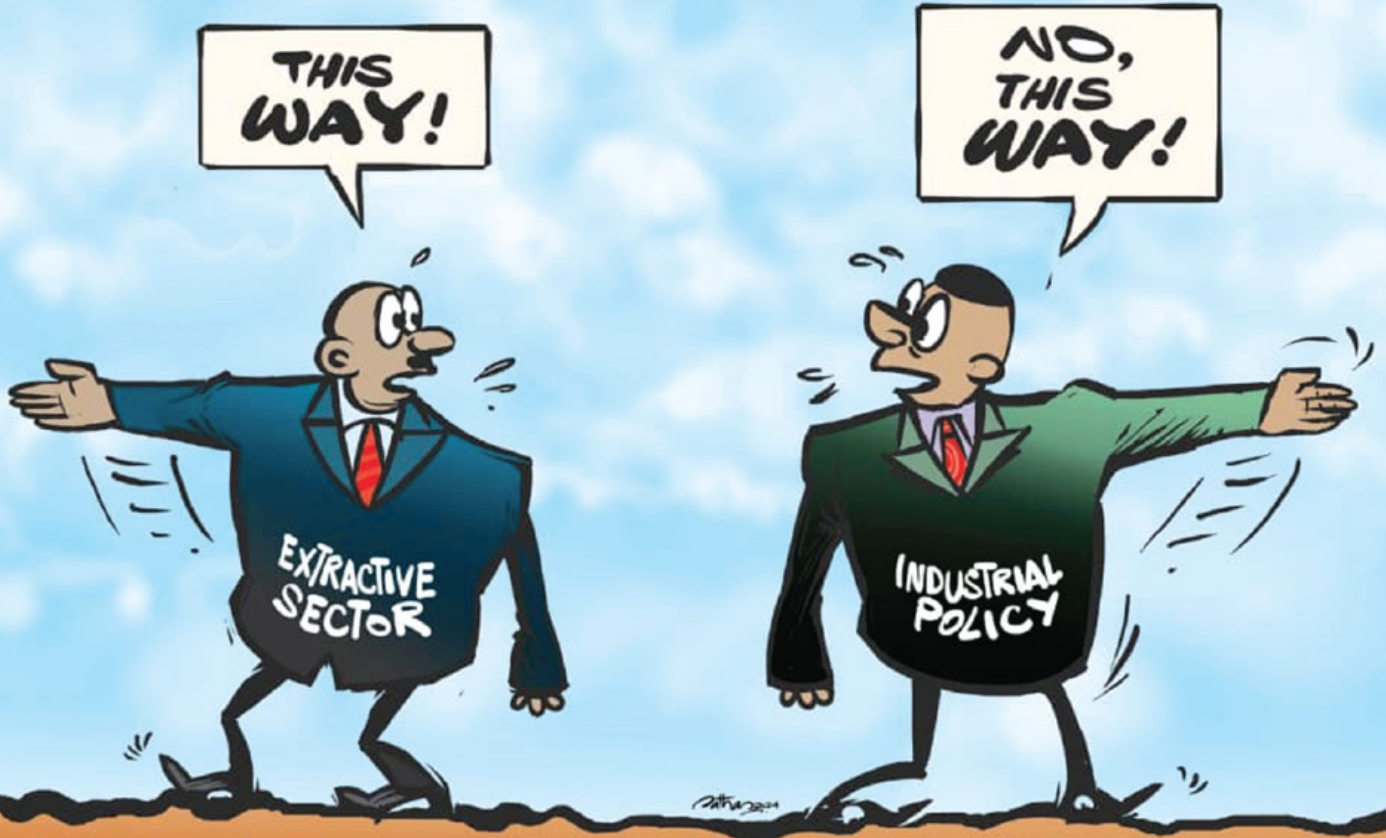




HakiRasilimali

Transparency & Accountability
for the Extractive Industry



TRANSITIONAL MINERALS

**ANNUAL
NARRATIVE
REPORT
2024**

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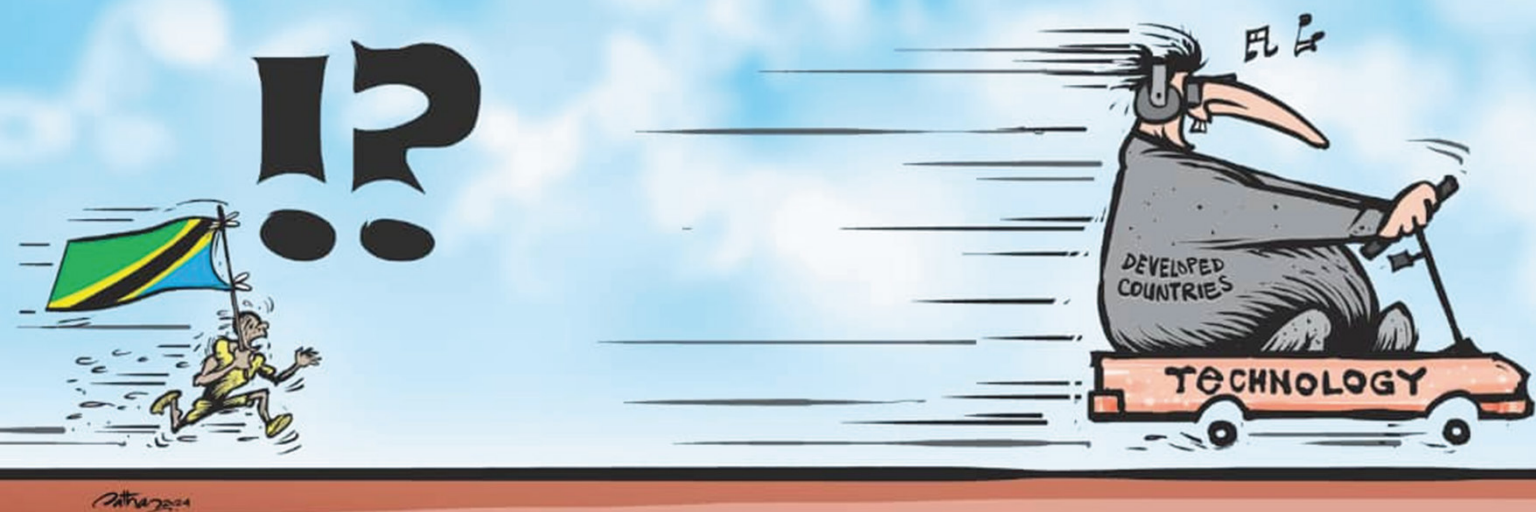
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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

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



CARBON TRANSITION AGENDA

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

HakiRasilimali has 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).

FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL PARTNERS

SWISSAID Tanzania, Women Fund of Tanzania (WFT), Wellspring Philanthropic Fund, International Peace Information Service (IPIS), Global Financial Integrity (GFI), Energy Transition Fund (ETF), Publish What You Pay (PWYP), Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR).

UNCLEAR
GRIEVANCE
MECHANISMS
IN THE
EXTRACTIVE
SECTOR



Patha 2024
Nathan Mpangala
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2024, HakiRasilimali demonstrated a year of dynamic and impactful initiatives focused on research, policy and analysis publications, capacity-building, advocacy for transparency and accountability, and promoting responsible energy transition in Tanzania's natural gas sector aligning with the global commitment to energy Transition.

The organization successfully conducted a research study on a liquified natural gas project, developed a well-structured gender policy for the Ntabalale gold mine, mapped the illicit mining practices in the mining sector, analyzed beneficial ownership disclosure in extractive companies, etc.

