

[Tanzania, 2023]

MSG review of the outcomes and impact of the EITI

Contents

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|---|----|
| Introduction..... | 1 |
| Part I: Relevance of EITI implementation | 2 |
| Work plan (Requirement 1.5) | 2 |
| Monitoring progress..... | 5 |
| Innovations and impact..... | 11 |
| Part II: Public debate | 15 |
| Open data (Requirement 7.2)..... | 15 |
| Outreach and communications (Requirement 7.1) | 17 |
| Part III: Sustainability and effectiveness | 27 |
| Part IV: Stakeholder feedback and MSG approval..... | 29 |

Introduction

Regular disclosure of extractive industry data is of little practical use without public awareness, understanding of what the figures mean, and public debate about how resource revenues can be used effectively. The EITI Requirements related to outcomes and impact seek to ensure that stakeholders are engaged in dialogue about natural resource revenue management. EITI disclosures lead to the fulfilment of the EITI Principles by contributing to wider public debate. It is also vital that lessons learnt during implementation are acted upon, that recommendations from EITI implementations are considered and acted on where appropriate and that EITI implementation is on a stable, sustainable footing.

The multi-stakeholder group may use this template to monitor the outcomes and impact of EITI implementation. Where information is already available elsewhere, it is sufficient to include a link to other publicly available documentation. The scope of this template reflects EITI Requirement 1.5 on work plan and Requirements 7.1 to 7.4 on outcomes and impact.

The MSG is required to review the outcomes and impact of EITI implementation annually (Requirement 7.4). The MSG is encouraged to update this document annually to monitor progress, keep track of efforts to improve data accessibility and inform work planning.

To inform Validation, the MSG is required to submit the completed form to the International Secretariat Validation team by the Validation commencement date. The period captured in this review may be the period since the previous Validation or the previous calendar/fiscal year. The MSG should clearly indicate the period covered by its review.

The MSG's annual review of the outcomes and impact of EITI implementation should be publicly available, and stakeholders beyond MSG members should have an opportunity to provide feedback on the EITI process (Requirement 7.4).

Part I: Relevance of EITI implementation

Work plan (Requirement 1.5)

The objective of this requirement is to ensure that the annual planning for EITI implementation supports implementation of national priorities for the extractive industries while laying out realistic activities that are the outcome of consultations with the broader government, industry and civil society constituencies. The annual EITI work plan should be a key accountability document for the MSG vis-à-vis broader constituencies and the public.

MSG's self-assessment:

Fully met

Justification: TEITI has agreed and published a five-year work plan and operational work plans prepared annually for implementation of the EITI. The work plans include objectives and activities that reflect national priorities for the sector and focus on improving regular and timely disclosures of information.

1. Basic information about the current EITI work plan.

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| Period covered by the current EITI work plan | July 2022 to June 2023 |
| Information on how the public can access the work plan. | The workplan is available on TEITI website through https://www.teiti.go.tz/storage/app/media/uploaded-files/TEITI%20%20WORKPLAN_FINAL%202022%2023.pdf |
| Process for producing the current EITI work plan | The draft workplan is prepared and shared to the MSG for review and approval . For the years 2020 to 2021, the TEITI workplan was discussed and approved by the MSG through circularization through which constituencies had the opportunity to provide their comments and were also allowed time to organize with wider groups of interest within the constituencies. This was done due to restrictions on Covid- |

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| | <p>19. However, for the year 2022/23, the workplan was shared to the MSG chairperson only, who reviewed and availed comments for improvements because the tenure of the previous MSG ended in October, 2021. The workplan was developed through reviewing the recommendations of the Validation report and the TEITI reports; and also reflected national priorities including contract disclosure, ASM and outreach activities. The workplan is also derived from the five year TEITI workplan of 2018-2023. The Chairman's comments were incorporated in the work plan by the TEITI secretariat. The activities included in the workplan were approved by parliament and its implementation is also reported to the permanent parliamentary committee for Energy and Minerals. The MSG members for <i>the period 2023-2026</i> were <i>gazetted and announced in January, 2023</i>.</p> |
| MSG approval of the work plan | August 2022. |

2. Explain how the work plan's objectives reflect national priorities for the extractive industry. Provide links to supporting documentation, such as studies or national development plans, if available.

The 2022/2023 TEITI workplan's main objective is to strengthen and enhance transparency and accountability in the administration of Tanzania's extractive industries so that the exploitation of these non-renewable and finite resources can stimulate economic growth and help in reducing poverty. The objective seeks to bring to reality four main intended outcomes, namely: i) Increased compliance in disclosure of payments and revenues, ii) Increased public understanding and awareness of TEITI, iii) Enhanced legal and institutional framework for EITI implementation, and iv) Increased capacity, skills and knowledge of TEITI Secretariat and MSG. In order to achieve each intended outcome, several activities were planned in line with the TEITA Act, 2015, the EITI Standard 2019 and the national extractive industry priorities as highlighted in the [Tanzania Five Years Development plan](#), this includes strengthening TEITI, promoting small scale mining and improving the management of mines. Sections 1.2.3 and 4.3 of the TDV 2025 stipulates

that good governance must be nourished by promoting the culture of accountability and by clearly specifying how incentives are provided for and related to performance and how sanctions are imposed. TEITI encourages the fulfillment of the country's Development Vision 2025 by enhancing transparency through effective multi-stakeholder oversight (Government, extractive companies and civil society) in decision making and reallocation of revenues generated from extractives as set out in EITI Standard 2019 and TEITA Act, 2015.

