

# Action dialogue on artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) in Tanzania

7-10 November 2017

Event report

A photograph of two men standing in an outdoor mining area. The man on the left is older, wearing a green jacket, a white kanga, and a white kufi with a gold pattern. He is gesturing with his hands while speaking. The man on the right is younger, wearing a dark jacket over a blue patterned shirt and dark trousers. He is holding a large, clear plastic sheet or map. In the background, there are several small, open-sided structures with thatched roofs, and other people are visible working in the area. The ground is dry and rocky.

# Action dialogue on artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) in Tanzania

Summary report



## About the event

For more information about this report, or the ASM dialogues work, visit [www.iied.org/towards-inclusive-responsible-mining](http://www.iied.org/towards-inclusive-responsible-mining) or contact Fitsum Weldegiorgis, [fitsum.weldegiorgis@iied.org](mailto:fitsum.weldegiorgis@iied.org)

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## Cover photo

Field visit to Kidefu Umoja gold mine, Rwamgasa  
Photo credit: Steve Aanu

## Produced by IIED's Shaping Sustainable Markets Group

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## Background

The International Institute for Environment and development (IIED) in collaboration with HakiMadini, MTL Consulting, CIFOR and COWI held an 'action dialogue' to provide a platform for ASM stakeholders to identify issues and discuss possible solutions for an inclusive and responsible ASM sector. Held in Geita from 7 to 10 November 2017, some 90 participants attended including representatives of civil society, government departments, mining companies, national and regional ASM associations, academia, mining communities and ASM practitioners from within and outside Tanzania. The purpose was to explore and understand key issues and propose solutions to achieve a sustainable, inclusive and responsible ASM sector in Tanzania.

The dialogue was informed by a number of stakeholder engagements conducted by IIED in collaboration with its local partners, in-country research and 'thematic dialogues'. The output of the dialogue includes elements of roadmap for reform of the ASM sector and nomination of stakeholders to form a Tanzanian Learning and Leadership Group.

The first two days of the dialogue consisted of field visits to four mine sites – Kadeo mine, Kidefu Umoja savings and credit cooperatives (SACCOS) mine, Nsangano gold mine and Mtalingi mine; the last two days consisted of a workshop where participants discussed and agreed on priority solutions and provided elements of a roadmap with recommendations to take the process forward.

The Tanzania ASM dialogue project was made possible with the generous support of The Tiffany & Co. Foundation.

## Day One

### Opening

Amani Mhinda, Director of HakiMadini, welcomed participants and ran through the programme and purpose of the dialogue.

Geita District Commissioner Mr Clement Herman Kapufi welcomed participants to Geita, and Regional Commissioner, Eng. Robert Gabriel Luhumbi opened the dialogue. The latter urged participants to discuss openly, highlighting a number of issues he hoped would be discussed, including: health and safety and environment; access to and management of capital; geological information; market access; and awareness of sector regulations, licensing procedures and taxation.

### Field visit to Kidefu Umoja (SACCOS) gold mine, Rwamgasa

Participants met Mr Kidefu, the SACCOS Chairman, who provided background information on the mine.

The SACCOS began mining in 2009 when the government granted them primary mining licences (PMLs). They currently have 59 members. They enter into contracts with local investors. SACCOS members own 30 per cent of the shares and private investors own 70 per cent, and profits are distributed accordingly after deduction of royalties (6 per cent), which is paid to the Ministry of Minerals (MM). A State Mining Corporation (STAMICO) representative stated PML holders should also pay 5 per cent of production as a withholding tax to Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA), but the SACCOS was unaware of this tax.

Women work in processing activities such as crushing, panning, and amalgamation.

SACCOS receives training in responsible mining and marketing from Fairtrade Africa as part of the Fairtrade certification process.

Mr Kidefu highlighted the main challenges the SACCOS faced:

- Lack of access to electricity, government grants, markets, technology, capital and equipment.
- Proximity of the mine to human settlements, with children working and playing in the area.
- Use of mercury in the extraction process.
- Livestock grazing within the mine site.

## Field visit to Kadeo (Blue Reef) mine site

Participants met with the site owner, Mr Christopher Kadeo, who is also the current chairman of the Geita Regional Miners Association (GEREMA). The project has five PMLs. Health and safety and environmental management are prioritised. The project undertakes reforestation in the mining area and fills in abandoned pits. Mr Kadeo began mining 29 years ago as an informal miner but formalised after acquiring mining licences. He now has a seven-year licence. He has 160 employees, 16 of whom are women (who work in processing and as office assistants). The project pays a royalty of 6 per cent of production. It also pays a withholding tax of 5 per cent of its employees' salaries. The project has contributed to the building of dispensaries and a school, and to road maintenance.

