



HakiRasilimali

Transparency & Accountability
for the Extractive Industry

REPORT FOR THE JUKWAA LA UZIDUAJI 2024



THEME:
Powering Sustainable Development within
Tanzanian's Extractive Sector in the Energy Transition

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ACRONYMS

AFRODAD	African Forum and Network on Debt and Development
ASM	Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining
BO	Beneficial Ownership
CMA	Mediation and Arbitration
CHRAGG	Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance
CIP	Carbon In Pulp
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
FADEV	Foundation for ASM Development
FPIC	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent
GFI	Global Financial Integrity
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IEA	International Energy Agency
IFFs	Illicit Financial Flows
IPIS	International Peace Information Services
LHRC	Legal and Human Rights Centre
MTB	Mining for a Better Tomorrow
NEMC	National Environment Management Council
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PWYP	Publish What You Pay
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
STAMICO	State Mining Corporation
TAWOMA	Tanzania Women Miners Association
TEITI	Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
TPDC	Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation
UNGPs	UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The **Jukwaa la Uziduaji 2024** conference, held over two dynamic days, marked a defining moment in the ongoing conversation about the future of Tanzania's extractive sector. This gathering brought together a diverse group of stakeholders, including small-scale miners, civil society organizations, government officials, the private sector, and Members of Parliament, all united by a shared purpose: to strengthen Tanzania's extractive industry and ensure that its resources contribute meaningfully to the nation's sustainable development and economic growth. With a focus on transparency, governance, and accountability, the conference served as a critical platform for discussing solutions to the challenges facing the sector.

At its core, the conference aimed to advance the mining sector through thoughtful dialogue on how to align resource extraction with Tanzania's national goals of social, environmental, and economic sustainability. With Tanzania's rich mineral wealth offering both challenges and opportunities, the discussions centred around the need for effective regulation, increased transparency, and a commitment to long-term sustainability. The outcomes of these deliberations provided a clear roadmap for how stakeholders can collaborate to maximize the benefits of the sector while minimizing negative social and environmental impacts.

One of the most pressing issues raised during the conference was the fight against Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs), a critical challenge that continues to drain valuable revenue from Tanzania and other African nations. The conference highlighted the staggering \$50 billion lost annually across the continent through practices such as trade mis-invoicing by multinational corporations. While Tanzania has made important strides in Beneficial Ownership (BO) disclosure, there is still significant work to be done. Stronger regulations, greater data transparency, and enhanced cross-border cooperation were identified as essential tools for curbing IFFs and ensuring that the wealth generated from Tanzania's natural resources remains within its borders, benefiting its people.

Equally crucial to the discussions was the theme of community engagement. The conference underscored that local communities must be at the centre of resource governance if Tanzania is to achieve truly transparent and accountable management of its natural wealth. Drawing lessons from other successful community engagement models, it was acknowledged that involving communities in decision-making processes strengthens accountability and ensures that resource extraction aligns with the interests of those most affected. However, challenges remain in implementing Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) processes, with many communities lacking the knowledge and resources necessary for effective participation.

Contract transparency was another key area of focus. The conference emphasized that the establishment of clear, accessible mining contracts and the creation of a publicly available BO register are fundamental to ensuring that Tanzania's extractive industries serve the public good.

TEITI's ongoing efforts to promote transparency in contracts and ownership disclosures were recognized as crucial steps toward reducing corruption and ensuring that the benefits of Tanzania's mining industry are equitably shared. By shining a light on the true owners of extractive companies, these initiatives help to ensure that resources are managed in a way that maximizes their value for Tanzanians.

As the global economy shifts toward sustainable energy, the conference also explored how Tanzania can position itself at the forefront of this transition. It was recognized that the energy transition provides both challenges and opportunities for Tanzania's extractive sector, particularly as demand for renewable energy minerals grows. The role of TEITI and the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) in guiding this transition was underscored, with an emphasis on integrating climate-related disclosures into reporting frameworks. By adopting these standards, Tanzania can better navigate the risks associated with the energy transition, including potential stranded assets, while ensuring that the sector remains a driver of sustainable economic growth.

The Jukwaa la Uziduaji 2024 successfully set the stage for a more transparent, accountable, and sustainable future for Tanzania's extractive industries. The outcomes of the conference align closely with Tanzania's broader goals for sustainable resource management, economic growth, and social equity.

INTRODUCTION

Since 2010, civil society organizations advocating for transparency and accountability in Tanzania's extractive sector—encompassing mining, oil, and gas—have convened annual national conferences. Originally branded as the Tanzania Alternative Mining Indaba and now referred to as "Jukwaa la Uziduaji," this event is coordinated by HakiRasilimali. It brings together key stakeholders, including civil society organizations, government officials, parliamentarians, the media, relevant private sector entities, extractive industry host communities, and development partners. These gatherings foster robust discussions on the extractive industry's challenges and opportunities, facilitating the exchange of insights, formation of strategic alliances, and policy advocacy.

At Jukwaa la Uziduaji 2023, participants underscored the extractive industry's crucial role in advancing a just energy transition and sustainable development within Tanzania. The conference emphasized the need for cohesive efforts, sound policies, and innovative approaches to ensure the sector's benefits are broadly distributed and contribute meaningfully to Tanzania's development goals. In light of the global shift towards decarbonization and a low-carbon economy, the extractive industry is positioned at the heart of the energy transition, with significant implications for fossil fuel production due to anticipated declines in demand. Conversely, this transition presents promising opportunities for investment in renewable energy resources. The International Energy Agency projects that achieving the goal of limiting global warming to below 2°C will require a fourfold increase in minerals necessary for clean energy technologies over the next two decades—creating strategic opportunities for mineral-rich countries like Tanzania.

For developing nations like Tanzania, pursuing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will drive increased energy demand. As the global emphasis shifts towards reducing fossil fuel dependence and adopting sustainable practices, Tanzania's extractive sector must innovate and adapt to remain competitive and aligned with the sustainable development agenda. Positioned as a potential leader in this transition, Tanzania is poised to benefit substantially from its abundant mineral resources and emerging energy sector.

The conference theme, "Powering Sustainable Development: Tanzania's Extractive Industry and the Energy Transition," reflects the nation's potential to champion sustainable mining practices that contribute to both the global energy transition and the SDGs. This theme underscores the imperative for a balanced approach—one that addresses the rising demand for minerals essential to renewable energy technologies, reduces fossil fuel dependency, and upholds principles of environmental stewardship and social responsibility. The conference will aim to inspire stakeholders to collaboratively shape a future in which Tanzania's extractive sector drives economic growth while advancing environmental sustainability and social equity.

The main objective of Jukwaa la Uziduaji 2024 is to explore and promote sustainable development within Tanzania's extractive industry amidst the global transition to a low-carbon economy.

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

The **Jukwaa la Uziduaji 2024** spanned two days and featured six sessions, with three sessions held each day. These sessions focused on current issues within the extractive industry, engaging speakers and participants from East African countries, including Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, and Congo, as well as international representatives from Canada, Norway, and beyond. This report provides an overview of the conference sessions as follows:

DAY ONE

Opening Remarks and Keynote Speech

Adam Anthony, the Executive Director of HakiRasilimali, addressed participants at the 2024 Extractive Industry Conference, emphasizing the importance of transparency and accountability in Tanzania's extractive sector. HakiRasilimali, which consists of 16 civil society organizations, advocates for responsible governance of the mining, oil, and natural gas sectors.