In addition, as part of promoting transparency and accountability, the 2020-2025 Election Manifesto of the Ruling Party (CCM) recognizes that Tanzania has capable human resources and natural resources such as land, minerals and natural gas as well as good geographical position and opportunities. Complimenting the EITI standard 2019 and TEITA ACT 2015, the Manifesto also connotes that proper management and utilization of these resources and opportunities will be a major catalyst for the development of the Nation. TEITI has been reporting the progress of implementation of activities included in the 2020-2025 Election Manifesto of the Ruling Party (CCM). The 2022/2023 TEITI workplan intergrates the concept of transparency and accountability which helps in abiding to the principles of democracy and social justice as stipulated in the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977 (as amended from time to time).

To increase TEITI's undertaking of its core functions, the institution has completed two studies on inclusion of payments made to the Government from the Small Scale Mining (SSM) subsector and on the impacts of extractive operations on the environment, gender and society in general. The SSM study proposes a mechanism for integrating in the TEITI reporting system all revenues collected by the Government from the subsector. It also provides a roadmap for completion of the task and a reporting template to be used in reporting of the SSM data. Following the recommendations of the study, the 2020/2021 TEITI report will include information from the small scale mining sub sector in a specified pilot area, preferably Geita or Chunya regions as they are known to host most of the SSM operations in the country.

Funding for implementing activities in TEITI workplans is done by the Government of Tanzania (GoT) in collaboration with development partners. For the 2022/23 workplan, funding was solely from the Government of Tanzania. TEITI has initiated plans to solicit funds from the Development Partners.

3. Optional question: *Has the MSG developed a theory of change on how EITI implementation will address the identified challenges of the sector in your country? If yes, please reference the corresponding document here.*

No, it is in the process of developing a theory of change on how EITI implementation will address the identified challenges.

Monitoring progress

4. Provide an overview of activities undertaken in the period under review and progress in achieving the objectives of the previous work plan. The MSG is encouraged to provide a summary here and to document progress in more detail in the work plan itself.

i) Production of 2019/20 TEITI report

To date, Tanzania has published twelve (12) TEITI reports covering the period from 1st July, 2008 to 30th June, 2020. The 2019/20 report was published in June, 2022. TEITI reports contribute to building public confidence and trust in the extractive companies and Government with regards to the management of the revenues derived from the oil, gas and mining investment operations in the country.

The data compiled in the TEITI reports facilitates public understanding of the contribution to the country's development efforts of the extractive industries in the country. Moreover, facilitating public understanding and use of the TEITI reports, data should contribute towards reinforcing the informed critical mass of citizens and provide impetus for the public demand for transparency and accountability from the Government and extractive companies exploiting the country's natural resources. Increased public awareness and knowledge of TEITI reports, data and information will ultimately result into the

Government maximizing its fair share of revenues derived from the natural resources investments.

ii) Implementation of Recommendations from 2020 Validation

As per the EITI requirements, the Tanzania first validation was conducted in 2011 in which Tanzania became compliant with the EITI Standard. On 2nd June, 2016, the EITI Board agreed that Tanzania's Validation under the EITI Standard 2016 would commence on 1st January, 2017. Following the 2017 validation, Tanzania was found to have achieved meaningful progress in implementing the EITI Standard. Tanzania underwent the second validation in 2020, where by the EITI Board agreed that Tanzania had made meaningful progress with improvements in implementing the EITI Standard 2016. The EITI Board determined that Tanzania will have a third validation in April, 2023 in which the Board will evaluate the progress made so far in meeting the 2019 EITI Standard including progress in addressing the corrective actions taken in regard to license allocation (Requirement 2.2), license register (Requirement 2.3), beneficial ownership (Requirement 2.5), state participation (Requirement 2.6), production data (Requirement 3.2), export data (Requirement 3.3), comprehensiveness (Requirement 4.1), subnational payments (Requirement 4.6), data quality (Requirement 4.9), quasi fiscal expenditure (Requirement 6.2). Most of the corrective actions have been addressed in the 2018/19 and 2019/2020 TEITI reports except for license register for oil and gas of which its establishment is in progress. According to the information gathered from the Petroleum Upstream Regulatory Authority (PURA), the online Petroleum Registry portal has been developed. Currently, they are collecting information to be fed into the Registry. The registry is available through <https://www.pura.go.tz/pages/block-1> . The oil and gas register will improve public administration, efficiency and also make it easier for information accessibility through online portal. In addition, the implementation of Beneficial Ownership requirement is in progress as its successful implementation depends on collaboration with other stakeholders like Business Registration and Licensing Agency (BRELA) which is responsible for registering of companies in Tanzania. Tanzania has now enacted amendments to the Companies Act to provide for full beneficial ownership data collection and disclosure. The amendment is found in: <https://www.parliament.go.tz/polis/uploads/bills/acts/1599835766-FINANCE%20ACT,%202020.pdf>

iii) Raising awareness on the use of EITI Data

The TEITA Act, 2015 requires the implementation of various activities including awareness raising on the use of EITI data. During the implementation of TEITI activities, TEITI conducted capacity building workshop in Geita, Mwanza, Mtwara, Lindi, Songwe and Mirerani to various stakeholders to increase understanding of the extractive sector revenues, support to CSOs and local officials to assess CSR contributions, local content, and social investments by companies in communities. The awareness programs aim at managing adequately the public expectations on the benefits derived from the exploitation of extractive resources.