Challenges faced include lack of access to technology and equipment, markets, geological data, lack of support from STAMICO, and use of cyanide and mercury in the recovery process.

## Day Two

### Field visit to Nsangano gold mining project, Nyaragusu

This is a family-run mine owned by Renatus Nsangano. Since taking over the business in 2012, he has had a transformer installed for power, and a kitchen, toilet and changing rooms installed for workers. There are more than 100 workers, the majority permanent. Employees receive shares, but he would like to pay them all a salary. He sells to local (certified) brokers, who often try to reduce the mineral price.

Mercury is used in the recovery process. The mine has been working with Fairtrade Africa to improve practices and Mr Nsangano has received training in health and safety, business management. The mine currently fulfils most of the criteria for certification but since it is a private business and not a membership-run enterprise it is not eligible for certification.

### Field visit to Mtalingi gold mine, Nyakagwe

This is a family-owned small-scale mine site and one the oldest mines in Nyakagwe village. It has been operating since 1983 under the Mtalingi family. In 1989-90 Mr Mohamed Mtalingi acquired prospecting rights and in 2000 he obtained a Primary Mining Licence. The mine originally used mercury to extract gold but has been using cyanide since 2015. The current owners (Hamza and Abdallah Mtalingi) say that they can recover more gold using cyanide than using mercury.

The mine has contributed to the construction of the village government building and to additional classrooms in the primary school in Nyakagwe. The challenges they face in their operations are lack of geological data access to capital, access to technology and equipment, and limited knowledge of partnerships and agreements.

## Sharing experience and lessons learnt during the field visits

All participants gathered for a reflection session on their experience of the field visits. Points highlighted include:

- Kadeo and Nsangano mines could be considered medium-scale rather than small-scale mines.
- Definition of ASM and MSM needs to be clear.
- Media campaign needed to counter misconception about ASM operators' non-compliance with safety and security requirements.
- Capacity building needed for ASM in finance, managing contracts with investors, and health & safety.
- Miners' associations and local government should review types of ASM activities taking place and minerals available within their jurisdictions.
- Regional miners' associations should foster cooperation among ASM operators, particularly to support those lagging behind.

- Geological survey information should be easily accessible to ASM. This would also raise awareness about other types of minerals in the soil.
- Corporate social responsibility (CSR) should be encouraged to improve relations between ASM operations and communities and improve livelihoods.
- Networking and collaboration among stakeholders and experts is necessary to enable easy access to market, technical support and capacity building in project management.
- Fairtrade should raise awareness among ASM operators about Fairtrade standards and certification.
- Government should consider using world market prices instead of using the indicative price provided by brokers and master dealers so that miners get a fair price for their minerals and pay the correct amount of tax.

## Day Three – Workshop

### Introduction

The dialogue workshop was opened by Eng. David Mlabwa, Assistant Commissioner for Minerals – Small Scale Mining. He highlighted the need for better geological information on mining areas. Although some 30,000 licences have been issued by the Ministry, inadequate geological information has led to rush mining and environmental degradation. He explained that the government is in the process of establishing a learning centre for ASM operators.

This was followed by presentations by Amani Mhinda on HakiMadini and Fitsum Weldegiorgis on IIED and the ASM dialogue programme. Rebecca Burton of the Tiffany and Co. Foundation (the main funder of the Tanzania action dialogue) gave some background on the Foundation and gave her reflections on the dialogue so far. A video of Stories of Change was shown, showcasing positive stories about ASM in Tanzania.

### Presentation of dialogue research findings

Dr Wilson Mutagwaba, Director of MTL Consulting, presented the findings of the background research which was undertaken by MTL as part of the dialogue process. Major issues to be addressed and recommendations were:

- **Negative health, safety, environmental (HSE) and socio-economic impacts.** Minimise HSE impacts by: empowering regional mining offices and local governments to more active roles in environmental management and overseeing mining operations in their areas; make filling of pits mandatory at the end of mining operation; provide training for miners and communities on HSE.
- **Formalisation hindered by lack of land, finance and institutional capacity.** Support formalisation process by: improving access to mining land; improving licensing system; providing geodata; providing training and extension services.
- **The role of women in ASM inhibited by cultural and institutional barriers.** Improve women's participation by: promoting ownership of land and licences through special financing programmes; establishing minerals trading centres to ensure stable prices; providing capacity building in entrepreneurship; holding regular stakeholder forums to discuss how to mainstream women in the sector; increasing women's representation in governance structures at regional and national level.
- **Poor business environment due to limited access to finance and market information.** Promote conducive business environment by providing ASM with better access to finance, technology and markets; training for miners on access to finance and mining processes, and training for financial institutions to understand the risks, opportunities and needs of ASM; government investment in improved technology on geological surveys and access to data for ASM; improve infrastructure in mining areas to attract entrepreneurs; mining exhibitions to showcase the work and products of ASM.
- **Unhealthy ASM-LSM interface.** Promote harmonious ASM-LSM Interface through: awareness-raising programmes for ASM operators on their rights and responsibilities and importance of

environmental protection; LSM operators engaging in dialogues with ASM operators and communities; government-run seminars on the rights and responsibilities of ASM; central government informing local government about issuance of LSM licenses to avoid any land conflicts.

