meeting meant to advocate for policy change and providing recommendations to be used in the development of the 3rd phase of the implementation plan for the Tanzania National Vision- 2025. The virtual meeting brought altogether a total of about 42 participants. Key issues discussed include Ministerial Budget (Allocation and disbursement), Five Years Development Plan II (2016/17 - 2020/21), Revenue collection and management, Contract and Opening Contracting, Local Content and Inclusive Growth, Environment and Climate change versus extractive sector, Legal and institutional framework, Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining. However, due to this engagement and recommendations provided, there were enhanced policy and legal reforms through amendments of various Acts such as the Finance Act and the Mining Act.

### 2.3. Development of targeted messages to further advocacy in the sector.

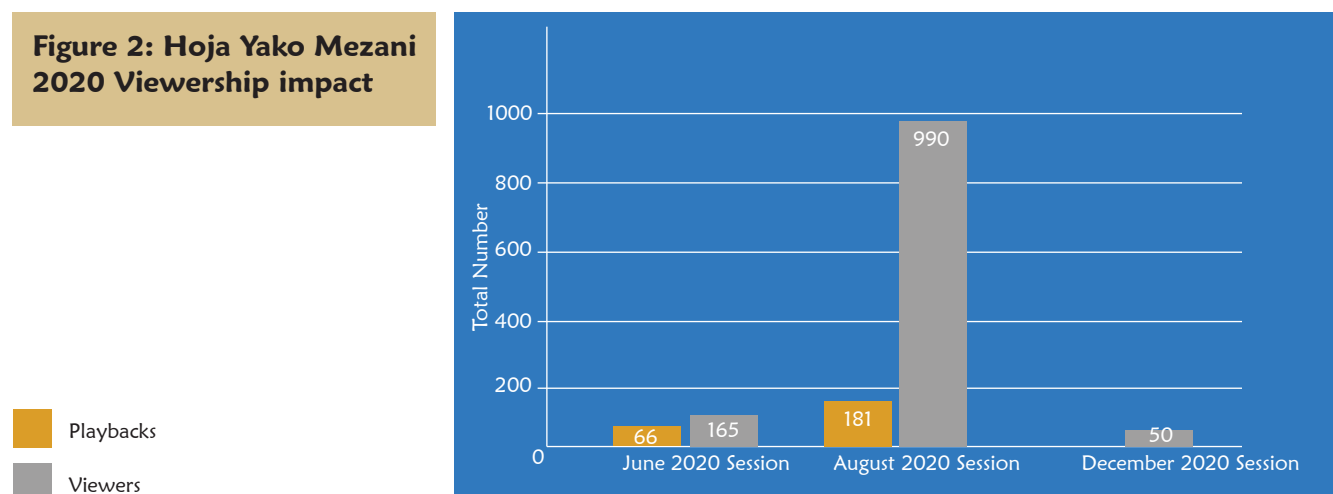
#### a) Undertaking of ‘Hoja Yako Mezani’ dialogue sessions:

In 2020, HakiRasilimali launched a multimedia program ‘Hoja Yako Mezani’ produced and broadcasted live via YouTube channel . Based on research and analysis findings, the program aims to enhance debates and responsiveness of duty bearers to citizen on issues related to transparency, accountability and economy in the extractive sector in Tanzania. For the year 2020, three (3) sessions (see table 5) were hosted. Participants were drawn from government representatives, CSO, community practitioners, Academia, extractive companies.



DATE	TOPIC	KEY OBJECTIVE	POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS
24/06/2020	Mwenendo wa Bajeti ya Wizara ya Madini 2015 –2020; Je, ina mchango gani katika kufanikisha mpango wa pili wa maendeleo wa Taifa?	To contribute on the ministerial budget discussions.  To provide an assessment of the five-year ministerial Budgets in alignment with FYDP II.	Need to empower more Tanzanians to participate in local content issues and its contribution towards local companies in the supply of goods and services in the extractive sector value chain.
06/08/2020	Tanzania ya Uchumi wa Kati na Sekta ya Uziduaaji: Nini Mchango wa sekta ya madini, Mafuta na Gesi kwenye Mapato na Uchumi wa Nchi?	To enhance public debates on the extractive sector economic performance in Tanzania.	A need to audit gas condensates.  Enhancing negotiation skills and tax administration capacities.
18/12/2020	Recorded session on Extractive sector reconciled revenues.	To disseminate findings and recommendations from the analysis report on Extractive Sector Reconciled Revenues over ten years (2009 – 2019).	Extractive companies should embrace systematic disclosure on their website for all the payments made to the Government.  Restructure or re-organize the reporting templates to pick local stories of success and failure which can be picked and advanced by local community actors for advocacy and replication.

**Figure 2: Hoja Yako Mezani 2020 Viewership impact**



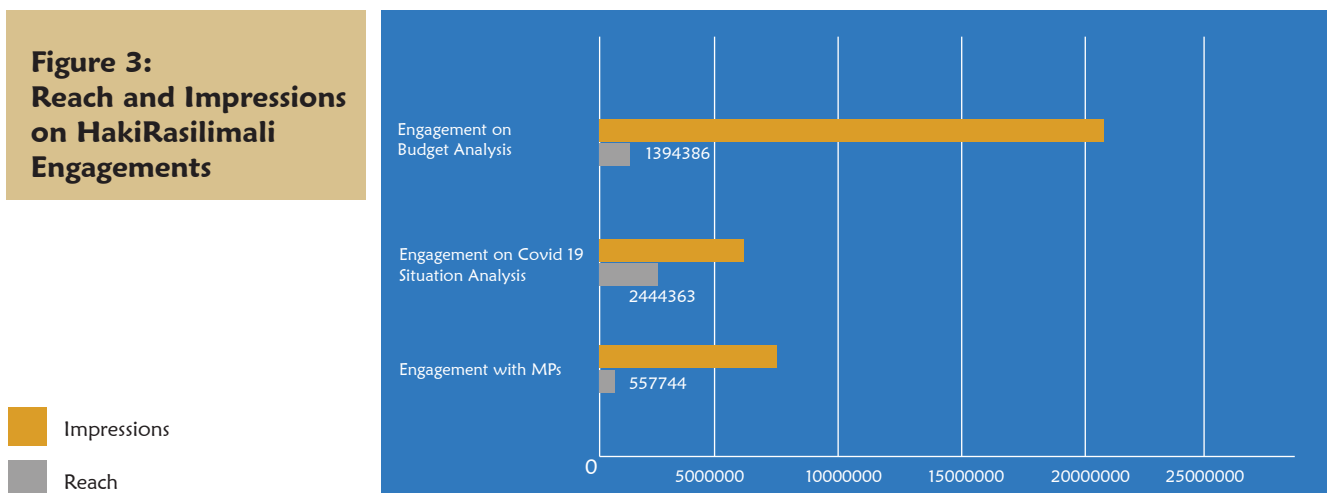


By the time of writing this report, the analysis reveals an upward trajectory on the viewership. The storyline for the said trajectory (the second episode precisely) was due to increased stakeholder interests on the session triggered by a number of factors: the 2nd episode was livestreamed on 6th August 2020 immediately after the pilot episode; it was promoted extensively by the host (moderator), producers and HakiRasilimali in social media platforms. On other hand, Guest speakers were influencers in the sector; the topic was also interesting (understanding the contribution of the extractive sector to the broader development path with emphasis on findings from the analysis of the reconciled revenues and strengthening the EITI and TEITI implementation in Tanzania) based on the analysis conducted by HakiRasilimali on the reconciled reports by TEITI for ten years between 2009 to 2019.