TEITI plans to develop an electronic reporting portal in its 2022/23 workplan to be used for TEITI data mainstreaming. Technical specifications for design of the portal are already in place and the designing procedures are underway. Once completed, the portal will be shared with the Global EITI Secretariat.

TEITI has also conducted awareness raising workshops in different locations within the country as planned in its annual workplans. For instance in the 2021/2022 financial year, TEITI conducted two (2) workshops in Mtwara and Lindi districts while two (2) workshops have so far been conducted in Simanjiro and Chunya districts in the 2022/2023 financial year according to the workplan.

The 2022/23 workplan can be accessed on the TEITI's website via the link: <https://www.teiti.go.tz/mpango-wa-kazi>.

iv) Completion of Scoping study to mainstream ASM data into EITI reporting

A scoping study on inclusion of Small scale data into the EITI reporting was carried out. The study provided relevant information on SSM subsector and recommended the best system of data collection from the Government and SSM with the objective of incorporating this subsector into the EITI reporting system. The study also identified challenges for EITI reporting and thereby proposed Roadmap for effective reporting payments made to the Government at both Central and Local levels from the ASM.

v) Inclusion of the environmental, social and gender impacts into the EITI reporting

A scoping study on environmental, social and gender impacts for EITI reporting was carried out. The study proposed mechanism that can be used to incorporate the environmental, social and gender impacts into the EITI reporting of the Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. The study will facilitate the disclosure of information on social expenditure, environmental expenditure and gender balance in EITI reports.

Recommendations from EITI implementation (Requirement 7.3)

The objective of this [requirement](#) is to ensure that EITI implementation is a continuous learning process that contributes to policy-making, based on the MSG regularly considering findings and recommendations from the EITI process and acting on those recommendations it deems are priorities.

MSG's self-assessment:

Fully met

Justification: the Implementation of the recommendations from the process in Tanzania is ongoing.

5. Provide an overview of the multi-stakeholder group's responses to and progress made in addressing the recommendations from EITI reporting and Validation and gaps in information in accordance with Requirement 7.3.

The multi-stakeholder group is required to list each recommendation and the corresponding activities that have been undertaken to address the recommendations and the level of progress in implementing each recommendation. Where the government or the multi-stakeholder group has decided not to implement a recommendation, it is required that the multi-stakeholder group documents the rationale.

| S/N | Recommendation | Observation to IA | Recommended by IA | Status/ Progress |
|-----|--|---|--|---|
| 1. | Criteria for Inclusion of Service Providing Companies into | Out of the 54 reporting entities scoped to participate in | The IA recommends that the TEITA MSG Committee | Since the TEITA Committee had not been constituted , the criteria for |

| S/N | Recommendation | Observation to IA | Recommended by IA | Status/ Progress |
|-----|---|--|---|---|
| | Reconciliation Scope | reporting for the 11th TEITI report, three (3) declined to fill the reporting templates because they are neither extractive companies nor service-providing companies in the extractive industry. The inclusion of these companies was informed by the criteria that TRA uses to classify extractive companies. Since TEITA MSG Committee has not developed precise criteria for identifying service providing companies in the extractive industries, there are always chances of scoping inappropriate service providing companies | develop definite criteria that will help identify service-providing companies who operate in the extractive industries directly | identifying service-providing companies will be established by the current MSG and will be documented in the 13 th TEITI report. |
| 2. | Unwillingness of Some Reporting Companies to Fill Reporting Templates | Three reporting companies were unwilling to fill the reporting templates. Despite close follow-up by the IA, the representatives of these companies showed contempt | The IA recommends that TEITA MSG Committee enforce the penalty provisions according to Section 23 of the TEITA Act, 2015 | Due to lack of awareness to various extractive industries which lead to lower compliance of TEITA Act, 2015 requirement, TEITI decided to provide awareness on its role |

| S/N | Recommendation | Observation to IA | Recommended by IA | Status/ Progress |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| | | for the whole exercise and were uncooperative. These companies include GBP Tanzania Limited, Paulsam Geo-engineering Company Limited, and MMG Gold Limited. | and its attendant regulations against these entities as they have violated the requirement of the data provision. | before enforcement of penalty. |
| 3. | Un-updated Contact Details of Some Extractive Companies | Contact details of one (1) individual and one (1) company selected to participate in the reconciliation could not be traced. The IA believes that the Mining Cadastral is an appropriate platform to capture the details of all mining companies and small-scale miners | The IA recommends that the Mining Cadastral be updated regularly to contain physical and contact addresses of each mining company and small-scale miners, among other details | TEITI has communicated with the Mining Commission on the importance of regular updating of the Mining Cadastral system. The Commission has responded that it has started updating the Mining Cadastral system as requested. |

For unmet validation requirements a separate document detailing out progress of implementation has been prepared.