Also, the organization had a strategic engagement with legislators, and initiatives like the Extractive Baraza and Community Radio session on amplifying women's voices in the mining sector 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 IV, the Training of Members on energy transition taking the LNG project as the case study, and the training of Journalists on illicit mining practices and beneficial ownership disclosure contributing to a more informed and engaged landscape within Tanzania's extractive sectors.

Moreover, the Jukwaa La Uzidujaji 2024, 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.

2.0 SUMMARY OF THE ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED

2.1. OUTCOME ONE:

INCREASED TRANSPARENCY IN EXTRACTIVE SECTOR REVENUE MANAGEMENT FOR EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES

2.1.1. Budget Analysis for the Ministry of Minerals and Ministry of Energy for the financial year 2023/24 and 2024/25.

In June 2024, an analysis was conducted to reflect the Ministry of Mineral and Energy budget in the financial years 2023/24 and 2024/25. The goal was to identify critical issues for advocating transparency in extractive sector revenue management for equitable resource distribution.

The analysis identified critical issues in the ministries' budget reports that should be considered to strengthen sector revenue management and equitable resource distribution.

Issues addressed include (i) the perplexity of the mining sector's contribution to the gross national product and the surprising shocks from Tsh. 3trillion to 1 trillion from the Ministry of Energy budget allocation, (ii) the decision delays for a liquified natural gas project in Likong'o Lindi, (iii) local content assessment failure for the oil and gas industry by PURA.

Again, (iv) GST underperforms in ASM empowerment regarding capacity empowerment, geoscientific services, and domestic natural gas distribution failure. Also, (v) the inverse reporting concerning the Kiwira coal project staus.

Finally, the report recommended actions to address the observed issues. Steps ahead include getting closer to members of parliament



Figure 1: Budget Analysis Report 2024/25

to address the issues and strengthen ministries' performance for the country's growth and people's development.

2.1.2. Analysis of Tanzania's Extractive Company's Beneficial Ownership Disclosure titled "Unmasking Beneficial Ownership: Strengthening Transparency and Accountability in Tanzania's Extractive Industries"

In November 2024, an analysis report was published for increasing efforts on promoting transparency, governance, and accountability within Tanzania's extractive sector and contributing to the nation's overall economic well-being while ensuring alignment with international best practices and local legal mandates.



This analysis report provides an in-depth assessment of the current state of compliance with the beneficial ownership requirements in Tanzania's extractive sector. Through a comprehensive examination, the analysis assessed the extent to which extractive companies are adhering to legal requirements regarding the disclosure of beneficial ownership.

Information and provide strategic recommendations that can enhance adherence to the beneficial ownership law.

Figure 2: Analysis Report of Beneficial Ownership Disclosure in Tanzania

Beneficial Ownership Compliance for five consecutive years of reporting periods 2016/17 to 2020/21

Reporting Period	2016/2017	2017/2008	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
Companies Required to Disclose BO	22	34	41	40	45	43
Companies Complied	8	16	27	26	25	24
Compliance percentage	36.36%	47.06%	65.85%	65%	55.56%	55.8%

However, full compliance with comprehensive disclosure is a significant challenge. Therefore, the recommendation provided for enforcing Beneficial Ownership Disclosure Requirements, in which the Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Minerals, TEITI, and BRELA should ensure strict compliance with beneficial ownership disclosure standards, requiring companies to provide comprehensive and detailed information about their beneficial owners.

2.1.3. Analysis of 14th the Tanzania Extractive Industry Transparency Initiatives (TEITI) Reconciliation Report

In September 2024, the analysis report was published based on the 14th TEITI report to understand key issues impacting the sector. The analysis focused on the materiality threshold, small-scale mining, employment, and gender gaps, value addition and domestic refineries, corporate social responsibility and environmental conservation projects, as well as beneficial ownership.

By examining these areas, gaps were identified for enhancing sector transparency, promoting fair practices, and advancing sustainable development.

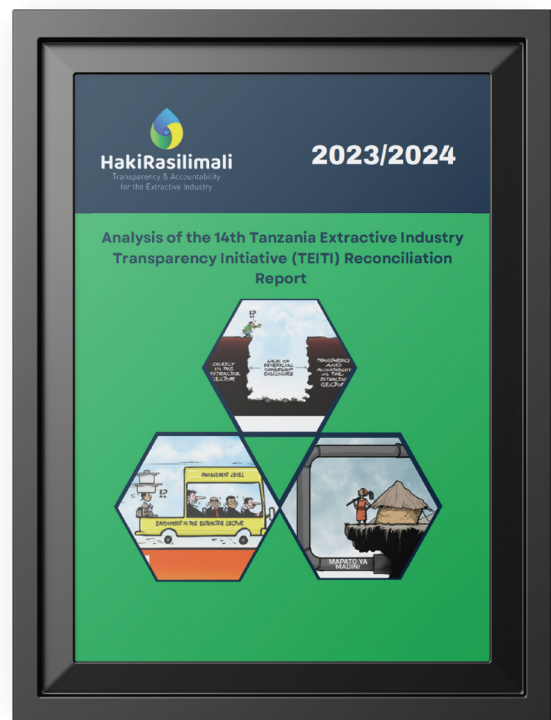


Figure 3: Analysis Report of the 14th TEITI Reconciliation Report 2021/22

2.2. OUTCOME TWO:

INCREASED CITIZEN CAPACITY TO DEMAND TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY IN THE EXTRACTIVE SECTOR

2.2.1. A National Women Symposium in Extractive Industry: Enhance linkage between subnational and national level policy practices and implementation.

On March 6th, 2024, Mr. Francis Mihayo, Assistant Commissioner for ASM, officiated the Extractive Sector Gender Symposium organized by HakiRasilimali in collaboration with partners such as FADev, SwissAID, and TLS. During the symposium, Mr. Mihayo, under his portfolio and mandate, committed to addressing the challenges raised, emphasizing the importance of advancing gender equality in the extractive sector. Aligned with the International Women's Day theme of "Invest in Women: Accelerate Progress," the symposium convened at the TLS conference hall in Dar es Salaam, marking a significant step towards driving change and promoting women's empowerment in the sector.



Figure 4: A group photo of a national women's symposium in the extractive sector-2024

The symposium aimed to spotlight the persistent gender disparities within the extractive sector and catalyze actionable strategies for change.

Through interactive discussions, insightful panels, and collaborative networking opportunities, participants aimed to envision and implement initiatives that accelerate progress toward gender equality and women's empowerment in the extractive industry. Participants were drawn from extractive companies, the government (NEEC and Ministry of Minerals), women-led mining associations such as TAWOMA and WIMO, ASM operators, CSOs, and University Students. Among the 39 participants who attended the symposium 23 were women and 16 were men.

2.2.2. The Extractive Transparency Dialogue with Chair of the EITI Board Hon. Helen Clark.

Helen Clark, Chair of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) Board and former Prime Minister of New Zealand, at its offices. The visit marked a significant moment for engagement on key issues shaping Tanzania's extractive sector, with discussions centering on transparency, governance, and sustainable development.



Figure 5: Dialogue Session with EITI Chair of the Board Hon. Helen Clark

During the visit, an enriching exchange of experiences took place, focusing on Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM) operations and their integration into EITI reporting frameworks. Insights were shared on how ASM, a critical sector in Tanzania's mining industry, could be better documented and monitored under EITI standards to enhance accountability and promote equitable benefits.

Discussions also addressed the crucial issue of domestic resource mobilization, particularly how revenues from extractive industries can be effectively channelled to finance climate change mitigation and adaptation initiatives, aligning resource governance with global sustainability goals.

