



# HakiRasilimali

Enhancing Transparency & Accountability  
of the Extractive industry in Tanzania

# 2023 ANNUAL REPORT

Achieving Just Transition and Sustainable  
Development in Tanzania Extractives  
Industries

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# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<b>ADLG</b>	<b>Action for Democracy and Local Government</b>
<b>AFREIKH</b>	<b>Africa Regional Extractives Industry Knowledge Hub</b>
<b>AGM</b>	<b>Annual General Meeting</b>
<b>AREPEB</b>	<b>Alpha and Omega Reconciliation and Peace Building</b>
<b>ASF</b>	<b>Avocats Sans Frontières</b>
<b>BHRT</b>	<b>Business and HumanRights Tanzania</b>
<b>BRELA</b>	<b>Business Registration and Licensing Agency</b>
<b>CAG</b>	<b>Controller and Auditor General</b>
<b>CBOs</b>	<b>Community-Based Organizations</b>
<b>CSOs</b>	<b>Civil Society Organisations</b>
<b>CSR</b>	<b>Corporate Social Responsibility</b>
<b>DC</b>	<b>District Council</b>
<b>EITI</b>	<b>Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative</b>
<b>ETF</b>	<b>Energy Transition Fund</b>
<b>ESKi</b>	<b>Extractive Sector Knowledge Transfer Incubator</b>
<b>FADev</b>	<b>Foundation for ASM Development</b>
<b>FEMAPO</b>	<b>Foundation for Environment and Campaign Against Poverty FBO Faith-Based Organization</b>
<b>FY</b>	<b>Financial Year</b>
<b>GEPC</b>	<b>Governance Economic PolicyCentre</b>
<b>GFI</b>	<b>Global Financial Integrity</b>
<b>IFFs</b>	<b>Illicit Financial Flows</b>
<b>KAS</b>	<b>Konrad Adenauer Stiftung</b>
<b>LANGO</b>	<b>Lindi Association of Non-Governmental Organizations</b>
<b>LGAs</b>	<b>Local Government Authorities</b>
<b>LEAT</b>	<b>Lawyers Environmental ActionTeam</b>
<b>LHRC</b>	<b>Legal and HumanRights Centre</b>
<b>LNG</b>	<b>Liquefied Natural Gas</b>
<b>MSG</b>	<b>Multi-StakeholdersGroup</b>
<b>MS TCDC</b>	<b>MS Training Centre for Development Cooperation</b>
<b>MSOAPO</b>	<b>Mtwara Society AgainstPoverty</b>
<b>NaCoNGO</b>	<b>National Council of NGOs</b>
<b>NBAA</b>	<b>National Board of Accountants and Auditors</b>
<b>NRGI</b>	<b>Natural Resource Governance Institute</b>
<b>NUMET</b>	<b>National Union for Miners and Energy Workersin Tanzania</b>
<b>OECD</b>	<b>Organization for EconomicCooperation and Development</b>
<b>PAPs</b>	<b>Project Affected Persons</b>
<b>PWYP</b>	<b>Publish What You Pay</b>
<b>TAWOMA</b>	<b>Tanzania Women Miners Association</b>
<b>TEITI</b>	<b>Tanzania Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative</b>
<b>TLS</b>	<b>Tanganyika Law Society</b>
<b>WIMA</b>	<b>Women in Mining Association</b>
<b>WIMO</b>	<b>Women in MiningOperations</b>

## 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. Considering 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.publishwhatyoupay.org/about/>). Furthermore, HakiRasilimali is affiliated with the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and actively participates in the Tanzania Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (TEITI) Multistakeholder Group (MSG). In this capacity, HakiRasilimali represents the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) constituency.

## Membership

As of the fiscal year ending December 2022, HR had a total of sixteen (16) core members namely; Action for Democracy and Local Governance (ADLG), Governance and Economic Policy Centre (GEPC), Governance Links, HakiMadini, Policy Forum, Tanganyika Law Society (TLS), Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC), Business and Human Rights Centre (BHRT), Lawyers Environmental Action Team (LEAT), National Union for Miners and Energy Workers in Tanzania (NUMET), and Lindi Network of NGOs (LANGO), Foundation for ASM Development (FADEV), Mtwara Society Against Poverty (MSOAPO), Tanzania Women Miners Association (TAWOMA), Women in Mining Operations (WIMO) and Foundation for Environment and Campaign Against Poverty (FEMAPO).

## 1. Executive Summary

In 2023, HakiRasilimali has demonstrated a year of dynamic and impactful initiatives focused on capacity-building, advocacy for transparency and accountability, and promoting gender equality in Tanzania's extractive sector.

The organization successfully conducted research capacity-building workshops and engaged in activities addressing local content implementation, EITI Framework training, and gender equality. Strategic engagement with legislators, the launch of a local content research book, and initiatives like the Extractive Baraza and Community Radio Capacity Building Program marked significant milestones in influencing policy decisions.

HakiRasilimali commitment to justice, human rights, and natural resource governance was evident in legal advocacy and the publication of the "DARUBINI" Quarterly Briefings. The organization's dedication to knowledge dissemination, skill-building, and fostering collaborative platforms was showcased in impactful activities like the ESKi Cohort III, the Training of CSOs on Oil and Gas Projects, and the training of Journalists on IFFs contributing to a more informed and engaged landscape within Tanzania's extractive sectors.

The Master Class on Contracts and Licensing Transparency, along with the Jukwaa La Uziduaji 2023, furthered the organization's goal of promoting transparency and accountability in the extractive industries. HakiRasilimali commitment to advancing knowledge, engagement, and accountability has left a lasting impact on Tanzania's extractive industries throughout the year.



## 2. Summary of the Activities Implemented

### 2.1. OUTCOME ONE: INCREASED TRANSPARENCY IN EXTRACTIVE SECTOR REVENUE MANAGEMENT FOR EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES

#### 2.1.1. Training for the Multistakeholder Group (MSG) on EITI Framework and Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative.

On January 26th, 2023, the Minister for Minerals, Hon. Dr Doto Biteko (MP), appointed new members of the Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) of the Tanzania Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (TEITI) for the period of 2023 – 2026, in accordance with section 5(4) of the Tanzania Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative Act (TEITA) of 2015, as was amended in 2022. The MSG's role is integral in promoting transparency and accountability in the extractive sector as required under EITI standards. The MSG requires a wide set of capacity enhancements to perform its role effectively.