## Facilitated discussions

Participants broke into smaller groups to discuss previously identified themes. The main recommendations are summarised below under the headings of Policy and regulation, Knowledge and research, Engagement and communications, and Capacity and resources.

### 1. Access to finance (facilitated by Willison Mutagwaba)

#### *Policy and regulation*

- Increase ASM licence duration
- Enable ASM to venture with (foreign) investors (not be 'bought up')

#### *Knowledge and research*

- Improve access to geological data
- Train and support ASM operators in:
  - Production and financial records
  - Partnerships/contracts
  - Risk management
  - Health insurance, pensions
  - Financial and project management
  - Business planning

#### *Engagement and communications*

- Strategic work with media to promote best-practice ASM
- Sensitise financial institutions on ASM potentials and risks
- Extension service providers and local government authorities (LGAs) to visit and train ASM

#### *Capacity and resources*

- Enhance capacity to support good ASM:
  - Financial institutions
  - Credit and saving associations e.g. village community bank (VICOBA), SACCOS
- Increase government grants to ASM
- Improve ASM capacities

### 2. Access to technology and equipment (facilitated by Willison Mutagwaba)

#### *Policy and regulation*

- Ministry of Minerals carry out strategic environmental assessments in collaboration with ASM
- Strict regulation and monitoring of harmful chemicals, health, safety and environment issues
- Audit ASM sites with environmental problems and prepare restoration programme
- Reclaim abandoned land prior to licence renewal

#### *Knowledge and research*

- Combine ASM knowledge and ensure new centres of excellence have it
- Support technicians to design and make mining tools and share knowledge

- Educate local experts who assist miners
- Link knowledge institutions in joint research programmes on ASM challenges and potentials

#### *Engagement and communications*

- Improve knowledge institutions' awareness of ASM challenges and potentials

#### *Capacity and resources*

- Ministry of Minerals establish centres of excellence and involve ASM in establishment
- Build STAMICO capacity to support ASM
- Improve infrastructure for accessing technology
- Improve technical extension services
- Coordination between Ministry of Minerals, Mineral Resource Institute and STAMICO to train ASM

### **1. Access to land and licences (facilitated by Silas Olang)**

#### *Policy and regulation*

- Review SSM licence categories to reflect real potentials and realities – informal can be good practice
- Issue licences or alternatives to land owners with minerals
- Identify areas with small mineral reserve for SSM; areas with big mineral reserve for LSM

#### *Knowledge and research*

- Ensure government leaders are familiar with ASM-relevant policies and regulations
- Increase geological information availability for ASM, and its use in land use plans
- Research to update national ASM policy
- Research conflicts between PML and land owners; and implications for Land Act and Mining Act

#### *Engagement and communications*

- Engage land owners, village leaders and local communities before granting PML
- Engage ASM interests in land use plans - national to village level, including Geological Survey Tanzania (GST), MM, National Environment Management Council (NEMC), Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MoWI)
- Improve communication and collaboration among government agencies
- Expand awareness of online licence system

#### *Capacity and resources*

- Improve and accelerate land use planning – to avoid land conflicts and gain win-wins between ASM and other land use
- Help informal miners to get licence, but only for good practice
- Build on online licence system – develop ICT potentials

### **2. Access to market (facilitated by Silas Olang)**

#### *Policy and regulation*

- Government facilitation of the market, not control of it
- Establish legal basis for mineral buying centres near mining sites
- Legalise mineral shops
- Ensure mineral dealers use international prices or prices from credible sources



- Establish statutory miners' exhibition day

#### *Knowledge and research*

- Understanding of Tanzanian market prices vis-a-vis international price of minerals
- Improve market intelligence for ASM products

#### *Engagement and communication*

- Clear information on exhibition and auction
- Awareness and training of miners on:
  - Using STAMICO SSM Portal, and other market information systems to be developed
  - Fairtrade certification
  - Risk management
  - Insurance
  - Mineral identification

#### *Capacity and resources*

- Develop market information system including phone Apps
- Improve SSM Portal, to be user-friendly and accessible
- Mineral valuer to be available to SSM buying centres
- Gemmology College to provide research and extension services

## Learning from Ghana

Dr Toni Aubynn, the leader of the Learning and Leadership Group in Ghana and former Head of Ghana Minerals Commission, shared experience from the Ghana dialogue – the first of IIED's action dialogues.