*Adam Anthony, Executive Director from HakiRasilimali emphasises the objectives of the **Jukwaa***

In his opening speech, Adam thanked various stakeholders and organizations, including SwissAid Tanzania, International Peace Information Services (IPIS), Transparency International – Kenya, Global Financial Integrity (GFI), African Forum and Network on Debt and Development (AFRODAD), the Foundation for ASM Development (FADEV), Policy Forum, Natural Justice Kenya, International Alert, and Publish What You Pay (PWYP), for their support in organizing the conference. He highlighted the participation of a wide range of stakeholders, including government representatives, small-scale miners, media, and international delegates from Kenya, Uganda, and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

The theme of the Jukwaa, *"Enabling Sustainable Development in the Extractive Sector and the Energy Transition,"* was underscored, with discussions set to focus on key issues such as local content, investment-friendly environments, human rights, gender inclusion, and the role of small-scale miners. Adam also noted the increasing significance of the link between the mining and energy sectors, particularly in the context of strategic minerals and energy transition.

He emphasized that HakiRasilimali is committed to ensuring that the rights of local communities are protected, the government receives appropriate benefits, and the sector remains attractive to investors.



Hon. Dr David Mathayo David

Chairperson of the Parliamentary Committee on Energy and Minerals

Hon. Dr David Mathayo David, Chairperson of the Parliamentary Committee on Energy and Minerals

The 2024 Extractive Industry Conference commenced with opening remarks from Honourable David Mathayo, Chairperson of the Parliament Standing Committee on Minerals and Energy. His address highlighted key areas of progress, current challenges, and recommendations for fostering greater transparency, safety, and stakeholder collaboration in Tanzania's extractive sector.

Hon. Mathayo commended the Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (TEITI) for its continued commitment to transparency, particularly in its latest report. The TEITI report offers critical insights into the activities of extractive companies, covering essential aspects such as tax contributions, fees, and employment data for both Tanzanians and foreign workers. These disclosures, he noted, are crucial steps towards building public trust and ensuring accountability within the sector.

He emphasized the committee's approval of the recent initiative to publicly disclose beneficial owners of companies operating in the extractive sector, marking a major milestone in transparency.

However, Hon. Mathayo pointed out that there remains a need for further transparency, specifically in the area of contract disclosures. He recommended that TEITI and relevant stakeholders work towards making contractual agreements publicly accessible to strengthen trust and equity within the sector.



A recurring theme in Hon. Mathayo's remarks was the pressing issue of mercury use among small-scale miners, which poses severe health and environmental risks. Stakeholders, particularly small-scale miners, are aware of mercury's harmful effects and have expressed a strong need for safer, sustainable alternatives for gold extraction. In response to this issue, Hon. Mathayo urged the government to expedite the search for new technologies or alternative extraction methods that could eliminate mercury use, thereby safeguarding the health of miners and the surrounding environment.

He further acknowledged the significant role that small-scale miners play in national gold production, employment generation, and government revenue, underscoring the need for a sustainable solution to the mercury problem to protect their well-being and ensure the sector's longevity.

Beyond addressing the challenges associated with mercury, Hon. Mathayo highlighted the importance of providing small-scale miners with access to essential resources, including capital, updated technology, and training. He recommended that the government extend its support in these areas, which would empower small-scale miners to enhance their productivity and continue contributing effectively to Tanzania's economic development. Access to these resources would not only support their operations but also help promote safe, sustainable practices within the sector.

In closing, Hon. Mathayo emphasized the need for stronger collaboration among civil society organizations, extractive companies, and other sector stakeholders. He commended HakiRasilimali for its dedication to fostering partnerships and urged stakeholders to work collectively to advance transparency, accountability, and development within

Tanzania's extractive industry. Such collaboration, he noted, is vital to ensuring that Tanzania's natural resources are managed responsibly and contribute meaningfully to the country's growth.

Hon. Rosemary extended her gratitude and welcomed participants to the Jukwaa la Uziduaji 2024 and thanked HakiRasili-mali for hosting the event in Dodoma.

She highlighted at the conference that a preliminary mining survey conducted in 2022 by the Ministry of Minerals revealed that Dodoma leads the country in terms of the diversity of minerals available.

Mining is among the economic sectors that support Dodoma's economy, and the government is currently implementing strategies to strengthen this sector.



Hon. Rosemary Senyamule

Dodoma Regional Commissioner



Hon. Anthony Mavunde

Minister of Minerals

Hon. Mavunde thanked the President of Tanzania, Dr Samia Suluhu Hassan, for supporting the Ministry of Minerals by increasing its budget from TZS 89 billion to TZS 231 billion for 2024/25 fiscal year. The government also prioritises comprehensive research to identify optimal mining practices and better guide miners, particularly small-scale miners. One of the Ministry's strategies is to continue in-depth research, which so far covers only 16% of the country. Even with this 16%, significant benefits have been realized; in the 2022/23 fiscal year, mining was the leading sector in generating foreign revenue, with exports reaching

USD 3.1 billion, accounting for 56% of the country's foreign exchange earnings. Additionally, the mining sector contributed over TZS 2.1 trillion in domestic tax revenue, amounting to 15% of all domestic tax collections. This underscores the importance of further research to maximize the sector's benefits for the Tanzanian people.

Small-scale miners have continued to thrive and contribute significantly, providing over 40% of total mining revenue to the national treasury in the previous fiscal year. This year (2024/25), the Ministry aims to collect TZS 1 trillion in mining revenues for the main government fund. It is an ambitious target, yet within the first three months of the 2024/25 fiscal year, the Ministry has already exceeded its target by 116%, collecting TZS 96 billion each month, totalling TZS 354 billion to date, to reach TZS 1 trillion by June 2025.



Hon. Anthony Mavunde, Minister of Minerals at the Jukwaa la Uziduaji 2024

The Ministry recognizes the strategic importance of critical minerals, with global demand projected to increase over 150 times by 2050, particularly for graphite, essential for electric vehicle batteries. The Ministry is finalizing a strategic plan for harvesting critical minerals, which is expected to significantly benefit Tanzania. Currently, global demand for graphite is over 6.5 million tonnes annually, while production stands at only 1.2 million tonnes, with China leading production at 64% of global needs. In Africa, Madagascar leads with 13% of global graphite production, followed by Mozambique at 10%, and Tanzania at 0.64%. Tanzania has 12 graphite licenses that are yet to begin operations; once activated, Tanzania holds great potential to lead graphite production in Africa.



Hon. Doto Mashaka Biteko, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Energy

Hon. Doto Biteko commended HakiRasilimali for continuing to provide a platform that brings together stakeholders to discuss various issues within the extractive sector. He emphasized that the government has been working to improve the investment climate and promote opportunities in strategic minerals to attract new foreign investments and capital. Additionally, significant efforts have been made in the energy sector to ensure the country has sufficient and reliable energy supplies.

The energy sector has been strengthened, with the national grid now supplying 2,607.96 megawatts compared to 1,605.86 megawatts in 2021—an increase of 62%, largely attributed to the completion of the Julius Nyerere Hydropower Project, which is 99.2% complete and currently capable of generating 1,175 megawatts. The government has also enhanced energy transmission infrastructure, adding 7,745.4 kilometres of new transmission lines, a 26.7% increase from 2021. Distribution lines have similarly expanded to 187,817.3 kilometres from 153,988.49 kilometres in 2021, marking a 22% increase. To enable the extractive sector to contribute fully to the national economy, the energy sector will continue to deliver long-term energy solutions and ensure multiple energy sources are available.



