

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**



**MINISTRY OF MINERALS**

**REPORT**

**FOR**

**THE SCOPING STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GENDER IMPACTS FOR  
EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE REPORTING**



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## **Executive summary**

### **Introduction**

This report presents the findings of the scoping study on environmental, social and gender impacts for Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) Reporting, which was carried out in 11 selected extracting companies for minerals, oil and gas across 10 LGAs in Tanzania Mainland. The detailed information for the extractive companies involved in the scoping study is found in Table 1. The purpose of the scoping study was to come up with the information that will enable Tanzania EITI to disclose information on social and environmental expenditure. The purpose of disclosing such information in the TEITI reports is to allow the public to assess whether the extractive sector leads to desirable social, economic, gender and environmental impacts.

### **Methodology**

A number of stakeholders were consulted, including the NGOs, Local Government Authority Officials, village/streets officials and villagers (men and women groups), the key informants from the extractive companies, Government Departments and Agencies as well as TEITI stakeholders. During the field data collection and consultations, various methods for data collection were used. They include documentary review, key informant interview (in-depth interviews), focus group discussions (FGD) and round table discussion. Each method was prepared to contain issues for inquiry based on the key guiding questions for each of the twelve (12) scoping study assignment tasks. The collected information was analysed using both qualitative and quantitative techniques. Quantitative data such as fund transfers from the extracting companies and opportunities accessed by men and women in the extractive industries were analysed using Excel, where graphs and charts were generated. The qualitative data comprising the data gathered from the LGA officials, MDAs and Extractive Companies, such as the perceptions of the extractive industry's reports availability, access to information, accessibility of opportunities among men and women, gender consideration, environmental quality, and impacts, were analysed within the MAXQDA software environment that aided the analysis of the data in text form.

### **Key Findings**

The extractive companies that have started their operations do incur some expenses in social and environmental expenditures, including payments made in kind and cash to support social development or prevent the potential environmental impacts within the LGAs they operate. Environmental expenditures related to the companies' Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) could not be availed;

therefore, the social and environmental expenditure provided was related to the funding used for CSR projects. The scoping study revealed that education and health projects take the lion's share of the social expenditure from the extractive companies. The social and environmental expenditure of extractive companies varies with time, and LGAs priority interventions to be funded by the CSR. In general, no extractive company is spending on gender-related issues directly but indirectly through LGA levies placed in a basket fund and later on 10% of the funds distributed in the ratio of 4-4-2 (Women-Youth-Disabled).

The extractive companies provide support to the communities surrounding the extraction sites in a form of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), which in some LGAs such as Geita TC, Kishapu DC and Kahama MC have agreed that the amount of fund to be given as the CSR to be 0.7% of extractive companies' annual turnover. Tanzania Mining Act (R.E, 2019) Section 105 provides the basis for planning the extractive industries' CSR-funded interventions whereby the extractive company prepares the CSR plan jointly with the LGA. Despite the fact that well-established extractive companies prepare the CSR in collaboration with the CSR committee, which includes the Council Management Team, the District Commissioner and the representative from the Regional Secretariat, the LGAs seem to be not fully involved in implementation of CSR interventions. The LGAs do not manage CSR funds nor validate the actual costs of the interventions implemented. Some LGAs, such as Uvinza DC and Simanjiro DC, the LGA officials are unaware of the CSR and thus miss that opportunity.

Furthermore, the scoping study found that the extractive companies and extractive sector regulatory authorities such as NEMC and Mining Commission have plenty of regularly collected data regarding social and environmental impacts assessments that can be useful in the TEITI reporting. Upon receiving the official request, this information is at the disposal of any government institutions, including TEITI. Nevertheless, gender impacts of the extractive sector and gender-disaggregated data are missing in the LGA and extractive companies' offices due to a lack of monitoring reports of such impacts. Good coordination among government offices dealing with environmental, social and gender issues from the extractive industries will also enhance data availability and accessibility.

Some legal and administrative reforms are needed to improve TEITI reporting on environmental, social and gender issues of the extractive sector in Tanzania. An example of such reforms includes Regulation 9 of 2019 of the TEITA Act (2015) to state clearly the value of the non-financial support and projects installed through CSR to be validated by the statutory recipient (LGAs). Also, Section 16 of the TEITA Act is to be amended to include the obligations to report gender, environmental, and social impacts. For easy sharing of environmental and social impacts of the extractive sector, the Environmental Management Act

of 2004 (URT, 2004), Section 165 (c) on record keeping on matters impacting the environment need to be reviewed to waive by 100% the cost of accessing the information by TEITI for easy access of environmental information from NEMC. Other legal reforms include the S.21&22 of Mining Act of 2010 that establishes the Mining Commission, which need to state the exact percent or minimum threshold percent of the extractive companies' profit that should be given to the LGAs as the CSR. This is order for all LGAs to have a common rate and basis for CSR computation.

In Tanzania, many government agencies play various roles and responsibilities regarding the extractive sector as defined in national policies, laws, and regulations. These agencies include NEMC, Mining Commission, OSHA, LGAs, Ministry of Minerals and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism. The scoping study noted that most of these agencies are concerned with the general conduct of environmental conservation, revenue collection, and procedures to be followed while applying for permits and licenses. None of these agencies is legally vested in the responsibilities to monitor gender impacts of the extractive companies.

Data quality and assurance of information on the social and environmental expenditure of extractive companies in Tanzania is observed by several instruments. The instruments require the extractive companies to subject all payments and revenues to a credible independent auditor (They include the EITI Standards of 2019, section 4.9), the extractive companies to engage an independent administrator to reconcile and verify all payments made and revenue received by the government (TEITA Act 2015, section 17) as well as undertaking environmental auditing and submit the report to NEMC annually for verification and review (EMA 2004 section 101). The extractive companies adhere to the data quality issues, however, the value of the CSR money claimed by the extractive companies after implementing various interventions is still questionable. The consulted LGAs feel that the figures for CSR values are inflated and do not reflect the actual value.

The scoping study found two main challenges that can hinder extractive companies, government, and individuals reporting social and environmental expenditures. The first one is concerned with the practice of depositing the payment received by the government from the extractive companies into the consolidated fund and later on relocated to various votes. This practice makes it difficult to trace the expenditure from the extractive companies. The second one is on the LGA side, whereby the budget preparation processes does not capture the CSR in the PLANREP. This limits planners from LGAs to explicitly indicate that the source of funds for implementing a specific environmental or social service activity is from the CSR.

According to the scoping study findings, there is considerable interaction between social and environmental reports of extractive companies and that of TEITI. Some of the contents in the social and environmental reports of the surveyed extractive companies are aligned with the TEITI and EITI reporting requirements. They can be used as a checklist for reporting items in the EITI reporting template. The CSR Plans and their reports as well as the audited financial reports align with requirement 6.1 of the EITI Standard requirement regarding companies' social and environmental expenditures. Further, the monitoring reports such as baseline biodiversity assessment reports and environmental management plans align with Requirement 2 of the EITI Standard 2019 on the environmental impact of extractive activities.

Nevertheless, for effective TEITI reporting of the environmental, social and gender impacts, the current model of the TEITI reporting framework needs some adjustments. The amendments required include imposing a legal obligation for sharing environmental, social and gender reports. The institutions such as NEMC, Mining Commission, and LGAs should have a legal obligation to share data by submitting it into the TEITI database, which will improve data accessibility and simplify the work of an independent administrator who prepares TEITI annual reports. In addition, the TEITI needs a focal person at each LGA. Also, there is a need for the introduction of gender impacts evaluation for all interventions implemented through CSR from the extractive companies. To enhance data quality regarding the amount of CSR funds used to implement various community interventions, the LGAs should validate the value of such interventions by endorsing the CSR project financial reports for the extractive company.

The analysis of gender mainstreaming by the extractive companies showed that no single extractive company had a standalone gender policy. Male and female employment is based on merit and skills and not on gender. Despite the unwritten gender policy, few companies such as Geita Gold Mines consider women in the less risky works. Also, females are given priority when male and female applicants have identical interview scores, or female applicants' marks fall slightly below that of males'. In general, the employment and decision-making position in extractive companies is dominated by males.

Experience from other countries that have incorporated environmental, social and gender impacts in their EITI reports, such as Germany, Nigeria, Zambia, Ghana and Mongolia, showed that some issues could be used to improve TEITI in reporting on environmental, social and gender impacts. For instance, Germany had started reporting the problems of environmental and social impacts of the extractive industry even before the introduction of the EITI Standard 2019. Germany EITI reports (D-EITI) had information on subsidies, tax subsidies, renewable energies, recycling, employment and social affairs.

Although the Germany EITI report (D-EITI) has gender-disaggregated data similar to Mongolia, it explicitly provides a clear statement that the principle of equality between men and women applies in Germany. In Mongolia, environmental issues and rehabilitation information are an essential part of natural resource governance together with the value of total non-cash donations support in their EITI reports. Experience from Nigeria showed that some reforms are required in the EITI reporting for EITI country to be strong. These reforms include recruiting more stakeholders in the EITI process, including the CSO liaison officer at the country EITI office. The CSO to work at the grassroots in areas around the extractive sites. Also, it is also argued to increase the budget for raising public awareness regarding the EITI as well as imposing legal obligations for other MDAs to submit environmental and social reports from extractive sector to country EITI office.

Further, the scoping study revealed that Gender Consideration in Plans and Reports is given little attention. In reporting the activities done using the CSR received, TEITI reports show only the number of projects implemented using the CSR funds received from extractive companies without indicating the number of beneficiaries using gender-disaggregated data. The only data found to have been reported in the TEITI reports that show gender-disaggregated data was the number of males and females employed in Tanzania by the extractive companies. Nevertheless, the gender expenditure plans for the service levy paid to the LGA is very clear in the TEITI reports. The reports show that the LGAs receive service levies from the extractive companies and set aside 10% of it for the women, youth and disabled groups in the ratio of 4-4-2.

## **Conclusions**

This scoping study concludes that the information needed for TEITI reporting on environmental, social and gender impact are available and accessible at various regulatory authorities in Tanzania upon request. However, some data is protected by laws governing mining activities and environmental conservation but can be available upon official request. There is no legal obligation for transfer to or share with TEITI such information from the regulatory authorities. Thus, legal reforms are required to allow smooth sharing and legal transfer of this information to the TEITI Database. Lastly, more efforts are needed to establish gender impacts evaluation for the extractive sector and disclose such information to TEITI.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

|         |  |
|---------|--|
| CSO     | Civil Society Organizations                            |
| CSR     | Corporate Social Responsibility                        |
| DC      | District Council                                       |
| EITI    | Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative          |
| EMS     | Environmental Management System                        |
| ESF     | Environmental and Social Framework                     |
| ESIA    | Environmental and Social Impacts Assessment            |
| FGD     | Focus Group Discussion                                 |
| GGM     | Geita Gold Mine  |
| IRDP    | Institute of Rural Development Planning                |
| LGA     | Local Government Authority                             |
| MDA     | Ministerial, Departmental and Administrations          |
| MSG     | Multi-Stakeholder Group                                |
| MTEF    | Medium Term Expenditure Framework                      |
| NEMC    | National Environmental Management Council              |
| NGO     | Non-Governmental Organization                          |
| OSHA    | Occupational Safety and Health Authority               |
| STAMICO | State Mining Corporation                               |
| TAWOMA  | Tanzania Women Miners Association                      |
| TC      | Town Council   |
| TEEA    | Tanzania Environmental Experts Association             |
| TEITI   | Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative |
| TGNP    | Tanzania Gender Networking Programme                   |
| TPDC    | Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation             |
| ToR     | Terms of Reference                                     |
| WDL     | Williamson Diamonds Limited                            |

## **1.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

### **1.2 Project Context and Background**

On behalf of the Government of Tanzania, the Ministry of Minerals has undertaken a Scoping Study on Environmental, Social and Gender Impacts for Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Reporting. The study was carried out in order to enable Tanzania to disclose information on social and environmental expenditure. In addition, the study has documented how gender considerations and inclusiveness have been integrated into the extractive sector. The purpose of disclosing such information in the TEITI reports is to assess whether the extractive sector leads to desirable social, economic, and environmental impacts.

The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) is a global standard that promotes good governance in managing oil, gas and mineral resources. The EITI seeks to strengthen government and company information management disclosure, inform public debate and promote understanding. EITI is supported by a coalition of governments, Mining, oil and gas companies and civil society organizations in each implementing country. The Standard is promoted and upheld by the International EITI Board.

Tanzania joined the EITI in February 2009 with an aim to promote good governance in its natural resource extraction sector (Kaiza 2013). It was declared an EITI compliant country in late 2012. The country's EITI process is led by a Multi-Stakeholders Working Group (MSG) comprising civil society organizations, government agencies, and extractive companies. Adhering to the EITI principles and criteria, Tanzania has framed the initiative so that transparency to become a major concern for the sector's governance. As a result, the country's transparency initiative has been named Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (TEITI) (Poncian and Kigodi, 2018).

The EITI implementation in Tanzania is facilitated by the Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency and Accountability Act, 2015 and its Regulations of 2019. The Act provides the legal mandate for MSG to carry out strategic activities that seek to promote transparency and accountability in managing the revenues derived from the extractive industries in the country. Such initiatives include public outreach for wider dissemination of EITI Report findings, capacity building to stakeholders on understanding extractive sector (oil, minerals and gas) fiscal regimes (tax and non-tax instruments) to stir up public debates, identification of challenges and opportunities of local content and district level payments, receipts and their utilization and disclosure of all concessions, contracts and licenses relating to the extractive industry companies including the names of individual shareholders who own interests in the extractive industry companies (Beneficial Ownership disclosure).

The 2019 EITI Standard establishes ground on disclosures requirements on environmental, social and gender impacts in the EITI reports, which should be aligned with national laws or linked with information already produced by companies. Implementing countries are encouraged to disclose information on the management and monitoring of the environmental impact in the extractive industries. This could include an overview of relevant legal provisions, administrative rules, and actual practices related to environmental management and monitoring extractive investments in Tanzania. It also provides information on environmental impact assessments, certification schemes, licenses and rights granted to extractive companies, and information on the roles and responsibilities of relevant government agencies in implementing the rules and regulations. It will further include a review of information on any planned or underway reforms.

The EITI Standard, particularly requirement 6.1, requires the disclosure of companies' material social and environmental expenditures mandated by law or the contract with the government that governs the extractive investment. Section 6.4 of the standard further states that "Implementing countries are encouraged to disclose information on the management and monitoring of the environmental impact of the extractive industries".

TEITI reports have been unilaterally disclosing social expenditure by extractive companies without being reconciled. The EITI Standard encourages EITI implementing countries to apply a high standard of transparency to social payments and transfers. The parties involved in the transactions and the materiality of these payments and transfers to other benefit streams, including recognizing that these payments may be reported even though it might not be possible to reconcile them. These contributions can be made in cash or in-kind. Section 105 of the Mining Act, 2010 (CAP 123 R.E 2018) requires mineral rights holders to prepare a Corporate Social Responsibility plan, which should be jointly agreed upon by the Local Government Authorities. In addition, Petroleum Act Sec 222 states that "A license" holder and a contractor shall, on an annual basis, prepare a credible Corporate Social Responsibility plan jointly agreed by the relevant local government authority or local government authorities. The plan prepared under subsection (1) shall consider environmental, social, economic and cultural activities based on local government priorities of the host community. The scoping study investigated whether extractive companies and local governments are developing these CSR plans as they are supposed to be a basis for social expenditures.

## **1.2 Contextual information on the environmental, social and gender impacts**

Extractive sectors involve operations with adverse environmental, social and gender-related impacts. The activities with adverse environmental impacts include those carried out during construction, operations and extraction closure. The extractive sector brings both negative and positive Social implications in the areas around the extraction sites.

One of the social impacts of extractive activities includes social conflicts due to compensations rates and loss of livelihoods. Some extractive companies have been trying to minimize the impacts by compensating and employing the dislocated people. In addition, they also provide counselling and advice for the displaced people to re-establish their lives after displacement. Such issues can include investment possibilities, new economic ventures, etc. Other social impacts have limitations in accessing the livelihood activities, such as changing traditional access routes for goods and services access to traditional medicine, honey and places of worship. Another common social impact of extractive projects is the increased pressure on resources and insecurity. The advent of extraction projects normally attracts job seekers into the project areas, and some may end up unemployed. Some may end up causing severe destruction of forest resources through charcoal making, illegal sex business and artisanal mining, theft cases, etc.

The extractive industries are a major source of revenue for many resource-rich economies worldwide are central to their economic growth and social development. Many studies have revealed that the extractive industries have different impacts upon men and women in various ways (Baum and Benshaul-Tolonen, 2021, Macdonald, 2018). In recognizing that women's participation and gender equity is a precondition for achieving the best development outcomes, some extractive companies are committed to integrating gender equality, inclusion, and women's economic empowerment into aspects of their operations. However, others have not (Baum and Benshaul-Tolonen, 2021). Thus, if the extractive industries are to deliver on their aim of contributing to sustainable development, they must work to realize women's rights and gender equality (Hill et al., 2017).

Extractive industries impacts can be positive and negative, spanning economic, social, and environmental issues. Oil, gas, and mining projects may create jobs and consume farming land for their use, changing livelihoods and limiting access to water, food, and firewood. Water sources may become polluted, but new roads may be built, and communities may become electrified. Markets may boom, but prices may rise steeply. All in all, it is acknowledged that men and women have a very different experience of these extractive industries' impacts. The evidence increasingly demonstrates that, in general, women are more vulnerable to the risks, with little access to the benefits (Eftimi et al., 2009).



## 1.4 Objective of the Scoping Study

The objective of the scoping study was to explore the feasibility of incorporating environmental, social and gender data and information into the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) reporting. The selected representative extractive industry sites comprised of Mwadui, Mirerani Hills, Geita, Kahama, Liganga, Songosongo, Mnazi Bay, Uvinza Salt Mine, Wazo Hill and Tanga.

## 2.0 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Approach

Integrated and novel data collection and analysis techniques were applied to ensure that environmental, social and gender impacts for extractive industries in Tanzania were well analyzed to develop the expected information and deliverables that show the feasibility of incorporating them into EITI reporting. Both qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis techniques were adopted. The qualitative approach assisted in getting answers on “what”, “when”, “why”, “where”, and “how” related questions to the assignment.

The scoping study involved travelling to various parts of Tanzania, where relevant data related to extractive industries were collected. The selection of locations was based on the type of natural resource (mineral, gas and oil) available and the availability of key stakeholders who could provide the required information to accomplish the assigned tasks and objectives. Table 1 presents extractive sites and councils where data were collected.

*Table 1: SELECTED SITES*

| Resources   | Extracting Site         | Company name   | Council             |
|-------------|-------------------------|--|---------------------|
| Diamond     | 1.Mwadui                | 1.Williamson Diamonds Limited                                | 1.Kishapu DC        |
| Tanzanite   | 1.Mirerani Hills        | 1.Tanzanite Explorer and God&McMillan Ltd                    | 1.Simanjiro DC      |
| Gold        | 1. Geita                | 1. Geita Gold Mines  | 1. Geita TC         |
|             | 2. Kahama               | 2. Pangea Minerals (T) Limited                               | 2. Kahama MC        |
| Iron ore    | 1. Liganga              | 1.Tanzania China International Mineral Resource Ltd (TCIMRL) | 1.Ludewa DC         |
| Coal        | 1. Liganga              | 1.Tanzania China International Mineral Resource Ltd (TCIMRL) | 1.Ludewa DC         |
| Natural gas | 1. Songosongo Gas Field | 1. Pan African Energy Tanzania Ltd                           | 1. Kilwa DC (Lindi) |
|             | 2. Mnazi Bay Gas Field  |  | 2. Mtwara DC        |

| Resources | Extracting Site                                   | Company name  | Council   |
|-----------|---|---|---|
|           |   | 2.M&P Exploration (T) Ltd                                       | (Mtwara)  |
| Salt      | Uvinza  | 1.Nyanza Mines (T) Ltd  | 1.Uvinza DC   |
| Limestone | 1. Wazo Hill Quarry<br>2.Tanga's Maweni Limestone | 1. Tanzania Portland Cement (TPCC)<br>2. Huaxin Cement Tanzania | 1.Kinondoni Municipal Council<br>2.Tanga City Council (Tanga) |

## 2.2 Study Phases

Generally, the assignment comprised six implementation phases as indicated in Figure 1.

### Phase 1: Inception Phase

This phase involved the preparation of the Inception Report after consultation with the client. The Inception Report detailed the assignment's methodology, study tools, and actual visited areas.

### Phase Two: Desk Research

The documentary review was carried out to understand what is working and not working. This also assisted in understanding the evidence on environmental, social and gender impacts resulting from Extractive Companies Corporate Social Responsibilities to the LGAs and community surrounding their extractive sites. Section 2.3.1 presents in detail how desk review was undertaken.

### Phase Three: Consultation with Stakeholders

The consultation was made with relevant stakeholders and actors to extractive industries (Table 2). This enabled the consultant to gather stakeholders' views regarding disclosure of information on social expenditure, environmental expenditure and gender balance in EITI reports. Respondents were also requested to narrate the factors or challenges hindering extractive companies, government, and individuals reporting environmental and social expenditure. Section 2.3.2 to 2.3.4 presents the methods and areas of inquiries during stakeholders' consultation.

Table 2: **STAKEHOLDERS FOR CONSULTATIONS**

| SN | Name  |
|----|---|
| 1  | TEITI stakeholders  |
| 2  | NGOs (e.g. TAWOMA, TGNP, TEEA)  |
| 3  | Council Mayors/Chairpersons, Council Directors, Council Planners, Treasurer, Natural Resources Officer, and Community Development Officer of targeted districts are indicated in Table 1. |
| 4  | Village/Street Councils: Village/streets surrounding the extractive activities site with CSR interventions  |
| 5  | Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC)   |
| 6  | National Environmental Management Council (NEMC)  |

#### **Phase Four: Synthesis and Consolidation**

The gathered information was analysed to generate the trend and themes appropriate for the scoping study report. Section 2.5 presents how the analysis of collected data was synthesized and analyzed.

#### **Phase Five: Developing Scoping Study on Environmental, Social and Gender Impacts for EITI reporting**

After synthesizing the findings, a draft report presenting the key findings was prepared. This scoping study report indicates how Tanzania can disclose information on social expenditure, environmental expenditure and gender issues in EITI reports.

#### **Phase Six: Validation and Delivery of Final Deliverable**

The TEITI stakeholders validated the draft report. This was important in enhancing stakeholders' engagement and wider solicitation of inputs and as a stage for quality assurance. The TEITI stakeholders' feedback was incorporated, and the final report document was produced and submitted to the client as per ToR.