He highlighted some of the many common features of ASM in Ghana and Tanzania, including the increasing contribution of ASM to socio-economic development through employment, production and in stimulating trade; and progressive formalisation efforts.

Dr Aubynn highlighted that ASM in Ghana provides employment to about 2 million people and contributed 39 per cent of total gold production at global level in 2016. ASM was legalised in 1989, which has led to a reduction in illegal mining activities, particularly in relation to foreigners.

He made recommendations on the formation of the Learning and Leadership Group (LLG):

- LLG should be broad enough to accommodate different shades of opinions but small enough to be effective.
- It is not a forum for competing interests - too much internal competition is a recipe for failure.
- Representation must be from relevant identifiable stakeholder groups, for example, government, regional miners' associations, land/agriculture ministries, academia.

## Day Four

### Presentation on 'Upgrading ASM through investor partnerships'

Day 4 began with a presentation by Dr Jesper Jonsson of COWI and Dr George Schoneveld of CIFOR on results from a joint COWI/CIFOR/IIED study, which examined: the dynamics of ASM-investor partnerships; the partnerships' contributions to local development and ASM upgrading and impacts on the environment; and how well these partnerships have been regulated by the Tanzanian government.

#### *Main findings:*

- Foreign investors increasingly partnering with ASM operators to access mineral rights, which has led to upgrading of ASM operations. This is accompanied by high environmental and occupational safety risks.
- Limited capacity of institutions and lack of cross-institutional coordination to monitor and improve HSE practices of these partnerships.
- Policy discussion needed on the benefits and risks of the ASM-foreigner partnership model and how to harness its potential for sustainable development.

#### *Recommendations:*

- Foreign investors should only be contracted for technical support
- Tougher enforcement of mining laws and better monitoring of environmental and safety compliance
- Alternative business model - understanding prevailing situation
- Organisations should coordinate to attract investors to ASM as well as LSM
- Further research to assess the impact of PML-investor partnerships
- Policy discussion on mechanisms to integrate the PML-investor partnership model into the existing legal framework
- Institutional reform and coordination – especially at the sub-national level - to tackle environmental and labour safety risks.

#### **Q&A session on the presentation**

- Investment in value addition needed
- Clarity needed about when to bring foreign investors in and whom they should be targeting (ASM, MSM, LSM)
- Education needed for ASM to understand contracts (both foreign and domestic), taxes and management. They should not sign contracts until fully aware of requirements
- STAMICO and GST should collaborate on geological data, and ASM and MSM should be aware of what data is available on specific minerals in their areas. (TIB bank is ready to grant loans provided they get accurate geological data on the availability of minerals)
- ASM operations should make government aware of any community development they are involved in
- Capacity building should be provided for communities around the mines, so they are aware of business opportunities in the area.

### **Facilitated discussions**

The participants divided into two groups for the last of the facilitated discussions.

#### **1. Business development (facilitated by Jesper Jonsson)**

##### *Policy and regulation*

- No policy change needed but policy implementation gap needs to be closed.

##### *Knowledge and research*

- Make geological assessments and value estimations available to miners (GST/STAMICO). This should be low cost, but good enough to secure credit. Option: a loan to be returned gradually as mining progresses (e.g. soft loans or revolving funds)

##### *Engagement and communications*

- None needed

*Capacity and resources*

- Increase ASM's access to financing through banks or investors
- Improve extension services to ASM miners
- Ensure ASM miners enter into fair contracts with investors through education and potential government/CSO support
- Create one-stop centres for investors engaged in PML partnerships

**1. Empowering women in and around ASM (facilitated by Theonestina Mwash)***Policy and regulation*

- Women miner associations to engage with policy-makers and media
- Ensure women access to finance, geological data, technology, incentives as a policy priority
- MLHSD, President's Office, Regional Administration, LGA (TAMISEMI) to ensure gender policy implemented with respect to land

*Knowledge and research*

- Baseline survey of different businesses and subsectors women are engaged in and have opportunities to prosper
- Knowledge on entrepreneurship, diversification and investment to help women to prosper in ASM business niches.

*Engagement and communications*

- Women's awareness of policies, regulation, mining centres/services
- Implementation of gender policies
- Stakeholder forums and engagements (regional & national) on how to mainstream women in ASM

*Capacity and resources*

- New mining centres of excellence and buying centres to be gender-sensitive and accessible
- Better organisation of women in cooperative societies, NGOs, CBOs
- Investment for women to prosper in strongest business niches, including providing services to mine sites

**Experience sharing from Mongolia**

Patience Singo, former Director of the Sustainable Artisanal Mining project in Mongolia, shared experience from the project in Mongolia.