Therefore, it is for this reason that on 15th March 2023, the Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (TEITI) secretariat and HakiRasilimali organized a capacity enhancement workshop to enhance the capacity of the elected representatives and CSOs on the EITI Framework and the Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative for them to perform their oversight role better as expected.

The training workshop had a total of 23 participants, whereby 16 were male participants and 7 were female participants. 9 members came from CSOs, 8 were from the MSG, 3 from TEITI Secretariat, 2 from the media and 1 from Tanzania Mining Commission.



**Picture 1: Training of CSOs and TEITI MSG on Progress.**

Among the key issue raised by the TEITI MSG Members during the training workshop is that the MSG agreed to come up with a strong resolution on implementing the TEITA Act, especially on the contracts disclosure and listing of beneficial owners of the extractive companies.

### 2.1.2. Validation meeting of CSO Anti-Corruption, Accountability & Transparency Working Group Strategy.

During August, HakiRasilimali focused on advancing transparency, accountability, and anti-corruption initiatives in Tanzania. These activities aligned with the organization's implementation plan and resulted in significant achievements and stakeholder collaborative engagement.

The Validation meeting of the CSO Anti-Corruption, Accountability & Transparency Working Group Strategy took place on August 1st. This event brought together 51 participants, including 29 male and 22 female attendees. The meeting validated the CSO Anti-Corruption, Accountability & Transparency Working Group Strategy. Participants engaged in in-depth discussions and provided valuable feedback, contributing to a well-defined roadmap for anti-corruption and transparency efforts.



**Picture 2: Validation meeting of CSO Anticorruption Strategy in Progress**

The outcomes of this activity were significant. Valuable insights and feedback collected during the CSO Anti-Corruption, Accountability & Transparency Working Group Strategy Validation Meeting enriched the strategy's content and direction, contributing to more effective anti-corruption measures and transparency promotion.

### 2.1.3. Convening for the Tanzania Extractive Industry Transparency and Accountability CSO Constituency.

Tanzania has shown progress in pursuing transparent and accountable governance, but challenges persist. As of 2022, the Corruption Perception Index score is 38, dropping one point from 2021. Withdrawal from the Open Government Partnership in 2017 was a setback. The extractive sector faces transparency issues despite efforts from organizations like EITI. Other sectors, per the 2021/22 CAG report, show minimal accountability.

This presents an entry point of engagement and a need to generate evidence of gaps and proposals for implementation to improve transparency and accountability further when the government's interest and political will are high. Therefore, on 2nd August, HakiRasilimali convened CSOs to discuss and strategies on the engagement of the CSOs in the Tanzania Extractive Industry Transparency and Accountability Initiative, of which HakiRasilimali is part of the initiative, the session had a total of 33 participants, whereby 20 were male participants, and 13 were female participants.

## 2.2.OUTCOME TWO: INCREASED CITIZEN CAPACITY TO PARTICIPATE IN DEMANDING TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY IN THE EXTRACTIVE SECTOR.

### 2.2.1. Hoja Yako Mezani Program on HakiRasilimali YouTube Channel.

In 2023, HakiRasilimali conducted three impactful sessions as part of its online program, "Hoja Yako Mezani," addressing critical issues in the extractive sector.

#### a) Opportunities and Challenges for Women in the Extractive Sector

HakiRasilimali emphasized the pivotal role of women in extractive industries, advocating for equitable opportunities, education, and decision-making participation. A documentary involving 11 participants, including 6 women and 5 men from Nyamongo, North Mara, identified key challenges such as inadequate consultation, strained community relationships, unsatisfactory compensation, discriminatory norms, economic diversification needs, limited entrepreneurial support, delayed payments, and biased tender acquisition. The documentary, with 101 views, led to nine policy recommendations for national dissemination.

#### b)Leveraging Global Demand for Critical Minerals



**Picture 3: Hoja Yako Mezani Panel**

Stakeholders called for a thorough review of Tanzania's mineral policy and related laws to optimize benefits from critical minerals investments. A multistakeholder dialogue, "Hoja Yako Mezani," on May 31, 2023, live-streamed on HakiRasilimali YouTube and Mwananchi Communication, garnered 492 and 118 views, respectively. Five policy recommendations were made, focusing on companies and Geological Survey, reviewing taxation, coordinating mining licenses for environmental protection, revising value-added tax mechanisms for

#### c)Master Class: Contracts and Licensing Transparency

The session aimed to examine the impact of Beneficial Ownership Disclosure in reshaping the extractive sector. It highlighted the importance of a reliable registry for meaningful discussions on local content. Challenges included privacy protection hindering disclosure and companies often misunderstanding and listing shareholders instead of actual owners. The panel recommended policies and laws encouraging research and value addition in the mining sector for innovation and efficiency. The session, with 49 participants (36 males and 13 females), stressed the need for improved awareness and compliance among extractive companies



**Picture 4: Master Class Panel**



### 2.2.2. National Women Symposium in the Extractive

In March 2023, HakiRasilimali hosted the National Women Symposium in the Extractive Sector in Shinyanga, Tanzania, aimed at promoting knowledge and responsible participation of women in the extractive sector value chain. The symposium, attended by 51 participants, including 32 females and 19 males, was inclusive, featuring diverse age groups, including youth and the elderly.

The symposium facilitated a comprehensive dialogue on the Opportunities and Challenges available for women to participate in the extractive sector value chain in Tanzania. Discussions focused into key aspects such as women's representation, legitimacy, capacity building, skills enhancement, and revenue-sharing across different groups. The dialogue also addressed critical human rights issues and access to remedies for women engaged in the extractive sector.



**Picture 5: Participants during Women Symposium Sessions**

The symposium, raised a pertinent concern regarding the development of a specific National Action Plan for women in the Mining Sector by the government, further emphasizing the importance of tailored initiatives to address the unique challenges faced by women in this industry. The event served as a crucial platform for inclusive discussions, fostering awareness, collaboration, and advocacy for the advancement of women's roles in the extractive sector.

### 2.2.3. Organize Breakfast Debate in collaboration with Policy Forum themed “Local content requirements in the mining sector: Are there benefits for Tanzanians.”