6. How have lessons learned from EITI implementation informed the current work plan?

Considering recommendations and opinions provided in the TEITI reports such as unwillingness of some reporting companies to fill reporting templates, in the 2022/23 workplan TEITI has included the activities that aim at increasing awareness on the use of EITI data. Additionally, following difficulties of data collection for EITI reporting, TEITI has included plans for mainstreaming EITI implementation in the 2022/23 workplan.

Mainstreaming is expected to ensure more timeliness of EITI report production as well as lower cost of the EITI process for the Government and companies. It will also deepen and strengthen transparency and inform Civil Society participation and the potential to link EITI to other ongoing national initiatives in Tanzania.

EITI implementation, particularly efforts to implement the provisions for contract disclosure contained in the TEITA have indicated the need to engage Government and companies to raise awareness on the provisions and create a platform for dialogue on the same. This has informed the current workplan activities related to creating a consultative platform with the Government responsible agencies including the Attorney General; and extractive companies- towards implementing the provisions of TEITI for contract disclosure.

Previous TEITI reports did not provide in-depth coverage of the ASM and SSM sector. However, given the importance of the sector to mineral production, domestic resource mobilisation and livelihoods; TEITI now includes improvements in SSM disclosure as part of the workplan. In particular, TEITI aims to comprehensively cover ASM/SSM production data in EITI reporting.

Innovations and impact

7. Summarise any steps taken by the MSG to exceed EITI Requirements in a way that addresses national or local extractive sector governance priorities.

- (i) TEITI reports have been disclosing payment data from the service providing companies so as to capture its contribution to the economy from companies that have been included in the report.
- (ii) TEITI reports have been disclosing data on operational costs and capital expenditures incurred by mining, gas and service providing companies.
- (iii) Developed EITI data dashboard available at <https://www.teiti.go.tz/dashboard/>
- (iv) Developing infographics in Swahili and English languages to facilitate easy readability of the reports. The infographics were developed for 2016/17, 2017/18, 2018/19 and 2019/20. The infographics can be accessed through <https://www.teiti.go.tz/storage/app/uploads/public/609/27e/b7c/60927eb7c0a77228561667.pdf>.
- (v) Developing Tanzania EITI report in Swahili Language. The report can be accessed through

<https://www.teiti.go.tz/storage/app/uploads/public/609/24f/437/60924f437415d069979181.pdf>

(vi) Developing short version of the TEITI report . The short version report contained the key findings of the report. The report can be accessed through <https://www.teiti.go.tz/storage/app/uploads/public/609/258/358/6092583582b61678067440.pdf>

(vii) Development of TEITI report through the braille format of the reports for the blind.

(viii) TEITI conducting the study for inclusion of the Small scale subsector in the EITI reporting with the objective of incorporating this subsector into the TEITI reporting system.
<https://www.teiti.go.tz/storage/app/uploads/public/63e/64d/357/63e64d357c28d568326439.pdf>

8. What kind of outcomes and impact have these measures resulted during the period under review?

Tanzania has been implementing EITI for thirteen years since joining the EITI in 2009. Participation of Tanzania in EITI has brought positive outcomes and impacts as elaborated below;

- i. EITI reporting has enhanced transparency and accountability regarding the utilization of extractive revenues from minerals, oil and natural gas resources.**
This has resulted into improvements in the disclosure of payments and revenues by extractive companies and Government respectively. From 1st July, 2008 to 30th June, 2020 TEITI reports indicated that the Government received from the reconciled extractive companies the total revenue of USD 4.3 Billions.
- ii. Increased Public Awareness on the Importance of Participating in the Management of natural resources**

There are increased interests of the public regarding the utilization of extractive revenues. The availability of information has sparked public debates and discussions on how the country is utilizing and benefiting from the extractive resources. In addition, TEITI issues are regularly debated in the Parliament. For instance, during the Ministry of

Minerals 2021/22 budget speech, the Minister of Minerals, Honourable Dr. Doto Biteko (MP.) addressed the Parliament on the implementation of TEITI activities where by parliamentarians raised various issues such as follow up on 8th report discrepancy and the implementation of contract disclosure requirement.

iii. Contribution to the Legal Reforms

TEITI implementation requires the support of appropriate legal frameworks and instruments. The absence of such tools results in low compliance with EITI requirements by reporting entities. TEITI implementation in Tanzania has resulted in the amendment of the Anti-Money Laundering Act, the Income Tax Act and the Companies Act by introducing new definition on beneficial ownership and register. The Act also amends section 4 and 6 of the Income Tax Act and introduces a new requirement concerning taxation of a beneficial owner or agent of a non-resident person. These changes were brought through the Finance Act, 2020.

iv. Expanded disclosure requirement beyond the EITI Standard.

Tanzania EITI disclosures focused on company payments, Government receipts, and data on production and exports in the past. However, the TEITA Act, 2015 raised the disclosure requirements beyond the EITI Standard. It requires the extractive companies to disclose issues pertaining to local content, corporate social responsibility, employment status, and capital expenditures. It also requires a comprehensive disclosure of contracts and information on beneficial ownership.