The mining sector in Mongolia has transformed from one where many ASM miners who had no licence were considered illegal to one where most are now licensed. This allows them to be involved in political decision making on mining issues.

There is better coordination among stakeholders. It is not just minerals ministry that is concerned with miners but also CSOs, government and the public. This has led to improved health services, rehabilitation of mine sites, and gender mainstreaming: women are engaged in different areas such as evaluation of gold, jewellery making, poultry and tailoring, and women now make up 40 per cent of leadership.

**Constructing an ASM vision and roadmap for reform**

Steve Bass of IIED summarised the priorities that would form the basis of a roadmap for sector reform, based on the recommendations from the facilitated discussions on six themes.

*Policy and regulation*

- Policies in Tanzania are often good, but the *implementation gap* needs to be closed
- Review ASM *categories and business models* to fit new realities/potentials
- Resolve *regulatory clash* - local vs sector aspiration
- Policy reviews to *involve ASM* actors including women
- Imperative: *best use of resources* for sustainable development

*Knowledge/Research*

- Invest in *geological information* generation and access
- *Research collaboration* programme on baselines, technology, market intelligence
- Major *education* programme on mining-related issues

*Engagement and Communication*

- *Continued learning* between stakeholders
- *Professionalise* ASM sector – poor ASM not acceptable
- Build on this *ASM Forum* – a TZ *network* for the whole ASM community
- Major *awareness programme* on sustainable ASM

*Capacity and resources*

- ‘One-stop’ SSM-friendly new centres & facilities
- ICT possibilities
- Make best use of existing institutions
- Institutional coordination and development
- Training on investment contracts, technology and ASM management
- Availability of capital and involvement of financial institutions

## Nominating a Tanzanian Learning and Leadership Group

Fitsum Weldegiorgis of IIED summarised the next steps in the process of achieving a more sustainable, inclusive and responsible ASM sector in Tanzania, and presented a draft plan for the next year. A Learning and Leadership Group (LLG) would be established to drive next steps, ongoing learning, and leadership on change. The LLG would provide thought leadership, oversight of planning and activities, and catalyse collaborative actions in the ASM sector.

Throughout the pre-dialogue phase, IIED and local partners sought recommendations for potential sector champions who could form a national LLG. Based on these, IIED suggested a shortlist of 12 potential stakeholders. There was consensus in principle on this shortlist, and dialogue participants were given a week to provide further feedback. The aim was to have individuals representing those stakeholders and their constituencies in the LLG.

Following the dialogue event, IIED selected a committee of four members. The committee shortlisted individuals from the 12 representative stakeholder groups and provided advice on the draft LLG terms of reference (ToR). The individuals in Table 1 were selected and have agreed to form the LLG, after carefully considering and agreeing to the ToR. Individuals representing three stakeholder groups are yet to be selected and confirmed. A press release is planned to announce the members of the LLG and report on progress and short-term post-dialogue plans.



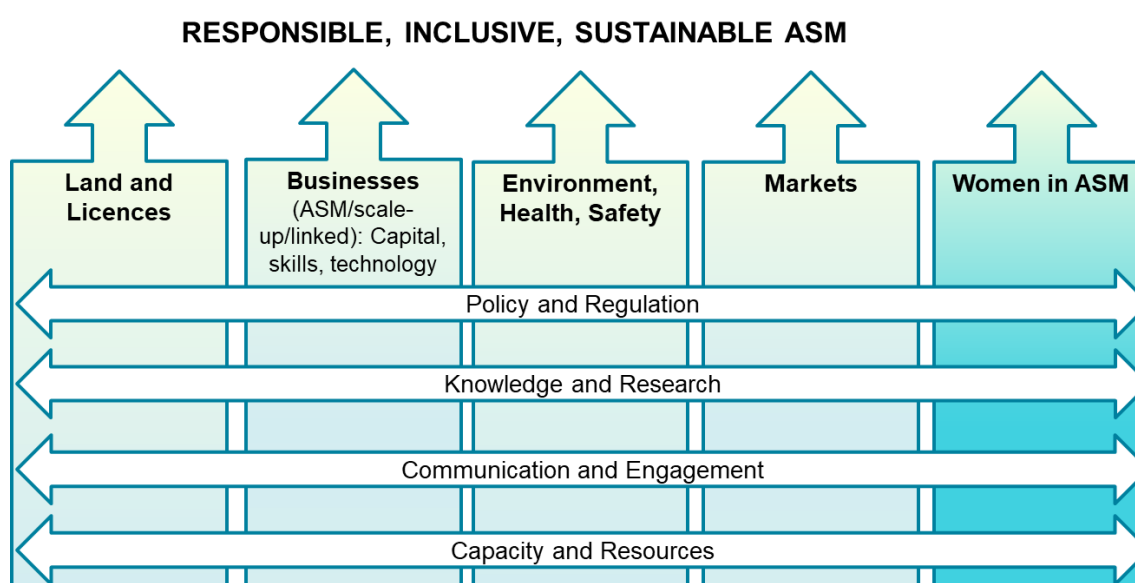
**Table 1. Members of the Tanzanian ASM LLG**