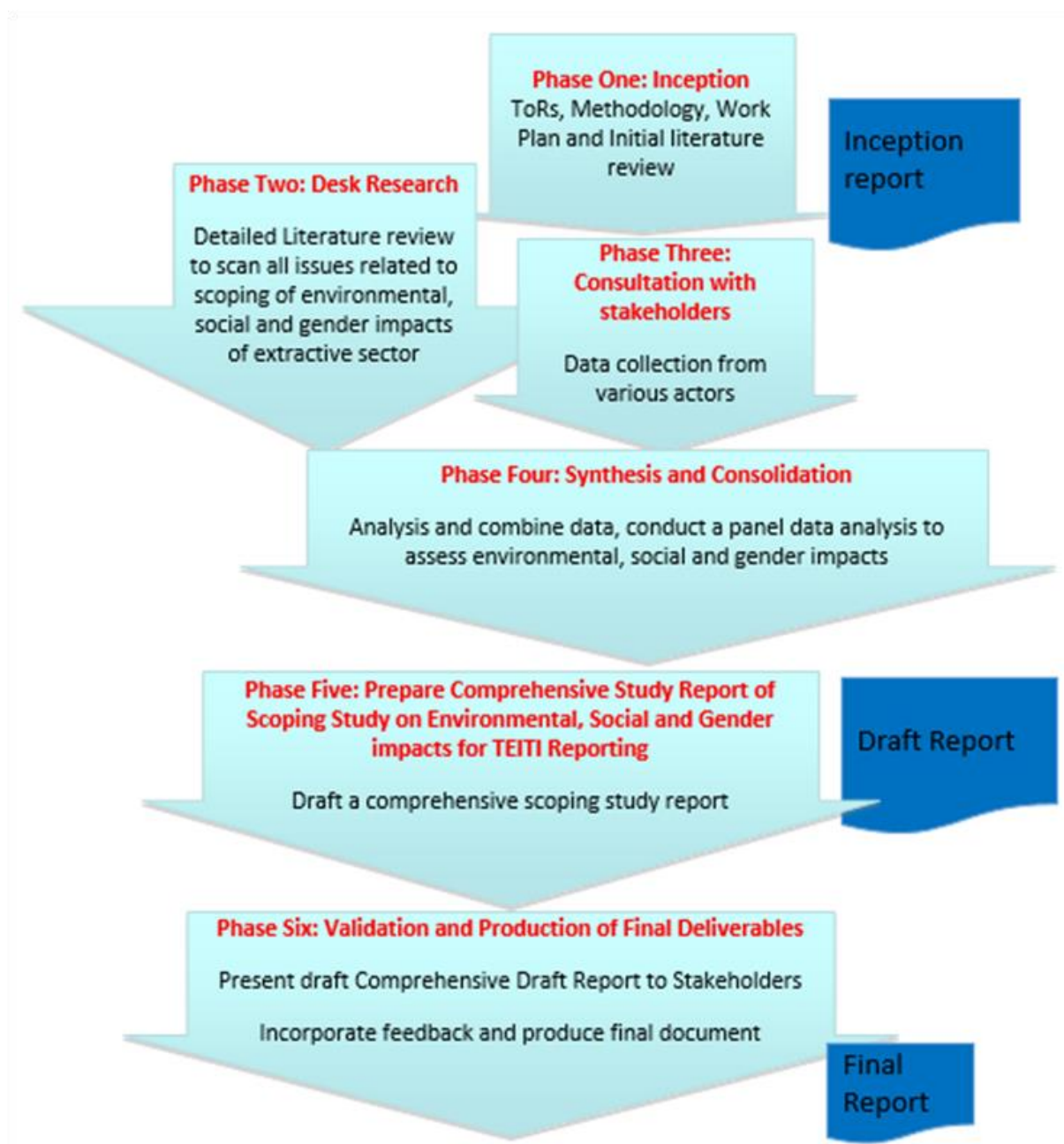


Figure 1: Assignment Overview

### 2.3. Data Collection Methods

This study used mixed methods of data collection from multiple sources of evidence to get deeper insights and contribute to the reliability and validity of the findings. Mixed methods data collection strategies combined quantitative techniques such as Questionnaire surveys and qualitative methods such as Round Table Discussion, Focus Group Discussions, and Key Informant Interviews either simultaneously or sequentially. Another reason for using mixed methods is that there is no single method to uncover all issues under investigation. This study, therefore, used the following data

collection methods: Document review, Key informant interview (in-depth interviews), Focus Group Discussions and Round Table Discussion. These methods are described hereunder:

### **2.3.1 Documentary Review**

A desk review of relevant documents was made using a Review Checklist tool (see Appendix 1). The review took stock of the issues stipulated in terms of Reference. Among the documents reviewed include but are not limited to the following:

- i. EITI Reports
- ii. Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency and Accountability Act, 2015 and its Regulations of 2019
- iii. Mining Act 2010 Cap 123
- iv. Petroleum Act 2015
- v. Environmental Management Act 2004
- vi. LGAs Financial reports and Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)
- vii. EIA reports of extracting companies
- viii. Reforms in the Extractive industries related sectors (at ministries level)
- ix. EITI Standard 2019
- x. EITI guidance notes
- xi. World Bank ESF standards
- xii. Companies Corporate Social Responsibility Plans and Annual Reports
- xiii. Permits and Licenses granted to the extractive industries
- xiv. EITI reports from other countries
- xv. Environmental Management Systems of the companies
- xvi. Impacts (Social, environmental and gender) management and monitoring system/tool of the company
- xvii. Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development (IGF) (2018)
- xviii. *Women in Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining: Challenges and opportunities for greater participation*. Winnipeg: IISD
- xix. Legislation, policies and strategies concerning gender issues in Tanzania such as Sexual Offences Special Provision Act 1988 (SOSPA), Land Act No.4 and 5 of 1999, Village Land Act No.5, Women and Gender Development Policy (WGDP) and National Gender Development Strategy (NGDS)

xx. Regional and International reports on the role of gender in the extractive sector

Each document was reviewed, seeking specific information. For example, in TEITI reports of Tanzania extractive industries, the consultant dug for information regarding the outlets the reports regarding environmental, social and gender impacts of the extractive sector activities, type of media used to make the public aware (paper, radio, seminar, etc.) and language used (Swahili or English). Also, the consultant gathered information regarding the spatial extent of dissemination, capacity building activities carried out for the surrounding community, costs incurred by the extractive industries for surrounding community benefits, gender-disaggregated data for beneficiaries, etc.

The Desk review tool was used to collect information from Districts Financial reports. The information extracted includes the number of funds and material transfers made by the extractive sector in the district expenditure per social, environmental and gender considerations based on the EITI Standard 2019. The emphasis was also on how such priority interventions are planned and implemented. The review of the Environmental Management System established what was reported by companies and what was missing based on the EITI 2019 Standard and National Environmental Laws. The review of the Environmental Law and other legal documents and regulations established how they help the agencies to manage environmental impacts.

### **2.3.2 Key Informant Interview**

This method was applied to the MDAs, CSO, NGOs, Village/Street Council leaders, Extractive Companies, and TEITI Committee members. A checklist of questions to capture the attributes related to the tasks in this scoping study was as per Appendix 4, 5 & 6. Among the information gathered with this method include but are not limited to the following: payments made by Extractive Companies concerning social and environmental expenditures and the associated reporting processes, availability of and accessibility of information on social and environmental impact assessment, gender-disaggregated data, permits and rights granted to extractive companies and how such information could be included in EITI reporting; legal and administrative rules on environmental management, social expenditure and gender balance of extractive investment. Besides, the tool captured information regarding reforms that were planned or underway concerning extractive industries; Certification schemes of extracting companies; Execution of the rights granted to companies; Adherence to EITI standards; Evidence of Environmental, social and gender impacts of Extractive Industries in Tanzania; Role of women/ gender in artisanal, small scale and large scale, recommendations on how to include on EITI Reports, information regarding environmental impact assessments, gender-disaggregated data, certification schemes, permit, licenses and rights granted to extracting companies; Challenges that can hinder extractive companies,

government and individuals on reporting social and environmental expenditure following Requirement 4.9 of EITI Standard of 2019. Other information gathered included the community members' engagement in prioritization of interventions under Extractive Companies Corporate Social Responsibilities recommendations on how environmental, social, and gender issues can be part of EITI reporting of the Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiatives.

### **2.3.3 Round Table Discussions**

This method was used to collect data at the district level. The same method was expected to be used to collect data from the TEITI stakeholders, however, due to the fact that they were remotely accessed, phones and electronic tools were emailed to them. The data collection tools are as shown in Appendix 7&8. The Round Table discussion at the district level involved the selected Council Finance Committee members and Council Management Team members, including Council Director, District Treasurer, Planning Officer, Natural Resources Officer, Environmental Officer and Community Development Officer. These were the people with knowledge and data regarding the benefits and challenges in their district resulting from the Extractive industries sector in terms of environmental and social impacts and gender considerations.

A Round Table Discussion guiding questions captured the relevant information, including payments made to the LGA from the extracting companies according to the Law and Regulations, Contributions in cash and or in-kind in various social interventions including education, health, environment, portable water supply, humanitarian aids, small business development services and infrastructures. The discussion was also centered on how the extractive companies' corporate social responsibility plans are being prepared and approved, mechanisms that can be used to reconcile the social payment made by extractive industries, roles and responsibilities of different MDAs in implementing the relevant rules and regulations; legal reforms that are necessary to enhance extractive industries in reporting environmental, social and gender impacts. The Round Table Discussions with the TEITI stakeholders explored the availability of and accessibility of information on social and environmental impact assessment, gender-disaggregated data, permits and rights granted to extractive companies and how such information could be included in EITI reporting.

### **2.3.4 Focus Group Discussions**

The method involved men and women, and youth from the selected surrounding villages where the extractive site was located. The participants of the FGD sat in separate groups to capture their concerns regarding the involvement of each group in the decision-making regarding the preparation of corporate

social responsibilities plans by extractive companies. Other issues gathered included the benefits gained by the community as a result of companies' corporate social responsibilities interventions, views on what is working and not working regarding the community perception on the extractive companies; access to opportunities emanating from the extractive companies, and criteria used to grant access to benefits and opportunities. The FGD guide was prepared (see Appendix 9). Because of the COVID 19 pandemic, the FGD session involved a maximum of 6 people, including the village Chairperson and the Village/Street Executive Officer. Besides, the FGD involved women in extractive-related activities at different scales, i.e. artisanal, small and large scale. The issues discussed during FGD with women included the information on women's involvement in the extractive industry and, its challenges over time, the types of activities that women are engaged in. Other issues in the FGD included the role of women groups in extractive activities, opportunities and challenges, and how women's engagement could be enhanced.

## 2.4 Summary of the Study Approach to the Given Tasks

Based on the scope of the assignment, the methodology used per each task (i-xii) is summarized in Table 3.

*Table 3: DATA SOURCES, COLLECTION METHODS AND TOOLS FOR THE TASKS OF THE ASSIGNMENT*

| Task  | Data Source  | Data collection method                                  | Data collection tools                  | Key Guiding Questions  |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| <b>Task i:</b> Identify all payments made by companies that relate to the social and environmental expenditure and develop a reporting process where social and environmental expenditures and transfers are material-based | Extracting companies reports<br>LGAs MTEF and financial report | Desk Review<br>Consultations<br>Round Table Discussions | Review Guide<br>Interview Guide        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ What are the payments related to social and environmental expenditure made by extracting Companies to the government?</li> <li>✓ What are interventions were supported, and how planning was undertaken?</li> <li>✓ What is a reporting process for social and environmental expenditures and transfers?</li> </ul> |
| <b>Task ii:</b> Assess availability and accessibility of information on social and environmental impacts assessments, gender-   | Ministry of Minerals,<br>NEMC, LGAs<br>TEITI MSG               | FGD<br>Round Table Discussions<br>Desk review<br>Key    | FGD Guide<br>Interview Guide<br>Review | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ What is the availability status of information on social and environmental impacts assessments, gender-</li> </ul>  |



| Task  | Data Source   | Data collection method                                   | Data collection tools           | Key Guiding Questions   |
|---|---|--|---------------------------------|---|
| disaggregated data, certification schemes, permit, licenses and rights granted to oil, gas and extracting companies and recommend how this should be included on EITI reporting   |   | informant interview                                      | Guide                           | <p>disaggregated data, certification schemes, permits, licenses and rights granted to oil, gas and extracting companies?</p> <p>✓ How accessible are these data?</p> <p>✓ How can these data be included in the reporting?</p>  |
| <b>Task iii:</b> Review of relevant legal provisions and administrative rules related to environmental management, social expenditure and gender balance of extractive investments in the country and EITI guidance notes | Relevant Acts and Regulations<br>EITI Guide notes<br>EITI Standards,<br>World Bank<br>ESF Standards | Desk Review<br>Key informant interview                   | Review Guide<br>Interview Guide | <p>✓ What is the legal and administrative rules reforms needed to environmental management, social expenditure and gender balance of extractive investments in the Tanzania and EITI guidance Notes</p>   |
| <b>Task iv:</b> Assess roles and responsibilities of relevant government agencies in implementing the rules and regulations and any reforms that are planned or underway in social, environmental and gender              | Relevant MDAs   | Consultation<br>Desk review                              | Interview Guide<br>Review guide | <p>✓ What are the relevant government agencies implementing the rules and regulations and any social, environmental, and gender reforms?</p> <p>✓ What are the roles and responsibilities of relevant government agencies in implementing the rules and regulations and any reforms in social, environmental and gender?</p> <p>✓ How these government agencies' roles and responsibilities can be enhanced</p> |
| <b>Task v:</b> Develop procedures to address data quality and assurance of information on social and environmental expenditures, following Requirement 4.9 of EITI Standard (2019).                                       | TEITI Committee<br>EITI Standard<br>Field Findings  | Consultation<br>Round Table<br>Discussion<br>Desk Review | Interview Guide<br>Review Guide | <p>✓ What are the appropriate procedures to address data quality and assurance of information on social and environmental expenditure as per</p>  |

| Task  | Data Source   | Data collection method  | Data collection tools                   | Key Guiding Questions   |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|   |   |   |   | Requirement 4.9 of the EITI Standards (2019)  |
| <b>Task vi:</b> Identify challenges that can hinder extractive companies, government and individuals on reporting social and environmental expenditures and recommend measures to eradicate these challenges  | MDAs (e.g. Ministry of Minerals, Mining Commission, NEMC); Extracting Companies TEITI MSG | Critical informant interview, Round Table Discussion, Desk Review | Interview Guide<br>Review Guide         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ What challenges hinder extractive companies, governments, and individuals from reporting social and environmental expenditures?</li> <li>✓ How can the identified challenges be eradicated?</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Task vii:</b> Explore interactions between EITI reporting and social and environmental reports (monitoring report, progressive rehabilitation report, etc.)  | Social and Environmental Reports; EITI standard   | Desk Review<br>Key informant interview                            | Review Guide<br>Review guide            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ What is the format for EITI reporting?</li> <li>✓ What are the interactions between EITI reporting and social and environmental reports, which include monitoring reports progressive rehabilitation reports)</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Task viii:</b> Examine and propose a model of reporting of environmental liabilities, rehabilitation and remediation programs, including rehabilitation fund/bond set aside in the closure of the project, environmental monitoring procedures and administrative and sanctioning processes of governments | LGA Extracting Companies Government Agencies  | Round Table discussions<br>Consultations                          | Interview Guide                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ What are the possible models of reporting environmental liabilities, rehabilitation and remediation programs?</li> <li>✓ How rehabilitation fund/bond set aside in the closure of the project, environmental monitoring procedures, and administrative and sanctioning processes of governments can be reported</li> </ul> |
| <b>Task ix:</b> Propose mechanisms that may be used to reconcile the Social payments made by extractive companies   | Ministries Government Agencies LGAs   | Key informant interview; Round Table Discussion                   | Interview Guide                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ What mechanisms may be used to reconcile the social payment made by extractive companies</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Task x:</b> Examine the extent to which gender balance is considered (presented) in the multi-stakeholder group (MSG), employment and  | LGAs Tanzania Mining Commission; Women in   | Consultation FGD Guide Gender-Extractive Gender                   | Interview Guide<br>FGD Guide<br>Mapping | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ To what extent gender equality is presented in the multi-stakeholder group (MSG)</li> <li>✓ To what extent gender</li> </ul>   |

| Task   | Data Source   | Data collection method    | Data collection tools        | Key Guiding Questions   |
|--|---|---------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| occupational level at extractive companies in Tanzania   | extractive activities Extractive Companies  | Mapping,                  | guide                        | is presented in employment and occupational level at extractive companies in Tanzania   |
| <b>Task xi:</b> Review experiences from EITI implementing countries that have incorporated environmental, social and gender impacts in their TEITI reports and propose the best ways which will be applicable in TEITI reports | EITI Documents Regional and international Gender and Extractive sector research reports | Desk Review               | Review Guide                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ What experience can be learnt from EITI implementing countries which have incorporated environmental, social and gender impacts in their TEITI?</li> <li>✓ What issues are included in these reports?</li> <li>✓ Based on the experience above, how can the TEITI report be improved?</li> </ul> |
| <b>Task xii:</b> Examine the extent to which social expenditure plans and reporting in previous TEITI reports (by local government and companies) consider gender considerations.  | LGA reports Extractive companies TEITI reports  | Consultations Desk Review | Interview Guide Review Guide | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ To what extent do social expenditure plans and reporting in previous TEITI reports (by local government and by extractive companies) consider gender considerations?</li> </ul>  |

## 2.5 Data Analysis and Quality Assurance

Data processing and cleaning were done before analysis. Using content analysis, qualitative data from key informant interviews, round table discussions, focus group discussions, and desk reviews were analyzed. The MAXQDA software was used to aid the analysis of the data in text form. The key variables for each task/problem the scoping study were extracted from the various reports and clustered according to themes. Then the comparison and interrelations of the content of these reports, legal documents, regulations and standards were made with those found in Tanzania extractive industry EITI reporting. Having analyzed the TEITI reports and the EITI guiding notes, the analysis was made regarding “what is there” and “what is missing” in the Tanzania EITI reporting system regarding gender considerations environmental and social impacts.

Quantitative data such as fund transfers from the extracting companies and opportunities accessed by men and women in the extractive industries were analyzed using Ms Excel, where graphs, charts, and tables were generated.

To improve the quality of the report, there was a series of reviews of tools for data analysis and reports by various experts. The reviewers provided inputs that enabled the improvement of the output. The client was required to review the draft report before the validation by the TEITI Stakeholders. In addition, the Consultant deployed a report editor and formatting before submission of the final report.

### **3.0 KEY FINDINGS**

#### **3.1 Social and Environmental Expenditure**

##### **3.1.1 The payments related to social and environmental expenditure made by extracting Companies to the government**

Social and environmental expenditures include payments made in kind and cash to support social development or prevent the potential environmental impacts. The payments made by the extractive companies supported various sectors, including education (e.g. building of classrooms and hostels), health (e.g. building health centers, dispensaries and maternity wards), environment (e.g. provision of skip buckets and tree seedlings) and infrastructures (e.g. construction and upgrading of roads). More details are shown in Figure 2 and Table 4. The environmental expenditure considers the spending used to implement the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) envisaged during the EIA study that had a special implementation budget.

It was revealed during this scoping study that all extractive industries visited had EIA certificates which are the requirements by the national laws (Mining Act of 2010 and Environmental Management Act of 2004). However, it was unclear how this budget was implemented as no monitoring reports or environmental auditing reports were available for verification during the scoping study. In this regard, we consider the data provided by the extractive companies for various environmental conservation activities and on social services improvements as environmental and social expenditures and argue that in the future, data on a budget used to implement ESMP also need to be included in the TEITI reporting as part of environmental and social expenditure.

The Social and Environmental Expenditure from the extractive companies for the past three (3) years is shown in Figure 2, whereby the highest expenditure by all companies is was made for education and health sectors. The giant contributors in these two sectors were Geita Gold Mines (GGM), Pan African Energy and Pangea Minerals (T) Ltd. Also, infrastructure development accounted for the large share of the social expenditure made by the extractive companies. Compared to other companies, GGM had a large expenditure on small businesses development (TShs 1,071 million) and construction of the gold market at Geita TC (TShs 1,399 million). Although most companies incur some expenditure on environmental issues, the annual expenditure for GGM and Pangea Minerals (T) Ltd amounts up to TShs 255 million and TShs 68 Million, respectively.

The results in Table 4 revealed that among the interventions that received greater support from the extractive companies include: Construction of sanitary facilities (mainly toilets) in primary and secondary

schools, construction of buildings for primary and secondary schools, provision of facilities like desks in primary schools, construction of health centres including improvements on the existing infrastructure and provision of facilities like computers and printers in secondary schools and health centres. It should also be noted here that some extractive industries have priority areas of assistance in their CSR; For instance, Tanzania Portland Cement Company their priority areas fall in education and environmental conservation. In this regard, the extractive company consults the LGAs, aligns them to their priority areas, and then agrees on what can be done as part of CSR.

The findings in Table 4 further showed that no company is spending on gender-related issues directly but indirectly through LGA levies placed in a basket fund. Later on, 10% of the funds were distributed in the ratio of 4-4-2 (Women-Youth-Disabled). The information obtained from the extractive companies showed that social services received greater support from the extractive companies are education and health, which accounted for 65.8% of the total social expenditure for the past three years (i.e. 2018/2019 to 2020/2021). Although information from the extractive companies doesn't show any funds allocated to water-related projects, such projects exist in Madimba village through M & P Exploration support and in Songosongo through Pan African Energy.

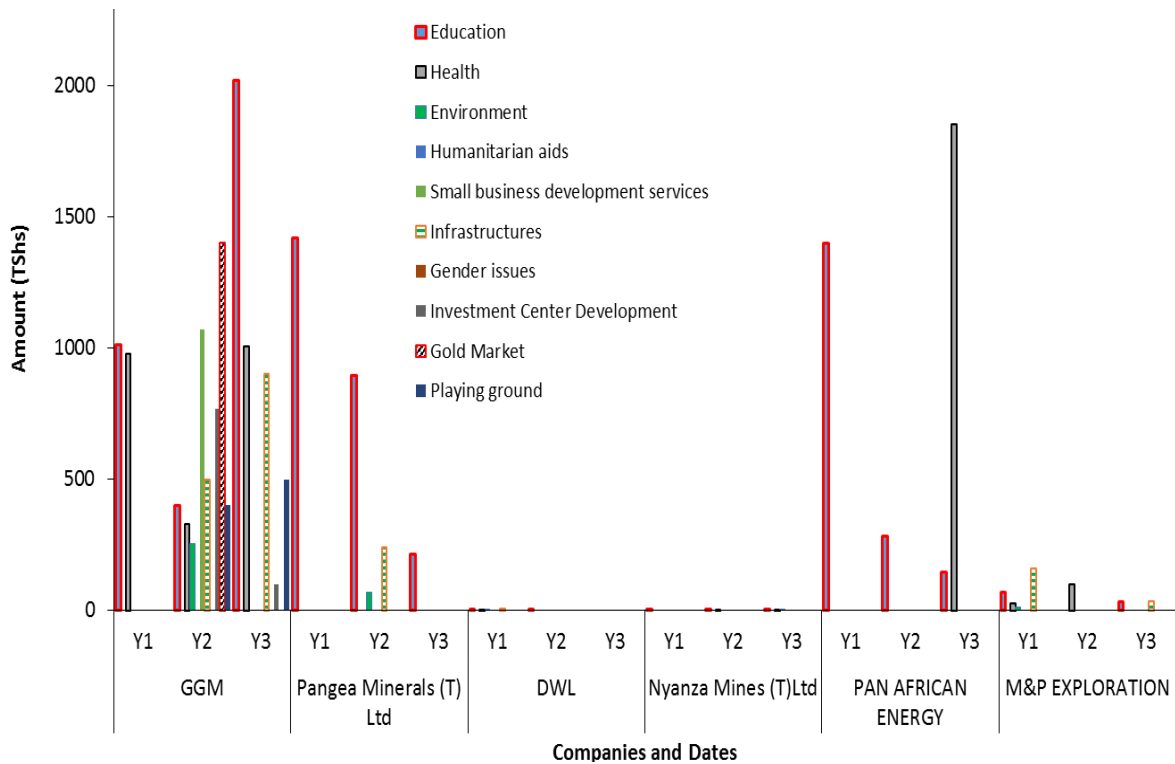


Figure 2: Social and environmental expenditure from the extractive companies IN '000,000 TSHS

**Note:** Other companies not included in this graph did not provide this information; Y1 = the Fiscal year 2018/19; Y2 = the Fiscal year 2019/20; Y3 = the Fiscal year 2020/21

### 3.1.2 Interventions supported by the payments made by extractive companies to the Local Government Authorities

The interventions supported by payments from the extractive companies to the government are numerous and diverse. These interventions are guided by the Mining Act (R.E 2019) section 105 regarding CSR. The Act states that the CSR plan prepared by the holder of the mineral rights in collaboration with the LGAs shall take into account environmental, social, economic and cultural activities based on local government authority priorities of the host community. Table 4 indicates a few examples of interventions supported by the payments made by extractive companies to the LGAs. The photos of some of these interventions are shown in Plate 1.