HakiRasilimali, in collaboration with Policy Forum, organized a Breakfast Debate on "Local Content Requirements in the Mining Sector: Are there benefits for Tanzanians?" The event aimed to discuss the implementation and monitoring of local content policies in the mining sector. A study conducted by HakiRasilimali was presented during the debate, attended by 105 participants from Development Partners, the Tanzania Chamber of Mines, CSOs, the Government, Academia, sector practitioners, and the private sector (50 male and 55 female participants).



**Picture 6: Breakfast Debate Panel**

#### **2.2.4. In collaboration with members capacity building at least 3 community radios to amplify community voices on extractive issues.**

On 23rd and 24th May 2023, HakiRasilimali in collaboration with FADev and Policy Forum conducted a capacity-building program for community radio journalists in Tanzania's five different areas Tarime (Sachita FM), Sengerema (Sengerema FM), Ngara (Kwizera FM), Shinyanga (Faraja FM), and Lindi (Mashujaa FM). The program aimed to utilize community radio outlets as a powerful platform for amplifying community voices and systemic policy issues and fostering discussions within the extractives sector. As important as it sounds, out of ten journalists who attended the session only one was a female.

Subsequently, from 18th to 30th May 2023, the trained journalists have been broadcasting insightful radio programs that explore the connections between local social economic development and extractive operations in their respective radio stations (locality). Emphasizing concepts like local content, supply chain, corporate social responsibility, and service levy. For Sengerema, the emphasis was on adequate, prompt, and fair compensation for PAPs. Generally, these programs have provided community members with a platform to express their experiences, perspectives, and demands related to extractive operations. This initiative promotes inclusive dialogue and enables communities to actively engage in the issues affecting them.

#### **2.2.5. Extractive Baraza: Feedback sharing with the Communities on the local content study titled, "Realizing local content development in Tanzania: Feedback from Communities in the 'Golden' Geita and Mara Regions."**

On 27th June 2023 HakiRasilimali engaged with communities regarding the local content study titled "Realizing Local Content Development in Tanzania: Feedback from Communities in the 'Golden' Geita and Mara Regions." At Alphendo Peace Lodge, Geita Tanzania. This initiative aimed to ensure inclusivity, relevance, and wide dissemination of the research findings by actively involving the communities in the process.

The launch of the research book marked a significant milestone in the HakiRasilimali efforts to engage with local stakeholders. The event attracted 84 participants (48 male and 36 female), including community members, representatives from local organizations, and government officials. This high attendance demonstrated the strong interest and engagement of the communities in the topic of local content development.

During the engagement, 30 community members had the opportunity to share their thoughts and perspectives on the research findings. HakiRasilimali was encouraged by their positive response, as they commended the comprehensive nature of the study and its relevance to their daily lives. Their valuable feedback further validated the importance of engaging with communities to ensure research outcomes that address their needs and aspirations.

In addition to directly engaging with communities, HakiRasilimali efforts have extended to wider dissemination through the media. A news article featuring the local content study was published in the Sunday News Newspaper on July 2nd, 2023.



**Picture 7: Geita District Commissioner Hon. Cornel Magembe, Launching a report on local content study.**

### 2.2.6. Extractive Sector Knowledge Transfer Incubator Cohort III (ESKi)

In 02nd to 10th October 2023, HakiRasilimali conducted the Third Cohort of the Extractive Sector Knowledge Transfer Incubator (ESKi). This program aims to address challenges in the expanding extractive sector in Tanzania and East Africa, by equipping emerging leaders and practitioners with knowledge and skills for effective engagement in extractive sector governance. The training, held for five days at APC Conference and Hotel in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, focused on enhancing participants' abilities to advocate for equitable benefits and influence sector policies and practices.

The workshop trained a total of 20 community leaders and practitioners, ensuring gender balance with 10 male and 10 female participants. The objective was to empower participants with the essential knowledge, skills, and tools needed to engage with industry leaders, policymakers, and key stakeholders in advocating for responsible mining, oil, and natural gas governance in Tanzania.



**Picture 8: ESKi Cohort III Participants.**

In 2023, ESKi Cohort II alumni showcased impactful outcomes in their respective roles following their training. Hon. Faustine Shibiliti, a councilor for Igalula ward in Sengerema, successfully advocated for a review of compensation and land acquisition prices from Tshs 1,500,000/= to 2,000,000/= per acre by the Nyanzaga Gold Mine project after participating in Extractive Baraza, ESKi, and Jukwaa La Uziduaji 2022.



**Picture 9: Hon Faustine Shibiliti Participating in HakiRasilimali Engagements**

Madam Esha Mohamed Chilonda, a Ward Executive for Msimbati at Mtwara, utilized her ESKi Course knowledge to mobilize the completion of four CSR projects in her ward, including the construction of classrooms, teachers' houses, and eight toilets. On January 8, 2023, Frolian Rwegasira France, an ESKi Cohort II trainee, received a letter of appreciation from Nsangano Gold Mine Project Ltd for his contributions to the company's development, focusing on employee safety and security. Frolian attributed his success to the ESKi course, which enhanced his understanding of human rights in extractive operations and workplace safety.



**Picture 10: Madam Esha Mohamed Chilonda participating in HakiRasilimali Engagements**

Additionally, Mr. Bonny Matto, another ESKi Cohort II graduate, conducted a capacity enhancement workshop in Nyakunguru village, Tarime, on land ownership, impacting 34 community representatives, including 16 youth, showcasing the tangible application of ESKi knowledge in addressing local challenges.



**Picture 11: Mr Bonny Matto Participating in HakiRasilimali Engagements**

### 2.2.7. Jukwaa la Uziduaji 2023: “Achieving a Just Transition and Sustainable Development in Tanzanian’s Extractive Industries”.

In November 2023, HakiRasilimali hosted Jukwaa La Uziduaji, centered on "Achieving a Just Transition and Sustainable Development in Tanzania's Extractive Industries." The event, held at Vizano Hotel Dodoma, brought together 176 participants for a two-day dialogue.

Being inaugurated by Hon. Judith Kapinga Deputy Minister for Ministry of Energy and closed Hon. Anthony Mavunde Minister for the Ministry of Minerals, the conference featured discussions on local content, energy transition, the business environment, responsible business conduct, revenue management, contracts and licensing transparency, and gender inclusivity in the extractives sector.