[Name] – the Ministry of Minerals	[NAME] – Ministry of Regional Administration and Local Governments (RALG) for Local Government Authorities (LGAs) in major mining communities
Haruna Kinega – Federation of miners' Associations Tanzania (FEMATA) and all the REMAs	Salma Kundi – Tanzania Women Miners' Association (TAWOMA)
Tuna Bandoma – State Mining Corporation (STAMICO)	Martha Bitwale – individual miner (female)
Gerald Mturi – Chamber of Mines – representing LSM	Curtius Misosa – individual miner (male)
Glory Kombe – National Environment Management Council (NEMC)	Amani Mhinda – Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)
[Name] – Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement	Salum Mkango; MRI - Academic and training institutions

## Next steps: Roadmap development and working group

Based on the results of the dialogue, five 'solution pillars' were identified to underpin the Roadmap for reform of ASM in Tanzania (see Figure 1). Priority actions will be identified to address gaps in: policy and regulation; knowledge and research; communication and engagement; and capacity and resources.

Figure 1. Solution pillars for Tanzanian ASM Roadmap

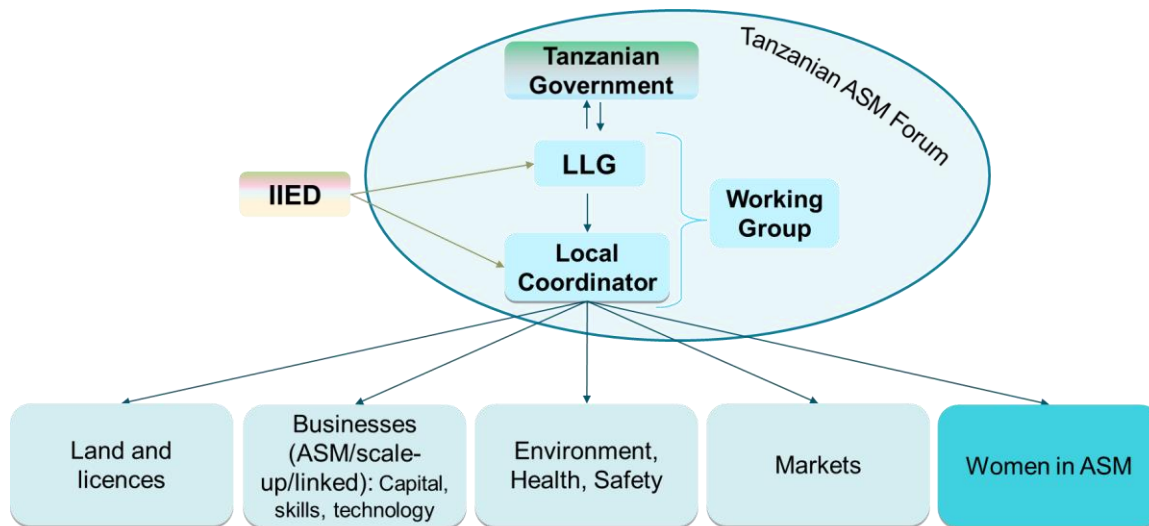


Leading the post-dialogue 'action' process, the LLG members will advise on the process and use their personal and institutional influence and contacts to drive forward the ASM reform solutions agreed at the national dialogue. The LLG will exercise joint leadership, demonstrate trust, and encourage learning, but it will not, of course, replace the decision-making needed by government and other stakeholder organisations. As a group of important and influential stakeholders in the ASM sector who are willing to work together, the LLG is the foundation for a continued national dialogue platform.

The LLG provides oversight of activities and decision making, and at the same time, crucially, it links up with national policy makers to ensure the necessary influence and relevance. A dynamic, professional and knowledgeable individual has been appointed to coordinate the activities of the LLG across the five solution pillars. The Coordinator will act as an important catalyst for the effective functioning of the LLG to achieve its objectives.

The IIED team will continue to play a facilitating and supporting role to the LLG, and will sign off work plans, budgets and major products, to ensure they reflect consensus and are of appropriate quality and coverage. The LLG, Local Coordinator and IIED, therefore, form a post-dialogue working group performing their respective responsibilities, roles and tasks on the five solution pillars to achieve a responsible, inclusive and sustainable ASM sector. The wider Tanzanian ASM reform stakeholders (hereafter known as the 'Tanzanian ASM Forum') complete the structure, providing critical input based on their own activities, realities, expectations, and vision. This Forum includes the approximately 90 dialogue participants as well as other key ASM stakeholders from government, the mining community, civil society and the private sector.