The engagement also explored the innovative utilization of EITI data to drive transparency and public participation in resource governance. By leveraging comprehensive and accessible data, stakeholders can better address governance challenges, improve policy decisions, and foster a culture of accountability in the extractive sector.

The visit by the Right Honourable Helen Clark reinforced the importance of collaborative efforts and the transformative potential of transparency in advancing sustainable development in Tanzania and beyond.

2.2.3. Hoja Yako Mezani: A Live streamed Session on HakiRasilimali YouTube Channel.

In 2024, a total of two impactful Hoja Yako Mezani online sessions was implemented based on the topic of illicit mining practices for unlocking the full potential of the gold and precious metal ore sector in Tanzania, as well as the topic of access to remedy for victims of human rights violations in the natural resources.

a) **The First Hoja Yako Mezani: Mapping the Illicit Mining Practices: Unlocking the Full Potential of Gold and Precious Ore Sector in Tanzania.**

On June 28, 2024, HakiRasilimali organized an insightful live session titled “Hoja Yako Mezani” that highlighted and discussed the illicit mining practices hindering the full potential of the gold and precious metal ore sector in Tanzania. The session was attended by the Deputy Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Minerals and SWISSAID Tanzania. It was hosted on HakiRasilimali’s and Mwananchi Digital YouTube channels, shedding light on the impact of these illicit practices in Tanzania.

The session had 20 physical attendees (10 male and 10 female), along with 30 live attendees on the HakiRasilimali YouTube Channel and 116 on the Mwananchi YouTube Channel.

Key issues discussed during the session included:

a) Reducing the current 1 billion TEITI threshold for reconciliation to allow small-scale miners’ revenues to be reported, reconciled, and included in the annual TEITI reports. Small-scale gold mining contributes 40% of the mining sector’s revenues, a significant amount that should not be left unreconciled and unreported.

b) Making international due diligence, such as that of the OECD, mandatory for companies investing in the country. Currently, it is only voluntary.

c) Encouraging small-scale miners to leverage and effectively utilize local refineries.

d) Addressing the issue of pre-financing from foreign countries that force small-scale miners to sell their gold outside the country to repay their financiers.

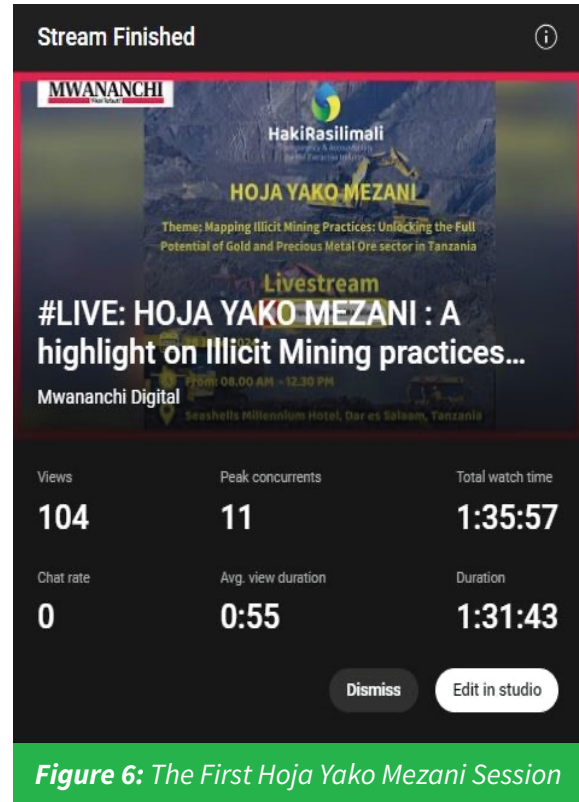


Figure 6: The First Hoja Yako Mezani Session

e) Improving the accreditation of local refineries to international standards. The government is amending the Mining Act to give the Minister authority to determine the amount of gold to be refined and traded locally. The initial plan is for 20% of the production to be traded and refined locally to ensure local refineries have enough feedstock.

f) The government should continue close monitoring of illegal mining, where small-scale miners operate in unlicensed areas or areas where licenses have been revoked. Additionally, the session addressed child labor in mining and the use of mercury.

During the session, the Deputy Permanent Secretary for the Ministry of Minerals affirmed that the Government of Tanzania plans amendments to the Mining Act to curb smuggling and fatalities. Among others, the amendments will give the Minister of Minerals the authority to determine the amount of gold to be refined and traded locally. The initial plan is for 20% of the production to be traded and refined locally to ensure local refineries have enough feedstock.

b) The Second Hoja Yako Mezani: Access to Remedy for Victims of Human Rights Violations in Natural Resources

On 29 August 2024, a one-panel discussion conducted during Hoja Yako Mezani was live-streamed on the HakiRasilimali and The Chanzo YouTube Channels, focusing on assessing the progress and challenges in ensuring effective access to remedies for victims of human rights abuses by businesses in Tanzania. The panel explored key obstacles, including the legal gap, lack of enforcement, and limited awareness among victims.

It also discussed the role of businesses, government, and civil society in strengthening accountability mechanisms. Through a question-and-answer format, participants reflected on lessons learned

and shared insights on improving access to justice for affected communities, emphasizing the need for more robust frameworks and collaboration to protect human rights.



Description

Live Discussion: Remedies for Human Rights Violations in Natural Resources

7 Likes 460 Views 29 Aug 2024



Figure 7: The Second Hoja Yako Mezani Session

2.2.4. Jukwaa la Uziduaji 2024; Powering Sustainable Development: Tanzania's Extractive Industry and the Energy Transition.

Being officiated by Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister for Energy Hon. Dr. Dotto Mashaka Biteko, the 2024 Jukwaa la Uziduaji was organized under the theme "Powering Sustainable Development: Tanzania's Extractive Industry and the Energy Transition." This theme highlighted the need for a balanced approach that meets the growing demand for minerals essential to renewable energy technologies, reducing dependency on and phasing out fossil fuel energy sources while also ensuring environmental stewardship and social responsibility.



The conference focused on inspiring stakeholders to collaborate toward a future where the extractive sector powers economic growth and champions environmental sustainability and social equity. 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.



At the closing of the Conference, The Minister for Minerals Hon. Anthony Mavunde affirmed that the ministry will take into considerations all the recommendations provided during the two days conference discussions. 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.

2.2.5. The Extractive Sector Knowledge Transfer Incubator

From 21st to 25th October 2024, HakiRasilimali conducted the fourth cohort of ESKi training at the APC Hotel and Conference Center in Dar es Salaam. A total of 22 trained participants male (9) and female (13) were fully equipped 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. The trained participants were from different groups of stakeholders such as civil society organizations, law firms, journalists, and small-scale miners, who jointly were capacitated to address challenges in Tanzania’s extractive sector.



Figure 9: Extractive Sector Knowledge Transfer Incubator Participants 2024

2.2.6. Extractive Baraza: Feedback Sharing with Communities on the LNG study titled “Navigating Tanzania’s LNG Landscape: Towards Responsible Energy Transition and Sustainable Alternatives”

On May 2, 2024, HakiRasilimali, in collaboration with the Lindi Association of NGOs (LANGO), conducted the Extractive Baraza subnational conference and capacity enhancement program. This event brought together representatives from local government authorities, LNG host communities, and other stakeholders to discuss and amplify the findings of a recent study on the Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) project.

The conference aimed to gather views from critical discussions to foster policy and governance improvements for the prosperity and sustainability of the oil and gas sector. A total of 84 participants attended the session, with 48 men and 36 women.