*Table 4: VARIOUS INTERVENTIONS SUPPORTED BY THE PAYMENTS FROM EXTRACTIVE COMPANIES IN TANZANIA*

| COMPANY NAME         | INTERVENTIONS   |
|----------------------|---|
| PANGEA MINES (T) LTD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction of Ngulu dispensary</li> <li>- Supply of medical facilities for Wendele dispensary, Mwendakulima and Nyasubi health centres</li> <li>- Construction 1 of 6 classrooms and one staff house at Magobeko Primary school</li> <li>- Construction of 5.2km tarmac road</li> <li>- Rehabilitation of teachers houses at Nduku Primary school</li> <li>- Completion of 4 classrooms and 60 desks at Mbulu and Ilindi primary schools</li> <li>- Completing 40 pit latrines of four primary Mbulu, Kilengwe, Nduku and Iboja.</li> <li>- Construction of health workers' houses at Ilindi dispensary</li> <li>- Installation of electricity and water at Mwendakulima health centre</li> <li>- Provision of potable water, water supply and renovation of water infrastructures at Bumbiti A&amp;B, Magita mpera, and Mwendakulima villages</li> <li>- Renovation of infrastructures at Majengo market</li> <li>- Road repair-gravel standard from Busoka market to the dumping area 2.5km</li> </ul> |
| GEITA GOLD MINES LTD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction of two primary schools</li> <li>- Construction of seven classrooms</li> <li>- Completion of 19 classes</li> <li>- Contribution of desks</li> <li>- Construction of 2 new secondary schools</li> <li>- Completion of 16 classes for secondary school</li> <li>- Completion of 6 staff houses</li> <li>- Construction and completion of 7 dispensaries</li> <li>- Construction of 1.5 km Road</li> <li>- Construction of the commercial gold market building at Geita TC</li> <li>- Construction of the stadium which stadium</li> </ul>  |

| COMPANY NAME                          | INTERVENTIONS   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
|                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction of Open University</li> </ul>   |
| GOD AND<br>MACMILLAN LTD              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction of two classrooms for primary school</li> <li>- Contributed to the construction of a laboratory for secondary school</li> <li>- Road repair -gravel standard from Nyaisinyai to the mining site</li> <li>- Drilling portable water in Nyaisinyai village</li> </ul>   |
| WILLIAMSON<br>DIAMONDS LTD            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction of staff office of Mwadui Lohumbo health centre</li> <li>- Construction of classrooms and staff office of Ikombabuki village</li> <li>- Construction of staff office and three classrooms of Ng'wangombolwa primary School</li> <li>- Construction of 3 classrooms and one staff office of Ng'wangholo primary school</li> <li>- Construction of 4 village government offices of Masaga, Nyenze, Buchambi and Bunganika villages</li> <li>- Rehabilitation of water infrastructures of Songwa villages</li> </ul>   |
| NYANZA MINES (T)<br>LTD               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rehabilitation of school</li> <li>- Contribution of desks</li> </ul>   |
| TANZANITE<br>EXPLORERS LTD            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rehabilitation of primary schools</li> <li>- Rehabilitation of police centre</li> </ul>  |
| MAWENI<br>LIMESTONE                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provision of benches at Kange Health centre</li> <li>- Provision of desks in Kange primary school</li> </ul>   |
| PAN AFRICAN<br>ENERGY TANZANIA<br>LTD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction of 4 classrooms for Mbate primary school</li> <li>- Construction of staff office in Migeregere primary school</li> <li>- Construction of mortuary of the Kinyonga district hospital</li> <li>- Construction of 4 health centers in Somanga, Chumo, Nahama and Songosongo</li> <li>- Construction of school toilets in Mbate primary school</li> <li>- Construction of pharmacy shop in Kinyonga district hospital</li> </ul>  |
| M&P<br>EXPLORATION (T)<br>LTD         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction of 4 classrooms at Luvula primary school</li> <li>- Construction of 4 teachers houses in Luvula primary school</li> <li>- Construction of pit latrines in Luvula primary school</li> <li>- Rehabilitation of 11 classrooms (4 in Madimba primary school and 7 in Mngoji primary school)</li> <li>- Construction of 2 dispensaries in Mayaya and Litembe villages</li> <li>- Completion of the ward government office in Ziواني village</li> <li>- Installation of solar panels at Madimba dispensary</li> <li>- Water at Madimba dispensary in Madimba village</li> <li>- Completion for construction of market at Msakala village</li> <li>- Construction of the warehouse in Msakala village</li> </ul> |





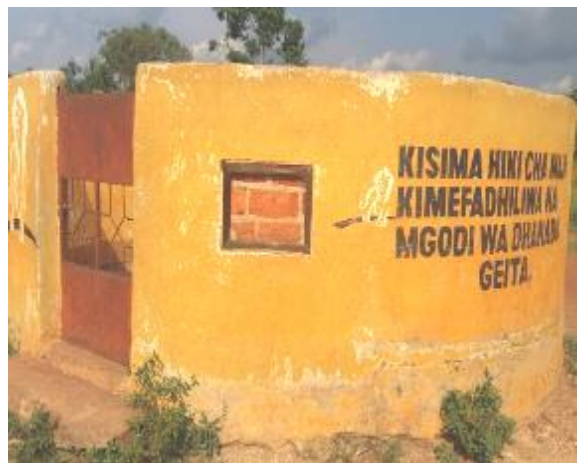
Buchumbi village's office by WDL in Kishapu DC



Water storage tanks by M&P exploration in Madimba village, Mtwara DC



Police Jamii post at Nyakabale by GGM at Nyakabale village in Geta TC



Condemned borehole at Nyakbale village by GGM in Geita DC



Nyakabale village office in Geita DC

*Plate 1: Some of the interventions implemented as CSR projects various extractive industries in Tanzania*

### 3.1.3 Planning for the supported interventions

Tanzania Mining Act (R.E, 2019) Section 105 provides the basis for planning the interventions by the extractive industries, mainly through the funds set aside as Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). The Act dictates that a mineral right holder shall, on an annual basis, prepare a credible corporate social responsibility plan jointly agreed by the relevant local government authority or local government authorities in consultation with the Minister responsible for local government authorities and the Minister responsible for Finance. The plan shall consider environmental, social, economic and cultural activities based on local government authority priorities of the host community. A mineral rights holder must submit the CSR plan to a local government authority for consideration and approval. Once the LGAs and other relevant authorities approve the CSR plan, the Mining Act 2010 (R.E. 2019) Section 105 (4) requires every local government authority to prepare guidelines for corporate social responsibility within their localities as well as oversee the implementation of CSR action plan and lastly provide awareness to the public on projects in their areas. The common practice for planning CSR projects in most LGAs is schematized in Figure 3 during the field survey.

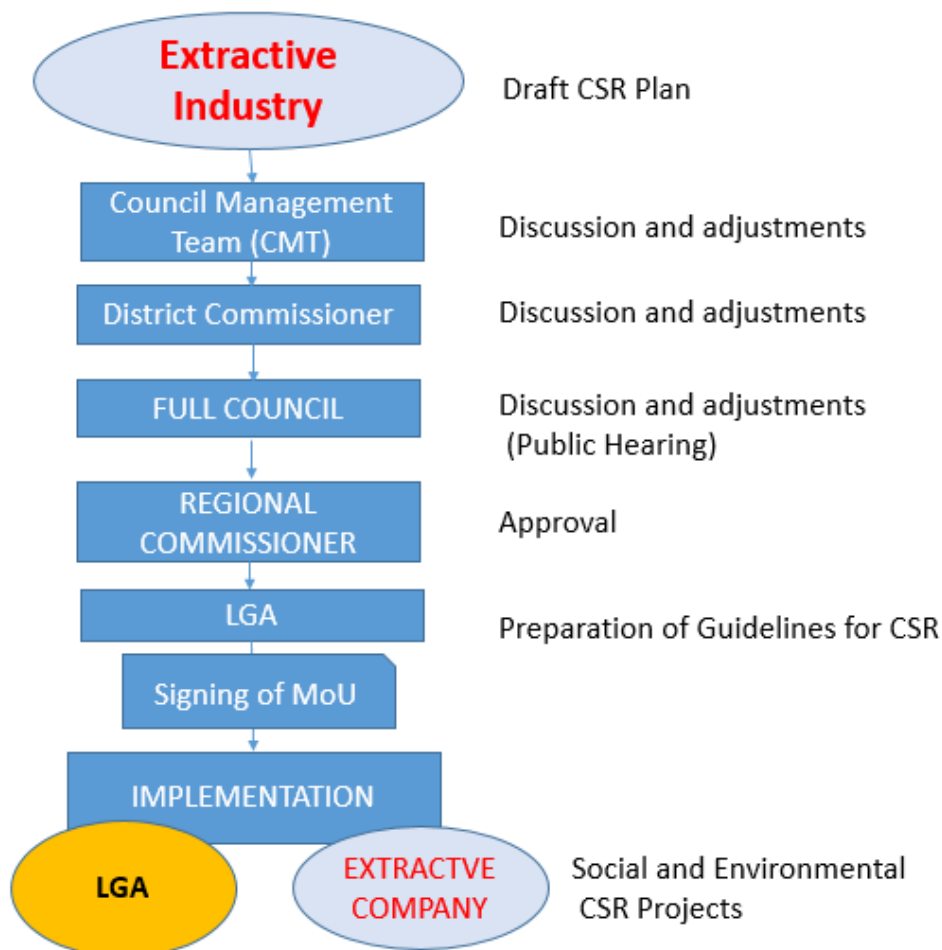


Figure 3: Flow diagram showing the common practice for CSR intervention projects planning

The steps presented in Figure 3 are common in most LGAs aware of CSR legal requirements such as Geita Town Council, Kahama Municipal Council, Kilwa district council, Mtwara district council, and Kishapu District Council. In some LGAs such as Uvinza DC and Simanjiro DC, where there are Salt Mines and Tanzanite minerals, respectively, there is no such organized procedure for planning interventions using CSR from the extractive companies. In Ludewa district council, though the Tanzania – China International Mineral Resources Ltd, which is expected to extract coal and iron ore, have not started its operation, the district council is aware of such steps needed to plan and implement CSR projects. In Uvinza, the LGA has not yet started working with Nyanza Mines (T) Ltd. Thus, the company offers its CSR funds (about TZS 4,000,000/=) per year to any necessary community activity. In 2021, the company sponsored the renovation of the best performing school in the Council. In Simanjiro District Council, the LGAs and the Tanzanite mining companies have not formalized how CSR-funded community interventions should be implemented. The companies such as God & McMillan and Tanzanite Explorer directly sponsor the community projects of their choice without the involvement of the LGA.

The interventions covered by the social and environmental expenditures regarded as CSR were implemented under the supervision and management of the extractive industries with consultation from the respective LGA. Nevertheless, there are complaints regarding how the extractive companies manage the CSR project funds. Through focus group discussions, it was revealed that the extractive companies directly managed the implementation of the funded activities, and there was no transparency in this process as witnessed by the communities from Madimba village in Mtwara Rural district quoted as saying:

*“Pamoja na kuwa suala la maji safi lilikuwa hitaji letu, lakini utekelezaji wa mradi wa maji haukuwa na uwazi, kwani waliutekeleza wenyewe bila kutushirikisha”. (“Although the issue of clean water was our need, the implementation of water project was not transparent, as they implemented it without our involvement”)*

In this regard, it is difficult to appreciate the value for money for the implemented projects. This may need more reform to ensure that the respective LGA is closely involved in the design, tender, and implementation stages. Due to this, the LGA usually reports what has been accomplished as support extended to them while the extractive industries account for the implementation in financial terms. In general, the plan for implementing interventions funded through CSR is usually done on identifying areas of support by both the Extractive Company and the LGA - CSR committee, as explained in section 3.1.3. The implementation and financial management are vested in the extractive company.

### **3.1.4 Reporting process for social and environmental expenditures and transfers**

Social and environmental expenditures and transfers are reported at LGAs and extractive company levels. Within the LGAs, the monetary value of the expenditures is captured in the LGAs budget implementation report. In contrast, at the extractive companies, the Social and environmental expenditures and transfers are reported in the Audited Financial Reports. This calls for harmonization to ensure that social and environmental expenditures and transfers in extractive companies' audited reports tally with the LGA's budget implementation reports for the implemented CSR projects. Since some of the most of the social and environmental expenditures and transfers are material based such as skip buckets and seedlings, their monetary value need to be known and documented. This means that for TEITI reporting, the report templates need to request mentioning the material based social and environmental expenditures as well as the monetary values of the same.

### **3.2 Information Availability and Accessibility**

The scoping study assessed the availability and accessibility of information on social and environmental impacts assessments, gender-disaggregated data, certification schemes, permits, licenses and rights granted to oil, gas and mineral extraction companies, and possibilities of including the information for TEITI reporting. In general, the study revealed that information such as certification schemes, permits, licenses and rights granted to oil, gas and other extracting companies is available and easily accessible upon making an official request. As long as the extractive companies are doing legal business in Tanzania, these documents should not be held confidential by extractive companies. Reports and copies are generally submitted to the relevant authorities, such as the Ministry of Minerals and NEMC. Nevertheless, not all of these documents are needed in the TEITI reporting of the extractive sector's social, environmental, and gender impacts. In TEITI reporting, information regarding social and environmental impacts assessments and environmental auditing is usually available at the extractive companies' offices and the regulators' offices such as NEMC and is easily accessed upon request. Some of these documents were availed even to the scoping study team of experts during field data collection. It was further revealed that such information is readily available to government Institutions than in individuals only when an official request is launched.

Social and environmental impacts information is normally detailed in the ESIA reports. Furthermore, the same information that the extractive companies use to prepare the remediation plans and the Environmental Protection Plans is the legal requirements before starting the extraction operations. The extractive industries submit the ESIA and Environmental Audit reports to NEMC, and the EPP and

mining inspection reports are submitted to the Mining Commission (Health, Safety and Environmental Unit). These documents contain vital information regarding the extractive sector's social and environmental impacts and expenditures that can be useful in the TEITI reporting. The information missing at the extractive companies and the LGA level was the gender-disaggregated social and environmental impacts data necessitating the evaluation of Gender impacts from the extractive industries. In collaboration with the Community Development Department, the LGA officers, mainly the Planning Department, can support such evaluation and produce reports showing gender impacts while implementing CSR and other related activities in the extractive industry. The information regarding environmental monitoring and auditing is protected by law (EMA, 2204; Mining Act, 2019). However, provisions in these laws allow TEITI to access them through official requests indicating that this won't be a problem accessing such information. Regarding other social and gender information, TEITI can easily access the information by having a memorandum of understanding with LGAs to furnish them with the gender and social evaluation reports.

The inclusion of the information from the regulatory institutions, namely NEMC, Mining Commission, OSHA, LGA, can be done by adding the reported parameters in the TEITI reports data collection templates. Some proposed parameters are attached in Appendix 2. One prerequisite for accessibility of information from the LGA and other government authorities such as NEMC and Mining Commission will require legal reforms that make them have the legal obligation to submit the necessary data to the TEITI database, i.e. Social and Environmental Audit reports and expenditure as well as gender impacts data from LGA. Likewise, good coordination among government offices dealing with environmental, social and gender issues from the extractive industries will also enhance data availability and accessibility.

### 3.3 Legal Provision and Administrative Rules

The information on legal and administrative reforms needed to improve TEITI reporting on environmental, social and gender issues was obtained from key stakeholders and a review of the legal documents governing the activities in the extractive sector. Table 6 summarizes the legal instruments used in extractive industries and the reform needed to enhance effective TEITI reporting.

*Table 5: LEGAL PROVISIONS AND REFORM NEEDED*

| Legal Document   | Legal provision and Administration rules                          | Reforms needed  |
|------------------|---|---|
| TEITI Act (2015) | Regulation 9 of TEITI Act 2015 regarding the Certification of the | TEITI Act and its regulation state clearly that the value of the Non- |

| Legal Document                                   | Legal provision and Administration rules  | Reforms needed  |
|--|---|---|
|  | information on reporting templates requires that the information submitted to the committee must be certified by the extractive industry companies and statutory recipients. However, the value of the Non-financial support and projects installed through CSR is not validated by the statutory recipient (LGAs).   | financial support and projects installed through CSR must be validated by the statutory recipient (LGAs). This is important in eliminating loopholes for the payer (extractive companies), inflating the non-financial support values and the value of CSR projects.  |
|  | The TEITI Act 2015 and its regulations dictate that the extractive industries declare the financial issues but are silent on the obligations to publish information. Section 16 does not include aspects of gender, environmental and social impacts  | Section 16 of TEITI Act to be amended to include the obligations to report also the aspects of gender, environmental and social impacts   |
| Environmental Management Act of 2004 (URT, 2004) | Under S. 16, NEMC is mandated to undertake, among other things, enforcement, compliance, review and monitoring of environmental impacts, facilitate public participation in environmental decision-making, and exercise general supervision and coordination over all environmental-related matters. (s.17 (1) and 18(1).   | Section 165 (c) on record keeping on matters impacting the environment should be reviewed to waive the cost of accessing the information by 100% to TEITI for easy access of environmental information from NEMC.   |
| Mining Act of 2010 (URT, 2010)                   | <p>S.21 of the Act establishes the Mining Commission to supervise and monitor Extractive Companies' local content and CSR plans. The Commission also monitors and examines the implementation of environmental management plans and environmental audit management.</p> <p>The Act establishes a Mining Commission whose function is to monitor and audit environmental management, environment budget and expenditure for progressive rehabilitation and mine closure and supervise the implementation of local content and CSR (s.21&amp;22).</p> <p>On CSR, s.105 of the Act provides mutatis mutandis to Petroleum Act,</p> | <p>The EMA requires all projects (including extraction activities) to be subjected to EIA as elaborated in S. 4(1). In contrast, the mining act requires the proponent to prepare an Environmental Protection Plan (EPP). Such issues need to be harmonized in these legal documents</p> <p>The CSR requirement by extractive companies should state the contribution as a percentage of the profit made so that all LGAs will have the common rate of contribution as CSR.</p> <p>The Mining Commission, among other things, supervises and monitors environmental issues in extractive industries and, where necessary,</p> |

| Legal Document  | Legal provision and Administration rules  | Reforms needed   |
|---|---|--|
|   | Section 222.  | penalties to defaulters. NEMC does the same under the EMA (2004). It is suggested that regulatory authorities supervise activities to avoid double penalties by two public Agencies to the same defaulter on the same default. |
| TEITI Act of 2015 (URT, 2015)                               | Section 4 of the TEITA Act. No. 23 of 2015 established the Tanzania Extractive Industries (Transparency and Accountability) Committee, which shall cause the Minister to publish on the website or through a media implementation of Environmental Management Plans of the extractive industry companies (s.16(1)(c))   | .The TEITI Act of 2015 s.16(1)(c) to be expanded to state how the material based expenditure need to be reported together with the associated monetary value for easy reconciliation of the payments made.                     |
|   | On gender issues, the TEITI Act provides that on the appointment of the TEITI Committee, a gender balance should be regarded (S.5(5))   | The S.5 (5) of TEITA Act 2015 to be expanded to specify the minimum threshold of the number of men and women in the composition of the members of the TEITI Committee.   |
| Sera ya Maendeleo ya Wanawake na Jinsia ya 2000 (URT, 2000) | <p>The National Strategy for Gender Development (NSGD) objective, among others, is to achieve gender equality and equity in Tanzania as stipulated in the Constitution and the Women and Gender Development Policy (WGDP). The NSGD to guide and involve all stakeholders to bring about gender equality more harmonized for enhanced development. (Section. 1.6 of the NSGD)</p> <p>The NSGD provides for the communities and other stakeholders at all levels to be sensitized on the importance of establishing gender balance in environmental management committees to protect and preserve their surroundings and environment (Policy Statement No. 2.1.14.2)</p> | The NSGD provides for general issues related to gender in all sectors. The Policy is suggested to be reviewed to capture the current industrial sector and ICT developments where gender issues are experienced.               |
| Petroleum Act of 2015 (URT, 2015)                           | Section 222 provides for a requirement for extractive companies   | As in the Mining act above   |

| Legal Document  | Legal provision and Administration rules  | Reforms needed  |
|---|---|---|
|   | <p>on an annual basis to prepare a CSR plan jointly agreed by the LGA, taking into account environmental, social, economic and cultural activities based on the LGAs and/or host community priorities. The Plan is submitted to the LGA for consideration and approval. The law also provides for the LGAs, among other things, to prepare CSR guidelines, oversee the CSR plan implementation and provide awareness to the public on extractive projects in their areas.</p>   |   |
| <p>EIA &amp; Audit regulations of 2005 and its amendments of 2018</p>   | <p>The regulation provides guidelines on the conduct of the EIA and Audit process. Section 39 provides details on how to access the environmental impact assessment and information. Section 50 further directs the proponents to conduct self-auditing annually and submit the report to NEMC. Further, section 58 details the necessity for environmental monitoring and submits the report to NEMC.</p>  | <p>As suggested in EMA (2004), such information be made available to TEITI by waiving the access to information cost</p>  |
| <p>Occupation Health and Safety Act of 2003 (URT, 2003) and The Occupational Safety And Health (General Administrative) Rules, 2015</p> | <p>Section 55. The OSHA Act requires all employers to provide sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences for persons employed in a factory or workplace. Where persons of both sexes are or are intended to be used, the sanitary conveniences should afford separate accommodation for per-sons of each sex.</p> <p>Rule 12 of The Occupational Safety and Health (General Administrative) Rules, 2015, read together with paragraph F(2) of the fourth schedule, provides for the OSH inspector to conduct the general inspection at factories or workplaces and report, among other things, medical surveillance, environmental monitoring and biological monitoring risk assessment depending on the</p> | <p>OSHA provisions focus on Occupation Places. The Act should also be reformed to cover gender and environmental impacts in informal extractive areas where small miners conduct their extraction activities.</p> |



| Legal Document                              | Legal provision and Administration rules   | Reforms needed  |
|---|--|---|
|   | hazards found in the workplace.  |   |
| EITI Requirement Standards, 2019            | <p>Requirement 6.4 of the EITI Standards, 2019 provide that the Implementing countries disclose information on the management and monitoring of the environmental impact of the extractive industries, which includes, among others:</p> <p>Requirement 6.1 requires the disclosure of material transactions, social expenditures by companies mandated by law or the contract with the government on the extractive investment. Where such benefits are provided in kind, it is required that the nature and the deemed value of the in-kind transaction be disclosed.</p>  | <p>An overview of relevant legal provisions and administrative rules related to environmental management and monitoring extractive investments in the country. This could include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information on environmental impact assessments and information on the roles and responsibilities of relevant government agencies in implementing the rules and regulations. Which could also include information on any reforms that are planned or underway</li> <li>• Information on regular environmental monitoring procedures, administrative and sanctioning processes of governments, environmental liabilities, rehabilitation and remediation programmes.</li> </ul> |
| The Land Act and the Village Land Act, 1999 | <p>S. 17 of the Land Act Cap. 113 established the National Land Advisory Council, whose objective is to review and advise the Minister on the National Land Policy and recommend necessary changes. The Council also reviews institutional framework and advises the Minister on jurisdiction and organizational structures of the institutions involved in land matters. The Law requires gender balance to be considered in the appointment of the member of the Council. (s. 17 (2))</p> <p>The Land Act requires all persons exercising powers under the Act, applying or interpreting the Act, to have regard to, among other things,</p> | <p>The Land Acts briefly provides gender and environmental issues focusing only on access to land by all citizens and the composition of various decision making bodies to consider gender balance and environmental issues. Reforms must be made to cross-reference the EMA (2004) on the Land Acts; notably, the NEMC should be referred to the matters related to environmental impacts.</p>   |

| Legal Document | Legal provision and Administration rules   | Reforms needed |
|----------------|--|----------------|
|                | <p>equal distribution and access to land to all citizens. (s. 3(1)(b))</p> <p>Land may be declared hazardous if specified by the appropriate authority as land that should not be developed because of its fragile nature or environmental significance. (s.7(1)(f) Cap. 113) (s.6 (3)(g) Cap. 114). In the management of village land, a village council shall have regard to the principle of sustainable development and the relationship between land use, other natural resources and the environment (s.8(3)(a) Cap. 114)</p> <p>The village shall treat applications from a woman or a group of women no less favorably than an equivalent application from a man, a group of men or a mixed group of men and women. (s. 23(2)(c) Cap. 114)</p> |                |

### 3.4 Roles and Responsibilities of Government Agencies in Implementing Rules and Regulations in social, environmental and gender

According to their portfolios, government agencies have various roles and responsibilities defined in national policies, laws, and regulations. Nevertheless, most of them are concerned with the general conduct of environmental conservation, revenue collection, and procedures to be followed while applying for permits and licenses. Other specific roles are listed under particular agencies, as shown in Table 6.

**Table 6: GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND THEIR ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GENDER ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

| ENVIRONMENT   | SOCIAL   | GENDER  |
|---|--|---|
| <b>i) National Management Council (NEMC)</b>  |  |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental enforcement compliance</li> <li>• Supervision and Coordination of all matters relating to environmental conservation.</li> <li>• Review and monitor environmental Impact assessment and auditing</li> <li>• Providing environmental education</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To make sure that the extractive companies duly mitigate social impacts revealed during the EIA study</li> <li>• Facilitate public participation in environmental assessment</li> <li>• Awareness-raising on environmental issues</li> </ul>  |   |
| <b>ii) Occupational Safety and Health Authority (OSHA)</b>  |  |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health and safety of workers (Good and safe working environment)</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure the provision of social amenities</li> <li>• Inspections and risk assessment; training and information on occupational health and safety,</li> <li>• Diagnosis of occupational diseases; and occupational health surveillance</li> </ul>  |   |
| <b>iii) Mining Commission</b>   |  |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring of the mining operations</li> <li>• Monitor and audit environment management, environmental budget and expenditure for progressive rehabilitation and mine closure</li> <li>• Explosive handling</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure all extractive companies have a CSR plan and monitor the implementation of CSR plans.</li> <li>• Monitor implementation of local content</li> <li>• Issue license</li> <li>• Carry-out inspections or investigations on health and safety issues related to mining operations or activities;</li> </ul> |   |
| <b>iv) Local Government Authorities (LGAs)</b>  |  |   |
| Environmental education and monitoring  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conflict management between extractive company and surrounding community,</li> <li>• Awareness creation,</li> <li>• Monitoring issues of compensation and CSR</li> <li>• Collection of service levy</li> <li>• Provide health permit</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure the payment from CSR benefits men, women, and youths.</li> <li>• Loans provision to women</li> </ul> |

| ENVIRONMENT  | SOCIAL  | GENDER |
|--|---|--------|
|  |   | groups |
| <b>v) Ministry of Minerals</b>   |   |        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enforcing laws and regulations for mining</li> <li>• Supervision of environmental protection</li> <li>• Undertaking environmental monitoring and auditing.</li> </ul>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation of laws and regulation on CSR and Local content</li> <li>• Awareness creation of Mining policy especially on CSR and local content issues</li> </ul> |        |
| <b>vi) Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism</b>   |   |        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enforces laws and regulations for forestry resources management</li> <li>• Forest conservation</li> <li>• Regulates mining activities in forests and other protected areas</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issuing of permits to conduct mining activities in proposed areas</li> </ul>   |        |

### 3.5 Data Quality and Assurance of Information on Social and Environmental Expenditure

The EITI Standard ensures a credible EITI reporting process that produces reliable data. The EITI Standard puts a particular emphasis on whether the data on company payments and government revenues (within the scope of EITI reporting) are subject to credible, independent audit, applying international auditing standards. The EITI Standard of 2019 has set minimum conditions that the implementing countries should meet to ensure Requirement 4.9 of the EITI Standards of 2019 necessitates the extractive companies to subject all payments and revenues to a credible independent auditor. Requirement 6.1 clarifies the requirement for quality data assurance on social and environmental spending. Having reviewed the Requirements 4.9 and 6.1 of the EITI Standard, it is worth mentioning that the steps for data quality procedure on social and environmental expenditure remains those described in the Requirement 4.9 Guidance Note<sup>1</sup>, while, what to report and steps to report the social and environmental expenditure implement are pinned in the Requirement 6.1 Guidance Note<sup>2</sup>.