Hon. Doto Mashaka Biteko, Deputy Minister and Minister of Energy

In line with the transition to cleaner energy, President Samia Suluhu Hassan, an advocate for clean cooking energy in Africa and globally, has directed the preparation of a clean cooking energy strategy aiming to ensure that 80% of Tanzanians use clean cooking energy by 2034. This directive aligns with the broader agenda on climate change and energy transition toward sustainable development.

Tanzania is actively participating in this transition, having discovered 57.54 trillion cubic feet of gas reserves—47.4 trillion cubic feet offshore and 10.12 trillion cubic feet onshore. This is a valuable resource for Tanzania as it moves away from dirty to cleaner energy sources.

However, Biteko stressed that the forum should address the realities of climate change and energy transition with a focus on Africa's unique circumstances. He highlighted climate change as a significant global threat, noting that while energy-related emissions are a major contributor, developed countries are the primary users of dirty energy. Although Africa's contribution to carbon emissions is minimal, it is essential to consider Africa's role in the climate change debate in light of the continent's living conditions. For example, while Africa averages one barrel of oil consumption per person annually, the United States consumes 22 barrels per person and Europe nine barrels. This shows Africa's minimal contribution to emissions. Therefore, as the global transition to cleaner energy continues, it is crucial to tailor the approach to Africa's economic and living conditions, as a one-size-fits-all solution may not be feasible for African countries



Hon. Biteko stressed that **Jukwaa la Uziduaji** offers a unique opportunity to collectively address these issues by exchanging ideas with stakeholders from the government, development partners, Members of Parliament, and extractive companies. He urged the forum to generate insights and recommendations that could guide government priorities in achieving sustainable development goals. He assured participants that their discussions would be taken seriously by the government and addressed accordingly, encouraging open and honest dialogue.

PANEL DISCUSSIONS - DAY ONE



Session 1:

Navigating the Future of Fossil Fuel in the Age of Sustainability

This session focuses on exploring the crucial strategies and issues around transitioning to a low-carbon economy in fossil fuel-dependent countries like Tanzania. As part of the Paris Agreement's goals, the low-carbon transition agenda calls for significant shifts in demand for minerals, energy sources, and technologies. Moving away from coal, oil, and gas presents new challenges, as it may disrupt investment flows and reduce revenues in emerging producer countries. This shift creates complex development challenges for resource-rich countries amid transition.

Tanzania, for instance, faces the difficult task of balancing its development goals with its climate commitments. As restrictions on fossil fuel financing and exports increase, revenue will decline, and investment flows may be interrupted. Despite the importance of fossil fuel projects—such as rising coal exports, and Tanzania's involvement in the East Africa Crude Oil Pipeline—the country must urgently develop a national strategy to phase out fossil fuels and chart a course toward a low-carbon future.

The session provided a platform for policymakers, industry experts, and stakeholders to exchange perspectives and recommend strategies supporting a just transition for fossil-fuel-dependent economies.

It examined the development challenges Tanzania and other resource-rich nations face in balancing economic growth with climate commitments. Facilitated by *Francis Mkasiwa* from *HakiRasilimali*, the session featured presentations from *Priva Clemence of Energy CARDS*, *Shaibu Mdee of the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC)*, *Godwin Lema* from the *University of Dar es Salaam*, *John Venance of Stanbic*, and *Richard Businge* from *Business and Human Rights Uganda*.

The following highlights outline the session's key discussions and insights:

Global developments, particularly geopolitical tensions among developed nations, have created an urgent need for Tanzania to adopt robust strategies to navigate shifting trends in energy transition. Participants stressed the importance of regulations to guide Tanzania through this transition from fossil fuels to clean energy, with a clear focus on managing the high costs associated with renewable energy sources. Strategic planning to address these expenses is essential as Tanzania prepares to integrate cleaner energy technologies into its economy. Additionally, there was a call for technologies that can reduce the environmental impact of fossil fuel use, allowing for a more sustainable transition phase before fully moving to clean energy.



The first panel to kick off the Jukwaa's sessions

Representatives from the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) noted that while global momentum is pushing toward renewable energy, economic disparities among nations mean the transition pace will vary. For Tanzania, fossil fuels remain a critical component of the transportation sector, which accounts for 70% of the country's oil consumption. While the transition to cleaner sources, such as natural gas, presents a viable path, a rapid shift may be challenging. TPDC is in a unique position to leverage Tanzania's natural gas reserves as a cleaner, more sustainable alternative, though regulatory adjustments will be needed to maximize benefits along the gas value chain.

The discussion also highlighted the need for comprehensive environmental assessments as Tanzania moves away from fossil fuels. The low-carbon agenda, participants emphasized, does not oppose development but instead aims to support environmentally sustainable progress while minimizing adverse impacts.

This responsibility lies with the government to create robust environmental protection laws, require thorough impact assessments, and enable CSOs to invest in integrated assessments. Tanzania's approach to energy transition must be based on careful evaluation rather than external pressures, particularly from Western nations. Key priorities during this transition include protecting environmental and public health and maximizing economic gains for the nation.

The session also offered valuable insights from Uganda's experience with energy transition. Although Uganda still relies on fossil fuels, it has successfully used fossil fuel revenues to fund its shift towards renewable energy. For African countries, this approach—reinvesting in domestic resources to manage transition costs—is critical. Participants emphasized that African nations should move at their own pace while investing in local human capacity to advance these efforts, ensuring that the transition is both sustainable and economically viable.

PANEL DISCUSSIONS - DAY ONE



Session 2:

Promoting Transparency in Transition

Session 2 of the **Jukwaa La Uziduaji** emphasized the importance of transparency in Tanzania's extractive industry as the country navigates a shift toward a sustainable, decarbonized economy. Historically, transparency has played a crucial role in improving governance and reducing the risks of the "resource curse" in oil, gas, and mineral sectors. With the global focus on sustainability reshaping these industries, both the risks and opportunities for resource-rich countries like Tanzania have evolved. This transformation highlighted the need for enhanced data, disclosures, and accountability measures.

During the session, participants examined the 2023 EITI standards, which tackle governance challenges by advancing transparency, addressing corruption, promoting gender equity, and strengthening revenue collection. The standards also emphasize the importance of engaging with the energy transition—an area previously underexplored in Tanzania's context. It was noted that adapting these standards could help Tanzania manage transition risks, such as potential revenue declines and stranded assets, while maximizing opportunities through contract transparency, beneficial ownership reporting, and environmental impact assessments.



Panellists pose together after an insightful session on advancing a just and sustainable energy transition

The session echoed that the Tanzanian Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (TEITI) would need to adjust to these global shifts by leveraging EITI's Requirements to guide the country's transition. Discussions underscored how Tanzania could better utilize contract, production, and revenue disclosures, alongside environmental reporting, to secure improved agreements, enhance accountability, and support a smooth energy transition. The session was moderated by Semkae Kilonzo from Policy Forum, with speakers Annastazia Ryoba (TEITI), Phillip Nyakundi from Global Financial Integrity (GFI), John Bosco Tindyebwa (TEITI Multi-Stakeholder Group Companies Representative) and Elizabeth Duya from Transparency International-Kenya.