### b) HakiRasilimali engagements on social media platform- Twitter

HakiRasilimali engagements on twitter since January to July, 2020 were low due to the suspension of its account. A new twitter accounts @HakiRasilimali\_ was opened in August 2020. By the time of writing of this report, new twitter account already had 545 followers, with engagements on issues as follows (see table below)

**Figure 3:  
Reach and Impressions  
on HakiRasilimali  
Engagements**



HakiRasilimali conducted three (3) Twitter engagements as follows: A zoom meeting with Members of the Parliament to discuss and find a common ground on Ministry of Minerals 5 year's budget trends, in line with the Tanzania Five Years Development Plan to examine whether it suits well, deficit challenges and arrays opportunity to improve; Situational Analysis of Covid19 impacts in the Extractive sector, HakiRasilimali Members Meetings on 14th to 15th July 2020; and Towards an Industrial Economy: A compiled analysis of the Ministerial budgets for the extractive sector (mining, oil and gas) in alignment to the implementation of the Five-Year Development Plan- 2016/2017 to 2020/2021.

Twitter polls conducted: In 2020, HakiRasilimali conducted two twitter polls i.e assessing the level of transparency and accountability and factors that hinder women participation in the extractives' value chain. The polls had a significant number of engagements and impressions. The following details the voting process and results:

## The level of transparency and accountability.

In total, 590 votes were reached out of which 71% of the votes said that the level of transparency being low below 19% and 8% of the votes said that the level of transparency in the sector is very high (above 70%).



## Factors that hinder women participation in the sector:

Out of 271 total votes that engaged to assess factors that hinder women participation in the sector, 52% agrees that is because of poor policies, 33% voted for community willingness and readiness as a major while 15% voted for Cultural and practices. Generally, the final results call CSO and other stakeholders to further advocate for policy and institutional reforms that will consider aspects of women inclusion and participation in the sector value chain.

Topic	Results	Recommendations
The level of transparency and accountability.	590 votes were cast with 71% indicating the level is very low, 12% low, 8% high and only 9% indicating the level is very high.	There is need for public institutions such as the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) to take further action on issues related to transparency and accountability that have been raised by the Tanzania Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (TEITI).
Factors that hinder women participation in the sector.	271 total votes were cast, out of which 52% agreed that it is because of poor policies, 33% voted for community willingness and readiness as a major factor while 15% voted for Cultural and practices.	Generally, the final results call for CSOs and other stakeholders to further advocate for policy and institutional reforms that will consider aspects of women inclusion and participation in the sector value chain.

## 2.4. Evaluation of the Strategic Plan 2017 to 2020: Opportunities, Relevance, Challenges and sustainability for the development of the Strategic Plan 2021 to 2025



This part provides a summary of findings revealed during the evaluation of the HakiRasilimali Strategic Plan 2017-2020. The evaluation process began on August 2020. The assignment included the assessment the progress of the work outlined in the HakiRasilimali Strategic Plan 2017-2020 (focusing on its objectives and outcomes); gauging the implementation of the annual plans focusing on effectiveness, sustainability and relevance and; to evaluate the design of the HakiRasilimali Strategic Plan.

Findings show that, HakiRasilimali strategies and interventions were relevant to respond to the development problem of lack of transparency and accountability in the extractive sector; limited public participation as well as associated challenges with the sector operations in reference to economic and livelihood setbacks, devastating social, environmental and political issues. The organization remains relevant following dismal changes in government actions in enforcing the laws and strengthening capacity of the established mechanisms.

However, despite the efforts by HakiRasilimali and the positive responses by the Government of Tanzania (GoT) to act on reforms such as amendments and enactments of relevant policies and laws, the ultimate aim of achieving transparency and accountability has not been fully achieved. Main gaps are observed on institutional capacity leading to demand for accountability and law enforcement thus calling for concerted efforts of the stakeholders in the sector.

To the end, HakiRasilimali is advised among others, to redesign the Strategic Plan for next phase of implementation with emphasis on robust Theory of Change (ToC) that is formulated with a good understanding of the political economic and social environment. Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) should be given much more prominence in the new SP. To ensure that discussions around gender equality and women involvement in the extractive sector are deepened. The design needs to address critical opportunities and challenges affecting women in the extractive sector value chain at all levels.



## 2.5. HakiRasilimali representation to National, Regional and International forum:



### 2.5.1. Mining Day

On 22nd to 23rd February 2020, HakiRasilimali was invited by the Ministry of Minerals (MoM) to commemorate the annual 'Mining Day' themed 'Investment and sustainable cooperation in the mining sector', a conference that brought together sector stakeholders to discuss the sector's

achievements as well as opportunities, challenges and deliberation on solutions that will increase the sector contribution to the national economy, this conference was chaired by the Late Hon. Dr. John Pombe Joseph Magufuli, 5th President of the United Republic of Tanzania. To contribute to the discussion, HakiRasilimali participation was not only to present on the research findings- "Extractive Resources-Industrialization Linkages: Opportunities, challenges and lessons for Tanzania but also, to showcase the chores of HakiRasilimali within the sector.

### 2.5.2. The Mining and Alternative Mining Indaba



*Representatives of the Tanzanian Delegation led by Deputy Minister of Mineral, Hon. Stanslaus Nyongo (in blue tie)*

On 5th to 7th February 2020 HakiRasilimali participated in the Mining Indaba and Alternative Mining Indaba (AMI) organized by Mining Companies, Governments and CSOs respectively in South Africa. Within the platform, HR was represented by five individuals, two from the secretariat and three from member organizations. The Government of Tanzania (GoT) was represented by the Deputy Minister of Minerals who was accompanied by representatives from the Mining Commission and the Tanzanian Barrick negotiation team, while from the companies it was represented by Tanzania Chamber of Mines.

Particularly on 4th February 2020 HR in collaboration with other participants from NRGi, Oxfam Kenya, PWYP Mozambique and Tax Justice Network Africa (TJNA) participated in the plenary "Optimizing mineral revenues for the future generations through effective tax systems" whose objectives were centered around understanding the effectiveness of Extractive sector tax systems and exploring avenues to enhance transparency and accountable management of mineral revenues that would work for all.