Noteworthy recommendations emerged, emphasizing the need for continuous reviews of mining regulations, an investor-friendly regulatory environment, equitable revenue distribution, and collaborative efforts to ensure transparency and accountability in Tanzania's extractive sector. The conference aimed to foster meaningful dialogue and collaboration among diverse stakeholders to advance sustainable development practices in the extractive industries.



**Picture 12: Jukwaa La Uziduaji 2023 Sessions**

## 2.3. OUTCOME THREE: ENHANCED CAPACITY, SKILLS, AND KNOWLEDGE OF STAKEHOLDERS TO INFLUENCE THE RELEVANCE AND RESPONSIVENESS OF POLICIES, LAWS, REGULATIONS AND PRACTICES WITHIN THE EXTRACTIVE SECTOR.

### 2.3.1. Research capacity-building workshop

On February 2nd and 3rd, 2023, HakiRasilimali organized a research capacity-building workshop for its secretariat staff and members, with 23 participants from 12 organizations, including IPIS and HR secretariat.

The workshop, featuring 9 female and 14 male participants, utilized participatory facilitation, incorporating group discussions on topics such as formulating research questions, sampling strategies, and risk assessments for Mara and Geita regions. Participants also explored communication mechanisms for research output, including social media platforms like Twitter and Instagram, community radios, breakfast debates, and one-on-one meetings.

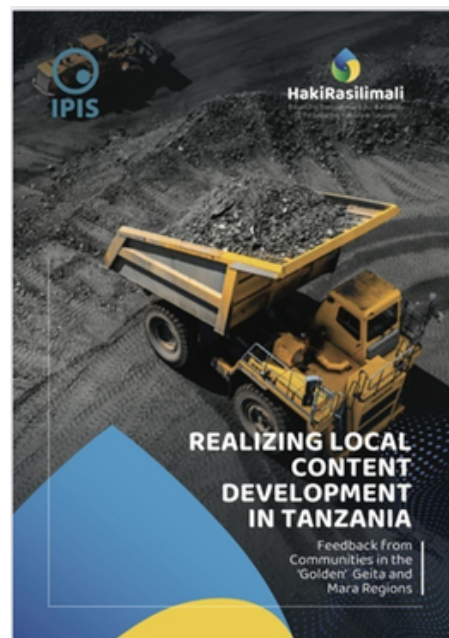
Additionally, the workshop covered the analysis of extractive policies and introduced data analysis and visualization tools such as Kobo toolbox, QGIS, Data Wrapper, and Microsoft Excel.

### 2.3.2. Research on local content titled “Realizing local content development in Tanzania: Feedback from Communities in the ‘Golden’ Geita and Mara Regions.”

In February and March 2023, HakiRasilimali conducted field research titled "Realizing local content development in Tanzania: Feedback from Communities in the ‘Golden’ Geita and Mara Regions."

The study aimed to inform stakeholders about local content implementation in Tarime and Geita, promoting increased citizen participation and benefits in the mining value chain. Utilizing desk review methodology to examine local content requirements, the research employed a case study approach in the Geita and Mara regions, using both quantitative and qualitative methods such as questionnaires, interviews, and on-site observations. With 60 respondents from Nyamongo, North Mara, and Geita Regions, the study focused on community members and local suppliers, ensuring gender balance.

The research successfully culminated in the completion of the final research report on local content, marking a significant milestone. To enhance accessibility, two versions of the report were developed in English and Swahili, along with four cartoons that visually convey key insights from the research in an engaging and easily understandable manner.



**Picture 13: Local Content Study**

### 2.3.3. Submission of HakiRasilimali comments for Tanzania 2023 EITI Validation

On 31st March 2023, HakiRasilimali submitted to the EITI Secretariat the report of the assessment of civil society engagement on the EITI process in Tanzania to be considered for Tanzania 2023 EITI validation. The report assessed the civic space in Tanzania between 2019 to 2022 using the EITI Validation Framework on Civil Society Engagement. The framework examines civil society engagement based on five areas: Expression, Operation, Association, Engagement, and Access to Decision Making. Among others, the study revealed the following.

1. Despite being constitutionally guaranteed by the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, freedom of expression is insufficiently implemented in domestic legislation, which has radically changed the political and governance climate in the country to the extent of forcing civil society organisations to take a back position in their engagement in natural resource governance.

2. Interviewed civil society actors expressed that their ability to engage in the extractive sector governance and EITI process is limited because of several factors, including increased government control over civil society organisations, lack of formal structures to enable civil society to have the capacity to engage, lack of proper programs for civil society engagement, and shortage of fund.

3. It is difficult for civil society organisations to register as a single entity because the Registrar only approves such registration because of the diverse objectives of the CSOs involved in the entity. Current financial regulations do not allow an unregistered CSO coalition to establish a joint bank account, which becomes problematic for CSOs to meet fundraising requirements. Therefore, the policy and legal framework are not sufficient and favourable for the growth of CSOs networking as it limits CSOs from working and carrying out their activities diligently and effectively.

4. Civil society representatives in the MSG regularly participate in MSG meetings and activities and thus in decisions taken by the MSG. However, concerns were raised following the amendment of the TEITA Act, which has reduced the number of CSO representatives in the MSG, that it would affect the influence of civil society representatives in the final decision the MSG takes.

5. In recent years, as the government has paid closer attention to the extractive sector, most of the previous concerns raised by CSOs have been vindicated, leaving room for CSOs to reposition better to take advantage of existing space for effective EITI with more pragmatism and mutual trust.

The submission was in response to the EITI secretariat's call for views on stakeholder involvement in the EITI process in Tanzania for Tanzania 2023 EITI validation. The assessment was conducted by HakiRasilimali in 2022.

### 2.3.4. Engagement with the legislators on the Ministry of Minerals budget analysis

From 24th to 27th April 2023, HakiRasilimali engaged with legislators on the Ministry of Minerals budget analysis as part of an ongoing commitment to promote transparency, accountability, and positive change within the extractive sector. A meeting was organized, wherein HakiRasilimali presented its findings for the budget analysis, aimed at reviewing existing policies, laws, regulations, and practices. Notably, the meeting was attended by a total of 20 members from the Energy and Minerals parliamentary committee, further enhancing the engagement's significance.