V. Tanzanians have free access to various information related to extractive industry

Comparing to the period before Tanzania joining EITI, the disclosure of revenues and payments have allowed citizens to have free access of information on the extractive industry quite easier than ever before.

8. If the MSG has plans to include new issues or approaches to EITI implementation, please describe these.

TEITI plans to continue and strengthen disclosures of payments by service companies and disclosures related to cost. There are plans to include more analysis of this data in subsequent EITI reports.

TEITI committee plans to include various issues including inclusion of data on payments made by small scale miners to the Government and revenues collected by the Government from the small scale mining subsector as well as disaggregated data on local content and CSR.

Further, TEITI plans to implement Contract Disclosure requirement. This will be achieved through collaboration with various Government entities and consultation with extractive companies.

9. What kind of outcomes and impact are these plans expected to result in?

It is expected that improved disclosure and analysis of payments made by service companies, along with cost data may potentially result in fiscal modelling of projects. This could help TEITI inform Government decision making as it will result in revenue forecasting and informing cost audits.

Improved TEITI disclosures of local content data and CSR by extractive and service companies will result in improved community engagement with extractives data and with TEITI. This is because local content and CSR, along with subnational payments, are often areas with the most citizen interests.

Contract transparency will allow citizens to monitor contracts in areas that host extractive sector such as environmental compliance and the fulfillment of social commitments. Thus, contract transparency is an essential precondition to ensure that all parties benefit from the extractive industries. Disclosure is a necessary precursor for the coordinated and effective management of the sector by Government agencies.

Since small scale mining contributes about 30 Percent of revenues collected by the Government from mineral markets in Tanzania, reporting of payments made by small scale miners to the government and revenues collected by the Government from the subsector will help in increasing the coverage of transparency in the mining sector.

10. Summarise the MSG's efforts to strengthen the impact of EITI implementation in the period under review, including any actions to extend the detail and scope of EITI reporting

or to increase engagement with stakeholders. The MSG is encouraged to document how it has taken gender considerations and inclusiveness into account.

- i) Publication of 2020/21 TEITI report;
- ii) Inclusion of Small-Scale Mining Sub-Sector Revenue into the TEITI reports;
- iii) Mainstreaming of EITI Data Disclosure in order to adopt an electronic platform for extractive sector data;
- iv) Inclusion of the environmental, social and gender impacts into the EITI reporting;
- v) Contract Disclosure ;
- vi) Beneficial Ownership Disclosure;
- vii) Inclusion of service companies in payment data disclosures; and
- viii) Inclusion of cost data i.e. operating and capital expenditure data.

Regarding the gender considerations and inclusiveness in the EITI process, section 5(5) of the TEITA Act,2015 requires the appointment of MSG members to consider gender balance. In the current MSG, out of 8 members two (25%), are women. In the 2019-22 TEITA committee, out of 15 members only two(13%) were women.

Part II: Public debate

Open data (Requirement 7.2)

The objective of this [requirement](#) is to enable the broader use and analysis of information on the extractive industries, through the publication of information in open data and interoperable formats.

MSG's self-assessment

Fully met

Justification: TEITI has been publishing data in open data through summary data sheets which enable analysis and use of EITI data.

11. Open data policy and disclosures

Provide a link to the open data policy agreed by the MSG (Requirement 7.2.a)

Open data policy can be accessed through TEITI website(www.teiti.go.tz)

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| <p>Is EITI data available in open data format and publicised? (Requirement 7.2.b)</p> | <p>Yes, through summary data sheets and also disclosed in TEITI Data dashboard available on the TEITI website through https://www.teiti.go.tz/dashboard/. The TEITI data dashboard provide a visualization tool where data is presented in the form of graphs and charts.</p> |
| <p>Has the MSG identified gaps in the availability of EITI data in open format? If yes, what kind of gaps? (Requirement 7.2.b)</p> | <p>The MSG identified the need for an online dashboard that would help in ensuring that EITI data is easily accessible. This gap has been addressed. The MSG also identified a gap on non availability of the oil and gas license register. Currently, the register is not publicly available. However, the PURA is working on making the register publicly available.</p> |
| <p>Has the MSG undertaken efforts to improve the availability of data in open format? If yes, please describe these. (Requirement 7.2.b)</p> | <p>Yes, through development of TEITI data dashboard available at https://www.teiti.go.tz/dashboard/</p> |
| <p>Have summary data files been completed for each fiscal year for which data has been disclosed? (Requirement 7.2.c)</p> | <p>Yes, the summary data have been completed and can be accessed through https://eiti.org/countries/tanzania.</p> |
| <p>What systematically disclosed data that is in the scope of EITI disclosures is machine readable and inter-operable? (Requirement 7.2.d)</p> | <p>https://www.teiti.go.tz/publications/Documents</p> |

Outreach and communications (Requirement 7.1)

The objective of this requirement is to enable evidence-based public debate on extractive industry governance through active communication of relevant data to key stakeholders in ways that are accessible and reflect stakeholders' needs.