To the end, key recommendations brought forward in order to further advocacy included among others; Raising tax awareness among artisanal and small-scale miners, and proper execution in collections is significant for the sector contribution to economy.

Governments in Africa should design their tax systems in a manner that strike a balance between obtaining an optimal share of benefits and attraction for investments.

While the minimum wage in the extractive sector in most of African countries is around 180 USD, the total structural reduction from this amount ranges at around 45%. This makes employment in the mining industry more of slavery in nature.

### 2.5.3. The Civil Society East Africa Oil and Gas Forum:

HakiRasilimali was part of the CSO from East African Countries that led to the formation of the Civil Society East Africa Oil and Gas Forum. This forum among other things is intended to; establish and document policy and legislative frameworks readiness (across and within countries) for development of the oil and gas industry (including but not limited to those related to: revenue sharing; land rights; transparency and accountability; and local content). To establish and document the status of infrastructure development in the oil and gas industry within the region. To determine emerging geopolitical hindrances to good governance in the region; and to formulate a joint advocacy strategy to inform activities by members within the region.

The first Forum meeting was held virtually on 22 September 2020. Key issues discussed include but not limited to: the discussion on current status of inclusive revenue sharing, land rights, transparency and accountability, and local content provisions in current industry policy and legislative frameworks; Emerging geopolitical hindrances to good governance in the region; and entry points for joint advocacy by Civil Society Organizations etc.

#### Recommendations:

1. In order for countries in the region to establish a clear policy and legislative framework there is need to clearly define what role the extractive industry including oil and gas exploration has to play in the development of the country.



*Ms Racheal Chagonja representing HakiRasilimali in a panel discussion during Alternative Mining Indaba 2020*







### Key questions and recommendations posed during the conference

No	KEY QUESTION	RECOMMENDATIONS
1	Beyond Covid19 - Taking stock of progress, setbacks and opportunities of the Africa Mining Vision and the High – Level Panel Frameworks in mobilizing domestic resources in Africa's Extractive Sector?	<p>For Africa to realise the benefits of the extractive sector there is a need for a new approach to the governance and trade of minerals, which has been prescribed in the AMV. Some of its recommendations that would help Africa, post-COVID-19:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Need for state ownership of companies.</li> <li>- Positioning the extractive industry as the base for industrialization. Creating new industries will create a sufficient base for the state to tax and collect revenues.</li> <li>- Local content: The entrepreneurship around the extractive industry that is located on the continent is also a vital area that needs investment.</li> <li>- Amendments of the Africa Mining Vision</li> </ul> <p>CSOs need to be pragmatic in their advice to governments; they need to provide practical steps on how Africa can expand and produce for its internal market (ownership and linkages in the extractive sector)</p>
2	Climate change impact on demand & supply of mineral commodities: implications on revenue mobilisation, taxation & IFFs policy shifts	<p>Enhancing policy, and regulatory framework to protect the environment.</p> <p>Need to integrate climate change into advocacy work and also into tax justice.</p>

#### 2.5.5. HakiRasilimali engagements on COVID19 initiatives

Due to the heightened emergence of COVID19, in 2020 HakiRasilimali, was forced to have an urgent review on its implementation strategies and exploring innovative approaches without losing sight of expected results. A number of strategic meetings to rethink on HR's strategy and engagements were held. Among others, members proposed the undertaking of the study to assess the implication of COVID19 in the extractive sector whose focus was to assess the impacts on tax budget, revenue, national loan and investment environment; Impact on disclosure, human rights and access to information; COVID19 vs uncer-



tainties within communities (integrity and human dignity), the ASM sub sector, women in the Extractive Sector and occupational, health and safety. One of the recommendations made through the engagements was that CSOs should make their representation meaningful and objective to ease contribution towards decision making process.

Key findings included a stable and controlled status of COVID19 pandemic in the extractive sector; existence, operational and effective response and mitigation interventions against Covid19; companies, women, labor and resource-dependent communities. However, to maintaining the status quo, HakiRasilimali recommended for the Government to have strong, operational and effective response and mitigation intervention against COVID19 Policies.

Secondly, HakiRasilimali through the CSOs Directors Forum participated in the development of the CSOs position paper on COVID19 that aimed to inform the citizens and at the same time learn on the expected impacts in Tanzania. To further the debate on the paper, on April 1st 2020 HakiRasilimali shared initial analysis of the position paper in the slated virtual conferences (coordinated by the Foundation for Civil Society) that aimed to (i) interact and learn from other CSOs especially on the availability of opportunities which could be tapped; (ii) enhance the capacities of CSOs through peer learning; (iii) deliberate on analyzing and recommending on pertinent issues concerning the CSO and the national development at large; and, (iv) engage in advocacy interventions generally.

Lastly, during the reporting period, HakiRasilimali was also part of the ongoing discussions at national and international level on how COVID19 has impacted lives and the economy. The discussions among other things involved online meetings organized by Hivos - "Change management for open contracting reforms, PWYP- the impact of COVID19 on the extractive sector in East and Southern Africa held on 12th May, 2020 etc.

## **2.6. Challenges encountered during the implementation of Objective 2**

During implementation of activities in 2020, HakiRasilimali encountered a number of challenges including but not limited to data discrepancy within government reports and complexity in unpacking the reports; HR also encountered the challenge of limited time in providing input constructively in proposed policy and legal amendments as constantly legal reforms issued under certificate of urgency; Power dynamics, experience-controlled environment with regard to engagement with the Parliamentary Standings committee.

**Table 7: Challenges and lessons encountered under Objective 2**

S/N	Challenges	Lessons
1	Data discrepancy between government reports and complexity in unpacking the reports in a way that can be understood by ordinary people as a result challenging HakiRasilimali to come up with credible analysis.	The need to triangulate data.
2	Limited time in providing input constructively in proposed policy and legal amendments.	The need for HakiRasilimali to conduct an intensive analysis on laws governing the extractive sector in order to identify and understand existing gaps.
3	Power dynamics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The need to conduct Strategic engagement with high-ranking government technocrats is paramount.</li> <li>- Flexibility is also key in planning and undertaking of activities.</li> </ul>
4	Controlled environment with regard to engagement with ministries and Parliamentary Standings Committees.	The need to conduct Strategic engagement.