During the session, host communities voiced their concerns about the delay of the LNG project and their lack of preparedness to capture the associated opportunities. They expressed significant worry about the anticipated economic benefits and the social changes the project would bring once it matures. While the environmental impacts of the project were acknowledged, the primary focus remained on the economic benefits, with the community urging the government to expedite the project’s commencement.



Figure 10: The Extractive Baraza in Lindi 2024

The communities have been promised for many years that the project would start, leading to growing impatience and frustration.

A notable issue highlighted during the session was the community's limited understanding of the negative environmental impacts of the project. Despite this, their predominant concern was ensuring that the project begins soon to realize the promised benefits.

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. A Research titled: “Navigating Tanzania’s LNG Project: Towards Responsible Energy Transition and Sustainable Alternatives”

In 2024, HakiRasilimali published a research report “Navigating Tanzania’s LNG Project: Towards Responsible Energy Transition and Sustainable Alternatives”. The research study involved field data collection in Lindi at Likong’o village from February 18th to 23rd, 2024. Several issues were explored across the environmental, social, and economic aspects of the Liquefied Natural Gas projects in Tanzania, by collecting data and evidence from the Project Affected Populations, the regional-based civil society organizations, local government authorities’ representatives, etc.



Figure 11: The LNG Research Report

The study delved into environmental, social, economic, and policy dimensions but also, assessed the opportunities and challenges under the realm of the just framework, and provided valuable insights and recommendations to guide Tanzania's responsible energy transition in line with global commitments amid the pressing need to combat climate change and transition to cleaner energy sources.

The study findings show that the community is passive concerning the project's environmental impact with a complex dilemma of project operationalization due to implementation delays. Civil society organizations clarified that the gap between perceived advantages and actual outcomes underscores the importance of transparent communication and community engage-

ment in shaping development agendas. Meanwhile, the government views the projects as key economic growth and social development drivers.

Therefore, this rigorous research and policy evaluation contributed to the broader discourse on sustainable energy transitions and justice within Tanzania’s energy sector, offering lessons applicable to Tanzania and other nations navigating similar energy landscapes toward a more sustainable and environmentally conscious future. Finally, the study recommended that transparent communication, inclusive community engagement, and equitable benefit distribution emerge as indispensable pillars to ensure sustainable developmental paradigms within Tanzania's oil and gas industry.

2.3.2. A Policy Paper titled: “Mapping illicit mining, revenue collection risks in Tanzania’s gold and precious metal ore and concentrate sector”

In June 2024, HakiRasilimali in partnership with Global Financial Integrity published a policy paper that focused on Assessing the prevalence and extent of illicit mining practices in Tanzania’s gold and precious metal Ore sectors and investigating the socioeconomic implications of illicit mining on local communities and the broader country economy.

The paper emphasized strengthening the governance in revenue collection from Tanzania's gold and precious metals Ore sector to achieve economic growth, and sustainable development while safeguarding the nation’s mineral resources and social well-being.

The paper came out with 14 approaches for addressing illicit mining challenges to unlock the full potential of Tanzania's gold and precious metal ore sector.

The paper came out with 14 approaches for addressing illicit mining challenges to unlock the full potential of Tanzania's gold and precious metal ore sector.

For instance, enhancing laws and regulations governing the mining sector to close loopholes allowing illicit activities such as smuggling and illegal mining, implementing robust licensing and permitting procedures for mining operations, ensuring transparency and accountability in allocating mining rights, establishing clear guidelines for environmental protection and sustainable mining practices to minimize the environmental impact of mining activities, etc.



Figure 12: Illicit Mining Policy Paper Report

2.3.3. A Policy Paper: “Aligning Tanzania’s Environmental and Mining Laws for Sustainable Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining”

This policy paper was prepared by HakiRasilimali in collaboration with FADev purposely, to explore the misalignment between Tanzania’s Environmental Management Act (EMA) and the Mining Act regarding environmental management in the Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining sector.



Figure 13: The ASM Policy Paper Report

The paper discovered that Tanzania’s regulatory framework governing the Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) sector reveals significant challenges stemming from the interplay between the Environmental Management Act (EMA) and the Mining Act.

While the EMA establishes a robust foundation for environmental governance by mandating Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and promoting key principles such as public participation and the precautionary approach, its efficacy is undermined by the Mining Act's reliance on Environmental Protection Plans (EPPs).

This divergence leads to confusion among stakeholders and creates a regulatory gap, leaving ASM operators uncertain about their environmental responsibilities and limiting the National Environment Management Council's (NEMC) capacity to enforce compliance effectively.

2.3.4. A policy brief: Invest in Women Accelerate Progress

In March 2024, a policy brief was published titled “Invest in Women Accelerate Progress”. It draws insights from comprehensive studies by esteemed organizations such as the World Bank, FADEV, and HakiRasilimali, shedding light on the nuanced nature of women's participation in extractive activities. It comprehensively documented the gender-related challenges across various issues, including employment, artisanal and small-scale mining, revenue distribution, and legal frameworks.

Additionally, it examined that, despite the sector's economic significance, women find themselves marginalized, facing systemic barriers rooted in legal, cultural, and socio-economic factors. These obstacles relegate women to the fringes of decision-making processes and limit their access to opportunities for advancement within the sector.

2.3.5. A policy brief: Enhancing Access to Remedies in Tanzania's Extractive Industry: A Focus on Environmental Appeal Tribunal

On April 2024, a policy was published titled “Enhancing Access to Remedies in Tanzania’s Extractive Industry: A Focus on Environmental Appeal Tribunal”. It directly focused on access to remedy with the actionable recommendation of Operationalizing the Environmental Appeals Tribunal. Moreover, two key messages were communicated in the brief starting with the explanation that Tanzania’s extractive industry significantly faces Human rights violations issues which are positively correlated with the challenge of access to remedy. Secondly, the explanations identified that the government's failure to operationalize the Environmental Appeal Tribunal weakens Environmental Impact Assessment-related disputes and environmental concerns in resource extraction activities.

The brief strongly recommended for operationalization of the Environmental Appeals Tribunal which is very crucial for addressing human rights violations and environmental concerns in Tanzania’s extractive industry. By implementing the recommended measures, the government can ensure greater accountability, transparency, and community participation, ultimately fostering sustainable development and protecting the rights of the people.

2.3.6. A Journalistic Fellowship Program on Illicit Financial Flow in the Mining Sector.

In 2024, HakiRasilimali implemented a fellowship program designed to empower journalists to investigate and report on illicit financial flows (IFFs) within Tanzania’s mining sector. This initiative sought to strengthen journalistic capacity to uncover financial malpractices that erode the economic potential of the mining industry and undermine governance. By shedding light on these issues, the program aimed to promote transparency and accountability in the extractive sector.

Under this program, two journalists were engaged, producing a total of four investigative feature articles that were published in leading Tanzanian newspapers. The articles highlighted key issues such as mineral smuggling, financial malpractices, and strategies to curb these challenges. The publications included:

1. "Uncovering Shadows: Exposing Illicit Financial Flows in Tanzania’s Mining Sector", published in Daily News on October 7, 2024.

2. "Namna ya Kudhibiti Fedha Haramu Sekta ya Madini", published in Habari Leo on October 8, 2024.
3. "Kahama Unveils Measures to Curb Mineral Smuggling", published in The Guardian on November 1, 2024.
4. "Wizi Madini Waumiza Kichwa Shinyanga, Imejipanga kwa Makali ya Kisu Ikomeshe", published in Nipashe on November 15, 2024.

The fellowship successfully highlighted the critical role of investigative journalism in exposing IFFs within the mining sector. Through these articles, the program not only informed the public but also provided actionable insights for policymakers and industry stakeholders to address these pressing issues.