One of the tasks for the scoping study was to develop procedures to address data quality and

<sup>1</sup> EITI International Secretariat (2016), Guidance Note: EITI Requirement 4.9: Data quality and assurance, July 2016 (<https://eiti.org/document/guidance-note-eiti-requirement-49>)

<sup>2</sup> EITI International Secretariat (2020), Guidance Note: EITI Requirement 6.1: Social and environmental expenditures (<https://eiti.org/document/guidance-note-eiti-requirement-61>)

assurance of information on social and environmental expenditures, following Requirement 4.9 and 6.1 of EITI Standard (2019). To accomplish the task, the consultation with the TEITI stakeholders was made and desk reviewing of the EITI Standard, EITI Standard Guidance Notes as well as experience from other countries including Timor-Leste EITI Report (2018)<sup>3</sup> and others as stated in the EITI international Secretariat report<sup>4</sup> which shows how EITI countries are covering environmental information in EITI reporting.

In general, the parallel review of TEITI 11<sup>th</sup> Report (2021) and the EITI Standard 2019 showed that data quality and assurance of information in the TEITI report is in accordance with the EITI Standard Requirement 4.9. This is due to the fact that there data templates prepared by MSG that are sent to the government institutions are signed by the senior management and the confirmation was provided by the Controller and Auditor General (CAG) who is the statutory Auditor of these entities. For the extractive companies, the fully filled data templates together with the attachment of relevant receipts and are endorsed by the senior company officer. The certification of the completed reporting templates by an External Auditor (professional registered external auditors) who verify if the financial statements were audited in compliance with the International Auditing Standards/International Standards.

The Data Quality and Assurance of Information on Social and Environmental Expenditure for TEITI reporting can follow the same procedure described above standard procedure. However, with the following issues adhered:

- i. The database (reporting templates) can be further extended to include other useful information for statistics in the sector such as: production volumes, investments, social expenditures, and environmental payments, which can be collected and consolidated and which would provide the basis for annual reporting of statistics and facts of the industry.
- ii. Material based social and environmental expenditure to be included in the report template in both quantitative (numbers) and monetary value.
- iii. Environmental expenditure of the government agencies namely environment-related revenue stream such as fees and fines to be endorsed by senior management and later audited by CAG. While, the costs for management of environment and rehabilitation funds of the extractive companies to be verified by the Environmental auditor who is external to the company after being endorsed by the senior management.

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<sup>3</sup> EITI Timor-Leste 2018 Reconciliation Report

<sup>4</sup> EITI International Secretariat (2017): Coverage of Environmental Information in EITI Reporting: A Review of How EITI Countries are Covering Environmental Information in EITI Reporting

- iv. The social and environmental expenditure report that is related to CSR projects needs approval and validation by the LGAs CSR Committee, before it follows the standard procedure for financial reconciliations.

The four proposed items above are a result of the review of Tanzania's legal documents. The review found out some relevant provisions for data quality assurance and TEITI reporting of social and environmental expenditure. The TEITI Act of 2015, section 17, requires the extractive companies to engage an independent administrator to reconcile and verify all government payments made and revenue received. About social and environmental issues, the extractive companies are also supposed to undertake environmental, and auditing as prescribed in EMA (2004) section 101 and submit the report to NEMC annually for verification and review. The results from the scoping study in Tanzania revealed that most extractive companies abide by these legal requirements. Companies that are not complying with these requirements are normally penalized. The abiding to the legal requirements for reconciling and verifying all payments made and revenue received by the government and environmental and auditing guarantee the quality data for reporting and disclosing social and environmental impacts of extractive sector to desired standards.

Despite abiding to some legal requirements by surveyed extractive companies in Tanzania, there are issues which were identified by the scoping study regarding data quality and assurance of information on social and environmental expenditure. These include data validation on expenditure for CSR implemented projects and lack adequate information in all environmental and social expenditures. Data quality from the extractive companies may be questionable as there is no mechanism to validate the CSR expenditure claimed and reported by the extractive companies. Likewise, no monitoring is done to validate value for money as CSR implementation lacks transparency.

### **3.6 Challenges limiting extractive actors on reporting social and environmental expenditures**

Discussion with key informants and a documentary review to identify challenges that can hinder extractive companies, government, and individuals reporting social and environmental expenditures and recommend measures to eradicate those challenges. The review of the TEITI Country Reconciliation Reports, TEITI Act (URT, 2015) and its subsidiary regulations of 2019 revealed some challenges that may hinder extractive companies, government and individuals reporting social and environmental expenditures. In addition, the MTEF and Budget implementation reports of some LGAs were investigated for more insight regarding the challenges limiting the reporting on social and environmental expenditure. These challenges and their recommendations are tabulated below (See Table 7).

**Table 7: CHALLENGES LIMITING EXTRACTIVE ACTORS ON REPORTING SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL EXPENDITURES AND THE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THEIR ERADICATION**

| Challenge  | Recommendations to eradicate the challenges   |
|--|---|
| According to TEITI's 11 <sup>th</sup> Report of June 2021 (page 63), all revenues or other amounts of money raised or received for the Government is deposited into the Consolidated Fund, including the payments received from the extractive sector, and it can be drawn and relocated into the various votes by the Minister for Finance. In this regard, revenues arising from extractive companies lose their identities and thus cannot be tracked to a specific expenditure such social and environment expenditure or project as required by EITI Standard 2019. | Even if deposited in the consolidated fund, a special tag needs to be attached to the activities that the payment include in the consolidated fund has implemented. |
| The CSR is not reflected in the PLANREP, which limit planners from LGAs to explicitly indicate that the source of funds for implementing a specific environmental or social service activity is from the CSR   | CSR is included in the PLANREP to monitor and track social and environmental expenditure easily.  |

The field survey also revealed some challenges limiting the actors reporting social and environmental expenditure. This report classified the challenges for government agencies, LGAs and individuals. They are explained as follows:

*Government Agencies:* Disclosure of information to government agencies has no obstacles as long as the said agency gives an official request and the purpose of the displayed information.

*LGAs:* The LGAs MTEF and budget reports do not report how the fund received from extractive industries (as service levy, CSR and in-kind) because of a number of reasons:

- i. All the money received as service levy from the extractive industries is placed in one basket, and so it is difficult to identify which expenditure made was financed from the extractive industries' funds
- ii. CSR is not captured in the PLANREP during planning due to uncertainty of the CSR funds
- iii. CSR has no guideline which provides for a specific amount to be given to the LGA; therefore, planning for CSR expenditure by LGA is uncertain to the extent some LGAs such as Kilwa DC do not reflect in their budget
- iv. Monitoring of budget implementation by the Planning Department in LGAs collect gender-disaggregated data for the social expenditure made; therefore, it is hard to quantify how the

social expenditure benefits different gender groups.

*Extractive Companies:* There is no challenge in reporting the environmental and social expenditures.

Having seen the situation of the three entities above regarding the challenges limiting extractive actors on reporting social and environmental expenditures, there are a number of suggested ways to address them which area:

- Putting in place a guideline that will guide the funds that the extractive companies will give to the LGAs as CSR to enable the LGAs to reflect the CSR in their PLANREP budgeting system. It will be easy for the LGA to report the Social and Environmental expenditure after budget implementation.
- It is important to note that even when challenges for reporting CSR expenditure on social and environmental issues are addressed, these expenditures may not be captured for TEITI reporting because there is a disconnection between the LGAs and TEITI. Currently, LGAs have no focal person responsible for TEITI reporting at the LGA level. A person who will monitor the gender and environmental impacts of projects implemented by the extractive companies and compile the facts from the beneficiary community and report to TEITI.

### **3.7 Interaction between EITI reporting and Social and Environmental Reports**

Requirement 6 of the EITI Standard of 2019 requires reporting on social and economic spending. The EITI encourages disclosures of information related to revenue management and expenditures, helping stakeholders assess whether the extractive sector leads to desirable social, economic, and environmental impacts and outcomes. The EITI Requirements related to revenue allocations include: (6.1) social and environmental expenditures by companies; (6.2) SOE quasi-fiscal expenditures; (6.3) an overview of the contribution of the extractive sector to the economy; and (6.4) the environmental impact of extractive activities. To mainstream the environmental impacts of extractive industry into EITI Reporting, Requirement 6.1 and 6.4 are of great concern. Some extractive companies have their reports and plans containing information on the content worthy of extracting and mainstreaming in the TEITI reporting. Table 8 highlights some of the contents in the social and environmental reports of the surveyed extractive companies that align with the TEITI and EITI reporting requirements. The information from various extractive industries can be used as a checklist for items to report in the EITI reporting template.



Table 8: **CONTENTS OF SOME EXTRACTIVE COMPANIES' DOCUMENTS WORTHY FOR TEITI REPORTING**

| EITI Standard  | Report/Document  |
|--|--|
| Requirement 6.1 (Social and environmental expenditures by companies)   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Corporate Social Responsibility Plans</li> <li>• Corporate Social Responsibility Reports</li> <li>• Audited Financial Reports</li> </ul>  |
| Requirement 6.4<br><br>(Environmental impact of extractive activities) | <p><b>Monitoring Reports:</b> Baseline biodiversity assessment reports and seasonal biodiversity monitoring reports</p> <p><b>Progressive Reports:</b> Environmental Management plan of some extractive companies like GGM reports statistics of Progressive Rehabilitation including Total area rehabilitated (ha), Area Seeded/planted per year (ha), amount of seeds (kg) and the number of seedlings.</p> <p><b>Environmental Management Plans:</b> All extractive companies have an Environmental Management Plan that summarizes the potential impacts, mitigation measures, and the budget needed to implement them.</p> <p><b>Environmental Audits:</b> The compliance of the Extractive industries towards the predicted negative impacts' mitigation measures as well as the compliance to the environmental quality standards</p> |

### 3.8 Mode of Reporting of Environmental Liabilities, Rehabilitation and Remediation Programmes

For TEITI to be able to make effective reporting of the environmental issues (liabilities, rehabilitation and rehabilitation programmes) social and gender impacts of the extractive sector in Tanzania, there is a need for adjustments of the current institutional framework, stakeholders' interactions and flow of information within TEITI reporting framework as shown in Figure 4. Under the current reporting framework, TEITI contracts an independent administrator who, on request and support from TEITI collects the information regarding financial payments made by the extractive sector and one received by the central and sub-national government (See red dotted lines indicating various institutions where data

is requested from). The independent administrator receives data from various institutions (blue lines), eventually reconciles the payments, and produces the Annual TEITI report. The TEITI report is validated and made available for the public in various forms, including hard copies, soft copies uploaded on the TEITI website and other simple forms such as infographics. The black dotted lines indicate the benefits from the extractive company to various beneficiaries. The central government and agencies receive taxes and fees recorded in the Government electronic Payment Gateway (GePG) and later available at the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP). The LGAs receive the service levy (0.3%) of the extractive companies' annual turnover and the CSR, which for most of the surveyed companies was 0.7% of the yearly turnover of the extractive companies. It was found that at Pangea Minerals (T), the CSR was \$1 for each ounce of gold. Figure 4 also indicates that CSR committees at the LGAs implement the CSR projects in collaboration with the extractive companies. The committee also has the community representatives the councilors. The community also benefit from salary from the employment provided by the extractive companies. The current TEITI reporting framework lacks an avenue for reporting issues of gender and social impacts.

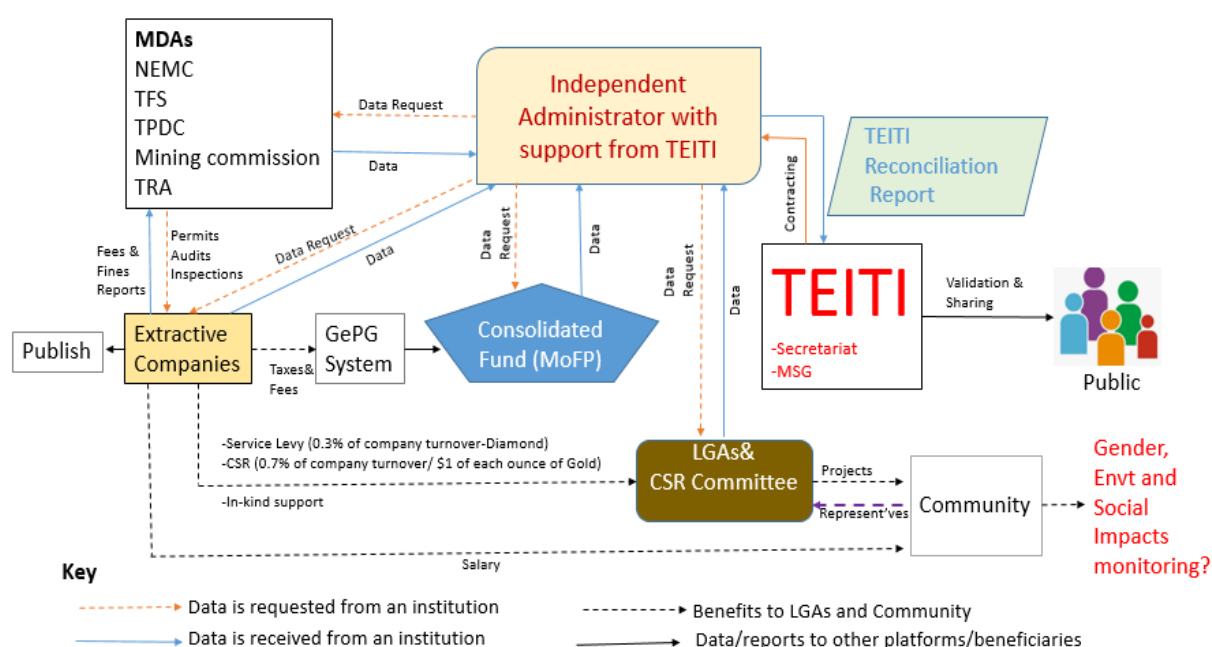


Figure 4: Current Institutional frameworks, stakeholders' interactions and flow of information within TEITI reporting framework

The survey identified three issues that need reforms or new mechanisms to accommodate the gender, environmental and social impacts in the EITI reporting.

1. TEITI frequently requests the data used to reconcile payments done by the independent

administrator. There is no means that the institutions with the extractive industries environmental and social impacts data, such as the Mining Commission (Environmental Audits), NEMC (Environmental auditing and monitoring reports), TFS, etc., are legally obliged share data with TEITI.

2. There is no gender impacts evaluation done for the projects implemented under the CSR.
3. The quality of information reported by extractive industries regarding the cost of implementing CSR projects should be subject to validation. The beneficiaries are just handled with a project and have no room to validate the financial reports of the implementation of the CSR projects.

Against the three issues, a new institutional framework for interactions between stakeholders and the flow of information within the TEITI reporting framework is proposed (Figure 5). The independent administrator's work is simplified if the proposed framework in Figure 5 is adopted. Under the proposed framework, the government institutions with the financial payments record environmental and gender impacts of mining reports are obliged to share with TEITI. These data via an online system are automatically deposited in the TEITI database. In addition, it is proposed that the LGA are recognized within the TEITI reporting framework. There will be a TEITI focal person at the LGA who will monitor the gender and social impacts of the extractive sector on the community. The existing opportunity for the focal person at LGA includes the presence of a District Planning Officer who can be assisted by the existing Environmental Inspectors and Community Development Officers.

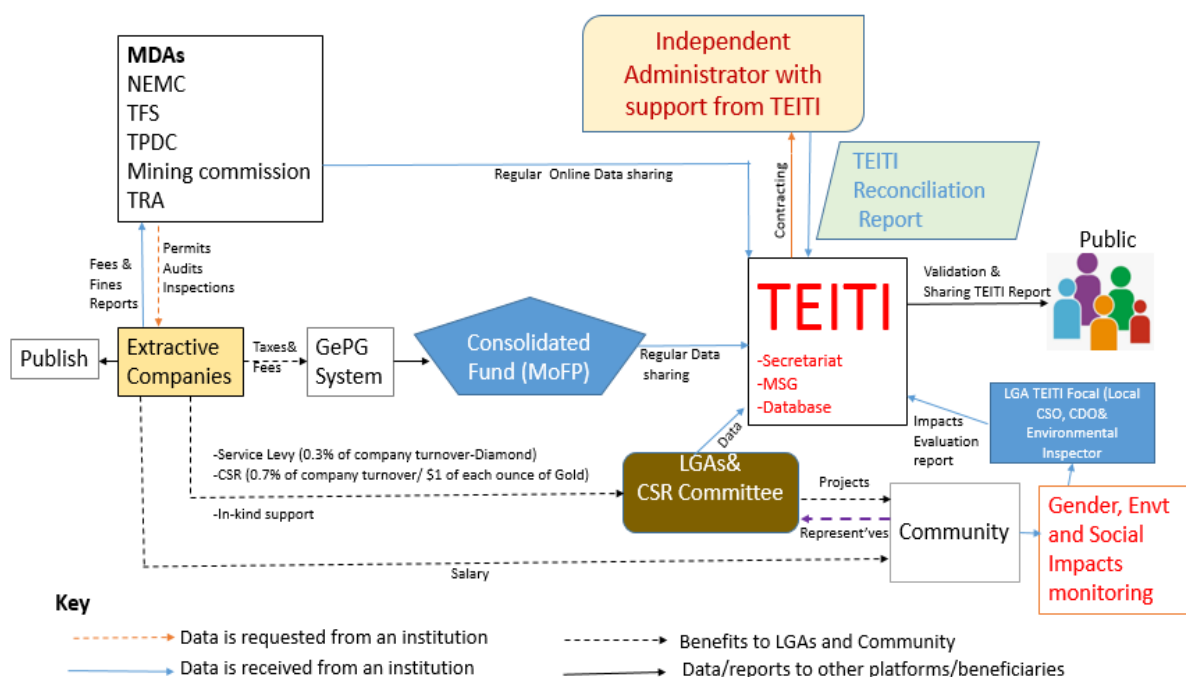


Figure 5: Proposed New Institutional frameworks, interactions and flow of information within TEITI Reporting framework

Since the primary concern for TEITI reporting is the reporting of environmental and social impacts of extractive industries, this scoping study went further to show the specific institutions with such information and their interactions, as shown in Figure 6. The scoping study revealed that government agencies, guided by their establishment act, regularly collect much environmental audit and monitoring information, such as NEMC and Mining Commission. Further, the extractive companies have their environmental management plans against which they carry out regular monitoring. If well shared in a coordinated manner, these documents could make the reporting of environmental, social and gender impacts of the extractive sector by TEITI easy.

Additionally, Figure 6 shows a need for the Gender Impacts evaluation of the interventions implemented by using the payments made by the extractive industries. This Gender Impacts evaluation will reveal the information regarding the gender performance of extractive companies, and the proportion of sharing of social services benefits accrued from projects financed by funds from the Extractive industry. The TEITI report data collection tools will be updated with the attributes to be reported by the community and the mining companies, which ultimately will be included in the TEITI reports.

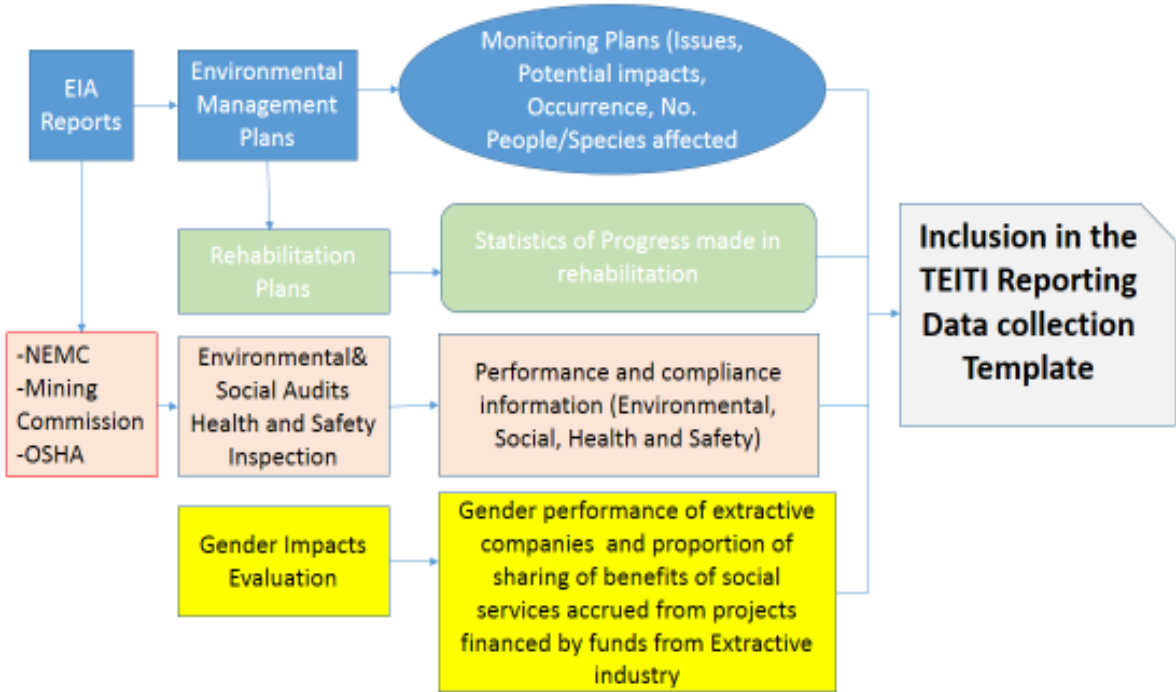


Figure 6: Mode of reporting environmental, social and gender impacts of mining for TEITI reporting

### 3.9 Reconciliation of Social Payment Made by Extractive Companies

Currently, following the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Extractive Company and the LGAs for the CSR projects to be implemented, the Extractive Companies implement

the CSR projects by paying directly to service providers and contractors without giving cash to the LGA. This is to say, the beneficiary LGAs are not involved in implementing the said CSR projects. Upon completion of the CSR Project, the Extractive Companies handle the projects back to the beneficiary LGA. The LGAs have no means to audit the value for money for the implemented projects. So, whatever is declared by the extractive company as the costs for CSR projects implementation, no one can verify it. Many LGAs consulted indicated that the extractive companies should not submit or publish the value of the implemented CSR projects without validation by the respective LGA. Because of a lack of transparency during the implementation of CSR projects, the LGAs complain that the extractive companies are probably inflating the value of the implemented CSR projects.

Regarding the ease of reconciliation of social payments made by extractive companies, the analysis of the current practices of requesting the payments data from various sources and reconciliation using the Independent administrator is tedious and slow. It is suggested that all records/reports of all payments paid by extractive companies and those received by the government can be done through automatic reporting to the TEITI depository. The system should compile data and provide an initial reconciliation report on environmental and social payments through CSR.

For practical reconciliation of payments, especially those made at the sub-national level (LGAs), the LGAs should be legally empowered to validate the claims of the expenses incurred on various CSR projects that the CSR has implemented. The field survey experience showed that despite the fact that the CSR plans is prepared by the extractive companies and shared for discussion and scrutiny by the LGAs Council Management Team (CMT) and later by the Council Meeting, the LGA officials do not have much control to monitor the way funds are spent to implement CSR projects. Thus, the value of CSR projects reported by the extractive companies without the approval of the LGA CSR committees may impair the quality of the reconciliation made by the independent administrator contracted by TEITI. Thus, the scoping study proposes that for effective reconciliation of the social payments made by the extractive industries, the CSR financial reports of the extractive companies must be validated by the CSR Committee at the LGA level.

### **3.10 Gender Mainstreaming by Extractive Companies**

The extent to which the extractive companies mainstream gender in their activities was assessed based on some criteria, namely presence of stand-alone gender policy, criteria for employee recruitment and number of males and female employees in the decision making positions. The findings of the analysis are presented in Figures 7 - 9. Employment information by gender, as shown in Figures 7 and 8, revealed that there are more men than women working both as permanent and part time in the

extractive companies' sites. Analyzing the number of male and female employees in the extractive companies is not surprising that male employees dominate (Figure 7-8). This is not because males are favored but because most of the works in the mining industry are in favor of men. Few positions that are not a threat to women are those of the administrations and processing plants.

During the field survey, it was also noted that companies like GGM are proud to declare that employment recruitment is on professional merits rather than gender. Females are given priority when male and female applicants have identical interview scores, or female applicants' marks are slightly below males'. It was also witnessed that GGM has employed females with disability (albinism). They mentor her very carefully to ensure that she becomes a role model for other females with disabilities to work for extractive companies. Williamson Diamond LTD reported recruiting more men than women in the extracting activities because of the nature of activities, women are given priority in supporting service departments, i.e. school, hospital, administration jobs and other departments.