HakiRasilimali actively contributed to the meeting by presenting two proposals for necessary changes within the extractive sector. The first proposal focused on scrutinizing TEITI (Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative) reports by the parliament, highlighting the importance of legislative involvement in promoting transparency. The second proposal aimed at establishing a national strategy on critical minerals, acknowledging the need for a comprehensive approach to harnessing the potential of these minerals for the nation's development. These proposals have set the stage for further discussions and potential policy reforms within the extractive sector.

### 2.3.5. Stakeholders meeting and submission of comments on the Written Laws (Miscellaneous Amendments) (No. 2) Bill, 2023.

On Wednesday, August 16, 2023, HakiRasilimali had the honor of appearing before the Committee on Administration, Constitution, and Legal Affairs to present meticulously crafted comments on the proposed amendments. The organization together with other stakeholders were prepared to engage in a comprehensive discussion, shedding light on insights, concerns, and suggestions about the amendments.

Regrettably, in his opening remarks, the chairperson of the committee informed the attended stakeholders on committee deliberations that the committee will refrain from receiving comments specifically on Part IV Amendment of the Natural Wealth and Resources (Permanent Sovereignty) Act (Cap. 449) and Part V Amendment of the Natural Wealth and Resources (Review and Re-Negotiation of Unconscionable Terms) Act (Cap. 450). The reason provided is to reconfirm the said part contentment. He added that the hearing will only focus and be limited to the remaining parts of the bill. However, we went on and submitted our comments through.



#### COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS OF PARTS IV AND V OF THE BILL: THE WRITTEN LAWS (MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS) (NO. 2) BILL, 2023

##### 1.0. About HakiRasilimali

HakiRasilimali is a platform of 16 Civil Society Organizations working in Tanzania's extractive industries (mining, oil, and gas sectors). The platform is a registered Non-governmental Organization (NGO).

##### 1.1. Introduction

The Permanent Parliamentary Committee on Administration, Constitution, and Legal Affairs has scheduled a public hearing on the draft law for various legal amendments, specifically The Written Laws (Miscellaneous Amendments) (No. 2) Bill, 2023, on Wednesday, August 16, 2023.

The amendments proposed within the bill encompass a spectrum of relevant legislative changes to the Extractive Sector.

##### 1.2. Amendment of the Natural Wealth and Resources (Permanent Sovereignty) Act (Cap. 449)

The principal Act is amended in section 2 by deleting subsection (2). Without prejudice to subsection (1), the provisions of this Act shall not apply to an agreement that provides for Special arrangements relating to the transportation of natural resources that are not exploited in the United Republic and Development, operations, or arrangements for the development of natural wealth and resources with a view to improving the performance of sea, dry and lake ports in the United Republic, and such agreement has been approved by the Cabinet.

The proposed amendments raise alerting concerns. Compromising the applicability of the principle of permanent sovereignty over natural resources could have wide-ranging implications for the country's natural resource management, socio-economic development, and the well-being of its citizens. And most importantly, ownership of the Tanzanians of their natural resources.

Ousting the applicability of the permanent sovereignty principle could signal a departure from the country's previous commitment to ensuring that Tanzanians have ultimate control and ownership over their natural resources. This could open the door to more significant foreign influence and control over resource exploitation, potentially undermining the interests of local communities and the nation. But also, ousting the applicability of the principle might lead to resource extraction practices that prioritise short-term economic gains for foreign entities over long-term economic growth and local well-being.

Before amending such sections, it is important to engage in comprehensive public consultations to gather input from various stakeholders, including local communities, civil society organizations, and experts in the extractive sector. This ensures that the proposed amendments reflect the interests and concerns of all parties involved.

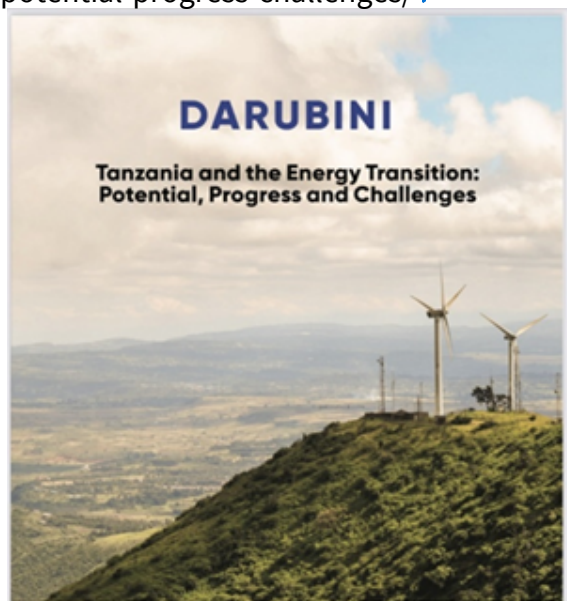
**Picture 14: Submitted Comments by HakiRasilimali**



### 2.3.6. DARUBINI: Quarterly briefing on justice, human rights, and natural resource governance.

In 2023, HakiRasilimali published three editions of "DARUBINI," a quarterly briefing focused on justice, human rights, and natural resource governance in collaboration with IPIS, BHRT, and ASF.

**DARUBINI 1**, released on May 24th, delved into "Tanzania and the Energy Transition: Potential, Progress, and Challenges." This edition aimed to empower stakeholders by providing critical information on the intersecting issues of justice, human rights, and natural resource governance in Tanzania's energy sector. The report offered a comprehensive analysis of the current state, highlighting opportunities and challenges in the country's energy transition. <https://www.hakirasilimali.or.tz/tanzania-and-energy-transition-potential-progress-challenges/>.