2.3.7. A Journalists Training on Illicit Mining Practices and Beneficial Ownership Disclosure in Tanzania's Extractive Industry.

HakiRasilimali Journalists Training on Illicit Mining Practices and Beneficial Ownership Disclosure took place on November 4, 2024. This workshop aimed to strengthen the capacity of journalists in Tanzania to address critical challenges in the extractive sector, particularly illicit mining practices and inadequate beneficial ownership disclosures. These issues contribute significantly to illicit financial flows (IFFs), depriving Tanzania of an estimated \$1.5 billion annually and undermining efforts toward sustainable development. Recognizing the essential role of journalists in exposing and mitigating these issues, the training built on prior efforts, including HakiRasilimali's 2023 training on investigating IFFs in the extractive sector.



Figure 14: Mr. Erick from TEITI facilitating the Beneficial Ownership Training

The workshop's primary objective was to equip journalists with the knowledge and investigative skills necessary to report effectively on illicit mining and beneficial ownership in the mining industry. The training utilized interactive methods such as presentations, discussions, case studies, and experience sharing to engage participants actively. Sessions focused on understanding Tanzania's role in the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), beneficial ownership disclosure, investigative journalism techniques, and ethical considerations when addressing illicit mining practices.

Eighteen journalists participated in the training, comprising 12 men and 6 women, reflecting efforts to engage both genders in enhancing accountability in the sector. The workshop underscored the importance of transparency in combating IFFs and promoted the role of investigative journalism as a critical tool for holding stakeholders accountable. By fostering a deeper understanding of illicit mining practices and the importance of beneficial ownership transparency, the training aimed to empower journalists to contribute meaningfully to national and global initiatives for sustainable and transparent resource management.

2.3.8. Engagement with Members of Parliament on the LNG Research Report Findings, Budget Analysis Report, and Policy Paper Findings on Illicit Mining and Revenue Collection Risks in Tanzania's Gold and Precious Metals Ore and Concentrate.

In May 2024, HakiRasilimali organized a meeting in Dodoma with Members of Parliament to disseminate policy paper findings and recommendations on "Mapping Illicit Mining, Revenue Collection Risks in Tanzania's Gold and Precious Metals Ore and Concentrate."

This strategic action was attended by 16 Members of Parliament, to advocate for increased revenue collection and supply chain integrity in the mining sector.



Figure 15: Hon. Tumaini Magese (MP) contributing to the engagement on Illicit Mining

The policy paper then emphasizes that decision-makers should intervene in illicit practices through policy interventions and effective regulations.

By doing so, the country will navigate the shadows of revenue collection risks and unlock the full potential of its gold and precious metals ore sector, ensuring sustainable economic growth and development.

It was a dynamic session that enhanced collective discussions on the impact of illicit mining practices, including the influx of Chinese in small-scale mining regions like Kahama, Chunya, Geita, etc; their existence raised several concerns since they indirectly participate in mining activities by approaching Small-miners for the access of mining plants. Among others, Members of the Parliament commented on the need for government efforts to strengthen the relationship with mining investors, small-scale miners, and traders, including improving and promoting favorable tax regulations to curb illicit mining practices to increase revenue collection in the country.

Also, on May 16, 2024, HakiRasilimali organized a meeting with 16 Members of Parliament from the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy and Minerals. This session also included representatives from LNG host communities, bringing the total number of participants to 24, with 14 men and 10 women.



Figure 16: Engagement with Members of Parliament

The primary goal of the session was to present key findings and recommendations from the LNG Study report to the Members of Parliament. The intent was for these MPs to highlight the findings and recommendations during parliamentary sessions, urging duty-bearers to act.

During the meeting, the MPs expressed significant concern about the delay in the LNG project, emphasizing that the country is missing out on substantial economic benefits associated with LNG investments globally.

They agreed to promptly seek answers from the Government regarding the feasibility of the LNG project, especially considering global energy transition campaigns. While the environmental impact of the LNG project was acknowledged, the discussions mainly focused on economic potential and aspirations

related to the project. Moreover, in May 2024, HakiRasilimali engaged with 13 Members of Parliament and 20 participants, (13) male and (7) female.

The engagement centered on delving deeper with discussions concerning the analysis report of the Ministry of Minerals and the Ministry of Energy budgets. The discussion was very critical due to the nature of the analysis report to provide its reflection and implication of the sector's performance towards national development.

2.3.9. Learning Session with Members of HakiRasilimali on the LNG Study Findings

On the 14th of May 2024, HakiRasilimali organized a learning session with its member organizations to share the findings from the LNG Study Report. The session was attended by 23 representatives from member organizations and two female representatives from Equinor and Shell companies. Of this total number, 15 were male and 10 were female participants.



Figure 17: A learning Session with Members of HakiRasilimali on LNG Research Findings

The session aimed at sharing the findings from the report enhancing collective discussions on the findings and ultimately determining the HakiRasilimali position on advocating for responsible oil and gas management in the context of global energy transition and climate change concerns. Additionally, the session aimed to enhance members' understanding of oil and gas advocacy issues, including energy transition and climate change agendas.

Members expressed an interest in understanding the LNG investment process and its associated impacts. They were concerned about the project's delays, attributing to the host community's despair and long-term unmet expectations. While acknowledging the project's importance to the national economy and its potential economic benefits for host communities, members also voiced concerns about its environmental impact. They emphasized the need to consider energy transition towards greener sources while continuing to benefit from LNG projects during this gradual shift to cleaner energy.

2.3.10. Community Radio Engagement: Women's Participation in the Mining Sector

On 21st July 2024, HakiRasilimali conducted a community radio session with Kahama FM as an increasing effort to amplify women's voices in the mining sector. The session highlighted significant challenges women face in small-scale mining, particularly revenue distribution, gender-sensitive access, and procedural barriers.

Women working within licensed areas often struggle to benefit from sales processes due to gender biases because, male-dominated control of capital results in the exacerbation of these challenges, as women face steep financial hurdles to engage in mining activities.

The high costs associated with establishing mine pits (often over five million), alongside heavy taxation, further limit women's participation. These financial and systemic barriers often push women toward informal or illegitimate income sources to sustain their mining operations. Participants called for the government to investigate these issues and establish gender-sensitive mining policies. Suggestions included lowering taxes for women miners and creating support systems to protect them from exploitation while enhancing their ability to participate in and benefit from the industry.



Figure 18: Live Radio Session in Kahama FM

2.3.11. Quarterly Briefing “DARUBINI”

In 2024, a total of three quarterly briefings were published in collaboration with IPIS, BHRT, and ASF from the first quarter to the third quarter of 2024. DARUBINI is a series of editions published every quarter with a human rights focus, on justice, and natural resource governance in Tanzania.

For the first quarter, DARUBINI was published on April 2024 titled “Unearthing Equality: Women’s Empowerment in Extractive Sector”. It documented several gender issues based on women's empowerment.

It explained the context of extractive women's participation touching employment by gender, a dedicated policy statement regarding women’s participation in the extractive sector within the 2009 Tanzanian Mining Policy, and the need to review Local Content regulations as they currently lack provisions for gender inclusivity.



For the second quarter, DARUBINI was published in June 2024, titled “Advancing Responsible Oil and Gas Management: The Tanzania LNG Project”. It addressed three critical issues of the LNG project as a part of the energy transition, the project decision delays, and the host community concerns based on the energy transition.

This stands as the advocacy efforts towards responsible natural gas governance in Tanzania's energy sector amid the global commitment to energy transition and climate change.