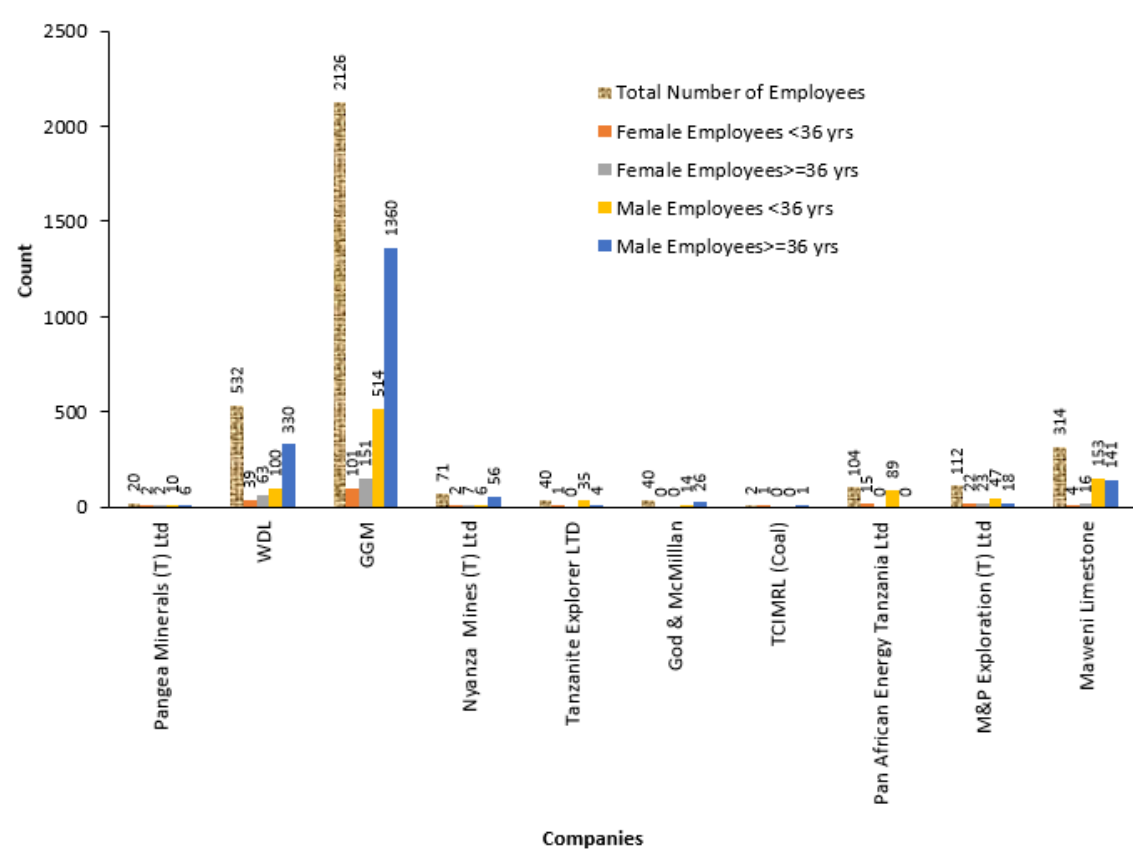


Figure 7: Number of full time employees by gender in various extractive companies

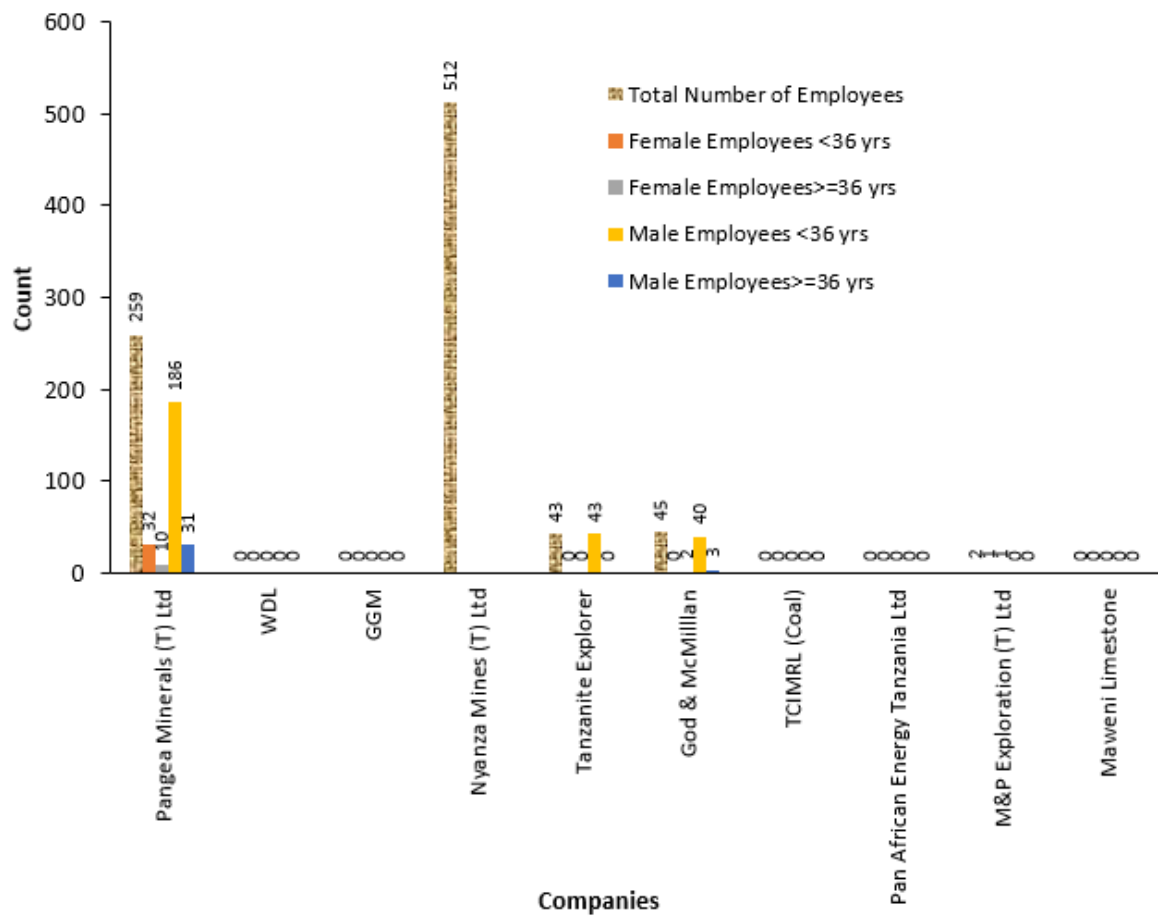


Figure 8: Number of part time employees by gender in various extractive companies

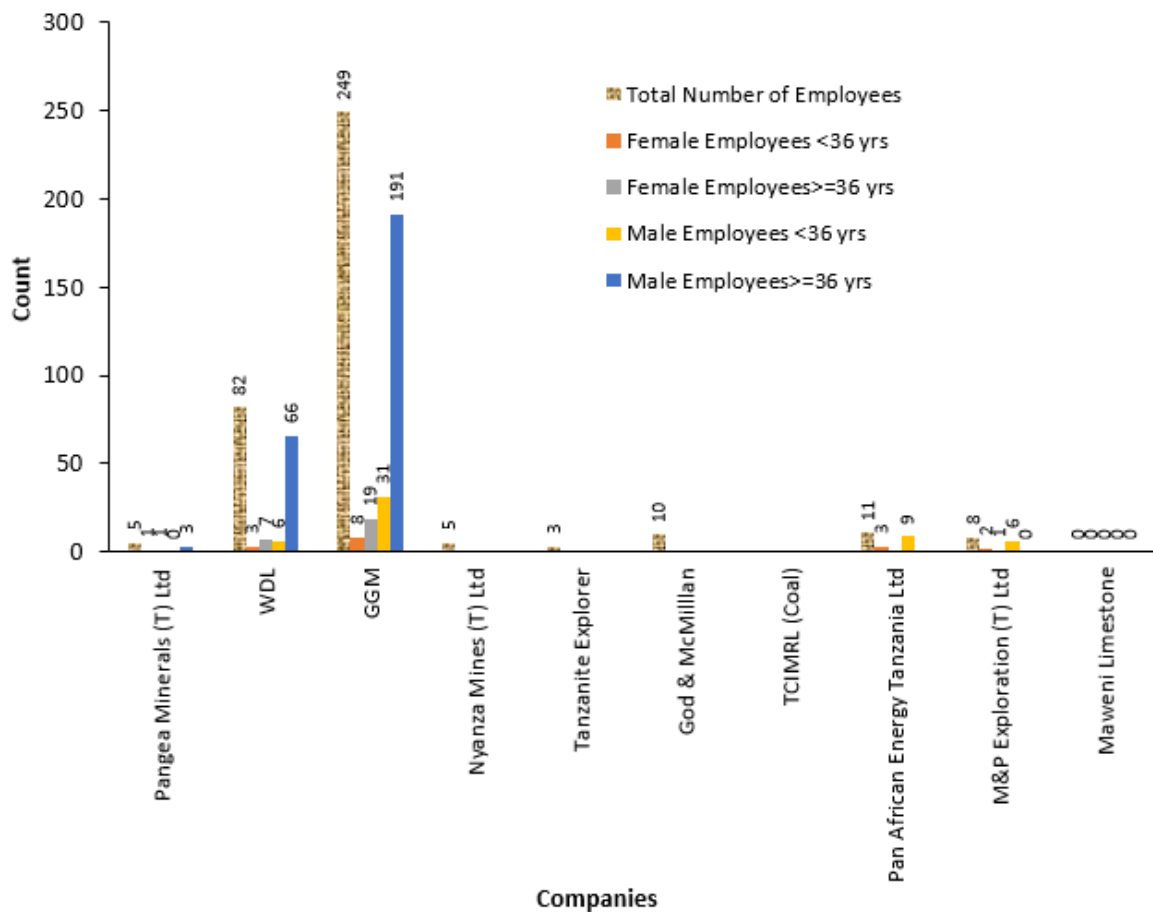


Figure 9: Number of employees in decision making

In general, very few extractive companies have managed to have a standalone gender policy (Table 9). Geita Gold Mine has a draft in the final stages of approval by the management. Also, Pangea Minerals (T) Limited has no stand-alone gender policy; however, it has human rights policy that observes fair treatment and prohibits discrimination of any form from enhancing gender balance in the company. They also have a code of conduct that addresses suitable employment to all people, including the disabled. Generally, as reported by different stakeholders, the mining sector has not addressed gender equality and equity issues as expected. There is no empirical evidence to support such a claim.



**Table 9: *VARIOUS POLICIES FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND GENDER BY EXTRACTIVE COMPANIES***

|                                 | <b>Gender Policy</b> | <b>Environmental Policy</b> | <b>Environmental Charter</b> | <b>Corporate Social Responsibility policy</b> |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Pangea Minerals (T) Ltd         | Yes                  | Yes                         | No                           | Yes   |
| WDL                             | No                   | Yes                         | Yes                          | Yes   |
| GGM                             | Yes                  | Yes                         | Yes                          | Yes   |
| Nyanza Mines (T) Ltd            | No                   | Yes                         | No                           | No  |
| Tanzanite Explorer LTD          | No                   | Yes                         | No                           | No  |
| God & McMillan                  | No                   | No                          | Yes                          | Yes   |
| Pan African Energy Tanzania Ltd | No                   | Yes                         | No                           | Yes   |
| M&P Exploration (T) Ltd         | No                   | Yes                         | Yes                          | Yes   |
| Tanzania Portland Cement (TPCC) | No                   | Yes                         | Yes                          | Yes   |
| Maweni Limestone                | No                   | No                          | Yes                          | No  |

Furthermore, the consultation with some TEITI stakeholders regarding the proportion of male, female and youth representation in the Multi Stakeholders Working Group (MSG) indicated that the ratio between male and female is about 1:3 (females: male). However, the government representation varies across committee meetings. Nevertheless, gender representation in the MSG is guided by TEITA Act (2015) S.5 (5) stating that appointment of the TEITI (Transparency and Accountability) Committee shall have regard to gender balance. Also, regarding gender equity and equality among the communities around the extractive sites, the TEITI stakeholders informed that the MSG interventions are generic and holistic.

There are some challenges pointed out by the TEITI stakeholders regarding gender propositions for the MSG. These challenges include:

- i. The MSG activities have not sufficiently been rolled out to engage communities regarding environmental, social, and gender impacts,
- ii. There is a lack of framework for local-level engagement,

- iii. Little allocation of financial resources to TEITI MSG for promoting disclosure of environmental, social and gender impacts of the extractive sector,
- iv. Too few staff at the TEITI Secretariat to execute all the responsibilities at the office and keep close contact with the LGAs where there is the extraction of oil, gas and minerals.

### **3.11 Experiences from other EITI Implementing Countries**

Documentary Review was made to explore the experiences from other EITI implementing countries that have incorporated environmental, social and gender impacts in their EITI reports and propose the best ways applicable in TEITI reports.

The review of EITI reports was made involving selecting the latest EITI reports of the specific country from the EITI website (<https://eiti.org/countries>). The chosen countries' reports for review were those with their reports marked as "Satisfactory progress". In this regard, the countries selected were Mongolia, Germany, Nigeria and Zambia.

#### **3.11.1 Experience from Germany**

EITI Standard 2019 addresses implications of global issues such as environmental, social and gender equality issues. Germany had started reporting the problems of environmental and social impacts of the extractive industry even before introducing the EITI Standard 2019, thus increasing the relevance of EITI in Germany. In Germany, their EITI (D-EITI) have included special topics that go beyond the mandatory requirements of the international EITI standard and were included based on a decision made by the MSG. The first two reports already had information on subsidies, tax subsidies, renewable energies, recycling, and employment and social affairs. The previous particular topic of dealing with impacts on nature, including provisions, implementation securities, and water, has become part of the mandatory requirements with the update of the EITI Standard 2019. Besides, in the 3<sup>rd</sup> report (2018), the chapters dealing with interventions in nature and landscape, Renewable energies, Employment and Social Affairs and Recycling were combined to form a joint chapter entitled "Sustainability in raw material extraction". Although the D-EITI report has gender-disaggregated data, it explicitly provides a clear statement that the principle of equality between men and women applies in Germany. This principle also applies to wage determination, and it means that gender pay gaps, in particular, must be further reduced. The Act on the Promotion of Pay Transparency between Women and Men has been in force since 2017. The 3<sup>rd</sup> report also reports on "Diversity and equal opportunities". Diversity can be measured by several quantitative indicators, such as the proportion of women in all workforces and management, the proportion of foreign workers and the age structure of the workforce. Other Indicators

for gender differences reporting include the number of women in the supervisory positions and the board members, the proportion of women in their workforce and management position, proportion of women among employees covered by social insurance and the proportion of foreign employees' number of female staff trained.

Other aspects reported include level of protection for employees (e.g. working hours, holidays, protection against dismissal, protective rights for young people, pregnant women and severely disabled persons, safety and health at work, etc.).

The D-EITI report shows gender-disaggregated statistics on Employment and goes beyond not only permanent employees but also the number of apprentices among the employees. These are shown at the company level.

On environmental impacts of mining, the following are reported in the D-EITI report 2018,

- Support measures in the field of regional promotion, energy and environmental policy or the field of research, development and innovation
- The costs of water services (including specific water abstractions) and environmental and resource-related costs are covered by the polluter-pays principle
- Compliance with environmental standards
- Fees for the abstraction of ground and surface water

### **3.11.2 Experience from Mongolia**

The EITI Report for Mongolia (MONGOLIA – EITI 2020 REPORT) has also included the aspects of gender and environment. According to Standard 2019, the multi-stakeholder group is encouraged to document how it has taken gender considerations and inclusiveness into account. Thus, Mongolia EITI Report has included gender balance in information on the manpower in the mineral sector, demonstrating the extent of women's participation in the mineral sector.

Environmental issues are an essential part of natural resource governance. Therefore, the environmental impact of the extractive sector and how environmental impact monitoring and assessment are carried out in Mongolia are presented in this report as follows:

- Environmental law and regulations enforced by the government,
- Environmental policy, programs and measures implemented by the government,
- Environmental impact assessment phases, the status of implementation,

- Environmental management plan and its stages,
- Environmental protection special account registration,
- Mining sector rehabilitation performance, and
- Rehabilitation licensed organizations, their location

Although the Mongolia EITI report showed the value of the Total non-cash donations support (by type), the number of beneficiaries by gender is not shown. Thus, it is not explicitly shown how men, women and youth, and the disabled benefited from such donations and support. This is also an area of improvement for Tanzania EITI reporting. The list of Non-cash donations and support from the Mongolia report can be adopted and customized for the TEITI data collection template.

On environmental aspects, Mongolia EITI also reports details about the rehabilitation information. This is because of the negative impact on the environment of the extractive activities. The sector utilizes non-depletable natural resources and adversely affects the traditional nomadic herding. Rehabilitation information was compiled into an electronic report form in accordance with EITI Standard Requirement 6.1. Indicators reported include:

- Hectors of land rehabilitated
- Amount of funds (expenses) used for rehabilitation
- Type of biological resources rehabilitated

### **3.11.3 Experience from Zambia**

According to the Zambia EITI report (2019) published in 2020, the extractive sector's gender, environmental and social impacts are presented. Gender equality in employment is provided using the proportion of men and women, males representing 85.7%. In comparison, females represent 14.3% of the employment and hence a good indicator for strategizing how to increase the women's employment opportunities in the extractive sector. Similar indicator need to be included in the TEITI reporting templates sent to the extractive industries in Tanzania so as to capture the aspect of gender equality in the employment.

Environmental audits and pollution control practices need to be implemented regularly in a sector that requires more qualified staff and a substantially bigger budget (Lindahl, 2014). Monitoring the environmental impacts of mining activities will allow an evidence-based analysis of environmental impact assessment reports and other important documents submitted by mining companies and immediate intervention with local authorities if environmental offences are reported (Sequeira *et al.*,

2016). As shown in Figure 4, monitoring of gender and environmental impacts of extractive companies to the surrounding community is missing. The regulatory authorities such as NEMC monitors only the environmental quality compliance by the extractive companies. The environmental and gender impacts from the CSR projects are not reported. Thus, this report suggests that there should be a mechanism that the LGA officers or local NGOs are engaged to monitor these impacts and report to TEITI (see Figure 5 and 6).

### **3.12 Gender Consideration in Plans and Reports**

To understand the extent to which social expenditure plans and reporting in previous TEITI reports (by local government and by companies) consider gender considerations, the review was done on the three EITI reports, Tanzania EITI 2018/2019, 2017/2018 and 2016/2017. The aim was to see if social expenditure plans and reporting consider gender aspects. TEITI reports show that the LGAs have expenditure plans for the CRS funds. However, in reporting the activities done using the CSR received, TEITI reports show only the number of projects implemented using the CSR funds received from extractive companies without indicating the number of beneficiaries using gender-disaggregated data. The only data found to have been reported in the TEITI reports that show gender-disaggregated data was the number of males and females employed in Tanzania by the extractive companies.

The gender expenditure plans for the service levy paid to the LGA is very clear in the TEITI reports. The reports show that the LGAs receive service levies from the extractive companies and set aside 10% for the women, youth and disabled groups. This is not the case for the projects implemented using the CSR from the extractive companies. The LGAs CSR committee prepares the CSR annual plans showing the priority projects or activities to be implemented without indicating the beneficiaries of such projects and activities to different genders.

Also, the reports show that the local government and extractive companies provided training to staff and local officers. However, the reports have not indicated gender-disaggregated data of staff and local officials trained and the service providers.

In addition, there is a committee responsible for planning the implementation of the CSR activities. In Kahama Municipal Council, the Committee has 65 members composed of Government officials (DED and DC), Council Management Team (CMT), Village Chair Persons from the villages surrounding the extractive company/ mining sites the representative from the extractive company. The committee agrees on the priorities for implementing the CSR projects/ activities and sign the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the extractive company.

## 4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 4.1 Conclusions

This scoping study made the following conclusions:

- (i) Social and environmental expenditures by the extractive companies mainly covered aspects of education, health, road infrastructure upgrading, garbage collection facilities and tree seedlings. While these social and environmental expenditures are reported in the audited financial reports by the extractive companies, in the LGA's the monetary value of the expenditures are captured in the budget implementation reports.
- (ii) The information needed for TEITI reporting on environmental, social and gender impact are available and accessible upon request as they are protected by laws governing mining activities and environmental conservation and may be availed for TEITI reporting when requested
- (iii) The legal provisions governing administration of mining activities, environmental management, social protection, and TEITI reporting are in place although some sections in these provisions need to be reviewed to improve efficiency in governing mining, environmental and gender issues in the extractive sector and for the TEITI reporting.
- (iv) Data quality and assurance for information on environmental and social impacts by the extractive companies are satisfactory good through compliance with EITI standards with some few deficiencies in its coverage by omitting some expenditure information on ESMP and fear of inflation on CSR implemented projects
- (v) Mode of reporting of environmental liabilities, rehabilitation, and remediation programmes using the current framework and stakeholders interaction do not enhance adequate and efficient information flow and reporting
- (vi) The current TEITI system of reconciliation of social payments made by extractive companies is so tedious that requires the independent administrator to request the data from the data owners every year. This requires an automated data submission online system. Also, the reported value of social and environmental expenditure for CSR implemented projects by extractive companies need the approval and validation of the CSR committee.
- (vii) The survey confirmed gender imbalance in the extractive industries, probably due to the nature of works in this sector and because almost all companies visited had no gender policy
- (viii) Experience from other EITI implementing countries has shown some issues that may be needed to improve the template for data collection, e.g., the inclusion of non-cash donations by the extractive companies and number of beneficiaries for each CSR implemented project and the

need for having a special fund for environmental protection and rehabilitation.

## **4.2 Recommendations**

- (a) In the current reporting system by the extractive companies, the environmental and social expenditure reported only indicate what has been financed in the environment and social services through CSR in the respective LGA's while in the LGA's the expenditures are captured in budget implementation reports. This calls for harmonization to ensure that social and environmental expenditures and transfers in extractive companies' audited reports tally with the LGA's budget implementation reports for the implemented CSR projects. Likewise, no expenditure is reported regarding the implementation of ESMP as outlined in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) reports. It is therefore recommended to include all social and environmental expenditures by the extracting companies and not only on CSR implemented projects
- (b) It has been revealed in this study that most of the information needed for TEITI reporting are available in various Ministerial Departments, Agencies and extractive companies. Therefore, it is recommended to make some legal reforms to enhance data availability and accessibility needed for TEITI reporting from the MDA's and other regulatory bodies to improve effective reporting and transparency. This will require legal reforms for the Mining Act of 2010, EMA (2004), Women and Gender Development Policy of 2000, Petroleum Act of 2015, Occupation Health and Safety Act of 2003 and TEITI Act of 2015 to capture salient issues that are emerging in the extractive industries and enhance efficiency in TEITI reporting.
- (c) Data quality is achieved by using EITI Standards of 2019, which outlined minimum requirements to ensure good data quality for EITI reporting. To a greater extent, quality data in the case requires auditing, i.e. financial and environmental auditing. As revealed from the scoping study, it is not entirely evident that the environmental and social expenditures data were from the audited reports as stipulated in EITI standards 4.9 and TEITI Act of 2015. Therefore, it is recommended to enhance data quality and assurance for information on environmental, social and gender impacts from the extractive companies by adhering fully to the EITI standards and national laws and regulations.
- (d) To address the challenges limiting extractive industries to report social and environmental expenditure, it is recommended to ensure good connectivity between LGA's and TEITI by appointing a focal person and that the CSR contributions are reflected in LGA's PLANREP.

- (e) The current Institutional framework for reporting of the environmental and social impacts of extractive sector does not offer influential stakeholders interaction and information flow; that is, the community members who are directly affected by the presence of the extractive companies do not have a forum within the EITI reporting framework. In this EITI reporting mode, TEITI relies on the independent administrator to solicit information from extractive industries and government agencies, which makes data acquisition difficult and lacks an avenue to report gender and social issues. To improve the situation, it is recommended to restructure the institutional framework for information flow within the TEITI reporting framework to build enough database needed in reporting efficiently, improve stakeholders' interaction and incorporate gender and social issues in the reporting framework.
- (e) For effective interaction in TEITI reporting on environmental, social and gender impacts, the extracting companies be availed with a checklist of items needed in TEITI reporting in the data reporting template. CSR plans, CSR reports, audited financial reports, environmental and social management plans and environmental auditing reports should be well included in the data template.
- (f) The current practice in CSR implementation in many LGA's is that the agreed plan is vested to the extractive company and lacks transparency making it difficult to reconcile value for many for the implemented CSR projects. Likewise, the current practices for reconciling social payments, which require the independent administrator to compile information from different sources, are tedious and slow. It is therefore recommended that TEITI should create a database for reconciliation of payments made by the extractive companies, and at the sub-national level (LGAs), the LGAs should be legally empowered to validate the expenses incurred on various implemented CSR projects
- (g) The survey has revealed that gender issues are not well addressed in most extracting companies partly because males are favored by most of the workers in the extracting industries and lack gender policies. Therefore, it is recommended that all extracting companies formulate gender policies and issues of gender impacts are well-reported.
- (h) Experience from other EITI implementing countries have revealed some crucial information regarding environmental and gender impacts of extractive companies that are missing from the current TEITI reporting and the data reporting template. Among these things include environmental-related costs covered under polluter-pay-principle; compliance to environmental standards; non-cash donations; gender disaggregated CSR beneficiaries, and financial contribution to the "environmental protection fund". Therefore, it is recommended to enrich the data collection template by incorporating environmental and gender impacts of extractive companies as reported from other EITI implementing countries.