The session on addressing illicit financial flows (IFFs) and promoting transparency in Africa's extractive sector provided an in-depth exploration of key challenges and opportunities related to resource governance. Discussions highlighted the critical issue of IFFs, which significantly undermine Africa's economic growth, particularly in Tanzania's extractive sector.

A major focus of the session was the loss of approximately \$50 billion annually from the African continent due to IFFs, with trade mis invoicing being one of the primary tactics contributing to this drain. The manipulation of trade values by multinational corporations—through undervaluing exports and overvaluing imports—has led to a substantial reduction in tax revenues for governments. The session emphasized that this practice directly impacts the ability of African nations to invest in development and social welfare programs.

In Tanzania, significant strides have been made in improving beneficial ownership (BO) disclosure, a key tool in combating IFFs. However, it was acknowledged that while progress has been made, there are still persistent loopholes across the continent that allow illicit financial flows to continue. The session called for stronger frameworks and better cross-border collaboration to curb the movement of illicit funds, which hampers the continent's development and undermines the effectiveness of transparency initiatives in the extractive sector.

The session also featured a comparative perspective from Kenya, where efforts to enhance transparency in the resource sector have been integrated into the Mineral Act. The inclusion of community engagement provisions ensures that local communities are involved in decision-making processes related to resource management. Participants recognized that empowering communities and educating them about their rights to information and participation is vital for fostering a culture of accountability. However, the session also highlighted challenges in the practical application of such laws due to limited community capacity and knowledge.

In Tanzania, the Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (TEITI) has been actively involved in promoting transparency through contract transparency and the creation of a beneficial ownership register. TEITI's efforts are seen as crucial for enhancing accountability in the sector, particularly as Tanzania seeks to align its resource governance with global standards. The ongoing work to make extractive contracts publicly accessible and to create a BO register is expected to provide greater clarity on who owns and controls the country's natural resources.

Extractive companies were also a focal point of the discussion, with participants noting that companies must not only comply with local regulations but also adopt international best practices for transparency. The session underscored the need for companies to disclose information regarding revenue reporting, tax contributions, local procurement, and environmental compliance. Such disclosures are vital for building public trust and ensuring that the benefits of natural resource extraction are equitably distributed. A significant example of this effort is the ongoing dialogue between TEITI and extractive companies in Tanzania, aimed at improving contract transparency.

The session further discussed the importance of accurate data on IFFs, noting that insufficient or overly generalized data across many African countries, including Tanzania, hinders effective efforts to combat illicit financial activities. Participants acknowledged that trade mis invoicing and profit shifting are among the primary activities contributing to IFFs, which not only deplete national resources but also limit the funds available for public investment and development.

Moreover, the importance of community involvement in transparency initiatives was emphasized. The session highlighted Kenya's Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) approach as an example of how community engagement can be incorporated into resource governance. However, participants noted that while FPIC is embedded in legislation, its practical application remains limited due to gaps in local communities' awareness of their rights and the capacity of authorities to enforce these rights.

In conclusion, the session underscored the importance of a collaborative approach to addressing IFFs and promoting transparency in the extractive sector. Stakeholders—governments, companies, and civil society—must work together to strengthen legal frameworks, improve data collection, and engage local communities in resource governance. Only through such a concerted effort can Africa hope to curb the impact of IFFs and ensure that its natural resources contribute to sustainable development.

PANEL DISCUSSIONS - DAY ONE



Session 3:

Investing in Women: Accelerate Progress

This session, moderated by *Joyce Komanya* from the *Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC)*, featured insights from *Alice Swai of SwissAid*, *Mwanakey Sharrif (a Gold Primary Mining License holder)*, *Louisa Katolila (Geologist and Value Addition Expert)*, and *Francis Mihayo, a geologist from the Ministry of Minerals*.

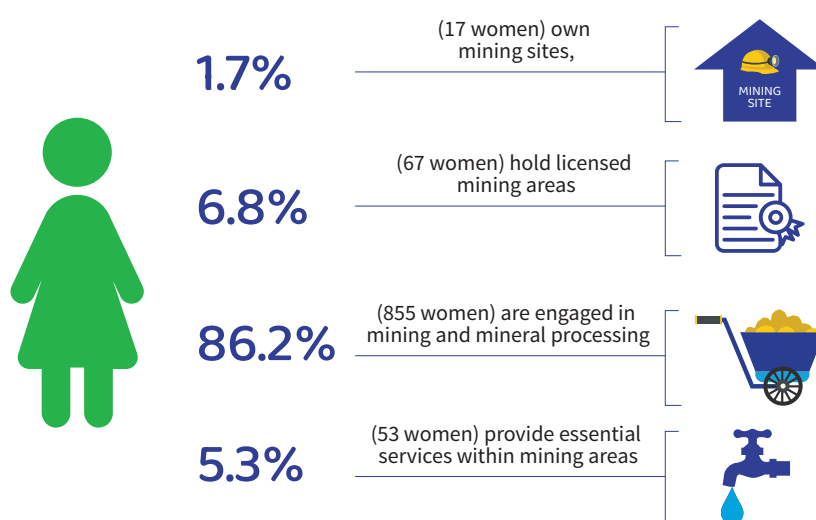
The discussion examined the significant challenges and opportunities for achieving gender equity in Tanzania's artisanal mining sector, which generates 40% of mining output and contributes 10.9% of the national GDP. Despite its importance, artisanal mining faces major governance issues, including policy and law enforcement gaps, which result in weak compliance. These issues disproportionately affect women, who already face limited participation opportunities and encounter various forms of gender-based violence, including physical, sexual, and economic violence.

A key theme was the persistent gender inequity within mining. While gender equity is essential for fair and balanced workforce participation, women in the sector often struggle with barriers to entry, career advancement, and equitable treatment. These challenges are frequently perpetuated by discriminatory practices and social norms that regard mining as a male-dominated field, further reinforcing gender disparities and limiting the sector's growth potential.

The session highlighted the structural inequalities faced by women in artisanal mining, such as restricted access to resources, insufficient training, and unfavourable working conditions. Women are often relegated to lower-paying, insecure positions with minimal opportunities for advancement, which hinders their potential and marginalizes their contributions. Addressing these issues is essential not only for achieving gender equity but also for unleashing the sector's full economic potential. An inclusive mining industry that supports women's participation can harness a wider range of talents and perspectives, ultimately fostering sustainable and equitable growth.

Tanzania's mining sector aims to contribute 10% to the national GDP by 2025, yet there is currently no mechanism to track women's specific contributions toward this target. During this session, findings from a survey conducted by the State Mining Corporation (STAMICO) in collaboration with the Tanzania Women Miners Association (TAWOMA) highlighted the significant role of women in mining, particularly in the Shinyanga, Geita, Mara, and Simiyu regions. **Key findings showed that:**

KEY FINDINGS SHOWED THAT:



These statistics reveal women's vital contributions across the mining value chain, with an estimated 3 million women nationwide engaged in the sector, as indicated in the 2022 Population and Housing Census.

The session also addressed the challenges women face in accessing financial resources, largely due to cultural norms that perpetuate the belief that women are less capable in business than men. This limitation extends to management positions within the extractive sector, where women are significantly underrepresented.



A panel session on Investing on women: Accelerate Progress

To support women in the sector, participants recommended that the government allocate special areas for women miners, which would empower and encourage them to overcome the stigmas associated with mining, often rooted in cultural misconceptions. Additionally, it was suggested that the government provide capital or affordable loans to women in the extractive industry to increase their economic potential and contribute to national revenue growth.