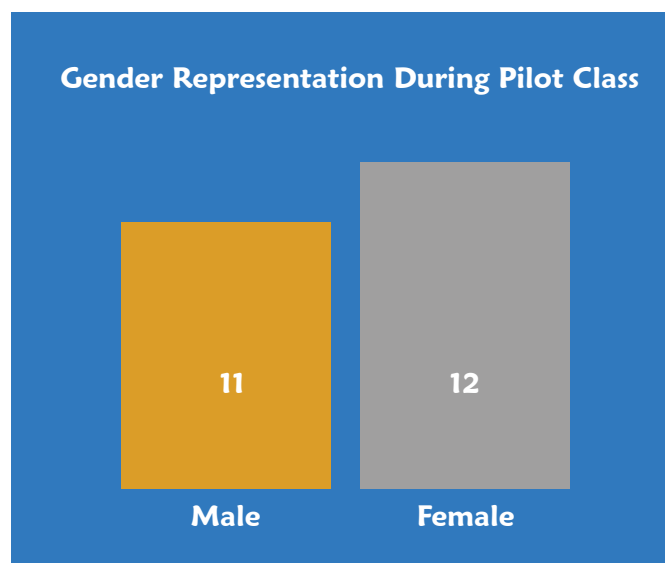
### 3. ORGANIZING AND MOBILIZING COMMUNITY VOICES TO INFLUENCE DECISIONS OVER THE EXTRACTIVE INVESTMENTS IN TANZANIA:

#### 3.1. Activities:

##### 3.1.1. Undertaking of a Pilot Class on the Fundamentals of Community Led Advocacy on Mining, Oil and Gas Governance in Tanzania

From 21st September to October 2nd, 2020, under the Extractive Sector Knowledge Transfer Incubator (ESKi-Tanzania) program, HakiRasilimali in partnership with the Training Centre for Development Cooperation (MS TCDC) hosted a pilot class on the Fundamentals of Community Led Advocacy in Mining, Oil and Gas Governance Short Course in Arusha, Tanzania. The pilot intended to test the methodology, setting rapport, ensuring quality assurance, sustainability and relevance of the developed modules. The pilot had a total number of 23 participants i.e 12 were women and 11 were men. The participants were drawn from community-based organisation such as LANGO, MRENGO, Legal Aid, and media fraternity from Geita, Shinyanga, small scale miners, civil society organizations such as Policy Forum, Tanzania Youth Vison Association (TYVA) and HakiRasilimali secretariat (See graph below).

The modules such as revenue management in extractives (impact at the local level, collection, distribution, utilization and tracking) ; extractives and local development; gender and the extractives (the impact of extractives on gender dynamic) among others, were facilitated by qualified sector experts and also trainees had an opportunity to learn from Guest speakers coming from a pool of stakeholders, who shared their practical experiences while engaging in the sector (mining, oil and natural gas). Different adult learning methodologies were also adopted by facilitators which made the class to be more engaging and participatory. The participants had an opportunity to visit some of the ASM mining (located in Longido at the Masai-land) to learn first-hand the opportunities



and challenges faced in the Artisan and Small-Scale Mining sub-sector. The trainees were also able to interact with the host communities who were directly benefiting from the existence of such mines at their locality. On that note, trainees observed a diversification of economy and livelihood as majority of families were in one way or another engaged in the Ruby value chain diverging from the spirit of cultivation and pastoralism.

In a general evaluation, the pilot class was successful hosted with excellent participation and facilitation. Participants were very active during the sessions. Teaching methodologies were good especially using class exercises and local (Tanzanian) experiences. Also, there was a good mixture of participants from ASMs, journalists, CSOs/CBOs with different experience and background, who made it easy to attain the intended objective.

Despite the successful undertaking of the class, there were a number of challenges encountered such as, most of the teaching and facilitation materials were in English Language. Thus, a need to have them trans-



lated for future engagements. Limited time allocated for some modules such as Module 2 on the Governance of the extractive sector. Facilitators did not have enough time to know each other since TOT was conducted virtually.

Moving Forward, HR and MSTCDC are working to review recommendations to improve the modules and are planning to officially launch ESKi-Tanzania in November 2020 with anticipation for the classes to start in 2021 intending to bridge the knowledge gap between the National and sub-national levels and nurture the next line of community-based practitioners with knowledge to resulting in the ability of host communities to push for demand side driven advocacy agenda and hence being able to influence sector policies and practices.

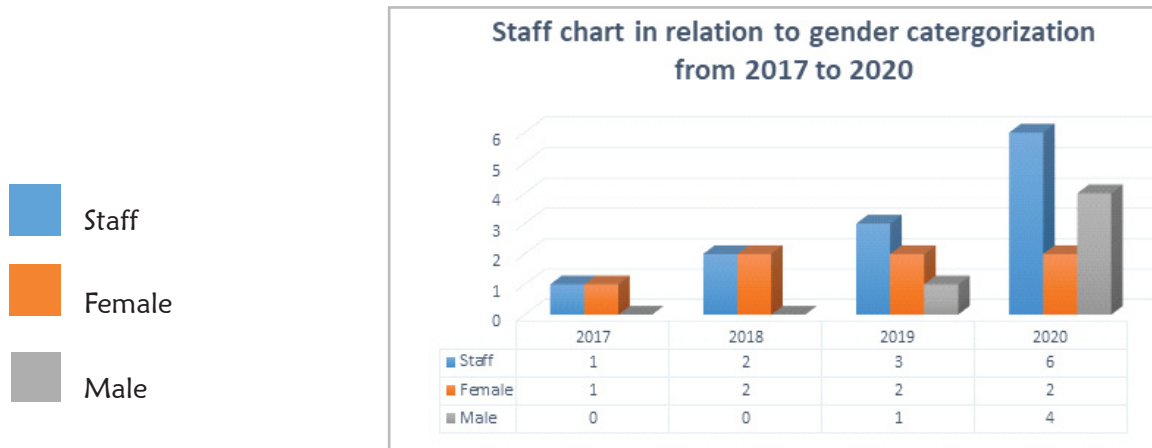


*Trainees had an opportunity to interact with some of the community members engaging in the Ruby value chain.*



*Trainees in the picture during their visit at the Ruby mine owned by a small scale miner.*

As a result, the trainees have continued to utilise the knowledge gained from the program. For example, a representative (trainee) LANGO (HakiRasilimali member reported to have utilised the knowledge by organising a training in Lindi for local government officials on local content). Also, another trainee namely Marco Maduhu who is a journalist (working at the community level in Shinyanga region) has constantly published articles on extractive related issues specifically on mining investment as a result of enhanced capacity obtained from the program (see Annex B). Trainees have also provided their comments (See table of achievements) to improve on the draft curriculum for the programme citing the need to include issues pertaining to environment and climate change issues. The comments have been very useful to HakiRasilimali review of the program prospectus (Curriculum and Modules) which was conducted in November 2020. The trainees have also continued to participate in policy discussions online and those organised by HakiRasilimali such as Hoja Yako Mezani.