MSG's self-assessment: Mostly met
Justification: Public has improved understanding of extractives related data. This time series information is publicly accessible in a format that helps with understanding. Stakeholders are also involved in EITI process.

12. Describe the MSG's efforts in the period under review to ensure that information published about the extractive sector is comprehensible and available in appropriate languages.

TEITI reports are prepared in accordance with the EITI standard as well as TEITA Act, 2015. The annual reconciliation reports is available in English and Swahili languages so as to be understood by public. TEITI also do prepares short version in both languages for easy readability of the report. Link for Swahili;
<https://www.teiti.go.tz/storage/app/uploads/public/60d/5ad/b72/60d5adb72cc72959364624.pdf>

Short version: <https://www.teiti.go.tz/publications/Documents?page=3>

TEITI data is also being disclosed in the TEITI Data dashboard available at TEITI website. Link <https://www.teiti.go.tz/dashboard/>

In addition, TEITI and MSG CSO representative has been participating in the public engagement organized by Government entities and CSOs. For instance participation in the Jukwaa la Uzidujaji that are organized by Haki Rasilimali and local content and CSR forums, extractive conferences and other platform organized by the Ministry of Minerals and Mining Commission. TEITI also organized various forum to engage with local communities such as workshops conducted in Geita, Mwanza, Mtwara, Lindi, Songwe and Mirerani.

13. Describe examples of use of EITI data.

Types of EITI data use include the following:

- *Print and broadcast media coverage of stories referencing EITI data;*
<https://www.thecitizen.co.tz/tanzania/supplement/advancing-accountability-in-extractive-sector-key-to-growth-3726790>
- *Research and analytical studies drawing on EITI data such as Small scale mining soping study and environmental, social and gender impacts;*
<https://www.teiti.go.tz/storage/app/uploads/public/63e/64d/357/63e64d357c28d568326439.pdf> and
<https://www.teiti.go.tz/storage/app/uploads/public/62b/d7b/041/62bd7b0411c4a408650029.pdf>
- *Advocacy and lobbying notes referencing EITI data for examples stakeholders from the civil societies and government have been using the EITI data for analysis and come up wih recommendation eg.*
<https://www.hakirasilimali.or.tz/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Analysis-of-TEITI-reconciled-reports-and-its-contribution-to-the-Tanzanian-development-path-over-10-years-from-2009-to-2019.pdf>.
- *Presentation of key findings of EITI reports to Parliamentarian which resulted into active discussion on TEITI reports and contract disclosure.*
- *Reseachers use TEITI reports in various*
<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/21665095.2018.1486219>

14. Provide information about outreach events organised to spread awareness of and facilitate dialogue about governance of extractive resources, building on EITI disclosures.

| Event name | Brief description of the event | Date | Location | Organiser | Number and type of attendees | Links to further information |
|------------|--|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|------------------------------|---|
| Workshop | 2021 TEITI participated in the 4 th | 17 th -29 th | GEITA | TANTRADE | 300 | https://www.teiti.go.tz/new/teiti-yaanza-kushiriki- |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|---------------|-------|-------------|--|--|
| | <p>GEITA Exhibition of technology and investment in Minerals sector in Geita Region. The objective was to promote TEITI and its activities to the participants During the exhibition more than 300 TEITI flyers and infographics were distributed to the public. In addition to that, TEITI dashboard was displayed to the participants for easy understanding of the key findings of the TEITI Reports.</p> | September | | | | <p>katika-maonesho-ya-nne-ya-teknolojia-na-uwezesaji-katika-sekta-ya-madini-mjini-geita.</p> |
| Radio programme | TEITI participated in radio programmes to | February 2021 | Geita | Radio storm | | |