Furthermore, the session called on the government to establish mechanisms for addressing the gender-based rights violations that women face in mining. Financial sector stakeholders, such as banks, were also encouraged to develop programs that support women miners. These programs could help women access markets traditionally dominated by men, allowing them to sell their mining products more effectively.

The session also highlighted the government's Mining for a Better Tomorrow (MTB) initiative, which places a strong emphasis on supporting and empowering women in the mining sector by addressing their specific challenges and needs. Mining for a Better Tomorrow recognizes the importance of gender equity in mining, not only as an ethical priority but also as a key to unlocking the sector's economic potential.

This session underscored the need for targeted interventions to support and empower women in Tanzania's mining sector. By addressing gender inequity and fostering a more inclusive environment, the mining sector can drive sustainable development and economic progress for all.

PANEL DISCUSSIONS - DAY TWO



Session 4:

Access to Remedies for Victims of Human Rights Violations in the Natural Resources Sector

Tanzania's rich natural resources hold immense potential for driving socio-economic progress. However, while these resources bring notable economic benefits, they often come at a high cost to local communities. Many communities grapple with issues such as environmental pollution, land rights infringements, forced evictions, disrupted livelihoods, limited community involvement, and even instances of violence. These challenges are further intensified by societal structures, legal frameworks, and corporate practices that pose significant obstacles for Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and local communities seeking justice. Despite widespread recognition of the human rights risks within the extractive sector, ensuring meaningful access to justice remains a critical challenge.

The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) underscore the government's duty to protect human rights, the corporate responsibility to respect them, and the importance of accessible remedies for impacted communities. As mining operations in Tanzania expand, ensuring effective access to justice for communities affected by extractive activities is increasingly urgent. However, unresolved grievances highlight a need for stronger legal frameworks and accountability mechanisms within the sector.



Stakeholders from the extractive industry attentively following a session on access to remedies

To address these pressing issues and chart a path forward, a session on access to remedies was held at **Jukwaa La Uziduaji 2024**. This gathering served as a platform for communities, development practitioners, government representatives, corporations, and legal experts to engage in productive dialogue. Moderated by *Patricia Swai of HakiRasili-mali*, the session featured distinguished speakers, including *Joyce Komanya from the Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC)*, *Constantine Mubusi of the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG)*, community representative *Silas Nyangala*, and *Justus Tsofa from Natural Justice Kenya*. Discussions centred on Tanzania's extractive sector policies and regulatory frameworks, with a particular emphasis on improving grievance resolution mechanisms.

The panel discussion followed Joyce Komanya's presentation, which explored "remedy" as the process of restoring individuals or communities impacted by business-related human rights abuses to their original, pre-violation state.

Remedies may take various forms, including apologies, restitution, rehabilitation, financial or non-financial compensation, punitive sanctions, injunctions, and guarantees against future violations.

She highlighted that in Tanzania's extractive sector, access to remedies is structured through three pathways as defined by the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs): State-Based Judicial Grievance Mechanisms, State-Based Non-Judicial Grievance Mechanisms, and Non-State Non-Judicial Mechanisms. Tanzanian legislation, such as the Land Dispute Courts Act, outlines that land disputes begin with mediation at the Ward Tribunal and may escalate to the District Land and Housing Tribunal if unresolved.

The session on remedies at **Jukwaa La Uziduaji 2024** provided a comprehensive discussion on the various challenges faced by communities affected by business-related human rights violations, particularly in the extractive sector. One of the key issues raised was the inadequate compensation provided to individuals whose land or livelihoods are impacted by such activities. The compensation offered often fails to reflect the actual value of the land or development, as it does not account for the costs incurred by the affected individuals, such as investments in land preparation, seed purchase, and farm maintenance.

Komanya also noted that the Environmental Management Act empowers the National Environment Management Council (NEMC) to address environmental grievances by enforcing standards and taking necessary legal actions, with appeals to NEMC decisions directed to the Minister of Environment.

Additionally, labour disputes are managed by the Commission for Mediation and Arbitration (CMA), which follows a structured filing and hearing process.

The presentation further referenced amendments to the Basic Rights and Duties Enforcement Act (BRADEA), reinforcing that petitioner must substantiate a personal impact in human rights claims to proceed. Komanya's insights underline the multi-tiered legal and non-legal avenues in Tanzania designed to uphold justice and accountability, especially within the extractive sector, while also emphasizing the challenges and procedural requirements involved.

Another major concern discussed was the prolonged delay in compensation payments, which in some cases stretch up to ten years. These delays cause significant hardships for the affected communities and often lead to conflicts. Furthermore, community members highlighted the lack of transparency and timely information when investors come to their areas. Communities should be informed and involved in the decision-making process before the start of any production activities, allowing them to prepare for potential impacts and reducing the risk of disputes.

Civil society organizations (CSOs) have been instrumental in supporting communities with land disputes and claims for compensation, especially when their human rights are violated. However, the slow processing of complaints and the delay in compensation remain persistent issues. A specific concern raised was the slow pace at which Chief Valuers approve compensation amounts, further prolonging the resolution process.

The existing land laws also present challenges. Under current legislation, undeveloped land is often valued lower, which disproportionately affects farmers and pastoralists, whose land may be considered less valuable due to the lack of visible development. This undermines their ability to receive fair compensation. There is a growing call for reforms to the land laws especially the Land Act, 1999, ensuring that all forms of land use, including pastoralism and other developmental activities, are properly valued when determining compensation.

Another issue discussed was the challenge of accessing remedies due to informal agreements and oral contracts, which lack the necessary documentation to prove their existence. Without formal contracts, victims may find it difficult to pursue legal action when their rights are violated. Additionally, there are strict time limits for seeking remedies, particularly in cases involving injuries, where claims must be filed within twelve months according to the Workers Compensations Act, 2008. This time constraint further complicates access to justice for victims.

The session also emphasized the need for workers in the extractive industry to ensure that their contracts are regularly renewed. Working without a valid, renewed contract can severely limit workers' ability to claim remedies in case of injury or violation, as companies may use the lack of a formal agreement as a shield against legal responsibility.

Furthermore, despite the legal framework in place, human rights-related CSOs often face challenges in helping victims. The legal process requires victims or their representatives to be actively involved, but often, these individuals do not appear at hearings, or it is difficult for organizations to gather necessary witness testimonies, even when they are aware of human rights violations.

Finally, the availability of information remains a significant issue. Communities are often unaware of impending extractive projects until they are already underway, leaving little time for them to prepare or respond. To prevent conflicts and ensure smoother transitions, it is crucial that communities are informed early about any developments, allowing them to engage in the process and mitigate negative impacts.

This session underscored the urgent need for reforms in compensation mechanisms, legal frameworks, and information dissemination. The government, businesses, and civil society organizations must work together to ensure that affected communities have timely access to remedies and that the legal systems are more responsive to the needs of these communities. There is a clear need to streamline processes, reduce bureaucratic barriers, and empower communities to effectively claim justice.