**Figure 5: HakiRasilimali staff chart****Table 8: Composition of the secretariat by gender representation**

NAME	DESIGNATION	GENDER	CONTACTS (EMAIL)
Racheal Chagonja	Executive Director	Female	coordinator@hakirasilimali.or.tz
Paul Mikongoti	Research and Policy Analysis (Program Manager)	Male	research@hakirasilimali.or.tz
Lucy Shao	Communication and Advocacy officer (Engagements)	Female	project1@hakirasilimali.or.tz
Eugene John	Finance Officer	Male	finance@hakirasilimali.or.tz

#### 4.2. Governance Meetings:



*Members of HakiRasilimali in a group picture during the AGM held of 16th and 17th July 2020 at Sea Cliff Hotel, Dar es salaam*

In 2020, four (4) Board Meetings were held providing oversight and scrutiny on the annual activity implementation plan alongside committed Funding in the Fiscal year whereas, the Annual General Meeting (AGM) was held on 16 and 17 July, 2020. The meeting among others, discussed a number of issues such as presentation and approval of 2019 Annual financial and narrative Report; Appointment of the Auditor for the financial year ending 2020; Discussion and adoption of new HakiRasilimali Constitution and Election of HakiRasilimali Board Members.

As a result, members of the general meeting were able to approve the aforementioned reports and elected new representatives of its Board to serve in the period of July 2020 to June 2023. It was also discussed during the meeting that, the secretariat needed to work towards strengthening partnerships and collaboration with members so as it compliments some of the research/analysis undertaken at different levels. Continue to work with likeminded institutions such as TEITI, the National Economic Empowerment Council (NEEC) and the MSTCDC on strategic issues such as Local content, Community empowerment, transparency and accountability and capacity initiatives.

**Table 9: A list of board members as elected during the AGM and their value contribution to the organisation**

NAME	DESIGNATION	ORGANIZATION	NATIONALITY	ADDED ADVANTAGE
Donald Kasongi	Chairperson	Governance Links - Tanzania	Tanzanian	Research and Policy analysis
Semkae Kilonzo	Vice Chairperson	Policy Forum	Tanzanian	Strategic communication Networking and collaboration
Alphonse Gura	Member	Tanganyika Law Society-TLS	Tanzanian	Organisational management and Resource mobilisation
Flaviana Charles	Member	BHRT	Tanzanian	Gender mainstreaming, business and human rights
Jimmy Luhende	Member	ADLG	Tanzanian	Communication and Advocacy
Nicomedes Kajungu	Board Member	NUMET	Tanzanian	Labor rights, human rights defender
Dr. Rugemeleza Nshala	Member	LEAT	Tanzanian	Environmental justice and legal consultant
Racheal Chagonja	Secretary	HakiRasilimali	Tanzanian	Civil society coordination, analysis and advocacy





### Output

- Endorsement of the Organization Constitution.
- Approval of the audit and narrative report for the year 2019.
- Appointment of a consultant for the Audit exercise of Finance for the fiscal year January to December 2020.
- Appointed members to the Board of Directors with high gender consideration.

**Picture 14: Snapshot of the HR Board of Directors composition**

### 4.3. Membership, Collaborations, Partnership

In order to strengthen collaborations and complimenting advocacy work around the extractive sector, during the reporting period, HakiRasilimali was able to work collaboratively with a wider range of stakeholders including but not limited to;

1. Its member organizations and partners such as Policy forum, Action for democracy and Local Governance, Governance Links, Business and Human Rights Tanzania, Lawyers Environmental Action Team, NRG, SWISS AID Tanzania, Oxfam and OSIEA to develop and facilitate the Pilot Class.
2. Training Centre for the Development Corporation (MS TCDC) in the co-creation of the Tanzania Extractive Knowledge Transfer Incubator that is alignment to outcome 1 (A, 1.8) of the PETT project.
3. Under the umbrella of the Civil Society East Africa Oil and Gas Forum, HakiRasilimali collaborated with other regional partners to facilitate the start of discussions around oil and gas issues across the region.

#### 4.4. Award winning

In September 2020, during the closure of the Open Contracting project supported by Hivos East Africa, HakiRasilimali was honored with two awards in the categories of Local community engagements, and Cross project networks/coalition partnerships.





## 5. FINANCIAL REVIEW

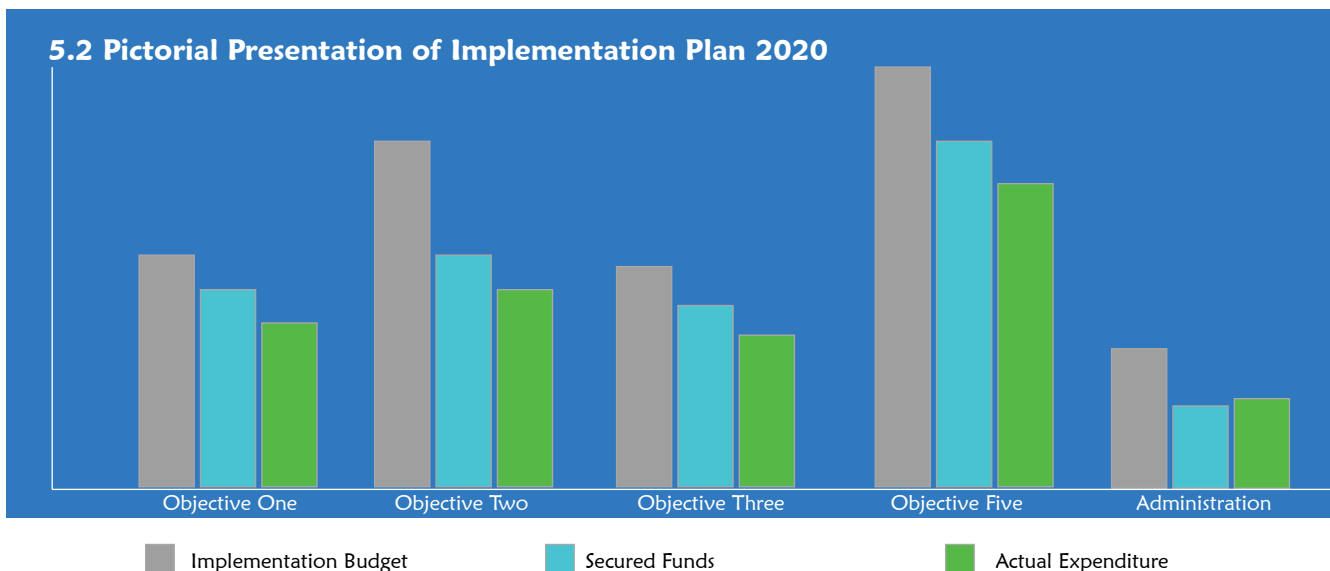
In the Financial Year ending 2020, HakiRasilimali acquired full office block (support in kind) from SWISSAID Tanzania and managed to fundraise from Oxfam, NRGi, HIVOS, WELL-SPRINGS, SWISSAID Tanzania, Women Fund of Tanzania (WFT), OSIEA and Publish What You Pay (PWYP). The expenditure was managed in accordance with the approved annual implementation plan and budgets.