- (i) The existing situation regarding gender consideration in plans and reports have revealed that although the LGA's have expenditure plans for CSR funds, the implementation reports only show the number of projects implemented without indicating the number of beneficiaries using gender-disaggregated data. Gender expenditure information for the consolidated funds at LGA's (including service levy from the extractive companies) is the only one showing gender-disaggregated data. Therefore, it is recommended to improve the LGA reporting on CSR implemented projects to include information on gender-disaggregated information needed for proper TEITI reporting on gender expenditure.
- (ii) The current data disclosure system requires the extractive companies to use the data collection template and subsequently submit to TEITI for reporting. In order to reconcile expenditures and transfers, TEITI appoint independent administrator to compile the reconciliation and draft the report. It is recommended that all payment records by extractive companies and those received by the government be done through automatic reporting to the online TEITI depository which will compile data and provide an initial reconciliation report on environmental and social payments through CSR. The material based expenditure and transfers from the extractive companies need to be given the monetary value by the extractive companies when filling the TEITI report templates.

#### **4.3 Lessons learned**

- i. Transfer of ownership of license destabilizes the access to information regarding the previous social, gender and environmental impacts of extractive companies. This was observed at Maweni Limestone Company, where a new owner Huaxin Cement Tanzania lacks the institutional memory of the extraction site.
- ii. It is challenging to get organized information regarding the extractive companies' social, environmental, and gender impacts data for TEITI reporting at LGAs. Specifically, the ready-made statistics regarding the benefits accrued from the CSR funding interventions implemented. It sometimes requires filtering and compiling scattered information from various sources.
- iii. The end and beginning of the year was not productive time for fieldwork for the scoping study. This is because most of the senior officers of the extractive companies were on their annual vacations. This necessitated the delay in starting data collection.
- iv. Covid 19 is still a major barrier to access some extractive sites, namely Songosongo and Mnazi Bay gas fields. In the future, Covid 19 precautions should be integrated into the data collection plans otherwise, the situation changes.

## 5.0 KEY ISSUES FOR TEITI REPORTING

Issues for consideration for TEITI Reporting of social, gender and environmental impacts of extractive industry in Tanzania are as follows:

- i. The number of the beneficiary of each community project implemented around the extraction site, with the LGA or at the national level using the funds from the extractive project must be indicated and supplemented the proportion indicator for male, female and youth beneficiaries
- ii. The equal opportunity in employment and sharing of benefits from the community projects implemented using CSR can be better presented using numbers and proportion (percent).
- iii. The LGAs receiving the funds as the CSR should classify the projects implemented into three categories (Environmental, Social or gender equality promotion). This must be reported as the project level (refer to EITI requirement 4.7).
- iv. The current TEITI reports environmental protection funds/costs as “Environmental conservation projects”, which limits the scope of reporting. Other countries (Zambia and Mongolia) report it as “Environmental Protection Funds”, which means other aspects beyond projects such as areas rehabilitated, rehabilitation costs, and environmental conservation activities are captured. So TEITI should amend the data collection and reporting template to include such items.
- v. Analysis of Employment Data of TEITI should expand to include the employment diversity indicators such as the proportion of women in all workforces and management, the ratio of foreign workers and the age structure of the workforce. Other gender issues for reporting include the number of women in supervisory positions and the board members, the proportion of women in their workforce and management positions, the proportion of women among employees covered by social insurance, the proportion of foreign employees, and the number of female staff trained. Also, the number of interns and apprentices among the employees. Issues of the level of protection for employees (e., g. working hours, holidays, protection against dismissal, protective rights for young people, pregnant women and severely disabled persons, safety and health at work, etc.) can also be addressed reported.
- vi. The environmental quality performance reports should be given. This can be reported using the trends of the changes in environmental quality parameters from the previous year reporting such as air quality improved (+/-), water quality parameters (e.g. Mg, Ca, Hg) increasing/Decreasing.
- vii. Information about social expenditure and environmental payments in accordance with Requirement 6.1 must be reported.
- viii. It should be noted that the EITI Standard (Requirement 4.7) requires that “the multi-stakeholder

group should agree on the level of disaggregation for the publication of data and that EITI data is presented by individual company, government entity and revenue stream". In this regard, the TEITI MSG needs to approve the environmental, social and gender indicators proposed by this scoping study.

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- URT (1999). The Village Land Act
- The EITI Standards, 2019

## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1: LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED DURING THE SCOPING STUDY

#### TEITI SCOPING STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GENDER IMPACTS

#### MINISTRY OF MINERALS

LGA/VILLAGE: KAHAMA

DATE: 17/1/2022

#### STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED


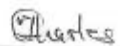
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|-----|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 1   | Anderson D. Mumbere | MD                         | 074272727    | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 2   | Joshua C. Mwalimu   | MG                         | 0754944444   | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 3   | Robert Kwela        | MEDD                       | 077398906    | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 4   | Clement B. Mkusa    | MUPU                       | 0762062282   | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 5   | Johannes E. Mwebesa | MEMO                       | 0755017196   | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 6   | Damas F. Mwasita    | Ag. MEPO                   | 0787-141348  | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 7   | Jeremiah Hango      | Ag. RMD - KAM              | 0753248888   | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 8   | Elibari Ki Jambau   | SOCIAL CLOSURE SPECIALISTS | 0743329871   | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 9   | Deodatta Agrica     | Environment Supervisor     | 0767983449   | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 11  | Rebecca Stephen     | Mine closure manager       | 0759366400   | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 12  |                     |                            |              |                    |
| 13  |                     |                            |              |                    |
| 14  |                     |                            |              |                    |
| 15  |                     |                            |              |                    |
| 16  |                     |                            |              |                    |
| 17  |                     |                            |              |                    |

TEITI SCOPING STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GENDER IMPACTS  
MINISTRY OF MINERALS

LGA/VILLAGE: ILINDI

DATE: 17/1/2022

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED

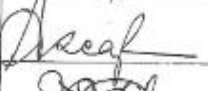
| S/N | NAME              | DESIGNATION | MOBILE PHONE | SIGNATURE   |
|-----|-------------------|-------------|--------------|---|
| 1   | FEREMBA M. NZUMBI | MEO         | 0766650393   |  |
| 2   | JUMA-C-MATUNGA    | KASIBU-AGAB | 0758302977   |  |
| 3   |                   |             |              |   |

TEITI SCOPING STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GENDER IMPACTS  
MINISTRY OF MINERALS

LGA/VILLAGE: KISHAPU

DATE: 20/1/2022

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED

| S/N | NAME             | DESIGNATION           | MOBILE PHONE | SIGNATURE   |
|-----|------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---|
| 1   | JOYCE M. MACHA   | PLD II                | 0620639456   |  |
| 2   | MOSES ZACHARIAH  | ENVIRONMENTAL DEFICIT | 0764156086   |  |
| 3   | Nodla Lavira     | PLD                   | 076728352    |  |
| 4   | NUNYA CHEGE      | Acci.                 | 0629901406   |  |
| 5   | Ezekiel Alphonse | TO                    | 0765743011   |  |
| 6   | JOSEPH SWALALA   | DCDO                  | 0755949346   |  |
| 7   | MICHAEL CHACHA   | BCM                   | 0764776289   |  |
| 8   | PRISCILLA JOHN   | HOF                   | 0757090477   |  |
| 9   | GIAMBA MITONI    | HR-COMM               | 0755080259   |  |
| 11  |                  |                       |              |   |

**TEITI SCOPING STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GENDER IMPACTS**  
**MINISTRY OF MINERALS**

**LGA/VILLAGE:** MAGAMBO KUSTAKU

**DATE:** 21/01/2022

**STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED**

| S/N | NAME              | DESIGNATION | MOBILE PHONE | SIGNATURE      |
|-----|-------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1   | Nyenerere masenja | mjumba      | 0754290792   | N. masenja     |
| 2   | JAGADI NGITHINSA  | MJUMBE      | 0746862044   | J. N. Githinza |
| 3   | COSMAS KONYA      | MJUMBE      | 0758693417   | C. Konya       |
| 4   | NICODERMUS DANI   | MJUMBE      | 0658004508   | N. D. Dani     |
| 5   | MARIAMU. L. KAMBE | MJUMBE      | 0754083993   | M. Kambe       |
| 6   | MARIAM MAKALA     | MJUMBE      | 0757355140   | M. Makala      |
| 7   | SAGDA SAID        | MJUMBE      | 0672578740   | S. Said        |
| 8   | FATUMA KATABARO   | MJUMBE      | 0767973797   | F. Katabaro    |
| 9   | DEBORA SANANE     | MJUMBE      | 0782699169   | D. Sanane      |
| 11  | RUKIA MOHAMED     | VG          | 0757814786   | R. Mohamed     |
| 12  | FADHIL J. MVANGA  | WEO         | 0742181231   | F. Mwangi      |
| 13  | CHARLES MANYENTE  | M/KITI      | 0755477082   | C. Manyente    |
| 14  |                   |             |              |                |



## TEITI SCOPING STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GENDER IMPACTS

## MINISTRY OF MINERALS


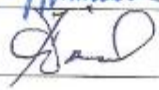
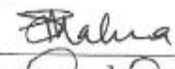
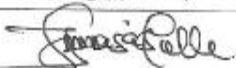
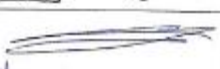
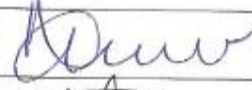
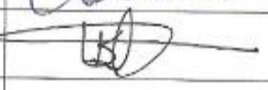
LGA/NGO/GOVERNMENT AGENCY: .....

GEITA TC

DATE: .....

24/1/2022

## STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED

| S/N | NAME              | DESIGNATION    | MOBILE PHONE | SIGNATURE   |
|-----|-------------------|----------------|--------------|---|
| 1   | ZAHARA MICHURI    | TP             | 0953 999565  |  |
| 2   | Pius F. MAGOII    | Economist      | 0756 084703  |  |
| 3   | Emmanuel Nagesa   | Admin          | 0762 339126  |  |
| 4   | ZENGO M. POLLE    | TSDO           | 0754 889021  |  |
| 5   | Lee Joshua        | TSDO           | 0759 888839  |  |
| 6   | Aloys I. MURAGUZA | Administrative | 0756-206519  |  |
| 7   | K.S. Kafikiro     | TI             | 0754 663730  |  |
| 8   |                   |                |              |   |

## TEITI SCOPING STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GENDER IMPACTS

## MINISTRY OF MINERALS

LGA/NGO/GOVERNMENT AGENCY: .....

GEM COMPANY

DATE: .....

25/1/2022

## STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED

| S/N | NAME                     | DESIGNATION           | MOBILE PHONE | SIGNATURE   |
|-----|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---|
| 1   | GWAKE NINGA              | EW Officer            | 0752 782570  |  |
| 2   | DR. ALLEN MTEMUSI RUSASA | chief medical officer | 0687506007   |  |
| 3   | Hadija Kisala            | Admin Supt            | 0755 271927  |  |
| 4   |                          |                       |              |   |

## TEITI SCOPING STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GENDER IMPACTS

## MINISTRY OF MINERALS

LGA/NGO/GOVERNMENT AGENCY: NYAKABALEDATE: 24/01/2022

## STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED

| S/N | NAME                 | DESIGNATION | MOBILE PHONE      | SIGNATURE         |
|-----|----------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1   | JEMPHA APORIMBY      | Mukulima    | 0757253187        | J. Aporimby       |
| 2   | ESTER. G. SIMBA      | Mukulima    | 0764273375        | E. Simba          |
| 3   | ZATUNI NTERE         | Mukulima    |                   | Z. Nt             |
| 4   | MAGDALENA MUKULEKA   | Mukulima    | 0765878840<br>667 | M. Mukuleka       |
| 5   | LENMBAE MUKAREKE     | Mukulima    | 0763292076        | L. Mukareke       |
| 6   | STEPHANO KUFUNGULA   | nyamirap    | 0787586538        | Stphano Kufungula |
| 7   | KILILEMBAE J. DHOR   | Mukulima    | 0464924113        | K. Dhore          |
| 8   | JOSEPH MATONGO       | ---         | 0758383765        | J. Matongo        |
| 9   | SAMSON SENGIZA       | ---         | 0746643563        | S. Sengiza        |
| 11  | BERNARD KAZURU       | MED         | 0756493458        | B. Kazuru         |
| 12  | KILALYO. M. NZAGAMBA | Milihi      | 0756381152        | K. Nzagamba       |
| 13  |                      |             |                   |                   |

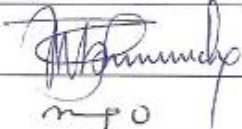
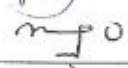
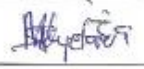


TEITI SCOPING STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GENDER IMPACTS

MINISTRY OF MINERALS

LGA/NGO/GOVERNMENT AGENCY: UVINZA

DATE: 26/1/2022

STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED



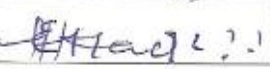

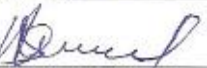
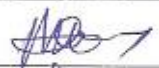


| S/N | NAME                  | DESIGNATION | MOBILE PHONE | SIGNATURE   |
|-----|-----------------------|-------------|--------------|---|
| 1   | ZAMBAR MBLINDA        | D&D         | 0753776278   |  |
| 2   | Felix T. Nyaulingo    | DPLD        | 0710913525   |  |
| 3   | MASWALA S. NDYETABULA | Ag DCD      | 0755767892   |  |
| 4   | PRISCA MHAND          | Ag DPLD     | 0755690064   |  |
| 5   | EDDIE MONGATERO       | Ag DT       | 0753987043   |  |
| 6   |                       |             |              |   |

**TEITI SCOPING STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GENDER IMPACTS**  
**MINISTRY OF MINERALS**

LGA/VILLAGE: UJINZA VILLAGE

DATE: 26/07/2022

**STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED**

| S/N | NAME             | DESIGNATION          | MOBILE PHONE             | SIGNATURE   |
|-----|------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1   | JUMA JAFARI      | M. MDOGO             | 0752 087105              |    |
| 2   | MATHIAS JAMES    | M. MDOGO             | 074335778                |    |
| 3   | EMANUELY HADDO   | M. MDOGO             | 0766631226               |    |
| 4   | ALLY P. KIROGA   | M. MDOGO             | 065449295                |    |
| 5   | DAUDI NGAMBIYE   | M. MDOGO             | 0744181558               |    |
| 6   | RUFIA ATHUMANI   | M. MDOGO             | 0768305407               | R. ATHUMANI   |
| 7   | TEODOSIA GELSONI | M. MDOGO             | 0145351701<br>0745351701 | T. GELSONI  |
| 8   | ZUHURA JUMANNE   | M. MDOGO             | 0754276998               | Z. JUMANNE  |
| 9   | MURU HASSAN      | M. DOGO              | 0744961588               | M. Hassan   |
| 11  | VUMILIA RASHIDI  | M. MDOGO             | 0766505711               | V. RASHIDI  |
| 12  | MUSTAFA NZIGIRE  | M. MDOGO             | 07651216149              |  |
| 13  | KWESIM METERA    | VEO                  | 0621-059252              |  |
| 14  | BONNY MUGABO     | RESIDENT<br>DIRECTOR | 0755330486               |  |
| 15  |                  |                      |                          |   |
| 16  |                  |                      |                          |   |
| 17  |                  |                      |                          |   |




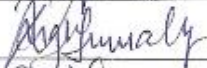
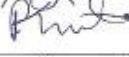




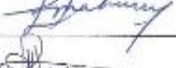


## TEITI SCOPING STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GENDER IMPACTS

## MINISTRY OF MINERALS

LGA/VILLAGE: SIMANJARO DC

DATE: 31/1/2022

## STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED

| S/N | NAME              | DESIGNATION         | MOBILE PHONE | SIGNATURE   |
|-----|-------------------|---------------------|--------------|---|
| 1   | HALIPA E. NYELLA  | FOREST OFFICER      | 0759587323   |    |
| 2   | Joachim S. Sola   | Ag. DLO             | 0713718492   |    |
| 3   | Pius Kusite       | Ag. DT              | 0713178449   |    |
| 4   | ASIA M. NGALISONI | DLO                 | 0753692260   |    |
| 5   | PIER P. SANGA     | DT                  | 0755394982   |    |
| 6   | FABIAN L. MSHAI   | AG. CMD             | 0753826579   |    |
| 7   | JULIUS EVARESI    | MANAGER             | 0768121200   |    |
| 8   | LENGANASA, L.S.   | TANZANITE EXPL. LTD | 0767500006   |    |
| 9   | HENRY PHILIP      | TANZANITE EXPL. LTD | 0756716500   |   |
| 11  | ELIKITA N. MAMANI | M. WAKILIMATI       | 0784330003   |  |
| 12  |                   |                     |              |   |

## TEITI SCOPING STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GENDER IMPACTS

## MINISTRY OF MINERALS

LGA/VILLAGE: NAISINYAIDATE: 31/1/2022

## STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED

| S/N | NAME             | DESIGNATION | MOBILE PHONE | SIGNATURE |
|-----|------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1   | Lucy Michael     | mfugaji     | 0762 772231  | Thaichael |
| 2   | Rahel Sinjore    | 11          | 07660123     | Rahel     |
| 3   | Sasali Shomnyak  | mfugaji     | 0759143885   | Shomnyak  |
| 4   | PERVINA ISAYA    | MFUGAJI     | 075 7757628  | P.        |
| 5   | Meshaek Lamayani | mfugaji     | 0756200914   | Meshaek   |
| 6   | Joseph Malinake  | mfugaji     | 0764-154377  | Joseph    |
| 7   | Palmya Ngoyai    | Mchimbaji   | 0744715151   | Palmya    |
| 8   | VALENTINE KESTH  | VED         | 0767 320506  | Valentine |
| 9   | MARTIN HAMU      | VED         | 0689-453831  | Martin    |
| 11  |                  |             |              |           |

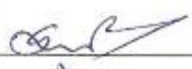

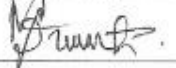

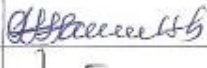
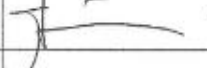
TEITI SCOPING STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GENDER IMPACTS

MINISTRY OF MINERALS

LGA/VILLAGE: LUBWA DC

DATE: 2/2/2022

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED

| S/N | NAME                          | DESIGNATION        | MOBILE PHONE         | SIGNATURE  |
|-----|-------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--|
| 1   | GLADNESS MWANO                | Ag. DED            | 0764 934043          |             |
| 2   | ALEX HENJEWETE                | Ag. DPLO           | 0626771500           |             |
| 3   | MATHANZ CHALOMBA              | DS                 | 0755039939           |             |
| 4   | THEONEST M. KIBUGA            | DT                 | 0759 635963          |             |
| 5   | <del>OBORNE MUSHAMUKELI</del> | <del>Ag. DED</del> | <del>077246163</del> | <del></del> |
| 6   | William Malima                | Ag. DED            | 0784631673           |             |
| 7   |                               |                    |                      |  |

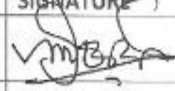
TEITI SCOPING STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GENDER IMPACTS

MINISTRY OF MINERALS

CBO/NGO/GOVERNMENT AGENCY/COMPANY: TANZANIA CHINA INTERNATIONAL MINERALS RESOURCES LTD <sup>(TCIM)</sup>

DATE: 2/2/2022

STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED

| S/N | NAME              | DESIGNATION              | MOBILE PHONE | SIGNATURE   |
|-----|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------|---|
| 1   | ISRAEL H. MKOJERA | DEPUTY<br>ADMIN. MANAGER | 0754-394 105 |  |
| 2   |                   |                          |              |   |

## TEITI SCOPING STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GENDER IMPACTS

## MINISTRY OF MINERALS

TUNG'YA MABINI - NJOMBE  
CBO/NGO/GOVERNMENT AGENCY/COMPANY: .....

DATE: 3/2/2021 .....

## STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED

| S/N | NAME                     | DESIGNATION | MOBILE PHONE | SIGNATURE   |
|-----|--------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1   | Eng. Fredrick P. Luvenga | Ag. RAO     | 0620364352   | [Signature] |
| 2   |                          |             |              |             |

## TEITI SCOPING STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GENDER IMPACTS

## MINISTRY OF MINERALS

LGA/NGO/GOVERNMENT AGENCY: STAMICO .....

DATE: 24/01/2022 .....

## STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED

| S/N | NAME           | DESIGNATION | MOBILE PHONE | SIGNATURE   |
|-----|----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1   | Rose Makene    | SES         | 0786-453332  | [Signature] |
| 2   | ZUKIRA MBARAKA | ES          | 0767235688   | [Signature] |
| 3   |                |             |              |             |

## TEITI SCOPING STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GENDER IMPACTS

## MINISTRY OF MINERALS

LGA/NGO/GOVERNMENT AGENCY: MAWENI LIMESTONE (HUAXIN) .....

DATE: 21/01/2022 .....

## STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED

| S/N | NAME             | DESIGNATION       | MOBILE PHONE | SIGNATURE   |
|-----|------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1   | JOSEPH TUGOLANI  | PERSONNEL OFFICER | 0713881312   | [Signature] |
| 2   | DEDEGRATIS MUDOI | MINES MANAGER     | 0769824401   | [Signature] |
| 3   | SUNDAY CHINDOLI  | ATS SUPERVISOR    | 0778146325   | [Signature] |
| 4   |                  |                   |              |             |

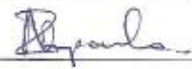



## TEITI SCOPING STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GENDER IMPACTS

## MINISTRY OF MINERALS

LGA/NGO/GOVERNMENT AGENCY: MINING COMMISSION - TANGADATE: 21/01/2022.

## STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED


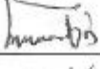
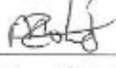
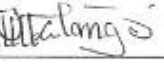

| S/N | NAME              | DESIGNATION             | MOBILE PHONE | SIGNATURE   |
|-----|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------|---|
| 1   | ZABIBU A. NAPAETO | RMO-TANGA               | 0754302986   |  |
| 2   | MAXMILLIAN NARA   | ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST | 0767400089   |  |
| 3   |                   |                         |              |   |

## TEITI SCOPING STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GENDER IMPACTS

## MINISTRY OF MINERALS

LGA/NGO/GOVERNMENT AGENCY: TANGA CITY COUNCILDATE: 22/01/2022.

## STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED

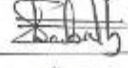

| S/N | NAME                | DESIGNATION | MOBILE PHONE | SIGNATURE   |
|-----|---------------------|-------------|--------------|---|
| 1   | Perpetua Muri       | HROJ        | 0714-786175  |  |
| 2   | Mustin J. Muregha   | Rev. Arch   | 0717387618   |  |
| 3   | Zamogoni M. Mohamed | CEMO        | 0713115401   |  |
| 4   | NAETWE KILANGO      | CDO         | 0753469016   |  |
| 5   | MARIA NDOHELO       | ECONOMIST   | 079222001    |  |
| 6   |                     |             |              |   |

**TEITI SCOPING STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GENDER IMPACTS**  
**MINISTRY OF MINERALS**

LGA/VILLAGE: MTAA wa KIDOMONI

DATE: 21/01/2022

**STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED**




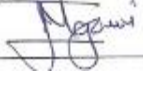
| S/N | NAME                  | DESIGNATION  | MOBILE PHONE | SIGNATURE   |
|-----|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|---|
| 1   | SHABANI A. ALI        | WEO-KIDOMONI | 0712-447-888 |  |
| 2   | MWAMUKAS RAS ALI      | MILICIT      | 071431224    |  |
| 3   | LATIFA W. JARIFE      | Mwamantaa    | 0786800710   |  |
| 4   | AMANI H. MUSSA        | Mwamantaa    | 0652-859204  |  |
| 5   | HAMAD NASIBU RAMADHAN | WEO-KIDOMONI | 0675-279460  |  |
| 6   |                       |              |              |   |

**TEITI SCOPING STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GENDER IMPACTS**  
**MINISTRY OF MINERALS**

LGA/VILLAGE: KILWA DISTRICT COUNCIL

DATE: 28/1/2022

**STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED**

| S/N | NAME                 | DESIGNATION | MOBILE PHONE | SIGNATURE   |
|-----|----------------------|-------------|--------------|---|
| 1   | GRACE DWAAMBE DOD    |             | 0712 981860  |  |
| 2   | KASUKA JOHN AFUPANGI |             | 0713399046   |  |
| 3   | PETER S. ABILLU      | DESO        | 0655030410   |  |
| 4   | JUMA J. HAMAN        | APLO        | 0754972348   |  |
| 5   | LIKU P. DOTO         | AG DTHRO    | 0653563228   |  |
| 6   | LINDS J. NGOMA       | AG DT       | 0656-951148  |  |

TEITI SCOPING STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GENDER IMPACTS

FLD

MINISTRY OF MINERALS

LGA/VILLAGE: Kitungoji: Kesangi Mjini - Kelwa District

DATE: 28/1/2022

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED

| S/N | NAME             | DESIGNATION | MOBILE PHONE | SIGNATURE  |
|-----|------------------|-------------|--------------|--|
| 1   | Mohamed Attamusi | MJUMBE      | 0784 610754  |   |
| 2   | Jumaire Saidi    | MJUMBE      | 0984 258301  |   |
| 3   | Saidi Mwita      | MJUMBE      | 0787790774   |   |
| 4   | Amina Kidogo     | MJUMBE      | 0675309744   |   |
| 5   | Ashura Mohammedi | MJUMBE      | 0657506154   |   |
| 6   | Mwanabure Mburu  | MJUMBE      | 0782954563   |   |
| 7   | Shabu Msigezi    | MJUMBE      | 062662662    |  |
| 8   | Bakari Aboud     | MJUMBE      | 0654-128451  |  |
| 9   |                  |             |              |  |

TEITI SCOPING STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GENDER IMPACTS

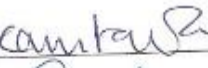
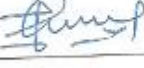
Village leaders

MINISTRY OF MINERALS

LGA/VILLAGE: Kitungoji - Kesangi Mjini - Kelwa District

DATE: 28/1/2022

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED

| S/N | NAME          | DESIGNATION    | MOBILE PHONE | SIGNATURE   |
|-----|---------------|----------------|--------------|---|
| 1   | IATU KAMTANDE | WEO KIVINJE    | 068269955    |  |
| 2   | MOHAMED PETA  | MKITI KITOBOZI | 0715479010   |  |
| 3   |               |                |              |   |




**TEITI SCOPING STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GENDER IMPACTS**

**MINISTRY OF MINERALS**

LGA/NGO/GOVERNMENT AGENCY: TGNP

DATE: 25/01/2022

**STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED**

| S/N | NAME             | DESIGNATION        | MOBILE PHONE | SIGNATURE   |
|-----|------------------|--------------------|--------------|---|
| 1   | SHAKILA MAYUTANA | Head of Programmes | 0782 113048  |  |
| 2   |                  |                    |              |   |



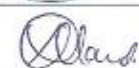
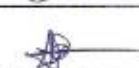
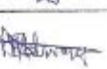
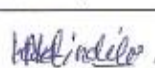
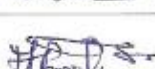
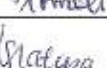
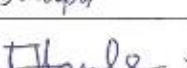

**TEITI SCOPING STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GENDER IMPACTS**

**MINISTRY OF MINERALS**

LGA/NGO/GOVERNMENT AGENCY: Tanzania Petroleum Devpt. Corporation

DATE: 25/01/2022

**STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED**

| S/N | NAME                               | DESIGNATION   | MOBILE PHONE | SIGNATURE   |
|-----|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---|
| 1   | Fedister Agrey                     | Ag. MDP       | 0714296390   |  |
| 2   | Danford Lucabas                    | HRo           | 0653-685888  |  |
| 3   | Ntuliwe Xlanch                     | Ag. PSAM      | 0713-883372  |  |
| 4   | LUCAS LUHAGA                       | GEOPHY        | 0765821276   |  |
| 5   | DASTAN ALEX                        | FIELD STUDENT | 0658150259   |  |
| 6   | LATARA GREGORY<br>MURAKATITA L. E. | Legal Intern  | 0762447763   |  |
| 7   | ALEX ILEMESA                       | EMO           | 0710479918   |  |
| 8   | Schalashia VB Mawya                | LO            | 0652 147766  |  |
| 9   | Jacobo P. Hamle                    | CDO           | 0712688788   |  |
| 11  | Dora Ernest                        | Engineer      | 0712 144802  |  |

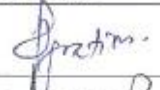
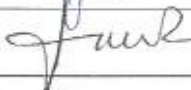
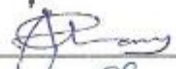
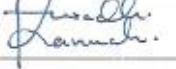

# TEITI SCOPING STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GENDER IMPACTS

## MINISTRY OF MINERALS

LGA/VILLAGE: KIMONDO NI AC

DATE: 25/1/2022

### STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED

| S/N | NAME                          | DESIGNATION  | MOBILE PHONE | SIGNATURE   |
|-----|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---|
| 1   | John Deogratius               | Ag Medo      | 0713 953050  |  |
| 2   | Formela B. Kanyika            | Accountant   | 0718506869   |  |
| 3   | ABDULGHAFUR<br>O. KICHWA BUNA | ECONOMIST    | 0719 077722  |  |
| 4   | AWADAT K. JAMBO               | ENV. OFFICER | 0717727201   |  |
| 5   | Fauzia I. Numeo               | ANETRO       | 0753830986   |  |




# TEITI SCOPING STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GENDER IMPACTS

## MINISTRY OF MINERALS

LGA/NGO/GOVERNMENT AGENCY: Tanzania Portland Cement Public Ltd Company - WAZI

DATE: 26/01/2022


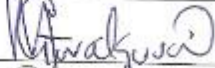

### STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED

| S/N | NAME           | DESIGNATION  | MOBILE PHONE | SIGNATURE   |
|-----|----------------|--------------|--------------|---|
| 1   | Edson LUKANISA | ACCOUNTANT   | 0746369627   |  |
| 2   | Temani Ishemo  | CA           | 0748501195   |  |
| 3   | Richard Magoda | Env. Manager | 0785670712   |  |
| 4   |                |              |              |   |

**TEITI SCOPING STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GENDER IMPACTS**  
**MINISTRY OF MINERALS**

LGA/NGO/GOVERNMENT AGENCY: Tanzania Environmental Experts Association  
 DATE: 26/01/2022 (TEEA)



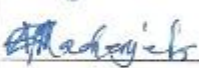






**STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED**

| S/N | NAME            | DESIGNATION | MOBILE PHONE | SIGNATURE   |
|-----|-----------------|-------------|--------------|---|
| 1   | VARAH RUKUKU    | TEEA        | 0745 301035  |  |
| 2   | Gwalava Mwalusa | SG-TEEA     | 0784 47786   |  |
| 3   | Rukia Ismail    | TEEA Exem   | 0715-991236  |  |
| 4   |                 |             |              |   |

**TEITI SCOPING STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GENDER IMPACTS**  
**MINISTRY OF MINERALS**

LGA/VILLAGE: Mabuya MADIMBA - Mtwara Rural Dc.  
 DATE: 31/1/2022

**STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED**

| S/N | NAME (SINA)          | DESIGNATION       | MOBILE PHONE | SIGNATURE (Sahiti)  |
|-----|----------------------|-------------------|--------------|---|
| 1   | DOMINIC L. NAWAMANGA | MWIKITI           | 0657592311   |  |
| 2   | PABICA Mwanungu Gudo | Mwanungu Gudo     | 0655554454   |  |
| 3   | AHMADI J. MACHENIELA | — II —            | 0656608469   |  |
| 4   | US M. MKADAMANA      | — II —            | 0657619154   |  |
| 5   | VINTAN C. MUWARABU   | — II —            | 0715455229   |  |
| 6   | AHMADI M. MPINDA     | — II —            | 0673234250   |  |
| 7   | HABIBA M. LICHEE     | — II —            | 0678876131   | LICHÉE  |
| 8   | PILI S. UPOLE        | — II —            | 0717746674   |  |
| 9   | ASIA A. LILUNDI      | — II —            | 0717401279   |  |
| 11  | MUSFI I. MPELELA     | — II —            | 0652014840   | M. I. mpelela   |
| 12  | Juma R. RULA         | UPO<br>0659754406 | 0659754406   |  |
| 13  |                      |                   |              |   |



**TEITI SCOPING STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GENDER IMPACTS**  
**MINISTRY OF MINERALS**

LGA/VILLAGE: MTWARA RURAL DC

DATE: 31/1/2022

**STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED**

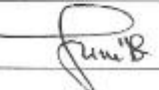
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|-----|---------------------|------------------------------|--------------|---|
| 1   | DADI HASSANI        | MTWARA                       | 0652993044   |  |
| 2   | EMMANUEL JOHN SANGI | KALIMU MUEKA HAZWA           | 0713-901289  | E-sangi   |
| 3   | KASSIM MBWANA       | MKUU WA IDARA<br>ZA MAGDELEO | 0786155552   |  |
| 4   | GODFREY R. SEGUKE   | AFISA UJUMISHI               | 0625043642   |  |
| 5   | EPAPHRODITUS SABIU  | AFISA<br>MARINGIRA           | 0788418823   |  |
| 6   | John R. MUKU        | MKUU WA IDARA<br>YA ARDHI    | 0622279685   |  |
| 7   |                     |                              |              |   |

**TEITI SCOPING STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GENDER IMPACTS**  
**MINISTRY OF MINERALS**

CBO/NGO/GOVERNMENT AGENCY/COMPANY: NEMCO - MTWARA

DATE: 31/1/2022

**STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED**

| S/N | NAME               | DESIGNATION       | MOBILE PHONE | SIGNATURE   |
|-----|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|---|
| 1   | Eng. Boniface Gumi | Zone Manager - S2 | 0767153276   |  |
| 2   |                    |                   |              |   |

| S/N | NAME                   | DESIGNATION          | MOBILE PHONE | SIGNATURE                    |
|-----|------------------------|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| 1   | MR. DONALD KASONGI     | TEITI<br>STAKEHOLDER | 0754-830828  | PHONE&EMAIL<br>COMMUNICATION |
| 2   | MR. FURIA F.FELICHISMO | TEITI<br>STAKEHOLDER | 0758-818-100 | PHONE&EMAIL<br>COMMUNICATION |
| 3   |                        |                      |              |                              |

## Appendix 2: PROPOSED ISSUES FOR ENVIRONMENT, GENDER AND SOCIAL IMPACTS FOR TEITI REPORTING

### Environmental Aspects in the Year of Reporting

1. Tree areas (ha) cleared in this year
2. No of tree Seedlings planted in this year and monetary value
3. Outcome of tree planting
4. Solid wastes produced per year
5. Tons of waste rocks
6. Environmental pollution accidents (Type of accident, date, number of population affected, days taken to redress, environment affected –air, water, land), penalized for the accident? (YES/NO)
7. Environmental quality status as from Auditing Reports (NEMC, OSHA, Mining Commission) as compared to standards Parameter X: Standard =0.9mg/L, Recorded=0.7mg/L) Remark:  
Complied/Not complied
8. Revenue allocations: Environmental Expenditure ( Item 1, Item 2, Item 3...Total...)
9. Material payments by companies to the government related to the environment (Item and Cost)
10. Prepared Environmental Policy (Yes/NO)
11. Has prepared Environmental Charter (Yes/NO)
12. Environmental rehabilitation and remediation programmes annual costs
13. Biodiversity loss (Name of species and quantity)
14. Total Disturbance area (ha) as recorded in the disturbed land register
15. Total area of disturbed land so far rehabilitated (ha)
16. Potential Impacts identified by EIA reports during explorations, construction, operations and mine closure activities.
17. environmental-related aspects recommended being reported under the GRI framework are energy consumption, use of water, effluents and waste, emissions, biodiversity impact, compliance with environmental laws and regulations, and the number of environmental grievances filed.

### CSR in the Year of Reporting

1. Project name
2. Category: Environment, Social Service, Gender equality promotion
3. Total number of beneficiaries
4. No of male, female, disability beneficiaries



## **Social aspects**

1. Compensation issues pending
2. Rate used for compensations for relocation
3. Relocated households
4. Revenue allocations: Social expenditure ( Item 1, Item 2, Item 3...Total...)
5. Has company Gender policy (YES/NO)
6. No of Employees by Gender (Male/Female)
7. No of Full-time Employees by Gender (Male/Female)
8. No of part time Employees by Gender (Male/Female)
9. No of Full-time Employees by in decision making positions (Male/Female)
10. No of accidents that caused human injuries
11. No. of Death cases due to accidents
12. Alternative livelihoods projects and gender-disaggregated data of beneficiaries
13. Denial of access routes

### Appendix 3: DOCUMENTARY REVIEW CHECKLIST

#### A: Documents

- i. EITI Reports
- ii. Acts (Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency and Accountability Act, 2015 and its Regulations of 2019, Mining Act 2010, Petroleum Act, Environmental Management Act 2004.
- iii. LGAs audited Financial reports and Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)
- iv. EIA reports of extracting companies
- v. Reforms in the Extractive industries related sectors (at ministries level)
- vi. EITI Standard 2019
- vii. EITI guidance notes
- viii. World Bank ESF standards
- ix. Companies Corporate Social Responsibility Plans and Annual Reports
- x. Permits and Licenses granted to the extractive industries
- xi. Experiences from other EITI implementing countries (which have incorporated environmental, social and gender impacts in their EITI reports)
- xii. Environmental Management Systems of the companies
- xiii. Impacts (Social, environmental and gender) management and monitoring system/tool of the company
- xiv. Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development (IGF). (2018). *Women in Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining: Challenges and opportunities for greater participation*. Winnipeg: IISD.
- xv. Sexual Offences Special Provision Act 1988 (SOSPA),
- xvi. Land Act No.4 and 5 of 1999, Village Land Act No.5,
- xvii. Women and Gender Development Policy (WGDP) and National Gender Development Strategy (NGDS)
- xviii. Regional and International reports on the role of gender in the extractive sector
- xix. Any other relevant Document

#### B: Issues to Explore

All information required as per the ToR, which among other things include;

- i. The number of funds and material transfers made by the extractive sector in the district,
- ii. The payments made by Extractive Companies concerning social and environmental expenditures and the associated reporting processes,

- iii. Expenditure per social, environmental and gender considerations based on the EITI Standard 2019.
- iv. The extent to which social expenditure plans and reporting in previous TEITI reports by local government and by companies take into account gender consideration
- v. The extent to which gender balance is considered in the Multi stakeholder's Group, employment and occupational level at extractive companies in Tanzania;
- vi. Experiences from other EITI implementing countries that have incorporated social, environmental and gender impacts in their EITI reports;
- vii. Roles and responsibilities of government agencies in what is reported by companies and what is missing based on the EITI 2019 Standard and National Environmental Laws, implementing the social, environmental and gender rules and regulations related to extractive industries;
- viii. Responsibilities and roles of government agencies in implementing the social, environmental and gender rules and regulations related to extractive industries; procedures to address data quality and assurance of information on social and environmental expenditure as per requirement No 4.9;
- ix. Challenges hindering extractive companies, government and individuals on reporting social and environmental expenditures and possible measures to eradicate the problems;
- x. Interaction between EITI reporting and social and environmental reports.
- xi. Availability and accessibility of information on social and environmental impact assessment, gender-disaggregated data, permits and rights granted to extractive companies and how such information can be included in EITI reporting;
- xii. Legal and administrative rules on environmental management, social expenditure and gender balance of extractive investment;
- xiii. Mode of reporting of environmental liabilities, rehabilitation and remediation programmes including rehabilitation fund/bond set aside in the closure of the project, mechanisms that can be used to reconcile the social payment made by extractive companies;
- xiv. Outlets the reports regarding environmental, social and gender impacts of the extractive sector activities
- xv. Type of media used to make the public aware (paper, radio, seminar etc.) and language used
- xvi. Spatial extent of dissemination, capacity buildings activities carried out for the surrounding community, costs incurred by the extractive industries for surrounding community benefits

**Appendix 4: KEY INFORMANTS INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR EXTRACTIVE COMPANIES**

*(Public Relations Officer, Environmental Officer, Community Development Officer and Human Resources Officer)*

**A: Company Details**

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Company Name:            |  |
| Owner:                   |  |
| Start date of Operation: |  |
| Project Name:            |  |
| Name of Officer:         |  |

**B: Gender and Employment/Labor Force:**

Q1.Can you provide the details regarding the employment status at your company

|                           | Full Time | Part-time | Number in Decision Making Positions |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| Total Number of Employees |           |           |                                     |
| Female Employees <36 yrs  |           |           |                                     |
| Female Employees>=36 yrs  |           |           |                                     |
| Male Employees <36 yrs    |           |           |                                     |
| Male Employees>=36 yrs    |           |           |                                     |

Q2.Does your company have any of the following

| Type of Document                       | YES | NO | Date | Motivation for having it |
|--|-----|----|------|--------------------------|
| Environmental Policy                   |     |    |      |                          |
| Environmental Charter                  |     |    |      |                          |
| Gender Policy                          |     |    |      |                          |
| Social Corporate Responsibility Policy |     |    |      |                          |

Q3. Is gender balance one of the criteria for employee recruitment in your company? YES/NO, Please Explain

.....

.....

.....

**C. Impacts of Extractive Activities**

Q4. What has been the evidence-based impacts of extractive activities among the community member at various levels (operation site/district/National) in the following aspects;

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| Environment |  |
| Social      |  |
| Gender      |  |

Q5. Does your company have an Environmental and Social Impacts Assessment Certificate? YES/NO  
(If YES, ask for a copy)

Q6. Who were stakeholders consulted during the ESIA process for your extractive project?

|    |    |     |
|----|----|-----|
| 1. | 5. | 9.  |
| 2. | 6. | 10. |
| 3. | 7. | 11. |
| 4. | 8. | 12. |

Q7. What were the ESIA report's foreseen social and environmental impacts, and how do you mitigate them in your daily extracting operations?

| Impact | Mitigation Measure |
|--------|--------------------|
| 1.     |                    |
| 2.     |                    |
| 3.     |                    |
| 4.     |                    |
| 5.     |                    |

Q8. Has your company faced any penalty from Environmental quality regulatory authorities in the past 5 years due to failure to comply with the agreed environmental quality standards? YES/NO.

Please Explain

.....

.....

.....

.....

Q9. What is your perception of the impacts of your activities and support towards gender/environment and social issues in the community surrounding the operation sites?

| Issue   | Strongly agree | Agree | Can not tell | Disagree | Strongly Disagree |
|---|----------------|-------|--------------|----------|-------------------|
| Gender equality achieved  |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Opportunities offered by the company are equally accessed by men and women                  |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Gender violence reduced   |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Social service: water supply is better than before the start of operations                  |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Social service: healthy services are better than before the start of operations             |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Social service: road infrastructures are better than before the start of operations         |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Social: School dropout increased  |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Social: Infectious diseases increased   |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Generally, the extractive sector in Tanzania has to lead to desirable social impacts        |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Environment: Water quality in rivers/wells is better than before the start of operations    |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Environment: Tree covers are better than before the start of operations                     |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Environment: Air quality is better than before the start of operations                      |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Generally, the extractive sector in Tanzania has to lead to desirable environmental impacts |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Generally, the extractive sector in Tanzania has to lead to desirable economic impacts      |                |       |              |          |                   |

#### D. Gender, Environment and CSR

Q10a. What can you comment on about gender equality regarding the benefits accrued from the amount of money you pay at the district level?

.....

.....

Q10b. Do you track the spending of the payments and in-kind support to know how much is spent on social sectors and the environment? (If YES, get the evidence, If No, give reasons).

Q10c. How much (in monetary value) payments did your company spend as CSR in different sectors in the last 3 years?

| Sector                              | Y1 | Y2 | Y3 |
|-------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Education                           |    |    |    |
| Health                              |    |    |    |
| Potable water supply                |    |    |    |
| Environment                         |    |    |    |
| Humanitarian aids                   |    |    |    |
| Small business development services |    |    |    |
| Infrastructures                     |    |    |    |
| Gender issues                       |    |    |    |
| Other1:                             |    |    |    |
| Other2                              |    |    |    |
| Other3                              |    |    |    |

Q11. How does your company prepare and approve the corporate social responsibility plans? (Ask for a copy)

Q12. What has been the roles and responsibilities of different MDAs in implementing the relevant rules and regulations regarding the extractive industry in your company?

Q13. Do you have a company's Environmental Management System? YES/NO. (If YES, ask for a copy, If NO, Why?). What parameters do you use to monitor environmental quality? What has been a trend for the past 5 years? Is the report available to be public? Through which media? In which language?

Q14. Does the company impact (social, environmental and gender) management and monitoring tools? YES/NO (If YES, ask for a copy). What has been the trend of impacts for the last 5 years?

- Q15. Based on your experience regarding Tanzania's extractive industry, how have gender considerations and inclusiveness been integrated into the extractive sector?. What more can be done to improve gender equality?
- Q16. Petroleum Act Sec 222 states that 'A license holder and a contractor shall on an annual basis, prepare a credible corporate social responsibility plan jointly agreed by the relevant local government authority or local government authorities. Explain the extent of participation of the LGA you work with in preparing the company CRS. How do you comply with the CSR plan?
- Q17. Section 105 of the Mining Act, 2010 (CAP 123 R.E 2018) requires mineral rights holders to prepare a Corporate Social Responsibility plan which the Local Government Authorities should jointly agree on. Explain the extent of participation of the LGA you work with in preparing the company CSR. How do you comply with the CSR plan?
- Q18. Are the CSR related costs reflected in your audited financial reports? If YES, request for the report, If No, ask Why? (This is because section 1.4 (v), section 4.9 of EIT Standards (2029) requires that the financial records be audited by credible independent audit and apply international standards. Section 11(2) of TEITI regulations also require an extractive industry to produce an audited financial report).



Appendix 5: KEY INFORMANTS INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR VILLAGE/STREET LEADERS

Name of the village:.....District.....Region.....

Date of Interview.....

Resource extracted in/nearby village:.....

**A: Respondent's Information**

H1: Position:.....

H2: Sex: a)Male b)Female

H3: Age (Yrs):.....

H4: Marital status: a)Married b)Single/Never Married c)Divorced d)Widow(er)

H5: Occupation a) Business 2) Miner 3)Government Employee 4)Private Sector Employee 5)Farmer (crops) 6)Livestock keeper

H6: Position: .....

**B. Understanding about the village**

Q1: How long (years) have you lived in this village? .....(Enter age 18-99)

Q2:Do you know the owner of the extractive companies in/around your village? a) Yes b)No,

If Yes, mention it:

**C. Benefits from the extractive activities**

Q3: Do you have any family member or relative employed in the extracting operation site in your village/Nearby Village? a)Yes b)No

If YES, How many?.....

| Name | Sex | Age | No of Yrs Worked |
|------|-----|-----|------------------|
|      |     |     |                  |
|      |     |     |                  |

Q4: What kind of job do they do?.....

If No (Q3b), are they interested in working in the extractive sector sites, but they miss that opportunity?

Q5. How many people from this village are employed directly and indirectly in the extracting operation site?

| Name  | Number | Male | Female |
|---|--------|------|--------|
| Directly  |        |      |        |
| Indirectly (Do business with the extractive industry like mama lishe, etc.) |        |      |        |

Q6. How much money did your village receive last year as support from the extractive company?

Q7. What other non-financial support did your village receive last year from the extractive company?

Q8a. What are CSR interventions being implemented/or installed in your village due to the extractive companies CSR?

Q8b. Are the implemented Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) projects by extractive companies in your village address community priority needs? YES/NO, Explain.

Q8c. If YES, How have these interventions have been planned and prioritized?

#### **D. Extracting Activities & Impacts Reports**

Q9. Have you ever received a report from the extractive company regarding the progress of their activities? YES/NO

Q10. If YES, How often do you get the reports regarding the progress of the extractive activities in your village?

Q11. If YES, Which Fora is always used to disseminate that information to the villagers? What is the content of that report?

Q12. In which language do you receive that report?

Q13. How do you use that report in decision making?

#### **E. Gender equality**

Q14. Who decides how to use the support received from the extractive Companies? How many men, women and youth are in that decision making body?

Q15. In what activities did you spend the support/financial from the extractive companies? How many men, women, and youth benefited/Are benefiting from it?

Q16. What are the main types of activities that women are engaged in as far as extractive is concerned?.

Q17. (FOR MINING ONLY), Do women also do extractives in artisanal and small groups?

Q18a. What is the degree of women's engagement in extractive and decision making in the village?

|                       | High | Medium | Low | Remarks |
|-----------------------|------|--------|-----|---------|
| Extractive activities |      |        |     |         |
| Decision making       |      |        |     |         |

Q18b. What opportunities and challenges do they face, and how can women's engagement be enhanced?

## F. General Perception on the Extractive Industry

Q19.What is your perception of the impacts of extracting company activities and support towards gender/environment and social issues in the community surrounding the operation sites?

| Issue   | Strongly agree | Agree | Can not tell | Disagree | Strongly Disagree |
|---|----------------|-------|--------------|----------|-------------------|
| Gender equality achieved  |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Opportunities offered by the company are equally accessed by men and women                  |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Gender violence reduced   |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Social service: water supply is better than before the start of operations                  |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Social service: healthy services are better than before the start of operations             |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Social service: road infrastructure is better than before the start of operations           |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Social: School dropout increased  |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Social: Infectious diseases increased   |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Generally, the extractive sector in Tanzania has to lead to desirable social impacts        |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Environment: Water quality in rivers/wells is better than before the start of operations    |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Environment: Tree covers are better than before the start of operations                     |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Environment: Air quality is better than before the start of operations                      |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Generally, the extractive sector in Tanzania has to lead to desirable environmental impacts |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Generally, the extractive sector in Tanzania has to lead to desirable economic impacts      |                |       |              |          |                   |

# Appendix 6: KEY INFORMANTS INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR MDAs, NGOs AND CSOs

**Name of the MDA/CSO/NGO/.....**

**District:.....**

**Date of Interview:.....**

Q1. What has been your roles and responsibilities in implementing the relevant rules and regulations regarding the extractive industry in the country?

Q2.How are the extractive company's corporate social responsibility plans prepared and approved in Tanzania? (*Share with us any research findings or experience*)

Q3. What are legal reforms necessary to enhance extractive industries reporting environmental, social and gender impacts?