For the third quarter, DARUBINI was published on October 2024, titled “Tanzania’s Path to Ethical Sourcing: Enhancing Participation in Global Forums”. It was based on advocating for the significance of a global multi-stakeholder forum and the crucial role of government participation in shaping responsible mineral supply chains while incorporating community voices to address human rights concerns related to mining operations.

2.3.12. Breakfast Debate with Policy Forum

On February 22nd, 2024, Policy Forum and HakiRasilimali joined forces to organize a monthly breakfast debate that aimed to explore the gender concerns of women empowerment in the extractive sector. The importance of gender equality and the role of women in the extractive industry were critically discussed. Strategically, this is a remarkable step towards achieving sustainable development with an equitable society. The breakfast debate provided a platform for stakeholders to share their experiences, insights, and best practices on strategies for promoting equal opportunities, increasing women's participation in decision-making processes, and addressing the challenges faced by women in the sector.

2.3.13. A Roundtable Discussion on Responsible Business Conduct for the Energy Transition in Tanzania.

On the 12th of March 2024, a roundtable discussion was convened by the Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR), in collaboration with HakiRasilimali, to discuss strategies for embedding responsible business conduct in the energy transition in Tanzania. The meeting, attended by 15 select participants, comprised 5 women and 10 men from government, business, civil society, and academia, was held at the Crown Plaza. The objective of the engagement was to encourage strategic networking and collaboration with other stakeholders, both state and non-state actors, at all levels. The participants engaged in a dialogue to jointly reflect on the challenges and opportunities presented by the energy transition in Tanzania.

The participants discussed various topics, including the role of the government in promoting responsible business conduct, the contribution of civil society to the energy transition, and the importance of academia in conducting research and providing evidence-based recommendations for responsible business practices. The meeting was deemed a success, with all participants expressing a shared commitment to continue working together to promote responsible business conduct in Tanzania's energy sector. The participants left the meeting feeling reinvigorated, inspired, and equipped to make a positive impact on their respective fields

2.3.14. Production of Feature Articles

For the first quarter, A total of three (03) feature articles were produced in Habari Leo, Daily New, and Mwanachi newspapers. The published feature articles focused on advocating for gender equality and access to opportunities for women in the Extractive sector. These articles serve as a vehicle for disseminating valuable insights derived from rigorous HakiRasilimali research and engagement, aiming to inform and engage stakeholders in shaping more effective policies, laws, regulations, and practices within the extractive sector.

For the Second Quarter, A total of three articles (03) with a focus on enhancing stakeholders' capacity to influence the relevance and responsiveness of policies within the extractive sector. HakiRasilimali has published 3 feature articles in Habari Leo, Daily News, and The Citizen expressing more of the three engagement activities which are, LNG project engagement, the budget analysis, and illicit mining practices engagements with Members of Parliament. These articles serve as a vehicle for disseminating valuable insights derived from rigorous HakiRasilimali research and engagement, aiming to inform and engage stakeholders in shaping more effective policies, laws, regulations, and practices within the extractive sector

The Published Feature Articles in the Second Quarter, 2024.



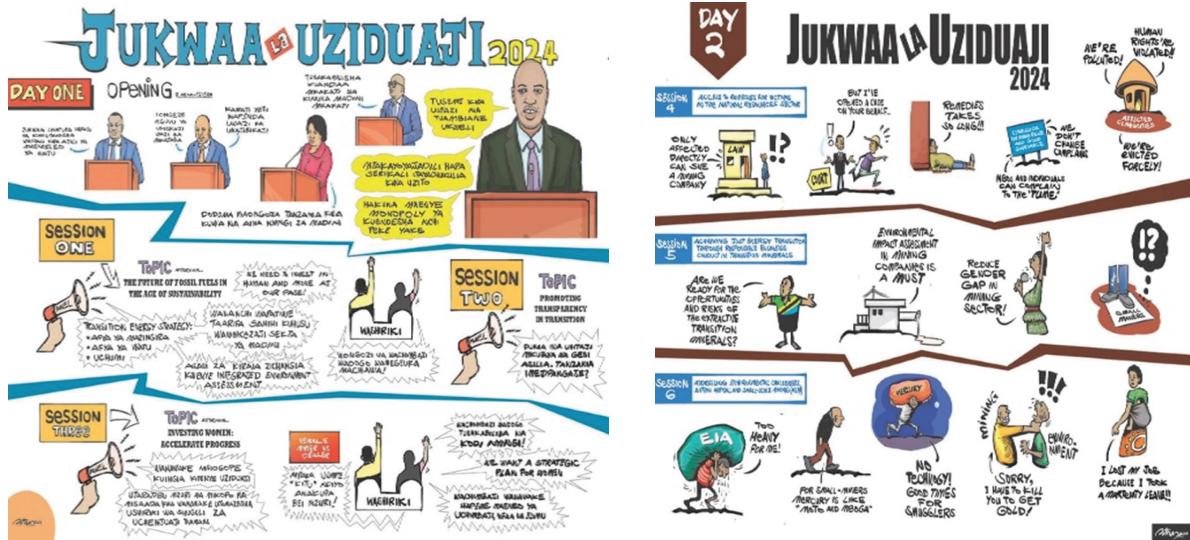
For the third quarter, A total of Two feature articles and Three Cartoons were produced focused on the access to remedies for victims of human rights violations in the natural resources after the online session of Hoja YaKo Mezani online session. Feature articles were produced for MwananchiNewspaper and Habari Mseto News.



Moreover, the produced cartoons highly reflected the messages gathered during the online session of Hoja YaKo Mezani. For instance, the increased compensation grievances, contract issues, and the grievance mechanism in the extractive sites and companies.



In the last quarter, A total of 4 feature articles in Mwananchi, The Citizen, Daily News, and Nipashe Newspaper were produced. All articles were about Jukwaa la Uziduaji 2024 on Powering Sustainable Development: Tanzania's Extractive Sector in the Energy Transition. Not only that, but also, a total of seven detailed cartoons were produced based on Jukwaa la Uziduaji 2024.



2.3.15. HakiRasilimali Representation in National and International Fora

HakiRasilimali focuses on developing and maintaining strategic networking and collaboration with other stakeholders, both state and non-state actors, at all levels. As part of this effort, in 2024, HR participated in Several National and International Forums explained as follows; -

In February 2024, HakiRasilimali participated in the Extractive Industry Regional Inter Learning Workshop organized by the Center for Environmental Policy and Advocacy (CEPA) in Lilongwe, Malawi, from February 28th to 29th, 2024, as the Publish What You Pay focal point, shared valuable insights and experiences related to the implementation of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) in Tanzania. On February 5th to 8th, HakiRasilimali participated in the Alternative Mining Indaba in Cape Town,

South Africa, representing This year's theme, "Energy Transition Minerals: Putting Communities First for an Inclusive Feminist Future," highlighted the urgency and depth of discussions held during the event.

The conference served as a platform for ideation, innovation, and collective action. Idea generation hubs, such as "Disruptive Strategies on Mining and the Energy Transition in Africa" and "Enhancing Transparency and Accountability in the Extractives Industry in Africa," facilitated

robust discussions on critical issues facing the sector. These conversations emphasized the need for transparency, community engagement, and respect for human rights.

Moreover, the event highlighted the disproportionate impact of extractive industries on women and youth. As the world navigates the energy transition, it is crucial to ensure women and youth inclusion in decision-making processes and job creation initiatives.

Again, In May 2024, HakiRasilimali participated in an Annual Pan African Coalition on Adaptation and Resilience workshop event organized by Power Shift Africa in Kenya purposely to discuss the Climatic issues in Africa specifically the climate change adaptation and resilience as well as understanding the UNFCCC negotiations process and unpack ideas for African common positions and priorities for Bonn and COP29 on adaptation and Loss & Damage.