**Table 10: Summary of HakiRasilimali Financial Status**

Budget Code	Objective	[A] Implementation Budget	[B] Secured Funds	[C] Actual Expenditure	D Exp. % to the Budget(E/C)
1	Objective One	218,530,792.00	144,709,475.85	124,709,475.85	57%
2	Objective Two	291,900,000.00	208,522,500.00	155,024,142.00	53%
3	Objective Three	175,020,000.00	154,804,500.00	134,804,500.00	77%
4	Objective Five	372,306,949.80	293,936,318.00	253,936,318.00	68%
5	Administration	77,359,490.00	60,205,421.97	66,272,873.15	86%
	Total	1,135,117,231.80	862,178,215.82	734,747,309.00	65%

Source: HakiRasilimali Financial Reports

**Figure 6: HakiRasilimali Implementation Plan 2020**



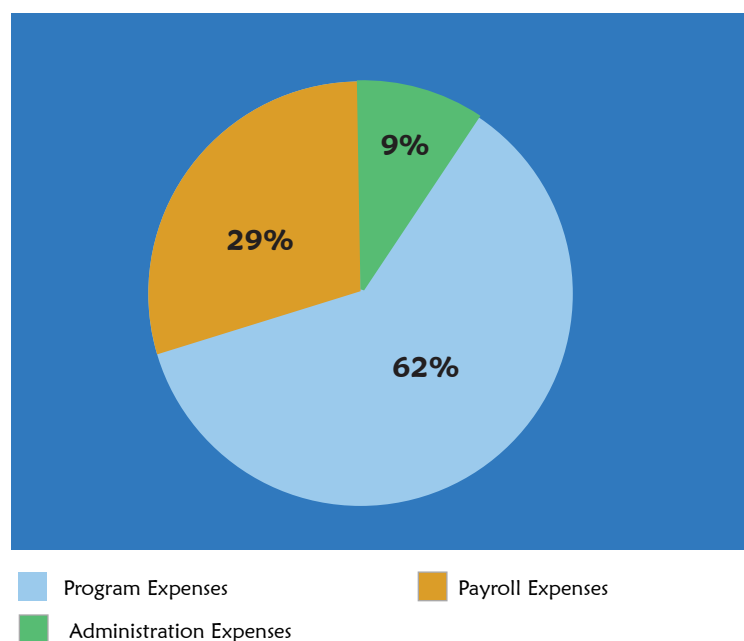
In 2020, HR managed to fundraise Tshs 862,178,215.82 which is 75% of the whole budget of Tshs 1,135,117,231.80. The secured resources were shared across the objectives whereby, Tshs 279,733,617.85 were spent under objective one (1) and two (2) for the undertaking of research and analysis. It also suffices to say that, the outbreak of Covid19 had affected fundraising process and consequently affecting the utilization of the secured funds.

**Table 11: Grants Received for the year 2020**

Partner	Amount Received	% To the Total Budget	% To the Implemented Budget
SWISSAID	130,969,068	12%	18%
Wellspring	392,831,492	35%	53%
NRGI	34,635,000	3%	5%
PWYP	204,060,835	18%	28%
Oxfam	62,081,963	5%	8%
Osia	20,433,033	2%	3%
HIVOS	17,166,824	2%	2%

The above illustrations show the state of funding as received from Partners to support the 2020 HakiRasilimali implementation plan. More than 60% of the received funds were remitted towards program implementation while the remaining percentage was used to support administration charges.

**Figure 7: Expenditure Distribution**



For the FY 2020, Tshs. 458,377,223.00 that is 62% of the total fund secured were spent towards program implementation, amount Tshs 210,097,213.00 (29%) for payroll whereas 9% that is Tshs. 66,272,873 was allocated for administrative related charges.

*Source: HakiRasilimali Financial Reports*


Conclusively, over the years, the extent of fundraising and fund utilization has been growing for more than 100% with most of funds being allocated for program implementation. More than 65% of the total funds were allocated for program implementation while less than 35% being allocated for salaries and general administration costs with the highest contributions from Well-spring, Publish What You Pay and Swissaid at a rate of 36%, 23% and 20% respectively of the total funding.

**Table 12: Challenges and lessons encountered under Objective 5**

S/n	Challenges	Lessons
1	Financial resources constraints.	Diversification of resources fund base and optimal utilization of the available resources is key.
2	Inadequate capacity with the HR personnel.	Regular capacity building sessions are required to enhance staffs' efficiency.
3	Lack of MEL system	MEL system is necessary for enabling HR to track and assess activities progress and documentation of its contribution.

## Annex 1: Advert of 4th TEITI MSG Committee Members to serve in the period of 2019 to 2022.

**JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA**  
**WIZARA YA MADINI**




**Wajumbe wa Kamati ya TEITI**  
**Kipindi 2019 – 2022**

Kwa mujibu wa Kifungu 5(4) cha Sheria ya Uwazi na Uwajibikaji katika Rasilimali Madini, Mafuta na Gesi Asilia Tanzania ya Mwaka 2015, Waziri wa Madini anapenda kutangaza majina ya Wajumbe wa Kamati ya TEITI kwa kipindi cha 2019-2022 kama ifuatavyo:-

Kundi	Jina	Anakotoka
<b>Asasi za Kiraia</b> CSOs	1. Bw. Donald Malambo Kasongi	Conventional NGOs
	2. Bi. Shakila Mayumana	Gender and Disability
	3. Bi. Rachael Chagonja	Publish What You Pay
	4. Dkt. Camillius Cassala	Taasisi za Kidini (Interfaith)
	5. Bw. Nicomedes Kajungu	Trade Union
<b>Kampuni za Madini,</b> <b>Mafuta na Gesi Asilia</b>	1. Bw. Halfan Halfan	Oil and Gas Association of Tanzania (OGAT)
	2. Bw. Furia Felichismo	Oil and Gas Association of Tanzania (OGAT)
	3. Bw. Majani Moremi Wambura	Tanzania Chamber of Mines (TCM)
	4. Bw. John-Bosco Tindyebwa	Tanzania Chamber of Mines (TCM)
	5. Bw. Tariqi James	FEMATA
<b>Taasisi za Serikali</b>	1. Bw. Safieli Fahamueli Msovu	Shirika la Maendeleo ya Petroli Tanzania (TPDC)
	2. Bw. Yusuf Mwenda	Mamlaka ya Mapato Tanzania (TRA)
	3. Bw. Juma S. Madaha	TAMISEMI
	4. Bw. John Kinuno	Ofisi ya Mwanasheria Mkuu
	5. Eng. David Mulabwa	Wizara ya Madini

**Imetolewa na:**



Prof. Simon Msanjila,  
Katibu Mkuu,  
Wizara ya Madini,  
S.L.P 422, Dodoma.  
12/2/2020