PANEL DISCUSSIONS - DAY TWO



Session 5:

Achieving Just Energy Transition through Responsible Business Conduct in Transition Minerals

This session, moderated by *Lucy Shao from HakiRasilimali*, focused on the growing demand for transition minerals and the opportunities and challenges they present for countries like Tanzania. Keynote speakers, including *Gerald Mturi from Adavale Resources*, *Prof Abel Kinyondo from the University of Dar es Salaam*, *George Ndaisaba, Member of Parliament for Ngara*, *Terrence Ngole from the Ministry of Minerals*, and *Dr. Adebayo Majekolagbe from AFRODAD*, provided valuable insights into how Tanzania can capitalize on its rich mineral deposits while addressing the associated risks.



Lucy Shao, from HakiRasilimali moderating a session on just energy transition

The discussion centred on the global surge in demand for minerals such as copper, lithium, graphite, nickel, and manganese—crucial to renewable energy technologies like solar panels, wind turbines, and electric vehicles. According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), demand for these "transition minerals" is expected to increase by up to 30 times by 2040, driven by the need to meet the climate goals of the Paris Agreement.

As Tanzania seeks to position itself as a major supplier of these critical minerals, it is vital to establish robust governance frameworks. Effective governance can help mitigate risks, such as environmental degradation, social unrest, and corruption, while promoting sustainable economic growth and ensuring the fair distribution of benefits, particularly among local communities. The session explored the role of international frameworks in reducing these risks, emphasizing responsible business conduct, local content policies, and alignment with global standards on human rights, environmental protection, and anti-corruption.

The panellists delved into critical issues surrounding governance, local content, and regional collaboration, emphasising their pivotal role in ensuring a fair and inclusive energy transition for Tanzania's mineral wealth. A key theme was the redefinition of "local content" to benefit communities most affected by mining operations. While current policies broadly interpret local content as a national concept, this often neglects those living near extraction sites who endure significant social and environmental impacts. Considering these communities in resource governance is essential to ensure that mineral wealth translates into tangible, sustainable benefits at the grassroots level.

The discussion also highlighted concerns about foreign involvement in the Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM) sector, particularly in gold production, where transition minerals like copper and nickel frequently occur as valuable by-products. Many local ASM operators remain unaware of the economic potential of these resources, resulting in missed opportunities and imbalances in resource distribution. The panel expressed concern over foreign entities exploiting regulatory gaps under the guise of providing "technical support," often at the expense of local miners.

Addressing these challenges requires stricter regulatory oversight and improved access to information for ASM operators to empower them and ensure equitable resource management.

Effective governance frameworks were underscored as fundamental to sustainable mineral wealth management. The lack of harmonized legal systems often results in regulatory inefficiencies, resource mismanagement, and heightened risks for corporations and communities alike. While establishing and enforcing robust governance systems is primarily the government's role, the panel stressed that corporations must also play an active part by advocating for reforms and adopting responsible operational practices.

Regional collaboration emerged as a cornerstone for maximizing the value of Africa's mineral resources. It was discussed that resource nationalism alone cannot drive sustainable growth. Instead, a collective African strategy, focusing on shared infrastructure, value addition, and technological exchange, can build resilient regional value chains. Initiatives like the Kahama Refinery, which sources raw materials from neighbouring countries, exemplify how such collaborations can create jobs, advance technology, and retain wealth within the continent.

However, success depends on balancing national sovereignty with regional unity to ensure mutual benefits.



The discussion concluded with a call to action for linking extractive activities to equitable socio-economic outcomes. Local content policies must prioritize the needs of mining-affected communities to foster sustainable development. The panel also challenged corporations to move beyond mere legal compliance, urging them to actively engage with communities, promote transparency, and address social and environmental concerns.

Achieving a just energy transition for Tanzania will require a united effort among government, industry, and communities. Policies must ensure environmental responsibility, equitable benefit-sharing, and alignment with global best practices. Tanzania's transition minerals hold immense potential but unlocking this requires balancing local and regional priorities while fostering accountability and inclusivity across the extractive sector.

PANEL DISCUSSIONS - DAY TWO



Session 6:

Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM): Environmental Impacts and Climate-Sensitive Policies

The last panel session of the **Jukwaa la Uziduaji 2024**, moderated by *Clay Mwaifwani from LHRC*, addressed the pressing environmental challenges posed by Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM) in Tanzania, with a focus on the urgent need for climate-sensitive policies to regulate the sector. ASM plays a significant role in rural economies but also contributes to severe environmental consequences, including deforestation, soil erosion, and mercury contamination. The informal and unregulated nature of ASM exacerbates these impacts, threatening ecosystems and the well-being of local communities.

Speakers including *Eng. Theonestina Mwashwa from the Foundation for ASM Development (FADEV)*, *Erick Luwongo from HakiMadini*, *Francis Mihayo, a geologist from the Ministry of Minerals*, and *Andrew Letting from Transparency International - Kenya*, explored how policies tailored to ASM's unique environmental and climate challenges could help reduce harm and improve regulatory frameworks.

The session also focused on how these policies could build resilience among miners and communities, while promoting sustainable mining practices. Key discussions covered the management of mercury and cyanidation processes, proper tailings disposal, and the alignment of mining practices with broader climate change objectives.

Overall, the session underscored the importance of stronger governance to regulate ASM, protect the environment, and ensure that mining activities benefit local communities while minimizing environmental harm.

During this session, several key issues were raised concerning the management of mercury use in Tanzania's ASM sector, highlighting the urgent need for effective regulatory frameworks. It was pointed out that the current lack of oversight and regulation has allowed the indiscriminate use of mercury, leading to severe environmental and health consequences. The session identified the absence of strong monitoring from local government authorities as a major factor contributing to the unregulated use of mercury.

A significant discussion centred around the National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (2020-2025), which aims to reduce mercury use by 30% and increase public awareness by 2025. However, stakeholders voiced concerns that there has been limited tangible progress towards these goals.

The gap between the intended outcomes of the plan and its actual impact on the ground has been a source of frustration. It was noted that while the plan aims for a reduction in mercury use, there is little evidence of measurable change, indicating a disconnect between the policy framework and its implementation.



A participant highlighting a point during the session

Another crucial issue discussed was the black market for mercury, which poses significant challenges to controlling its use in Tanzania. The session emphasized the need for international collaboration to combat the illegal trade of mercury, which often bypasses national regulations and exacerbates the environmental and health impacts. This issue was particularly pressing given the serious health risks posed by mercury contamination, which disproportionately affects local communities.

In addition to these concerns, there was a call for policy reform in the ASM sector. It was argued that the policies regulating ASM should be more tailored to the specific needs of small-scale miners, and that miners should be involved from the outset in the policy development process.

The session emphasized that a top-down approach would not be effective, as policies that do not consider the realities of the sector are unlikely to achieve meaningful change. In this context, participants called for a more inclusive approach to policy-making, with greater engagement of local miners to ensure that regulations are both practical and enforceable.

The importance of aligning Tanzania's mining policies with international standards, such as the **Minamata Convention on Mercury**, was also highlighted. However, it was suggested that such treaties be adapted to reflect the local realities of mining communities, rather than imposing broad, one-size-fits-all solutions.

Looking to the future, the session emphasized the need to learn from international best practices, particularly from countries that have successfully reduced mercury use in ASM. There was also a call for the government to strike a better balance in evaluating the growth of the ASM sector, with a focus not only on economic gains but also on environmental sustainability and community health.