Figure 2. Tanzanian ASM post-dialogue working structure



The working group aims to complete the activities listed in Table 2 in 2018, with the objective of reaching key milestones in terms of designing the Roadmap and setting the foundation, network and support mechanism for implementation.

Table 2. Timeline of activities for 2018

ACTIVITIES / DELIVERABLES	2018					
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
<b>STAGE 1: LLG; Coordinator; Roadmap development</b>						
<b>1<sup>st</sup> LLG meeting</b> – LLG constitution; selection of Chair and Co-Chair; ToR and selection process for Coordinator; discuss Roadmap; work arrangements and tasks until next LLG meeting	24 <sup>th</sup>					
<b>Coordinator starts</b>					14 <sup>th</sup>	
<b>Thematic dialogues Phase 2</b> (formalisation and HSE)					X	18 <sup>th</sup> &19 <sup>th</sup>
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> LLG meeting: strategy</b> – input on Roadmap; plan communicate targeting Tanzanian policy makers; discuss preparation for conference with development partners; work plan until next LLG meeting					X	21 <sup>st</sup>
Develop Roadmap; incorporate thematic dialogues Phase 2 results in Roadmap					X	X
<b>STAGE 2: Communicate Roadmap; prepare proposal concepts</b>	<b>Jul</b>	<b>Aug</b>	<b>Sep</b>	<b>Oct</b>	<b>Nov</b>	<b>Dec</b>
<b>First draft of full Roadmap with workplan</b>	27 <sup>th</sup>					
<b>Draft concepts</b> – Prepare based on Roadmap result for conference; finalise conference preparation with logistics and invitations		X	X	X		
Communicate reform strategy in policy briefings with relevant government authorities to align with national plan.		X	X	X	X	
<b>Tanzanian development partners conference</b> – to deliver strategy and concept note and gain financial and in-kind support from development organisations, government and non-government organisations				31 <sup>th</sup>		
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> LLG meeting</b> – Short meeting to set out next steps and roles following conference					1 <sup>st</sup>	
<b>STAGE 3: Proposal submissions and implementation plans</b>	<b>Jul</b>	<b>Aug</b>	<b>Sep</b>	<b>Oct</b>	<b>Nov</b>	<b>Dec</b>
<b>Proposals</b> – Prepare and submit proposals			X	X	X	
Set out implementation plans based on new funding opportunities					X	X
<b>STAGE 4: Projects implementation phase and ongoing multi-stakeholder dialogues</b>	<b>2019 - onwards</b>					

# Appendix

## Artisanal and Small-scale Mining (ASM) 'Action Dialogue' Programme

### Rationale

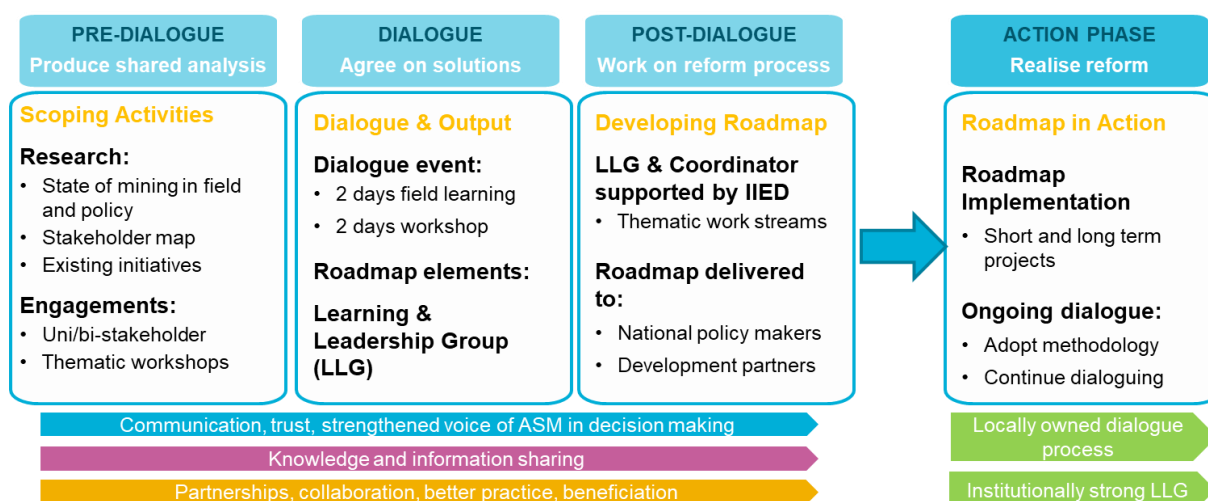
- Artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) provides a livelihood to millions of people, many of whom are women and children.
- Improving the sector through better governance and protection of rights can become a tool to promote food security, economic growth, and sustainable development.
- But progress is hampered by informality, poverty, marginalisation, limited capacity and negative perceptions of ASM.
- Fragmented responses, usually driven by international agendas, not local priorities, have failed to bring about the broader transformations in knowledge, policy and institutional systems needed for systemic change.