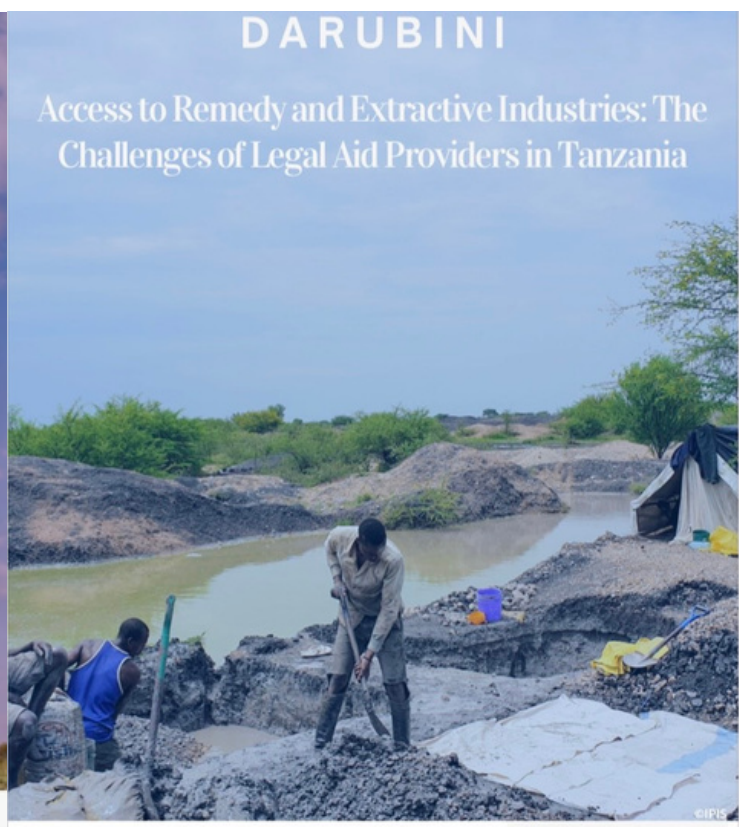
Picture 15: DARUBINI First Publication

**DARUBINI 2**, published on September 12th, explored "The Mining (Local Content) Policy in Tanzania: Progress and Associated Challenges." Focusing on the Mining (Local Content) Regulation of 2018, the report assessed the strides made and challenges faced in achieving equitable distribution of mining benefits among citizens. The publication emphasized the need for stakeholders to translate commitments into concrete actions for tangible outcomes.

**DARUBINI 3**, investigated "Access to Remedy and Extractive Industries: The Challenges of Legal Aid Providers in Tanzania." This edition uncovered the intricate challenges faced by Legal Aid Providers in navigating laws and policies governing extractive industries, particularly in the face of corporate influence.



Picture 16: DARUBINI Second Publication



Picture 17: DARUBINI Third Publication

### 2.3.7.FACTSHEET: Unmasking Beneficial Ownership: Strengthening Transparency and Accountability in Tanzania's Extractive Industries.

In 2023, HakiRasilimali presented a comprehensive factsheet titled "Unmasking Beneficial Ownership: Strengthening Transparency and Accountability in Tanzania's Extractive Industries." The document underlined key messages, emphasizing the critical role of identifying rightful owners in the oil, gas, and minerals sector to combat corruption and conflicts of interest.

Highlighting the necessity of revealing beneficial ownership, the document emphasized its role in curbing offenses such as money laundering and tax evasion while promoting transparency, particularly in the extractive industry.

The factsheet urged the Tanzanian parliament to advance transparency propositions, advocate for a multi-pronged disclosure approach, and emphasize the importance of beneficial ownership in reducing corruption, ensuring accountability. Collaboration between TEITI and BRELA, awareness campaigns, training programs, and the establishment of a robust monitoring system were recommended to enhance beneficial ownership compliance and disclosure.



#### Unmasking Beneficial Ownership : Strengthening Transparency and Accountability in Tanzania's Extractive Industries

» Adam Anthony, Francis Mkasiwa (November 2023)

##### Summary of Key Messages

1. Knowing who has the right to oil, gas, and minerals sector is key to better addressing corruption risks and conflicts of interest in the
2. limited to names of individuals who own interests in the extractive industry companies.
3. The primary reason for disclosing a beneficial owner of an asset or
4. The primary reason for disclosing a beneficial owner of an asset or

**Picture 18: Factsheet on Beneficial Ownership Disclosure in Tanzania Extractive Industry**

### 2.3.7.Training of CSOs on Oil and Gas Projects in the Context of Climate Change

HakiRasilimali conducted a training session at Vizano Hotel, Dodoma, Tanzania, on November 7th, 2023, to enhance the capacity of local civil society organizations (CSOs) in understanding and advocating for responsible governance in oil and gas projects within the context of climate change.

The training covered key aspects of the extractive industry, focusing on the country's energy landscape, environmental impacts of LNG, climate commitments, and trends in energy sources. This training revealed a consensus among CSOs on the importance of balancing fossil fuels with renewables for a sustainable energy mix, emphasizing practical steps in the transition. The training facilitated informed discussions and strategic considerations for responsible energy practices.



**Picture 19: A training Session on Oil and Gas Projects in the Context of Climate Change**

A total of 28 participants, whereby 18 were male participants, and 10 female participants from HakiRasilimali member organizations and partners attended the training.

### 2.3.9. Journalists Training on Illicit Financial Flows in Tanzania's Extractive Sector

HakiRasilimali conducted a targeted training, "Journalists Training on Illicit Financial Flows in Tanzania's Extractive Sector," at Vizano Hotel, Dodoma, on November 8th, 2023. The program aimed to empower journalists with the knowledge and skills necessary for investigating, analyzing, and reporting on Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs) in Tanzania's Extractive Sector. By enhancing investigative techniques, the training sought to transform journalists into vigilant watchdogs and advocates for transparency within the sector, ultimately contributing to economic growth, accountability, and social well-being in Tanzania.



**Picture 20: Journalists attending a training on IFFs in Extractive Sector**

The training focused on two key objectives: first, enhancing journalists' understanding of the Extractive Sector in Tanzania, its significance, and the challenges associated with IFFs; second, building the capacity of journalists to utilize investigative techniques in uncovering, reporting, and analyzing IFFs within the sector. The delivered sessions included "Understanding Tanzania's Extractive Sector and Illicit Financial Flows" and "Investigative Journalism: Fundamentals, Ethics, and Source Management."

A total of 23 participants engaged in the workshop, comprising 15 male participants and 8 female participants, which included journalists, facilitators, and the secretariat. The training generated five key recommendations from the participating journalists, emphasizing increased transparency and accountability measures, comprehensive legal framework review, strengthened regulations, emphasis on local content policies, and conducting in-depth investigative research on financial flows within the extractive sector. These recommendations aim to address existing challenges and contribute to a more transparent and accountable Extractive Sector in Tanzania.