1122659028

## Annex 2: Summary of engagement meetings in reflection of gender participation

S/N	ENGAGEMENT	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
•	MSG CSO TEITI Induction Workshop.	8	9	17
•	Engagement with MPs on Analysis findings of the Ministerial budgets for the financial year 2020/21.	20	17	37
•	Rethinking Our Agenda Amid COVID19 Pandemic: A Situational Analysis of The Extractive Sector in Tanzania.	37	23	50
•	AGM	11	9	19

## Annex 3: Summary of Outcome harvests as documented from 2017 to 2020

The below table provides a summary of outcomes that have been documented and checked during the four-year implementation plans. These outcomes are significant and relevant to the work of HakiRasilimali as they reflect change in the government's attitude towards enhancing transparency and accountability in the mining, oil and gas in Tanzania. Outcome below are a direct contribution a result of the contribution made by HakiRasilimali interventions and other stakeholders, among others

OUTCOME HARVESTS	RELEVANCE TO HR WORK	CONTRIBUTION BY HR	SOURCES
On 22 February 2019, the Parliament gazetted the Act supplement: The Written Laws (Miscellaneous Amendments) (No.6) Act 2019.	This outcome is relevant in providing an interpretation of the small-scale Miners as it was missing in the principal Act. Furthermore, the amendments enhance transparency and accountability in the mining sector.	HakiRasilimali as it submitted its comments to the proposed bill to the National Assembly CLERK and The Legal and Constitutional Affairs committee Clerk.	<a href="https://www.bunge.go.tz">https://www.bunge.go.tz</a>



OUTCOME HARVESTS	RELEVANCE TO HR WORK	CONTRIBUTION BY HR	SOURCES
On 18 June 2019, EITI through outgoing EITI Chair Fredrik Reinfeldt formally launched the 2019 EITI Standard. The Standard signifies long term efforts meant to enhance transparency and accountability in the extractive sector.	This outcome compliments HR work and initiatives to further progress towards enhancing transparency and accountability in the extractive sector by ensuring there is mandatory disclosure and open data mandatory but also providing for environment and gender reporting.	In collaboration with other PWYP national coalitions, HakiRasilimali endorsed a letter to push for the implementation strategy on the environmental monitoring and reporting at the national level.	<a href="https://eiti.org/news/eiti-launches-2019-eiti-standard">https://eiti.org/news/eiti-launches-2019-eiti-standard</a> <a href="https://gsengo.blogspot.com/2019/06/tamko.html?m=1(East%20and%20Southern%20Africa%20CSO%20Position%20on%20the%20new%20EITI%20Standards)">https://gsengo.blogspot.com/2019/06/tamko.html?m=1(East and Southern Africa CSO Position on the new EITI Standards)</a> <a href="https://www.pwyp.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/EITContracts_CSOPositiononthenewEITIstandards">https://www.pwyp.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/EITContracts_CSOPositiononthenewEITIstandards</a>
On 27 May 2019, the Parliament of Tanzania through their daily Hansards documented the presentations made by various Members of Parliament sighting HakiRasilimali analysis work on the Ministry of Minerals budget as reference	This outcome is very crucial for transparency and accountability of the Mining Sector. The adoption of the HakiRasilimali analysis on the Ministry of Minerals budget is important for influencing effective management of the natural resources through budget oversight.	<p>On 23<sup>rd</sup> May 2019, HakiRasilimali published its analysis of the extractives-Ministerial budget analysis 2018/2019 Government year.</p> <p>On 21<sup>st</sup> May to June 2019 HakiRasilimali organized a policy week and engagement with Parliamentary committees on; Energy and Minerals, Constitutional and Legal Affairs and committee on Subsidiary Laws. Also, engage with individual MPs.</p>	<p><a href="https://www.hakirasilimali.or.tz/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/BUDGET-ANALYSIS-SWAHILI-VERSION.pdf">Budget analysis https://www.hakirasilimali.or.tz/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/BUDGET-ANALYSIS-SWAHILI-VERSION.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.bunge.go.tz/polis/uploads/documents/1565068177-27%20MEI,%202019.pdf">Hansard: https://www.bunge.go.tz/polis/uploads/documents/1565068177-27%20MEI,%202019.pdf</a></p>

OUTCOME HARVESTS	RELEVANCE TO HR WORK	CONTRIBUTION BY HR	SOURCES
On 19 June 2019, the Government of Tanzania through the Minister of Minerals- Hon. Dotto Biteko, reaffirmed Government commitment to disclose extractive related contracts	This outcome statement is relevant to HakiRasilimali work in advocating for contract disclosure within the sector as way to enhance transparency and contributing to the discussions benefits to be accrued from the sector	On 2018 HakiRasilimali undertake analysis on the Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Accountability ACT (TEITA) of 2015. The analysis was published on 26 <sup>th</sup> October 2018 in the HakiRasilimali website. The analysis strongly recommends for the ministry to formulate regulations and guidelines for contract disclosure among other things.	<a href="#">Minister of Minerals speech during the EITI Global Meeting.</a> <a href="https://resourcegovernance.org/blog/tanzania-n-government-reaffirms-commitment-disclose-mining-contracts">https://resourcegovernance.org/blog/tanzania-n-government-reaffirms-commitment-disclose-mining-contracts</a>
		On 23 <sup>rd</sup> May 2019, HakiRasilimali published its analysis of the Extractives-Ministerial budget analysis 2018/2019, which shows that TEITA has been in operation with zero budget for two years. The analysis calls for the government to fully capacitate TEITI for them to execute their duties effectively.	<a href="#">Analysis of the Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency and Accountability Act of 2015.</a> <a href="https://www.hakirasilimali.or.tz/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/HakiRasilimali-in-the-Library-volume-1.pdf">https://www.hakirasilimali.or.tz/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/HakiRasilimali-in-the-Library-volume-1.pdf</a>
		HakiRasilimali presentation of the proposed schedule of amendments during the Tanzania EITI Multi-Stakeholders group meeting held on 27 <sup>th</sup> October 2018.	

## Annex 4: HakiRasilimali engagements with newspapers and dissemination in 2020

DATE	NEWSPAPER	TOPIC	PRINTED COPIES	DISSMININATED COPIES
Wednesday 10 <sup>th</sup> June.	The Citizen	"5 Year budget trends for the Ministry of minerals in alignment to the realization of the Five-year development plan (FYDP II 2016/17 to 2020/21)"	25,000	25,000
Thursday 15 <sup>th</sup> October	The Guardian	A bird eye on extractive sector Reconciled: Its contribution to the Tanzania Development Path over ten years (2009 to 2019)	36,000	36,000

## Annex 5: HakiRasilimali engagements with newspapers and dissemination in 2020

THE CITIZEN  
Wednesday, 10 June 2020

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

# 5 YEAR BUDGET TRENDS FOR THE MINISTRY OF MINERALS IN ALIGNMENT TO THE REALIZATION OF THE FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN (FYDP II 2016/17 to 2020/21)

**1.0. Preamble**  
Being cognisant of the sector's significance to the country's economy, HakiRasilimali, a platform with a leaning towards enhancing extractive sector transparency and accountability agenda has, carried out an analysis of the budget trends for the Ministry of Minerals in reflection to the realization of the extractive related targets as set in the Five Year Development Plan (FYDP II 2016/17-2020/21).