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|------------|--|----------------|----------|--|--|--|
| | promote use of EITI data | | | | | |
| Exhibition | TEITI participated in the International exhibition trade fair and Investment conference during the 60 th years of Independence in Zanzibar. During the exhibition participants gained knowledge about TEITI and its activities, more than 100 fliers about TEITI were distributed to the participants | November, 2021 | Zanzibar | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|----------------|--------|-------------------|-----|--|
| <i>Workshop</i> | TEITI participated in International Transparency and Accountability Conference (ITAC) in Arusha. During the conference participants gained various knowledge about transparency and accountability issues in different areas including the extractive sector. | November, 2021 | Arusha | | | |
| <i>Exhibition</i> | TEITI participated in the local content forum organized by the Mining Commission which accompanied with the Mining exhibition which was | May, 2022 | Mwanza | Mining Commission | 200 | |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|---------------|--------|-------|-----|---|
| | took place in Mwanza region at Rock city Mall | | | | | |
| <i>Exhibition</i> | TEITI participated in the 1 st Welcome Dodoma Festival (Karibu Dodoma Festival). The objective was to promote TEITI and its activities to the participants. During the exhibition more than 100 TEITI flyers and infographics were distributed to the public. | October, 2021 | | | | |
| <i>Workshop</i> | To enhance use of EITI Data | June 2022 | Mtwara | TEITI | 100 | https://www.teiti.go.tz/new/teiti-yawapiga-msasa-madiwani-asasi-za-kiraia-na-viongozi-wa-halmashauri-mtwara |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|----------------|-------|-------------------------|-----|---|
| <i>Workshop</i> | To enhance use of EITI Data | June 2022 | Lindi | TEITI | 90 | https://www.teiti.go.tz/new/teiti-yawapiga-msasa-madiwani-asasi-za-kiraia-na-viongozi-wa-halmashauri-kilwa-masoko |
| <i>Exhibition</i> | TEITI participate in Trade fair exhibitions in 2022 | July 2022 | DAR | TAN TRADE | 350 | https://www.teiti.go.tz/new/teiti-yawaongezea-maarifa-wananchi-kuhusu-rasilimali-madini-mafuta-nagesi-asilia |
| <i>Exhibition</i> | TEITI participate in Nane nane exhibitions in 2022 | August 2022 | Mbeya | | 250 | https://www.teiti.go.tz/new/teiti-yaendelea-kuelimisha-wananchi-kwenye-maonesho-ya-kitaifa-nane-nane-ijini-mbeya |
| <i>Exhibition</i> | TEITI participated in the 3th GEITA Exhibition of technology and investment in Minerals sector in Geita Region in September 2020 | September 2019 | Geita | Geita Municipal Council | 340 | https://www.teiti.go.tz/new/mkuu-wa-mkoa-wa-mara-adam-malima-na-mkuu-wa-mkoa-shinyanga-zainab-telack-wakisani-kitabu-cha-wageni-walipotembelea-mabanda-ya-wizara-ya-madini-na-tume-ya-madini-katika-maonesho-ya-teknolojia-na-uwekezaji-wa-madini |

| | | | | | | |
|----------|--|---------------|--------|-------|-----|---|
| | | | | | | yanayoendelea-mjini-geita |
| Workshop | TEITI conducted a one day workshop on the use of EITI Data in Mwanza. The objective of the workshop were to draw public attention and to use the event as a vehicle to enhance citizen debates on the revenue from exploitation of extractive natural resources collected and how they benefit the nation. | January 2021 | Mwanza | TEITI | 100 | https://www.teiti.go.tz/new/watoroha-madini-waonywa |
| | TEITI conducted a workshop in Geita Region on the use of | February 2021 | | | 120 | https://www.teiti.go.tz/new/warshaya-kuelimishamma-mkoani-geita |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|--------------------------------|----------|-------|-----|---|
| | EITI Data. The objective of the workshop was raise the awareness on the use of EITI data to the participants | | | | | |
| <i>Workshop</i> | TEITI conducted a workshop in Songwe Region on the use of EITI Data | 30 th November 2022 | | TEITI | 90 | https://www.diramakini.co.tz/2022/07/teiti-yawaongezemaarifa-wananchi.html |
| <i>Workshop</i> | TEITI conducted a one day workshop in Mirerani on the use of EITI Data | December 2022 | Mirerani | TEITI | 100 | https://www.teiti.go.tz/new/ripoti-12-za-teiti-zabainishaserikali-yakusanya-dola-za-marekani-bilioni-430 |

15. Describe the MSG efforts in the period under review to consider access challenges and information needs of data users, including different genders and subgroups of citizens.

Since TEITI reports is comprehensive, it is not easy to be understood by everyone. TEITI prepares short version and infographics in English and Swahili language so as to reach wider community. The documents is then distributed and shared to stakeholders

through workshop, exhibitions etc. The infographics is available at TEITI website through <https://www.teiti.go.tz/publications/Documents?page=7>

TEITI also do prepare brail version of the report for the blind people which is then distributed through workshops and exhibition.

16. Describe other efforts by the MSG in the period under review to ensure that information is widely accessible and distributed.

TEITI have been producing summary data sheets and infographics in Swahili and English languages. The documents have been published and also distributed to stakeholders through workshop, exhibition and etc.

TEITI has also been carrying out capacity building workshop and training to increase public understanding to various stakeholders including, CSOs, Media, councils and LGAs. Moreover, leaders use of EITI data to inform the general public debate with the aim of enhancing good governamnce and effective management of the extractive sector. From 2020 to 2022, TEITI conducted workshops in Mwanza, Geita, Mtwara, Lindi, Songwe and Mirerani.

17. How could the MSG improve the accessibility and distribution of information, considering the needs of different subgroups of citizens?

Accessibility and distribution of information is conducted through workshops, exhibitions etc, of which various brochures and TEITI promotion materials are provided to different stakeholders.

The MSG can improve accessibility and distribution of information, through;

- By collaboration with the Civil Society Organisations so as to enhance understanding of the information and data from the TEITI reports.
- Civil Society organizations which are engaged in extractive sector governance should also be formulated in the local levels in order to reach the wider society specifically in areas that host extractive operations.

Part III: Sustainability and effectiveness

Outcomes and impact of EITI implementation on natural resource governance (Requirement 7.4)

The objective of this [requirement](#) is to ensure regular public monitoring and evaluation of implementation, including evaluation of whether the EITI is delivering on its objectives, with a view to ensuring the EITI's own public accountability.

MSG's self-assessment

Fully met

Justification: Through public engagements in platforms which do involve various stakeholders, TEITI has been able to monitor and evaluate the impacts of EITI implementation.