### 2.3.10. HakiRasilimali Representation in National and International Fora

#### a) Engagements

HakiRasilimali actively participated in a total of 18 engagements and representations, showcasing its commitment to various critical forums and conferences. These included participation in events such as Jukwaa la Madini Kenya, the EITI Global conference, PWYP Global Assembly, interactive sessions with extractive companies, OECD Paris for responsible minerals supply chain, the Global LNG convening, and the VNR (Voluntary National Review). Additionally, HakiRasilimali was represented at the East Africa Law Society Conference in Kenya, a Climate Change Training, Powershift, MSTDC, Africa Roundtable on Business and Human Rights (BHR), Chatham House Africa Program and KAS, the launch of the National VNR report, the China and Tanzania Relations Conference, and the Climate Change Symposium Expo 2023 by Forum CC. Furthermore, HakiRasilimali actively participated in the validation and launch of the climate financing report by Policy Forum, a stakeholder meeting on Socio-Economic Rights and Human Rights by LHRC, a Business and Human Rights Symposium, and a roundtable discussion on resource governance by KAS and CETA. These large engagements highlighted HakiRasilimali diverse involvement in critical dialogues and initiatives across various domains.



**Picture 21: HakiRasilimali Executive Director (on the right) among Tanzania Delegation at the EITI Meeting in Dakar, Senegal**

#### b) Trainings

Throughout the year 2023, HakiRasilimali secretariat actively participated in a wide range of professional development activities, by taking five different training courses. These classes covered a wide range of topics, the learning adventure continued with an executive course on the governance of oil, gas, and mining in emerging markets. Another course focused on the subtleties of Africa Regional Extractives Industry Knowledge Hub (AFREIKH),

while the third course focused on how to best harness natural resources to support Tanzania's development goals by REPOA. The fourth session, delved into the numerous components of National Board of Accountants and Auditors (NBAA). While the last training focused on Ill Gotten Gains in the natural resources' governance organized by Sherpa in Pretoria, South Africa. This coordinated effort demonstrates HakiRasilimali commitment to ongoing learning and professional development throughout the year.

## **2.4. OUTCOME FOUR 4: INSTITUTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY OF HAKIRASILIMALI IS ENHANCED.**

### **2.4.1. Training in Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL).**

HakiRasilimali commitment to organizational effectiveness was demonstrated through a two-day Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) training session held on May 10th and 11th, 2023. The training aimed to empower member organizations with essential knowledge and skills to design and implement robust MEL systems, analyze data effectively, and leverage insights for program improvement. The focus was on enhancing responsible mining, oil, and gas practices in Tanzania.

The training, facilitated by the HakiRasilimali secretariat, utilized an interactive approach, incorporating lectures, discussions, case studies, and experience sharing among participants. Covering five key sessions, including an introduction to MEL basics, orientation of the HakiRasilimali MEL strategy, sharing MEL practices among members, developing a feedback tool, and an Annual General Meeting, the program provided comprehensive insights.



A total of 33 participants, with 19 males and 14 females, including 18 youths and 15 adults, engaged in the workshop. This initiative reflects HakiRasilimali commitment to equipping its member organizations with the tools and knowledge needed to navigate the dynamic landscape of responsible mining practices in Tanzania, fostering adaptability, and ensuring meaningful impact in the sector.

**Picture 22: HakiRasilimali Members during a MEL Training Workshop**

### **2.4.2. Annual General Meeting**

During the second quarter HakiRasilimali managed to hold its annual general meeting on 11th May 2023 which is the constitution meeting to approve Annual reports as well as audited report. The 2023 Annual general meeting was attended by 32 HakiRasilimali members that include secretariat and HakiRasilimali Auditor 18 were male participants and 14 female participants. The meeting managed to approve HakiRasilimali 2022 annual reports: both narrative as well as financial audited reports.

### 2.4.3. Board Meetings

In 2022 HakiRasilimali held a total of four board meetings quarterly, that intended for the board to oversee the organization's activities, finances, and compliance with applicable organization policies. But also provided a forum for the board to enhance organizational policies, establish guidelines, and make key decisions that impact the organization's operations and stakeholders. And lastly, evaluating the performance of the organization, its leadership, and its programs.



**Picture 23: Board Meeting**

### 2.4.4. Mid-Year Review and Planning

On 10th to 14th July 2023, HakiRasilimali conducted a mid-year review and plan that intended to evaluate the progress, milestone made during implementing the first six months of the year 2023 Plan, also to identify any challenges or obstacles encountered during the implementation phase. Develop action plans for addressing any gaps or deficiencies in achieving the strategic objectives.

Furthermore, working on the budget for the next six months (July -Dec 2023) based on committed funds and shared to the staff for implementation of the programs. This budget is intended to help the organization to comply with all donor deadline and ensuring that the spending is within the available funds.

The mid-year review meeting was attended by six staffs of the organisation, 2 male and 4 female staff.

### 3.SUMMARY OF CHALLENGES AND LESSONS IN 2023.

Challenge	Lesson
<p>Insufficient participation of Mining Companies &amp; the government in the Women’s symposium led to some of the issues raised not having direct feedback or commitment.</p>	<p>A need to further train the MSG Members on the TEITA Act and EITI Validation standards.</p>
<p>In reference to the conducted evaluation of the TEITI MSG training, 2 members indicated limited understanding and a need for further training on the TEITA Act and EITI Validation standards.</p>	<p>Involvement of key stakeholders from the mining, oil and Gas sectors during the organization engagements needs to be outstanding.</p>
<p>Time allocated for the women symposium was limited hence it is recommended by the participants through the evaluation forms in the coming dialogues enough time be allocated, preferably making it a two (2) days event.</p>	<p>The need to further capitalize on dialogues around women’s participation in the extractive sector and their representation.</p>
<p>Inadequate expertise and resources for the MEL department.</p>	<p>Providing the MEL department with adequate training and resources is important to ensure the department has the knowledge and skills to effectively utilize MEL systems and tools.</p>
<p>Inadequate understanding of the Members of Parliament on the policy landscape in the mining sector and global practices.</p>	<p>Having a regular engagement with the energy and minerals parliamentary committee is important to enhance their capacity on the policy landscape in the mining sector and the role of CSO is key.</p>
<p>Untimely delivery of the engagement with the parliamentary committee on energy and minerals.</p>	<p>Ensure budget analysis and its engagements are conducted in a timely manner</p>
<p>Monitoring and evaluation mechanism particularly for community media programs is a challenge.</p>	<p>Developing a monitoring mechanism for the community radio programs using HakiRasilimali members from the vicinity.</p>