With the **National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (2020-2025)** set to expire in the coming year, the session proposed that the next phase of the plan be more inclusive and participatory. Civil society organizations (CSOs), small-scale miners, and other key stakeholders should be more actively involved in the planning process to ensure a holistic, sustainable approach to addressing the environmental challenges faced by the ASM sector. This collaborative effort will be crucial in ensuring that the sector contributes to Tanzania's development in a responsible and environmentally sustainable manner.

The session also examined the principle that those responsible for environmental damage, including small-scale miners, should be held accountable and required to compensate for the harm caused. However, it was acknowledged that many small-scale miners lack the financial resources to cover the costs of environmental damage. To address this, participants suggested that local government authorities develop mechanisms allowing miners to deposit funds into designated bank accounts, which would later be used for environmental restoration. This proposal aims to balance financial feasibility for miners with accountability for environmental damage.

Closing Remarks by Joyce Komanya, Vice Chairperson of HakiRasilimali's Board

The second and final day of Jukwaa la Uziduaji 2024 ended with meaningful contributions from stakeholders and closing remarks by Hakirasilimali's leadership and the Minister of Minerals, Hon. Anthony Mavunde. The two-day forum brought together participants, including small-scale miners, civil society organizations, private sector representatives, government officials, and Members of Parliament, to address key challenges and opportunities in Tanzania's extractive sector.

The closing session featured Hakirasilimali's Executive Director, Adam Anthony, presenting a communiqué. The document summarized the discussions and highlighted recommendations from the two days of stakeholder engagement to support the development of the mining sector.

Before delving into the communiqué, Adam Anthony welcomed Joyce Komanya, the Vice Chairperson of Hakirasilimali's Board, to deliver her reflections.

"Good evening. My name is Joyce Komanya, Vice Chairperson of Hakirasilimali's Board. This forum has been exceptional in fostering collaborative dialogue. I extend my gratitude to all participants for their unity and active engagement since day one. The depth of discussions and the expressed desire for more time underlines the importance of this platform. As a continuation of previous forums, we believe it will drive collective efforts and contribute significantly to the development of our mining sector. Thank you."

Highlights of the Stakeholders' Communiqué

Adam Anthony then read the communiqué, which included nine key points derived from extensive discussions among stakeholders.

1. Empowering Women in Mining

Stakeholders urged the government to allocate specific areas for women in mining to address challenges such as stigma and discrimination. They recommended providing affordable loans or grants to women miners to enhance their economic participation and increase national revenue.

2. Establishing Mechanisms for Addressing Gender-Based Rights Violations

The government was advised to create structures for resolving challenges faced by women in the mining sector, especially those related to gender-based violations and inequities.

3. Financial Inclusion for Women in Mining

Financial institutions were encouraged to design programs specifically for women miners to improve access to resources and markets. Addressing market accessibility challenges, which men often dominate, was highlighted as a priority.

4. Addressing Corruption and Illicit Financial Flows

Stakeholders called for intensified efforts to tackle corruption, human rights abuses, and illicit financial flows in the extractive sector, which undermine economic progress and accountability.

5. Environmental Protection and Mercury Alternatives

Recognizing the environmental and health risks associated with mercury, stakeholders recommended the adoption of alternative technologies for small-scale miners. Training and resources should be provided to enhance miners' contributions to the national economy, which currently stands at 40%.

6. Adapting to Climate Change and Energy Transition

The forum emphasized the importance of aligning Tanzania's approach to renewable energy and climate change with its socio-economic realities. Strategies modelled after developed countries were deemed unsuitable for Tanzania's context, necessitating tailored solutions for the energy transition.

7. Fostering National Resource Awareness

Participants urged Tanzanians to value and understand the country's resources. The government was called upon to educate the public about available resources, while NGOs were encouraged to empower communities, particularly those in mining areas, to reduce conflicts and improve strategic mineral management.

8. Revising Compensation Laws

While laws governing compensation exist, stakeholders recommended amendments to ensure compensation reflects the true value of land and associated investments, including agricultural and livestock activities.

9. Improving Local Content Law

Stakeholders proposed revising the Local Content Law to prioritize host communities, who bear the direct impacts of mining activities. Current interpretations of "locals" were seen as too broad, limiting benefits for those most affected.

After the presentation of the communique, Hon. Anthony Mavunde, Minister of Minerals, was officially welcomed to deliver his remarks to the audience. Before his speech, HakiRasilimali Board Chairperson, Mr. Jimmy Luhende, was invited to address the participants and set the stage for the Minister's address.

Mr. Luhende summarized the discussions held over the two-day forum, emphasizing the event's growth and increasing significance. What began as a localized initiative has now expanded into a regional platform, drawing participants from Uganda, Kenya, Congo, and other countries outside Africa region.

Mr. Luhende expressed hope that by the next Jukwaa, at least 50% of the challenges identified would have been addressed through collaborative efforts between the government and stakeholders. He reiterated the importance of continued engagement and commitment from all parties involved. Mr. Luhende commended the Minister's presence as a testament to the government's willingness to engage with stakeholders and implement necessary changes. Concluding his remarks, he invited Hon. Anthony Mavunde to address the audience, which was eager to hear his perspectives and responses to the forum's recommendations.



Mr. Jimmy Luhende

HakiRasilimali Board Chairperson

Closing Remarks by Hon. Anthony Mavunde, Minister of Minerals



Hon. Anthony Mavunde delivered his closing remarks with gratitude and respect, expressing appreciation to Hakirasilimali for their invitation and their significant contributions to the development of Tanzania's extractive sector. He acknowledged Hakirasilimali's efforts in improving policies and legislation, as well as their consistent and constructive critique of areas where the government can do better.

He assured the audience that the resolutions presented during the forum had been received and would be addressed. ***"Those that require government collaboration will be acted upon accordingly,"*** he affirmed, emphasizing the government's satisfaction with the progress made in educating citizens about natural resources and their benefits.

On Women's Participation and Access to Mining Resources

The Minister highlighted the government's commitment to enhancing women's participation in the extractive sector. He noted the ongoing initiative to reclaim unused or underutilized mining areas and licenses.

"We have already revoked over 2,648 inactive licenses, and these areas will be allocated to women and youth for mining activities," he stated.

He further announced the introduction of the Mining for a Brighter Tomorrow (MTB) program aimed at supporting women and youth in the sector. This initiative includes partnerships with GF Trucks (a company that specialises in the sale and distribution of trucks in Tanzania) to provide women in Kisarawe with access to vehicles and equipment to transport sand and gravel for sale in Dar es Salaam, bypassing intermediaries and increasing their earnings.

Additionally, the government has facilitated agreements with banks to offer credit to small-scale miners. For example, CRDB Bank recently provided TZS 10 billion in loans to small-scale miners in Kahama for the purchase of mining equipment and operational capital.

Local Content and Community Benefits

Addressing concerns about local content, Hon. Mavunde emphasized that significant strides had been made since the amendments to the Mining Act in 2017.

"Before the amendments, Tanzanians were largely excluded from service provision to extractive companies. Now, local companies are mandated to participate, and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is no longer optional but mandatory," he explained.

Communities now play a central role in identifying CSR projects in collaboration with local government authorities, ensuring these initiatives address their actual needs. The Minister also reported progress in Tanzanian leadership within large-scale mining operations. Over 17,633 jobs have been created in the sector over the past three years, benefiting Tanzanians directly.

Empowering the Private Sector

The Minister highlighted the importance of preparing Tanzanians to benefit from the mining sector through the private sector.