Q4.What is your perception of the impacts of extracting companies activities and support towards gender/environment and social issues in the community surrounding the operation sites?

| Issue  | Strongly agree | Agree | Can not tell | Disagree | Strongly Disagree |
|--|----------------|-------|--------------|----------|-------------------|
| Gender equality achieved   |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Opportunities offered by the company are equally accessed by men and women           |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Gender violence reduced  |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Social service: water supply is better than before the start of operations           |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Social service: healthy services are better than before the start of operations      |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Social service: road infrastructures are better than before the start of operations  |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Social: School dropout increased   |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Social: Infectious diseases increased  |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Generally, the extractive sector in Tanzania has to lead to desirable social impacts |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Environment: Water quality in rivers/wells is better than before the                 |                |       |              |          |                   |

| Issue   | Strongly agree | Agree | Can not tell | Disagree | Strongly Disagree |
|---|----------------|-------|--------------|----------|-------------------|
| start of operations   |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Environment: Tree covers are better than before the start of operations                     |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Environment: Air quality is better than before the start of operations                      |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Generally, the extractive sector in Tanzania has to lead to desirable environmental impacts |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Generally, the extractive sector in Tanzania has to lead to desirable economic impacts      |                |       |              |          |                   |

Q5. The following aspects are the evidence-based impacts of the extractive activities on various community levels in Tanzania? (mine site/district/National)

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| Environment |  |
| Social      |  |
| Gender      |  |

Q6. Do you have any idea with some penalties that the extractive companies have faced for the last 5 years failed to comply with environmental and social standards? YES/NO.

Please Explain (*Which issues were breached that led to that penalty?*)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Q8a. What can you comment on about gender equality regarding the benefits accrued from the amount of money given to LGAs as the district level payments?

.....

.....

.....

Q9. What tools do you use to monitor extractive resources' impacts (social, environmental and gender)?  
What has been the trend of impacts for the last 5 years?

Q10. Based on your experience regarding the extractive industry in Tanzania, how have gender considerations and inclusiveness been integrated into the extractive sector?. What more can be done to improve gender considerations in the extractive industry?

Q11. Which legal provisions under your M/D/A require the extractive industries to report their environmental, social, and gender impacts?

Q12. Which legal provisions under your MDA require the extractive industries to report their social payments and transfers to you? Do you monitor the gender impacts of these transfers?

Q13. How much (in monetary value) payments has the extractive industry made in Tanzania for the following sectors in the last 5 years?

| Sector                              | Y1 | Y2 | Y3 |
|-------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Education                           |    |    |    |
| Health                              |    |    |    |
| Potable water supply                |    |    |    |
| Environment                         |    |    |    |
| Humanitarian aids                   |    |    |    |
| Small business development services |    |    |    |
| Infrastructures                     |    |    |    |
| Gender issues                       |    |    |    |
| Other1:                             |    |    |    |
| Other2                              |    |    |    |
| Other3                              |    |    |    |

Q14a. Are there any challenges that hinder disclosure of information for environmental, social and gender for

- a. Government agencies
- b. Extractive companies
- c. Individuals

Q14b. What reforms are needed to enhance disclosure of information for EITI reporting?

**Appendix 7: ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION GUIDE FOR LGAs**

*(DED, DT, Natural Resources Officer, DPLO, Environmental Officer, Community Development Officer)*

**Name of LGA:**.....**District**.....**Region**.....

**Date**.....

Q1.List the names of extracting companies located in this LGA

| SN | Name of the Company | Resources Extracted | Date of Starting Operations |
|----|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1  |                     |                     |                             |
| 2  |                     |                     |                             |
| 3  |                     |                     |                             |
| 4  |                     |                     |                             |

Q2.How much money (TShs) does your LGA receive as district-level payments from the mentioned extractive companies (Q1) per year?

| SN | Name of the Company | Resources Extracted | Amount of money (TShs) |        |        |
|----|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------|--------|
|    |                     |                     | Year 1                 | Year 2 | Year 3 |
| 1  |                     |                     |                        |        |        |
| 2  |                     |                     |                        |        |        |
| 3  |                     |                     |                        |        |        |
| 4  |                     |                     |                        |        |        |

Q3.What is other district-level support (non-financial) received from the extractive company?

| SN | Name of the Company | Type of support |
|----|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1  |                     |                 |
| 2  |                     |                 |
| 3  |                     |                 |
| 4  |                     |                 |

Q4.How are the extracting activities aligned towards the following;

- Gender equity and equality among the communities around the extracting sector operation sites?
- Improvement of Environmental quality among the communities around the extracting sites?
- Social services improvement in villages or districts?

Q5a.What capacity building has the LGA officials received from the “X” extracting company in your district?

| Nature/type of capacity building | Name of the extractive company | Date | Male attendees | Female Attendees |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|----------------|------------------|
|                                  |                                |      |                |                  |
|                                  |                                |      |                |                  |
|                                  |                                |      |                |                  |
|                                  |                                |      |                |                  |

Q5b.How often do the LGA officers get training from the extracting company?

Q6. What is your general opinion regarding gender equality in the utilization of district-level payments?

Do you have in place the mechanism for tracking how the district level payments are spent on women, men and youth in your LGA? Can we have any evidence for that?

Q7.What can LGA confess as environmental benefits of extractive activities to the surrounding sites/villages? What is the remaining challenge in terms of environmental impacts?

Q8a. How does the LGA monitor extractive industries' environmental, social, and gender impacts?

Q8b. Do you track the amount of expenditure you spend on social and environment while spending the money received from the extractive industries in your district? YES/NO (Ask evidence, if any, including MTEF)

Q8c. How are the CSR district level payments captured in the MTEF?

Q8d. How much (in monetary value) payments did the extractive company in your LGA give to you for the following sectors in the last 3 years?

| Sector                              | Y1 | Y2 | Y3 |
|-------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Education                           |    |    |    |
| Health                              |    |    |    |
| Potable water supply                |    |    |    |
| Environment                         |    |    |    |
| Humanitarian aids                   |    |    |    |
| Small business development services |    |    |    |
| Infrastructures                     |    |    |    |
| Gender issues                       |    |    |    |
| Other1:                             |    |    |    |
| Other2                              |    |    |    |
| Other3                              |    |    |    |

Q9.What evidence do you have to claim that the extractive activities have promoted gender equality/worsened gender equality in the community in your LGA?



Q10. What is your perception of the impacts of your activities and support towards gender/environment and social issues in the community surrounding the operation sites in your LGA?

| Issue   | Strongly agree | Agree | Can not tell | Disagree | Strongly Disagree |
|---|----------------|-------|--------------|----------|-------------------|
| Gender equality achieved  |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Opportunities offered by the company are equally accessed by men and women                  |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Gender violence reduced   |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Social service: water supply is better than before the start of operations                  |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Social service: healthy services are better than before the start of operations             |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Social service: road infrastructures are better than before the start of operations         |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Social: School dropout increased  |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Social: Infectious diseases increased   |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Generally, the extractive sector in Tanzania has to lead to desirable social impacts        |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Environment: Water quality in rivers/wells is better than before the start of operations    |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Environment: Tree covers are better than before the start of operations                     |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Environment: Air quality is better than before the start of operations                      |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Generally, the extractive sector in Tanzania has to lead to desirable environmental impacts |                |       |              |          |                   |
| Generally, the extractive sector in Tanzania has to lead to desirable economic impacts      |                |       |              |          |                   |

Q11. What has been the roles and responsibilities of different MDAs in implementing the relevant rules and regulations regarding the extractive industry in your LGA?;

Q12. What are legal reforms necessary to enhance extractive industries in reporting environmental, social, and gender impacts?

#### **Appendix 8: Round Table Discussion Guide for the TEITI Stakeholders**

On behalf of the Government of Tanzania, the Ministry of Minerals wishes to undertake a Scoping Study

on Environmental, Social and Gender Impacts for Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Reporting. The study aims to enable Tanzania to disclose information on social and environmental expenditure. In addition, the study will document how gender considerations and inclusiveness have been integrated into the extractive sector. The purpose of disclosing such information in the TEITI reports is to assess whether the extractive sector leads to desirable social, economic, and environmental impacts. The Grant funds the study from the World Bank towards the Tanzania Extractive Industries Accountability and Governance Enhancement Project.

The Ministry of Minerals have contracted the Institute of Rural Development Planning (IRDP) to carry out the Scoping Study in Tanzania to explore the feasibility of incorporating environmental, social and gender data and information into the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) reporting. One of the stakeholders to be consulted was the TEITI Multi-stakeholder Group (MSG). We understand you have been a member of the TEITI Multi-stakeholder Group and have a lot of inputs regarding TEITI that can help to improve the future Reporting of the Environmental, social and gender impacts of extractive sector in Tanzania. We kindly request you to help providing the information under the questions listed in this document.

Q1.What can you say about the proportion of male, female and youth representation in the Multi stakeholders Working Group (MSG)?

Q2.How are the MSG activities aligned towards the following;

- i. Gender equity and equality among the communities around the extractive sites?
- ii. Awareness of the Environmental impacts of extractive activities among the communities around the extraction sites?
- iii. Awareness on Social impacts of extractive sector located in their villages or districts?

Q3.As mandated by the TEITI Act 2015, how do the MSG activities ensure that the extractive industry's environmental, social, and gender impacts are disseminated to the public and local community that lives around the extraction sites?

Q4.One of your responsibilities is to build the capacity of stakeholders on the understanding of extractive sector fiscal regimes,

- a.What means do you use to build that capacity? And how do you ensure gender equality in the capacity building sessions?
- b.How many capacity-building forums/sessions have you ever conducted since Tanzania joined EITI in 2009?

c. Can we have the list of participants and the outline of the capacity-building materials used during the capacity building of stakeholders?

Q5. What challenges and opportunities have been identified in the country to disclose the extractive sector's environmental, social and gender impacts?

Q6. How do you comment on gender equality in the utilization of district-level payments? Is there any mechanism that tracks how the payments are spent on women, men and youth? Can we have any evidence for that?

Q7. What evidence does TEITI MSG have for the environmental benefits of extractive activities to the surrounding sites/villages? What is the remaining challenge in terms of environmental impacts?

Q8. What are the trends of social impacts of extractive industries in Tanzania?

| <b>Trend</b> | <b>Explanation</b> |
|--------------|--------------------|
| Increasing   |                    |
| Decreasing   |                    |
| No change    |                    |

Q9. Who assists you in monitoring the environmental, social and gender impacts of extractive industries that you are supposed to report?

Q10. What evidence do you have to support the claim that the extracting activities have promoted gender equality/worsened gender equality in the community?

Q11. How do the minerals extractive companies prepare the corporate social responsibility plans? How are they approved?

Q12. What has been the roles and responsibilities of different MDAs in implementing the relevant rules and regulations regarding the extractive industry?

Q13. What are legal reforms necessary to enhance extractive industries reporting environmental, social and gender impacts?

Q14. What are the appropriate procedures to address data quality and assurance of information on social and environmental expenditure as per Requirement 4.9 of the EITI Standards (2019)?

Q15. What is your perception of the impacts of extracting companies and their support towards gender/environment and social issues in the community surrounding the operation sites?

| <b>Issue</b>  | <b>Strongly agree</b> | <b>Agree</b> | <b>Can not tell</b> | <b>Disagree</b> | <b>Strongly Disagree</b> |
|---|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Gender equality achieved  |                       |              |                     |                 |                          |
| Opportunities offered by the company are equally accessed by men and women                  |                       |              |                     |                 |                          |
| Gender violence reduced   |                       |              |                     |                 |                          |
| Social service: water supply is better than before the start of operations                  |                       |              |                     |                 |                          |
| Social service: healthy services are better than before the start of operations             |                       |              |                     |                 |                          |
| Social service: road infrastructures are better than before the start of operations         |                       |              |                     |                 |                          |
| Social: School dropout increased  |                       |              |                     |                 |                          |
| Social: Infectious diseases increased   |                       |              |                     |                 |                          |
| Generally, the extractive sector in Tanzania has to lead to desirable social impacts        |                       |              |                     |                 |                          |
| Environment: Water quality in rivers/wells is better than before the start of operations    |                       |              |                     |                 |                          |
| Environment: Tree covers are better than before the start of operations                     |                       |              |                     |                 |                          |
| Environment: Air quality is better than before the start of operations                      |                       |              |                     |                 |                          |
| Generally, the extractive sector in Tanzania has to lead to desirable environmental impacts |                       |              |                     |                 |                          |
| Generally, the extractive sector in Tanzania has to lead to desirable economic impacts      |                       |              |                     |                 |                          |

## Appendix 9: **FGD GUIDE FOR VILLAGERS ENGAGED IN EXTRACTIVE ACTIVITIES (ENGLISH VERSION)**

*(3 Female, 3 Male, 2 Youth representatives-1 male and one female)*

Q1.The changes that have been brought in your village due to the presence of the extractive activities

a) Environmental changes

b) Social changes

c) Gender equality and equity

Q2a.What are the CSR interventions being implemented/or installed in your village by the extracting companies?

Q2b Are the implemented Corporate Social Responsibility (CRS) projects by extracting company in your village the community priority needs? YES/NO, Explain.

Q2c: How transparent was the decision of implementing the CSR project in your village?

Q3.What opportunities have been brought to your village through the presence of the extractive sector's activities?

Q4.Have you ever received a report from the extractive company regarding the progress of their activities?

Q5.How often do you get the reports regarding the progress of the extracting activities in your village?

Q6.Which Fora is always used to disseminate that information to the villagers? What is the content of that report?

Q7. In which language do you receive that report?

Q8. How much money did your village receive last year as support from the extractive company?

Q9.What other non-financial support did your village receive last year from the extractive company?

Q10.Who decides how to use the support received from the extractive companies? How many men, women and youth are in that decision making body?

Q11.In what activities did you spend the support/financial from the extractive companies? How many men, women, and youth benefited/Are benefiting from it?

Q12.What is your perception of the impacts of extractive company activities and support towards gender/environment and social issues in your village's community surrounding the extracting sites?

| <b>Issue</b>   | <b>Strongly agree</b> | <b>Agree</b> | <b>Can not tell</b> | <b>Disagree</b> | <b>Strongly Disagree</b> |
|--|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Gender equality achieved   |                       |              |                     |                 |                          |
| Opportunities offered by extracting activities are equally accessed by men and women |                       |              |                     |                 |                          |
| Gender violence reduced  |                       |              |                     |                 |                          |
| Social service: water supply is better than before the start of extraction           |                       |              |                     |                 |                          |

| <b>Issue</b>  | <b>Strongly agree</b> | <b>Agree</b> | <b>Can not tell</b> | <b>Disagree</b> | <b>Strongly Disagree</b> |
|---|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Social service: healthy services are better than before the start of extraction             |                       |              |                     |                 |                          |
| Social service: road infrastructures are better than before the start of extraction         |                       |              |                     |                 |                          |
| Social: School dropout increased  |                       |              |                     |                 |                          |
| Social: Infectious diseases increased   |                       |              |                     |                 |                          |
| Generally, the extractive sector in Tanzania has to lead to desirable social impacts        |                       |              |                     |                 |                          |
| Environment: Water quality in rivers/wells is better than before the start of extraction    |                       |              |                     |                 |                          |
| Environment: Tree covers are better than before the start of extraction                     |                       |              |                     |                 |                          |
| Environment: Air quality is better than before the start of extraction                      |                       |              |                     |                 |                          |
| Generally, the extractive sector in Tanzania has to lead to desirable environmental impacts |                       |              |                     |                 |                          |
| Generally, the extractive sector in Tanzania has to lead to desirable economic impacts      |                       |              |                     |                 |                          |

Q13: What are the extent of women's involvement in the extractive industry and its challenges over time in this village?

Q14. What are the main types of activities that women are engaged in as far as extractive is concerned?.

Q15.Do women also do extractives in groups?

Q16.What is the degree of women's engagement in extractive and decision making in the village? What opportunities and challenges do they face, and how can women's engagement be enhanced?

*Appendix 10: FGD GUIDE FOR VILLAGER ENGAGED IN EXTRACTIVE ACTIVITIES (KISWAHILI VERSION)*

*(Wanawake 3 wanaofanya shughuli katika sekta ya uchimbaji, Wachimbaji wanaume 3, wawakillishi 2 wa vijana)*

Q1. Mabadiliko ambayo yameletwa katika kijiji chako kwa sababu ya uwepo wa shughuli za uchimbaji

- a) Mabadiliko ya mazingira
- b) Mabadiliko ya kijamii
- c) Mabadiliko ya masuala ya usawa wa kijinsia

Q2a. Je! Ni miradi gani mbalimbali ya kijamii inayotekelezwa na kampuni za uchimbaji katika kijiji chako ambazo ni sehemu ya wajibu wa kampuni hizo kwa jamii (CSR)?

Q2b Je, miradi au shughuli hizo zinazotekelezwa na kampuni za uchimbaji kama sehemu ya wajibu wa kampuni hizo kwa jamii ilikuwa/zilikuwa ni hitaji la kipaumbele la jamii? Ndiyo/Hapana, Elezea.

Q2c: Maamuzi ya kutekeleza mradi wa kijamii kijijini hapa unaofadhiliwa na kampuni za uchimbaji kama sehemu ya wajibu wa kampuni hizo kwa jamii yalikuwa na uwazi kiasi gani?

Q3. Ni fursa zipi zimeletwa kijijini hapa kutokana na uwepo wa shughuli za sekta ya uchimbaji?

Q4. Je, kijiji kimewahi kupokea taarifa za maendeleo ya shughuli za kampuni za uchimbaji zilizopo kijijini hapa?

Q5. Kama ndiyo, ni mara ngapi kwa mwaka huwa kijiji kinapata taarifa hizo za maendeleo ya shughuli za kampuni za uchimbaji zinazofanya shughuli zake hapa kijijini?

Q6. Je, serikali ya kijiji hutumia jukwaa gani kutoa taarifa kwa wanakijiji baada ya kuzipokea kutoka kwa kampuni za uchimbaji? Je, taarifa hizo huwa zimebeba mambo gani hasa yanayohusu shughuli za kampuni hizo za uchimbaji?

Q7. Hizo ripoti za kampuni za uchimbaji huletwa kwenu zikiwa katika lugha ipi?

Q8. Je, kwa mwaka jana kijiji kilipokea fedha kiasi gani kutoka kwa kampuni za uchimbaji zinazoendesha shughuli zake hapa kijijini?

Q9. Je, zaidi ya fedha, ni msaada gani mwingine kijiji kilipokea kutoka kwa kampuni za uchimbaji zinazoendesha shughuli zake hapa kijijini?

Q10. Ni nani huwa anaamua namna gani ya kukitumia chochote kinachotolewa kwa kijiji kama msaada au kile kinachotolewa kama wajibu wa kampuni za uchimbaji kwa kijiji?

Q11. Ni katika shughuli gani hasa kijiji kilitumia msaada au kile kinachotolewa kama wajibu wa kampuni za uchimbaji kwa kijiji?

Q12. Nini mtazamo wako dhidi ya madhara ya shughuli za kampuni za uchimbaji na mchango wa shughuli hizo katika masuala ya jinsia, mazingira na kijamii kwa jamii zinazoishi kuzunguka maeneo yenye shughuli za uchimbaji hapa kijijini kwenu?

| <b>Suala</b>  | <b>Nakubaliana kabisa</b> | <b>Nakubali kiasi</b> | <b>Siwezi kusema</b> | <b>Sikubaliani kiasi</b> | <b>Sikubaliani kabisa</b> |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Usawa wa kijinsia umepatikana   |                           |                       |                      |                          |                           |
| Fursa zinazotolewa na shughuli za kuchimba hupatikana kwa usawa kwa wanaume na wanaume              |                           |                       |                      |                          |                           |
| Ukatili wa kijinsia umepunguzwa   |                           |                       |                      |                          |                           |
| Huduma ya kijamii: usambazaji wa maji ni bora kuliko kabla ya kuanza shughuli za uchimbaji          |                           |                       |                      |                          |                           |
| Huduma za jamii: upatikanaji wa huduma za afya ni bora kuliko kabla ya kuanza shughuli za uchimbaji |                           |                       |                      |                          |                           |
| Huduma za kijamii: miundombinu ya barabara ni bora kuliko kabla ya kuanza shughuli za uchimbaji     |                           |                       |                      |                          |                           |
| Huduma za kijamii: Utoro shuleni umepungua  |                           |                       |                      |                          |                           |
| Huduma za kijamii: Magonjwa ya kuambukiza yameongezeka  |                           |                       |                      |                          |                           |
| Kwa ujumla, sekta ya uchimbaji imeleta mabadiliko chanya ya kijamii                                 |                           |                       |                      |                          |                           |
| Mazingira: Ubora wa maji katika mito/visima ni bora kuliko kabla ya kuanza shughuli za uchimbaji    |                           |                       |                      |                          |                           |
| Mazingira: Uoto/misitu imeongezeka kuliko ilivyokuwa kabla ya kuanza shughuli za uchimbaji          |                           |                       |                      |                          |                           |
| Mazingira: Hali ya hewa kwa sasa ni bora kuliko ilivyokuwa kabla ya kuanza shughuli za uchimbaji    |                           |                       |                      |                          |                           |
| Kwa ujumla, sekta ya uchimbaji imeleta mabadiliko chanya katika mazingira                           |                           |                       |                      |                          |                           |
| Kwa ujumla, sekta ya uchimbaji imeleta mabadiliko chanya ya kiuchumi                                |                           |                       |                      |                          |                           |

Q14: Ni kwa kiasi gani wanawake katika kijiji hiki wanashiriki katika shughuli za uchimbaji? Na wamekuwa wakipata changamoto gani?

Q15. Je, ni shughuli gani hasa wanawake wanazifanya zinazohusiana na sekta ya uchimbaji?.

Q16.Je, wanawake wa kijiji hiki wameunda kikundi kinachojihusisha moja kwa moja na uchimbaji?



Q17. Ni kwa kiasi gani wanawake wanajihusisha na uchimbaji na maamuzi katika kijiji hiki? Ni changamoto gani wanakutana nazo? na unapendekeza njia gani nzuri ya kuongeza ushiriki wa wanawake katika uchimbaji na katika kufanya maamuzi mbalimbali katika shughuli za kijiji?

## Appendix 11: Photos from the Scoping study



Self-employed Motorcyclists at Mirerani Hills due to the presence of Tanzanite Mining in Simanjiro DC



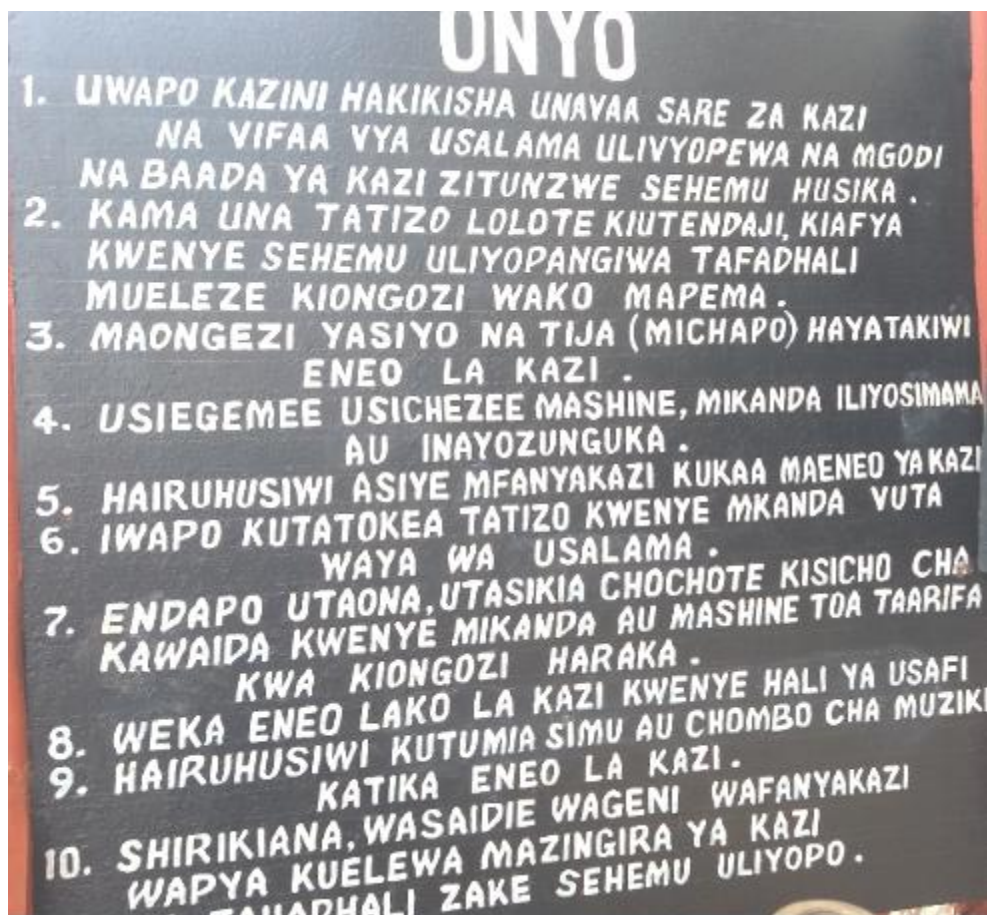
Meeting with the village leaders at NAISINYAI village at Mirerani area in Simanjiro DC



A group photo of women who participated in the Women Focus Group discussion at NAISINYAI village at Mirerani area in Simanjiro DC



Women working at the salt processing plant in at Nyanza Mines (T) Limited in Uvinza DC



Safety warning notice at Nyanza Mines (T) Ltd in Uvinza DC



Environmental agreement message at one corner of Williamson Diamond Mines Limited in Kishapu DC