Challenge	Lesson
<p>The recent Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) strategy lacks appropriate indicators to accurately measure and assess the impact of the organization's programs.</p>	<p>There is a need to conduct a thorough evaluation of the existing indicators within the MEL strategy. Determine their relevance to program goals and objectives and identify any gaps or limitations in their ability to measure the desired outcomes.</p>
<p>Lack of a well-defined scope for the development of the CSO Anti-Corruption Strategy. This led to some confusion and misalignment among stakeholders</p>	<p>The challenge faced with the CSO Anti-Corruption Strategy highlighted the lesson that unclear or ambiguous project scope can result in misunderstandings and hinder progress. A well-defined scope is essential to guide stakeholders while minimizing potential roadblocks.</p>

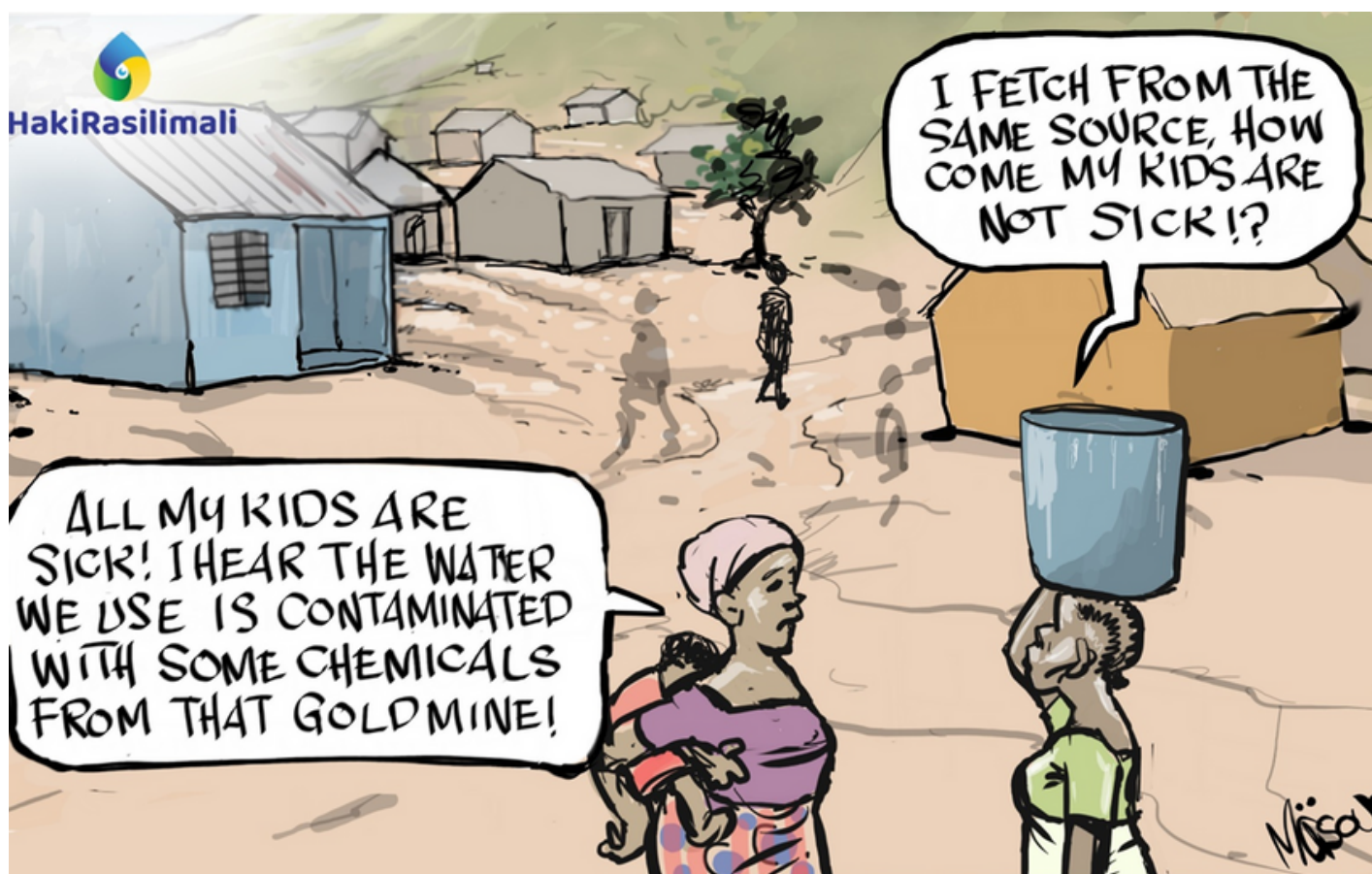
## 4. COLLABORATIONS AND NETWORKING

In order to strengthen collaborations and complement advocacy work around the extractive sector, in 2023, HakiRasilimali was able to work collaboratively with a wider range of stakeholders, including but not limited to.

1. Collaborated with TEITI Secretariat during the Training for the Multistakeholder Group (MSG) on EITI Framework and Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative.
2. Collaborated with NUMET, WIMO, BHRT, Civic Social Protection Foundation (CSP), and the Government (Ministry of Minerals, Mining Commission, and National Economic Empowerment Council) during the National Women Symposium in the Extractive Sector.
3. Collaborated with FADev, Himiza Social Justice, Tuwakombae Paralegal Organisation, Local Government Authorities during data collection in Geita and Tarime.
4. Collaborated with SWISSAID to assist in operationalizing the monitoring plan and reviewing the data use and dissemination plan.
5. Collaborated with IPIS, BHRT and ASF during engagements with members of parliament and in DARUBINI Publications.



6. Collaborated with Policy Forum and FADev for a capacity enhancement program for community media personnel.
7. Collaborated with Policy Forum during planning and executing community engagement on the local content study in Geita.
8. Collaborated with the Parliamentary standing committee on energy and minerals during the engagement on the budget analysis for the Ministry of Minerals 2023/24.
9. Collaborated with Policy Forum during planning and executing the Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Training.
10. Collaborated with TANLAP, Interfaith Standing Committee, and Media house (The Chanzo) during Stakeholders meeting and submission of comments on the Written Laws (Miscellaneous Amendments) (No. 2) Bill, 2023.



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