"Even with strong laws and regulations, if Tanzanians are not prepared, it will be a futile effort. I engaged the CEO of TPSF to mobilize businesses to align with the opportunities in mining," he stated.

He revealed that mining companies spend TZS 3.1 trillion annually on procurement, underscoring the need to ensure these funds remain in Tanzania by building local capacity to meet the sector's demands.

Combating Illicit Financial Flows

Illegal financial activities significantly undermine the sector. Hon. Mavunde noted that Tanzania has 42 markets, and 103 sales centres designated for mineral trading, yet smuggling persists.

"We have intensified our efforts to curb illegal trade. Licenses of those violating regulations are revoked nationwide, not just locally," he declared, demonstrating the government's zero-tolerance policy on non-compliance.

Mitigating Mercury Usage in Mining

The Minister acknowledged the challenges of mercury usage in small-scale mining, a significant environmental and health concern.

"Through STAMICO, we have established training centres in Katente, Rwamgasa, and Chunya to educate small-scale miners and promote mercury-free gold extraction technologies like CIP systems," he explained.

He stressed that transitioning away from mercury usage is a gradual process but assured that the government is taking actionable steps.

Compensation and Land Rights

Hon. Mavunde addressed the contentious issue of compensation for landowners in mining areas.

"Currently, the Land Act defines land rights without considering minerals underground. I acknowledge the need for broader discussions on aligning compensation with mineral values," he said, committing to further dialogue on this matter.

Supporting Host Communities

Recognizing the importance of local benefits, the Minister outlined plans to ensure host communities reap more from nearby mining operations.

"In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, we aim to construct 69,000 water wells across the country. Around mining areas, we will organize groups of women, youth, and elders to produce agricultural goods purchased by mining companies," he noted.

This initiative is already underway in areas such as Nyamongo, Shanta, and Singida, providing sustainable economic opportunities for local communities.

Hon. Mavunde concluded by reiterating the government's dedication to fostering a fair and sustainable mining sector. He emphasized the importance of stakeholder collaboration in addressing challenges and maximizing the sector's potential for all Tanzanians.

TAKEAWAYS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Jukwaa la Uziduaji 2024 conference provided an important opportunity for a diverse range of stakeholders to engage in critical discussions about Tanzania's extractive sector and its role in the broader goals of sustainable resource management and economic growth. With contributions from small-scale miners, civil society organizations, private sector representatives, government officials, local government authorities' representatives and Members of Parliament, the conference highlighted both the challenges and opportunities facing the sector.

Below are the key takeaways and actionable recommendations for government, industry stakeholders, and communities.

1. Promote Gender Inclusivity in the Extractive Industry

Women in Tanzania's extractive sector, particularly in Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM), face significant challenges due to limited access to resources, decision-making platforms, and technical knowledge. To address these inequalities, the government should implement policies that specifically promote gender equality within the sector. This includes ensuring women have access to training, financing, and technical support to participate fully in mining activities. Industry stakeholders should create inclusive environments that actively support the involvement of women in leadership, decision-making, and technical roles within the sector. Communities should also play a role by promoting and supporting women's participation in local governance structures related to mining. Strengthening the role of women in the extractive industry will not only empower local communities but will also contribute to more equitable and sustainable development in the sector.

2. Prioritize Affected Communities

Local content policies must be redefined to address the needs of communities directly impacted by mining activities. These communities often endure the most significant environmental and social costs of extraction yet receive minimal benefits. Shifting the focus from national to local content ensures that those most affected by mining receive tangible, sustainable benefits. Prioritizing these communities fosters trust, promotes inclusive development, and addresses longstanding inequities in resource distribution.

3. Empower Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM) Operators

Artisanal miners require better access to information about the economic potential of by-products like copper and nickel, commonly overlooked in gold mining. Education, technical support, and targeted policies can bridge knowledge gaps, enabling ASM operators to capitalize on valuable resources and reduce inequalities in the sector. Additionally, the widespread use of mercury in gold extraction poses significant health and environmental risks. Transitioning to mercury-free technologies is crucial. This transition requires capacity-building programs, financial incentives, and policy enforcement to promote safer, more sustainable mining practices.

4. Strengthen Governance Frameworks

Harmonized laws and streamlined institutional coordination are critical for managing Tanzania's mineral wealth effectively. Current regulatory inefficiencies and overlaps hinder sustainable resource management and create risks for communities and corporations. Clear, cohesive governance ensures that operations meet environmental and social standards, mitigate corruption, and support equitable resource sharing while providing stability for investors.

5. Foster Regional Collaboration

Tanzania should champion regional partnerships to create robust value chains that retain wealth within Africa. Shared infrastructure, expertise, and resources can drive local economic growth while reducing reliance on external markets. Value addition, technological advancements, and job creation through initiatives like the Kahama Refinery exemplify the potential of cross-border collaboration. Achieving these goals requires balancing national sovereignty with regional unity to ensure mutual benefits for participating countries.

6. Balance Corporate and Government Roles

Sustainable mining practices require joint responsibility between corporations and the government. While corporations must comply with regulations, they should also proactively engage communities, enhance transparency, and address environmental and social challenges. Similarly, the government must enforce strict oversight, close knowledge gaps, and ensure corporate accountability. This partnership is crucial for building trust and creating equitable benefits for all stakeholders.

7. Address Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs)

Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs), particularly through trade misinvoicing by multinational corporations, drain billions of dollars annually from African economies, including Tanzania. To address this, the government must enforce stricter regulations, enhance data transparency, and strengthen cross-border collaboration to close revenue leaks effectively. Additionally, communities should be empowered to demand greater transparency and participate in monitoring resource management. Combating IFFs not only protects national revenues but also ensures that extractive resources contribute to sustainable development and equitable economic growth.

8. Strengthen Transparency and Environmental Accountability for a Sustainable Future

Tanzania should integrate climate-related disclosures into Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) standards, enabling transparent reporting on transitional mineral revenues, carbon emissions, and environmental impacts. This will help mitigate risks like stranded assets and support sustainable growth. Additionally, enforcing mandatory impact assessments and environmental audits for mining operations will promote responsible resource extraction, protect ecosystems, and ensure long-term prosperity. Combining transparency with environmental stewardship positions Tanzania for a resilient and sustainable energy transition.

9. Foster Transparent Contractual and Ownership Disclosures

The government should accelerate the implementation of transparent contract disclosure mechanisms and establish a comprehensive Beneficial Ownership (BO) register. These measures are critical to curbing corruption, enhancing public trust, and ensuring accountability in the extractive sector. By identifying the true stakeholders behind extractive companies, Tanzania can better safeguard its resources and ensure that the sector contributes equitably to the nation's economic and social development.

These recommendations underscore the importance of inclusive governance, regional collaboration, and sustainable practices to ensure Tanzania's extractive sector contributes equitably to economic growth and social development. By addressing systemic gaps and fostering shared responsibility, Tanzania can unlock the full potential of its mineral wealth for future generations.

CONCLUSION

The discussions at **Jukwaa la Uziduaji 2024** underscored the need for collaboration across government, industry, and communities to address the challenges facing Tanzania's mining sector. The recommendations presented align with Tanzania's broader goals of sustainable resource management and inclusive economic growth, with particular emphasis on transparency, accountability, and community engagement. By implementing these actionable recommendations, Tanzania can build a more equitable, sustainable, and economically prosperous future, ensuring that the country's resources benefit all citizens and contribute to long-term development.

ANNEXES

Agenda
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