Moreover, HakiRasilimali participated in the Forum on Responsible Mineral Supply Chains organized by the OECD in Paris, France, from 20 to 24th May 2024.

It was the discussion forum that touched on several critical concerns including the illicit Gold Flows in Africa, and the panel discussed the findings of the research report by SWISSAID that quantifies the gold produced and traded formally, informally, or illegally over the years.

The panel explored the extent and consequences of illicit gold flows in Africa, including loss of revenue, human rights violations, and conflict financing. **Annex 1** is the list of all engagements that HakiRasilimali had representation in 2024.

2.4. OUTCOME FOUR:

INSTITUTION SUSTAINABILITY OF HAKIRASILIMALI IS ENHANCED

2.4.1. Staff and Board Member Reflection Meeting

During the first quarter of 2024, the HakiRasilimali secretariat and board conducted a planned Meeting at Giraffe Hotel, Dar es Salaam on the 29th to 31st Day of January 2024; 6 members from the board and 7 from the secretariat attended the meeting.

2.4.2. Interns Recruitment

To ensure full capacity and maximum efficiency, the organization hired interns to fill the vacant position. The interns recruited covered the position of Administration Assistant and Program Assistant. The interns started their work from 1st April 2024 where they were oriented on the working environment, expectation from organization, etc.

2.4.3. Board meeting

In 2024 HakiRasilimali held 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.

2.4.4. Annual General Meeting

During the second quarter HakiRasilimali managed to hold its annual general meeting on 15th May 2024 which is the constitution meeting to approve Annual reports as well as audited reports. The 2024 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.

2.4.5. The mid-year review and planning

On 18th to 21st June 2024, HakiRasilimali conducted a mid-year review and plan that intended to evaluate the progress made during implementing the first six months of the year 2024 Plan, also to identify any challenges or obstacles encountered during the implementation phase. Develop action plans for addressing any gaps or deficiencies in achieving strategic objectives.

Furthermore, working on the budget for the next six months (July -Dec 2024) based on committed funds. The mid-year review meeting was attended by seven staffs of the organisation, 4 male and 3 female staff.

2.4.6. Annual Retreat in Magoroto Forest

From December 3 to 6, 2024, HakiRasilimali held a retreat at Magoroto Forest in Tanga. This retreat served as a platform for team-building activities aimed at enhancing communication, trust, and collaboration among team members. Through activities such as problem-solving challenges, group discussions, and outdoor exercises, the secretariat strengthened its ability to work cohesively towards shared objectives.

3. SUMMARY OF CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED IN 2024

Challenge	Lessons Learnt
<p>During HakiRasilimali attendance at the Alternative Mining Indaba 2024, the organizations observed a significant gap: the inadequate representation of East African countries in both general participation and dialogue sessions.</p>	<p>Proactive efforts are required to engage and encourage participation from East African countries in such important forums.</p>
<p>The organization conducted a comprehensive budget analysis for the Ministry of Minerals and the Ministry of Energy for the financial years 2023/24 and 2024/25. The analysis was aimed at informing and facilitating engagement with Members of Parliament (MPs) before the respective ministry budgets were tabled in Parliament. While the budget analysis was completed successfully, the engagement with the MPs did not occur as planned before the tabling of the specific ministry budgets. However, the organization was able to engage with the MPs before the national budget was tabled in Parliament.</p>	<p>To ensure timely engagement with MPs, it is crucial to initiate the scheduling process well in advance. This includes identifying key stakeholders, securing meeting times, and accommodating the MPs' availability.</p> <p>Flexibility in the organization approach can ensure that, even if initial plans do not materialize, the organization can still achieve its objectives through alternative means.</p>
<p>During HakiRasilimali attendance at the OECD Forum on Responsible Mineral Supply Chain, a significant gap was observed: the inadequate representation of the Tanzanian government in this crucial international forum.</p>	<p>The OECD Forum on Responsible Mineral Supply Chain is a key event where international stakeholders discuss and develop policies, share best practices, and forge collaborations aimed at ensuring ethical and sustainable mineral supply chains.</p> <p>Ensuring that the Tanzanian government is adequately represented can help the country to better navigate international regulations and standards.</p>

4. COLLABORATION AND NETWORKING

To strengthen collaborations and complement advocacy work around the extractive sector, in 2024, HakiRasilimali was able to work collaboratively with a wider range of stakeholders, including but not limited to.

- 1) HakiRasilimali Member Organizations
- 2) SWISSAID Tanzania,
- 3) International Peace Information Service (IPIS)
- 4) Global Financial Integrity (GFI)
- 5) Energy Transition Fund (ETF)
- 6) Publish What You Pay (PWYP)
- 7) Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR).
- 8) Tanzania Extractive Industry Transparent Initiative (TEITI)
- 9) Kahama FM
- 10) Centre for Environmental Policy and Advocacy, Malawi
- 11) Institute of Public Finance (IPF)
- 12) Transparency International Kenya (TI Kenya)
- 13) Natural Justice, Kenya
- 14) International Alert, Kenya
- 15) Africa Forum and Network on Debt and Development (AFRODAD)

ANNEX 1: EVENTS AND ENGAGEMENTS LOG

Date	Event, Location & Organizer/Host	Person Attending	Notes and Summary of the Event, Engagement
Start: Jan 23, 2024 End: Jan 26, 2024	Strategy Meeting Publish What You Pay (PWYP) Brussels, Belgium	Adam Anthony Secretariat	A meeting for the secretariat, steering committees and chapters to discuss the new strategy for PWYP post 2024. Adam attended as the coordinator of the Tanzania chapter and Chair of the African Steering Committee.
Start Jan 29, 2024 End: Feb 2, 2024	Gender Training Publish What You Pay (PWYP) Virtual Training	Francis Mkasiwa and Jessca Lema Secretariat	The objective of this training was to equip PWYP coalitions with the knowledge and tools necessary to define and implement the role of a national gender champion within their specific contexts, in alignment with PWYP's Global Gender Policy. Through a series of training modules, participants gained insights into understanding gender, integrating gender considerations across activities, and conducting gender analysis.
Start: Feb 4, 2024 End: Feb 9, 2024	Alternative Mining Indaba Publish What You Pay (PWYP) Cape Town, SA	Adam Anthony and Francis Mkasiwa Secretariat	HakiRasilimali participated in #AMI24 themed "Energy Transition Minerals: Putting Communities First for an Inclusive Feminist Future." The event served as a platform for discussing critical issues in the extractives sector, emphasizing transparency, community engagement, and human rights. It highlighted the disproportionate impact on women and youth and stressed the importance of their inclusion in decision-making and job creation. The event also highlighted the moral imperative of prioritizing marginalized voices and advocating for equitable resource governance.
Start: Feb 13, 2024 End: Feb 15, 2024	Equinor Strategy Meeting Greenpeace Nordic Oslo, Norway	Adam Anthony Secretariat	The meeting was to develop a joint strategy for #EquinorOut campaign and shared learning for organizations working on the same campaign and/or being funded by the ETF. As a continuation of engagements, the Global Gas and Oil Network will host its annual retreat in Tanzania in June 2024.