### IIED's ASM dialogue approach

We do not see a dialogue as a one-off event. Rather, we understand it to be an ongoing process of engaging key players in research and priority setting, developing national ownership of a solutions-focused agenda, and promoting multi-stakeholder collaboration for change in both policy and practice. Our 'artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) Dialogue' methodology combines in-country research, stakeholder engagement, independently facilitated multi-stakeholder dialogue, and communications with mobilisation of leaders across the sector in a 'Learning and Leadership Group (LLG)'.

IIED's ASM action dialogue programme has been implemented in Ghana, Madagascar, and Tanzania. The Tanzania dialogue process has been hugely successful. The tangible outputs achieved coupled with the high levels of buy-in and engagement from across sector stakeholders are indicative of the promise of transformative change. Trust and knowledge have all increased significantly.

### IIED's action dialogue process for mining and sustainable development



### Tanzanian ASM Dialogue Programme: Key milestones

- An IIED scoping visit to Arusha and Dar es Salaam in September 2016 to test the demand and feasibility of a Tanzanian ASM dialogue resulted in a strong consensus that the time is right for an evidence-based and forward-looking national dialogue.



- *Uni/bi-stakeholder pre-dialogue engagements* were conducted over 11-19 May in Mirerani, Geita, Dodoma and Dar es Salaam. These involved presentation of preliminary research findings and gathering of inputs from participants regarding key priority issues and solutions, and the design of the dialogue.
- *Background research report* which informed the agenda for the dialogue is soon to be published. Findings have been generated through primary and secondary research, incorporating findings from the uni/bi-stakeholder engagements.
- *Thematic dialogues* focusing on key subject areas and relevant stakeholder groups. We conducted the following Phase 1 thematic dialogues (one-day each) in Arusha and Mwanza over 05-13 September.
  - Women in ASM
  - ASM-LSM-government interface
  - ASM interface with agriculture and other land use and the challenges and solutions for sustainable livelihoods
  - Business case for ASM: Opportunities and challenges for growing mining and non-mining businesses

*Phase 2* – The following two thematic dialogues are planned for June 2018:

- Health and safety and environmental impacts of ASM
- Formalisation of ASM.
- *A participatory national dialogue event* was conducted from 7 to 10 November 2017 involving 90 multi-stakeholder participants. This included a two-day field trip structured around solutions identified through research, consultations, and engagements, followed immediately by a two-day workshop to scope a National ASM Roadmap and establish a Learning and Leadership Group (LLG).
- *Communications materials* in the form of ‘stories of change’ were produced to ensure continued support for the reform process and visibility of milestones. The stories were *communicated* to share the narrative widely with key ASM stakeholders, country level actors, and the wider sustainable development community that is currently less aware or sceptical of ASM’s potential contribution.
- *Draft Tanzanian reform programme*: Informed by the findings of each of the above activities, the LLG, the Coordinator and IIED will collaborate on refining the roadmap and producing an outline Tanzanian ASM reform programme.
- ASM process will be properly *linked* to national and local development plan and delivered to relevant authorities.
- *Conference with development partners* – The LLG will present identified actions within the outline Tanzanian ASM reform programme to gain funding and in-kind support.

This report summarises the proceedings of the national ‘action dialogue’ on artisanal and small-scale mining in Tanzania, held in Geita, Tanzania from 7 to 10 November 2017, and coordinated by IIED in collaboration with HakiMadini, MTL Consulting, CIFOR and COWI. The purpose of the dialogue was to provide a platform for ASM stakeholders to identify issues and discuss possible solutions for an inclusive and responsible ASM sector. Some 90 participants attended including representatives of civil society, government departments, mining companies, national and regional ASM associations, academia, mining communities and ASM practitioners from within and outside Tanzania. The dialogue was informed by a number of stakeholder engagements, in-country research and ‘thematic dialogues’. The dialogue resulted in the beginnings of a roadmap for reform of the ASM sector and nomination of stakeholders to form a Tanzanian Learning and Leadership Group to take the process forward.



## Event Materials

### Sustainable Markets

*Keywords:*

*Inclusive responsible mining, artisanal and small-scale mining, Tanzania, dialogue*



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