The main objective of this analysis is not only to advocate for the effective formulation and reforms of policies and laws which govern the Extractive Industries in Tanzania, but also to offer recommendations to further discussions and decisions around future Ministerial budgets and the proposition for the 3rd phase of the Tanzania Development plan 2025.

To start with, this position provides a concrete analysis of the Ministry of Minerals budget trends for last five (5) years looking at specifics such as: the mysteries around disclosure and access to information; state participation in the Mining sector (with focus on STAMICO), Local Content (examining the level and quality of citizen participation), Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM) formalization as potential route to building local content in the mining sector; environment and Climate change and how it is embraced within the mining sector are discussed.

**2.0. The Ministry of Minerals Budget priorities over the last 5 years**  
For the last 5 years, the Ministry of Minerals has had essentially 8 priorities which are consistent with Tanzania's Vision 2025. These range from revenue maximization, service delivery to building local content. They are listed below:

- To strengthen mining supervision and trade to increase the contribution of the sector in the economy;
- To strengthen gross actions including Tanzania and prevent smuggling of minerals in mining sites and borders.
- To improve revenue collection in the mining sector through strengthening Zonal Mining Offices, Mining Resident Offices and the Mining Commission.
- To promote ASM and MSM.
- To facilitate value addition activities in mining.
- To strengthen monitoring and inspection of environment, health and safety and mineral production in small, medium and large sized mining sites.
- To strengthen institutions under the ministry i.e. GST, STAMICO, TGC, MHI and TERTI thereby impacting the ability of the ministry to provide services.
- To create an environment that enables locals to benefit from the sector.

**3.0. Budget Trends over the Last Five Years**  
The Five-year budget trend sheds some light as to whether the ministry is well resourced in the first place. It should be noted that in the first three financial year's i.e. 2014/15, 2015/16 AND 2016/17, the Ministry combined Energy and Mineral sectors under one docket as indicated by asterisks in Graph 1. It is not surprising then that Graph 1 depicts a sharp decline of budget allocation starting mid-way from the 2017/18 financial year when the

**3.1. Graph 1: 2014/15- 2019/2020 Budget Trend, Actual Amounts Released and Amount for Development Budgets**

Source: Various Ministerial Budgets

**3.2. Graph 2: Projected Revenues from Minerals over the Years (in Billion TZS)**

Source: Various Ministerial Budget books

Ministry of Minerals was separated from that responsible for Energy.

Graph 1 provides the interesting stories of the financial trend, which could be improved in the future, sectoral make-up of the ministry notwithstanding.

- It shows that throughout the 5 years in question that is regardless of the size of the ministry, the actual amount allocated have almost been half (1/2) the amount passed by the parliament.
- It also shows that the amount allocated to development projects have almost been less than half the actual amounts disbursed in the ministry.

Thus, this puts into question the ability of the ministry to undertake development projects that are central to helping the country achieve its Vision 2025. This is rather surprising given the fact that projected revenues collection from extractives have generally been on the high side over the course of the past five financial years as indicated in the Graph 2.

The mining revenues paradox is perhaps best explained by its meagre contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Indeed, while revenues from the sector seem to be on the increase over the years, a corresponding contribution it has on GDP is negligible. Graph 3 shows that only a one percent increase in GDP contribution has been recorded between 2015 and 2018.

**4.0. Revenue collection and the Ministry of Minerals human resources capacity**  
From 2015/16 onward there was an increase in royalties from 4% to 6% which had an impact in the actual revenue collected. Following that, in 2018/19 there was 25% increase in human resource budget which had some impact in driving increase in projected revenue by 60%. The Ministry was on target in reaching it as it was at 78% by March 2019 and 68% by February 2020. But in 2019/20 the Ministry had respectively decreased its investment in human resource budget to 98% or 79% of 2017/18 and 2018/19 budget levels. This

## Annex 6: Invitation to participate at the mining day 2020

### UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA MINISTRY OF MINERALS

Telegrams "MINERAL".  
Phone: +255 26 2320051  
Fax: +255 26 2322282  
Email: [ps@madini.go.tz](mailto:ps@madini.go.tz)  
On reply please quote:  
**Ref. No. BA 142/254/01/220**



Government City -Mtumba,  
P.O. Box. 422,  
**DODOMA.**

07<sup>th</sup> February, 2020

**Coordinator,**  
Hakirasilimali,  
P. O. Box 38486,  
**DAR ES SALAAM.**

#### **Re: INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE AT THE MINING DAY 2020 IN DODOMA.**

The Ministry of Minerals has scheduled 22<sup>nd</sup> – 23<sup>rd</sup> February, 2020 to celebrate a Mining day in Tanzania. The two days event will be used to discuss sector achievements in the previous year as well as opportunities, challenges and deliberate solutions in order to increase the sector contributions to the national economy. In this year event the International Conference for Great lakes Region (ICGLR) minerals Certificate for conflict minerals which Tanzania has already qualified for issuance will be inaugurated.

The Guest of Honour to this event will be **His Excellence Dr. John Pombe Joseph Magufuli – The President of the United Republic of Tanzania.**

On the other hand during that session, the Ministry is organizing exhibitions to display products and demonstrate activities related to the mining sector. The exhibition will take place in Dodoma parallel with other sessions. Therefore, as stakeholder in the Mining Sector, we request your organisation to also take part in this exhibition. Please confirm your participation before 12<sup>th</sup> February, 2020. The Ministry guarantees you a space for display.



## Annex 7: Legal deposit of HakiRasilimali 2020 Publications into Tanzania Library Services Board.



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MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD



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HAKIRASILIMALI  
P.O BOX 38486  
DAR ES SALAAM.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT .

We acknowledge receipt of the under mentioned document(s) in compliance with the Legal Deposit Order as stipulated in the Tanzania Library Service Board Act, 1975 Section 5(2).

1. A Bird eye on extractive sector reconciled revenues: Its contribution to the Tanzania Development path over ten years (2009-2019). **2-copies**
2. Towards an industrial economy: a compiled analysis of the ministerial budgets for the extractives sector (mining oil and gas) in alignment to the implementation of the five year development plan -2016/2017 to 2020/2021. **2 copies**
3. The impact of covid-19 in the extractive sector in Tanzania. **2 copies**

Regards,  
  
IRENE MOSHI  
Documents, Procurement Librarian  
For: DIRECTOR GENERAL

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### **➤ THE IMPLICATION OF THE EXTRACTIVE SECTOR FISCAL REGIME TO THE ECONOMY-2 COPIES**

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