Date	Event, Location & Organizer/Host	Person Attending	Notes and Summary of the Event, Engagement
Start: Feb 19, 2024 End: Feb 20, 2024	Justice and Human Rights Learning Session IPIS Mwanza, Tanzania	Adam Anthony and Eugene Sambonanga Secretariat	This was a learning session organized by IPIS for Human Rights project partners and communities sharing their experience on human rights and access to remedy in Shinyanga.
Start: Feb 27, 2024 End: Feb 28, 2024	Regional Inter Learning Workshop CEPA, Malawi	Nicomedes Kajungu HakiRasilimali Board	This meeting was to share valuable insights and experiences related to the implementation of the Extractive Industries Initiative (EITI) in Tanzania, specifically our representative discussed the genesis of Tanzania's EITI legal framework, challenges and lessons learned, organized by the Center of the Environmental Policy and Advocacy (CEPA).
Quarterly	EACOP Quarterly Meeting Dar es Salaam	Francis Mkasiwa and Mniama Rajabu	This was the EACOP quarterly update with NGOs. It mainly focuses on providing detailed updates crossing various project segments such as the progress of the project construction, the status of local content implementation in terms of capacity building, goods and services provided and employment with training. Also, environmental updates, land acquisition and livelihood restoration programs. Moreover, in the first quarter of 2024 EACOP launched a Gender Action plan to ensure project gender sensitivity.
Start: Apr 8, 2024 End: Apr 12, 2024	DIHR Just Transition Project Partner Meeting DIHR, Lusaka, Zambia	Adam, Eugene, and Shakira	The objective of the Zambia meeting was to review and implement activities that seek to support the promotion and protection of Human rights in the context of just transition in Africa, with particular focus on the role of transitional minerals. (By DIHR, ZELA, CEJ, and AFREWATCH).
Apr 16, 2024	Launching CSOs and SDGs inventory and discussion about Summit of the future UNA, Golden Tulip, Dar es Salaam	Shakira	The objectives of the events were to launch the CSOs and SDGs inventory, which includes several diverse CSOs implementing SDCs, and to convene a preparatory multistakeholder session for the summit of the future, aiming to collect CSOs' inputs for the future summit. (by United Nations Associations of Tanzania, UNA and Tanzania Sustainable Development Platform)

Date	Event, Location & Organizer/Host	Person Attending	Notes and Summary of the Event, Engagement
Apr 16, 2024	Business and Human Rights Survey 2024-LHRC Dar es salaam-Holiday Inn Hotel	Mniama Rajabu	The organization representatives from LHRC, BHRT, HakiRasilimali, TASU, LEAT, CHRC and Research Voice Tanzania came together to discuss and validate the tool (data collection tools) for LHRC Business & Human Rights Survey 2024. The validated tools were questionnaires, and key informant interviews for data collection from 15 regions in Tanzania.
Apr 25, 2024	United Nations Association of Tanzania Dar es Salaam, UN House, Mawasiliano	Shakira Zaidi	The main objective is to learn how economic, social, and cultural rights are related to and reflected in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and how human rights can support the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs.
Apr 27, 2024 Apr 28, 2024 Apr 30, 2024	The 4th National Local Content Forum. The Bank of Tanzania conference hall, Dar es salaam. Participation in the Ministry of Minerals budget speech. Parliament, Dodoma	Patricia Swai, Shakira Zaidi, Rajab Mniama and Domina Pius. Patricia Swai and Rajabu Mniama	Aimed at creating transparency and raising awareness on various projects, share experience on the achievements and challenges and make recommendations to the Government, Contractors and Private Sector that will facilitate the increased participation of Tanzanians in strategic projects. To engage in a parliamentary budget speech for the Ministry of Minerals, in order to observe the existing fiscal plans for the previous and the upcoming fiscal year.
May 21, 2024 May 24, 2024	Representation in the OECD Forum on Responsible Mineral Supply Chains.	Adam Anthony Francis Mkasiwa	The objective for HakiRasilimali participation in the 2024 OECD Forum on Responsible Mineral Supply Chains was to contribute to shaping international dialogue and policy frameworks on responsible mineral supply chains, while leveraging insights and best practices to drive positive change within Tanzania's mining sector.
Date	National Audit Office Engagement	Francis Mkasiwa	To highlight HakiRasilimali critical role in promoting transparency and accountability within Tanzania's extractive industry before the Tanzania National Audit Office and AFROSAI-E, alongside The Ministry of Minerals and Ministry of Energy.

Date	Event, Location & Organizer/Host	Person Attending	Notes and Summary of the Event, Engagement
May 15, 2024 May 16, 2024	PACAR Conference 2024	Mniama Rajabu	Was a Pan African Climate Adaptation and Resilience conference organized by Power Shift Africa in Nairobi- Kenya mainly to discuss the Climatic issues in African context concerning climate adaptation and resilience as well as Understanding UNFCCC negotiations process and unpack ideas for African common positions and priorities for Bonn and COP29 on adaptation and Loss & Damage.
May 21, 2024	PWYP Global Strategy Development Focus Group	Mniama Rajabu	To discuss the vision and mission, and what this might mean for PWYP's strategy; and discuss how leadership and governance currently work for the movement.
Jun 24, 2024	KAS and AHR Hyatt Regency Dar es salaam	Patricia Swai	The launch of a report titled “Tanzania Strategic Mineral Resource Mapping -Political Framework Conditions and Investment Opportunities in the Mining Sector of Tanzania”. The report aims to offer useful insights and recommendations that hopefully inform you about the ongoing reforms in mineral resources, especially strategic/critical mineral resources.
Jul 30 - 31, 2024	LHRC Morena Hotel, Dodoma	Patricia Swai	Validation of the Human Rights and Business report (2022-2024)
Jul 31, 2024	Aika Hotel Morogoro	Irene Masha	Tripartite social dialogue workshop with social partners from Private Sector Organisation and Government Agencies to Dialogue and Enhance the Understanding of Compensation Benefits arising from Occupational diseases and Accidents.
Aug 6, 2024 Aug 7, 2024	North Mara Gold Mine Engagement with Human Right Organisations	Francis Mkasiwa	To enhance collaboration, transparency, and mutual understanding between North Mara Gold Mine (NMGM), civil society organizations (CSOs), and local communities, with the aim of addressing human rights concerns, fostering inclusive decision-making, and promoting sustainable development in the mining sector.

Date	Event, Location & Organizer/Host	Person Attending	Notes and Summary of the Event, Engagement
Aug 15, 2024	Bowmans Law Tanzania Hyatt Regency, Dar es salaam	Patricia Swai	Women in Law and Tax Breakfast, dedicated to empowering professional growth and fostering meaningful connections among women in the law and tax professions.
Aug 13, 2024	Protea Courtyard Sea View (Upanga)	Mniama Rajabu	Launching of Sauti za Wananchi compendium, celebrating 10 years of Sauti za Wananchi in East Africa by Twaweza.
Aug 27, 2024	LHRC, Hyatt Regency Dar es Salaam	Francis Mkasiwa & Patricia Swai	Launching of the 10th Report on Business and Human Rights in Tanzania mainland.
Aug 15, 2024	UN, PSSSF Commercial Complex	Irene Mosha	High level multi stakeholder consultation towards summit of the future multi stakeholders' solutions for a better tomorrow and safeguard the future.
Sep 9, 2024	CSO WEEK 2024 Mt. Meru Hotel Arusha	Patricia Swai & Irene Mosha	CSO WEEK 2024's main objectives were to amplify unrepresented voices to ensure generational equality. Facilitating dialogues to contribute to a progressive vision for the country engaging various stakeholders for a more direct role in governance. Collaborating to address key development goals for vision 2050.
Sep 23, 2024 Sep 27, 2024	IPIS Training with Voices Project	Mniama Rajabu, Patricia Swai, and Francis Mkasiwa	Training in Research Methodology and Access to Remedy.



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