18. The MSG is requested to present any additional information and evidence related to the indicators for assessing the sustainability and effectiveness of EITI implementation.

Each indicator will be assigned 0, 0.5 or 1 points by the EITI Board. The points will be added to the Outcomes and impact component score. The assessment of performance on the indicators will draw on information provided by the MSG, publicly available sources, stakeholder consultations and disclosures by the implementing country and companies. Please see the EITI Validation Guide for further information about how performance on these indicators will be assessed.

- I. EITI implementation addresses nationally relevant extractive sector governance challenges. This indicator also recognises efforts beyond the EITI Standard.

TEITI do participate in development and review of various legislations for example, Mining Act and its Regulations. In addition, TEITI has carried out study on inclusion of Small scale mining in EITI reporting with the aim of determining contribution of the subsector in the economy.

In addition TEITI reports have been including data on operating costs and payments made by service providing so as to determine its contribution to the economy. The data are disclosed in the TEITI reports.

- II. Extractive sector data is disclosed systematically through routine government and corporate reporting.

Extractive sector data is routinely disclosed through various means. The Minerals Commission produces an annual report with detailed data on production, exports and revenue data on the extractive sector. The Commission also produces mineral trade statistics. Likewise, TPDC being the Tanzanian National Oil company, produces consolidated audited financial statements and publicly discloses these on its website. In addition, data available in TEITI reports have been disclosed through Summary data sheet. However, for fully systematic disclosure is in progress.

- III. There is an enabling environment for citizen participation in extractive sector governance, including participation by affected communities.

Civil society is fully and actively engaged in EITI process in Tanzania and are able to speak freely on transparency and natural resource governance issues. The government has ensured that there is an enabling environment for civil society participation and made several efforts to engage civil society beyond TEITA Committee in the design and implementation of the EITI in Tanzania.

Civil society representatives have participated and contributed to communicating the use of EITI data, including participation in outreach activities and use of EITI data in advocacy and campaigns. Please see below some of the link for activities conducted.

<https://www.instagram.com/p/CjF35aOosSC/?next=%2F>

<https://www.hakirasilimali.or.tz/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Analysis-of-TEITI-reconciled-reports-and-its-contribution-to-the-Tanzanian-development-path-over-10-years-from-2009-to-2019.pdf>

<https://www.policyforum-tz.org/event/2017-02-24/policy-forums-breakfast-debateone-year-tanzania-extractive-industry-transparency>

<https://www.hakirasilimali.or.tz/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/From-transparency-to-improved-revenue-collection-and-management-in-the-extractive-sector-in-Tanzania-WORKING-PAPER.pdf>

<https://www.hakirasilimali.or.tz/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Statement-on-TEITA-ACT.pdf>

<https://www.hakirasilimali.or.tz/news/page/3/>

IV. Extractive sector data is accessible and used for analysis, research and advocacy.

Yes, the data is used by various stakeholders and researchers eg. <https://www.hakirasilimali.or.tz/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Analysis-of-TEITI-reconciled-reports-and-its-contribution-to-the-Tanzanian-development-path-over-10-years-from-2009-to-2019.pdf>.

<https://www.hakirasilimali.or.tz/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Uchambuzi-wa-taarifa-za-mlinganisho-wa-mapato-yanayotokana-na-sekta-ya-uziduaji-na-mchango-wake-katika-Maendeleo-ya-Tanzania-kwa-kipindi-cha-miaka-10-kuanzia-2009-hadi-2019.pdf>

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/21665095.2018.1486219>.

V. EITI has informed changes in extractive sector policies or practices.

TEITI implementation in Tanzania has resulted in the amendment of the Anti-Money Laundering Act, the Income Tax Act and the Companies Act through introducing new definition on beneficial ownership and register. The act also amends sections 4 and 6 of the Income Tax Act introduces a new requirement concerning taxation of a beneficial owner or agent of a non-resident person. These changes were brought through the Finance Act, 2020.

Part IV: Stakeholder feedback and MSG approval

19. Describe opportunities provided to stakeholders beyond MSG members to give feedback on the EITI process, including the EITI work plan.

Minute of MSG meeting is published in TEITI website to allow public to be aware of what is going on in implementing EITI. Please see <https://www.teiti.go.tz/publications/meetings>.

In addition, TEITI conducts public engagement through workshops and exhibitions of which different stakeholders are invited to participate and provide recommendations for effective implementation of EITI activities in Tanzania. TEITA Act 2015 section 4(2) provides legal environment for CSOs to speak freely on transparency and natural resource governance issues, and ensure that the EITI contributes to public debate.

Stakeholders like Mining commission, HakiRasilimali and others are collaborating with TEITI in carrying out workshops and trainings and also share their views and these are incorporated in EITI reports.

20. Describe how any feedback from stakeholders beyond MSG members have been considered in the review of the outcomes and impact of EITI implementation.

Stakeholders provide views and recommendations through public engagement(workshops and exhibitions) for effective implementation of EITI activities. The views are then incorporated in EITI process in Tanzania.

21. Date of MSG approval of this submission and information on how the public can access it, e.g. link to national EITI website.

Date: 31st March, 2023