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TARIME DISTRICT MINERAL SECTOR STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT
PLAN,2014/15 - 2016/17

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Mara Region is endowed with various mineral occurrences of economic significance. These minerals include Gold, Silver, Copper, Zinc, Lead, Limestone, Kaolin, Soapstone, Ochre, Iron ore, Gemstones like Amethyst, Red Jasper, Red Sapphire, Opal, Red garnet, Agate and Epidote, and Building Materials such as Stones, Sand, Sandstones, Slates and Fire Clay. The minerals occur in six (6) Districts of Mara Region namely; Butiama, Bunda, Serengeti, Tarime, Rorya and Musoma.

Geologically, Musoma – Mara greenstone belts host the economical deposits of gold in which both exploration and mining activities have been done and are continuing. The belts are part of the famous Lake Victoria Greenstone belts known to host most of the main gold producing areas in Tanzania where large scale gold mines such as North Mara, Geita, Bulyanhulu, Buzwagi, Tulawaka, Golden pride and Buhemba exist. So far the Lake Victoria Greenstone belts have produced almost 90 percent (90%) of the total gold in the country. Mara region has got an appreciable part of Lake Victoria Greenstone belts.

Mara Region mineral sector opportunities include; Small to large scale mining of the various minerals, Establishment of Gold VAT Leaching Plants, Establishment of Gold Elution Plants, Business Opportunities for supplying both prospecting and Mining Services, equipments and tools including their accessories and consumables, Business Opportunities for Supplying of Explosives, their accessories to Miners and Mineral Trade Opportunities respectively.

Plan Objectives

The plan has four major objectives:

- Improvement of mining and mining processing of ASM
- Enhancement of ASM income
- Improvement of social services in mines
- Improvement of relationship of mines and surrounding communities

How the plan was Developed

The plan was developed in four steps

- a) **A meeting with the Council management**

The following issues were discussed during the meeting: The purpose approach and the methodologies and the instruments especially the questionnaires to be employed in the mainstreaming assignment were explained

- Appointment of the Council support staff for the assignment
- The key documents to be provided to Consultants by the Council.
- Questions from the mainstreaming questionnaire which needed answers from members of council management.
- The way forward including the logistical issues.

b) Review of key Council documents

The following documents were reviewed:

- Tarime District Council five years Development Plan 2011/12-2015/16
- 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 District budgets
- 2013 District financial statement
- District Medium Term Expenditure Frame Work Plan and Budget for 2013/14 – 2015/16
- The social/environmental assessments
- 2012/2013 annual performance report
- External Audit reports for the past three years
- Current Financial Memorandum

c) Mining Stake Holders' workshop

- **Objective**

The objective of the workshop was to generate ideas, views and data which were used for developing the mining sector development plan. The aim here was to capture the mining sectors perspective which was integrated into the District Strategic Plan.

- **Workshop participants**

The workshop participants were drawn from ASM, MSM, community leaders from villages surrounding mining areas civil society organizations which focuses on mining activities, member of parliament whose constituency includes Councilors representing wards in Nyamongo mining area, business community, Tarime mining association, TCCIA Tarimea branch leaders, council management, Mara Region Administration Secretariat and Tarime District political leader from the ruling part CCM.

- **Workshop structure and process**

The mining sector stakeholders' workshop was divided into two major sessions; the plenary and workgroup sessions. The plenary session was chaired by a chairperson elected by workshop participants. The work group chairmen were elected by group members. The mining stakeholders' workshop was structured into three groups to allow maximum and meaningful participation by every group member. Members of the groups Participants were randomly allocated to the following groups:

- Mining issues group
- Local Sourcing Issues group
- Community –Mining relationship group

The allocation of participants to each group ensured that as much as possible each stakeholder category was represented in the groups. Each group was allocated to provide information required by questions from the mainstreaming questionnaire. The Council stakeholders' workshop major functions were to

- review the outcome from the mining stakeholders workshop
- improve by adding new views which reflect the economic and social interests of the Council
- accept them for integration into the District Strategic Plan

1.1 Draft mining Sector Development Plan

The Mining sector development plan was prepared by consultant in close consultation with relevant Council management members. Information compiled from the initial meeting with council management meeting, documents reviews continuous consultations with the Council Planning Department other relevant departments and the mining sector stakeholders' workshop provided key inputs in preparation of MSDP. The draft mining sector development plan fed into the discussions of the subsequent District Council stakeholders' workshop.

1.2 District Council Stakeholders' Workshop

a) Objective

The Council stakeholders' workshop major objective was to review issues from the mining stakeholders' workshop and make improvements and or changes and accept them for integration into the District Strategic Plan.

b) Workshop participants (See attachment for participants)

The workshop participants were selected from ASM, community leaders from villages surrounding mining areas, civil society organizations which focus on mining activities, member of parliament for Tarime councilors representing wards in the mining areas, business community, Tarime mining association, TCCIA Singida branch leaders, council management, Mara Region Administration Secretariat, Tarime District political leader from the ruling part CCM.

Workshop structure and process

The District Council stakeholders' workshop was divided into two major sessions; the plenary and workgroup sessions. The plenary session was chaired by a chairperson elected by workshop participants. The work group chairmen were elected by group members. The District Council stakeholders' workshop was structured into four groups to allow maximum and meaningful

participation by every group member. Members of the groups Participants were randomly allocated to the following groups:

- Mining issues
- Local Sourcing Issues
- Community –Mining relationship
- Budget

The allocation ensured that as much as possible each stakeholder group was represented in the groups. Each group was allocated to provide information required to answer questions allocated to the group as shown on annexure.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 Situation Analysis

Tarime District is endowed with various minerals. The minerals whose commercial viability have been ascertained and the locations where they are found are shown on Table below.

Mineral localities and key statistics

S/ N	MINERAL/ GAS	LOCALITIES	KEY STATISTICS
1	Gold	Nyamongo, Kerende, Tagota, Nyakunguru, Nyamwaga, Mara Mine, Mosege, Rebu, Murito, Gibaso, Gorong'a and Mogabili	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 162 PMLs only 70 are currently active • Grad ranges from 2.0 to 60 gms per tone • Gold bearing o areas for which there are no licenses miners
2	Copper	Gibaso, Murito and Kamba Hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No copper mining licenses • Copper reserves estimated at 40million tones • Copper grade ranges from 20% to 30% copper mental content in ore
3	Building materials (stones)	River Mori, Nyandoto, Mara river, Mrito, Kewanja, Kerende, Nyamwaga and Nyarero	Mining is being carried out.
4	Slates	Buhemba, Nyandoto and Mrito	
5	Tanzanite	Sangore Hill	Only indications no mining has been carried out
6	Iron	Sangore Hill	Only indications no mining has been carried out
7	Oxygen	Monanka Itandora	Only indications no mining has been carried out

2.1 Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats Analysis

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Skilled individuals 2. Contribution of mining sector in community development (social cooperate responsibilities eg school, Village government offices, health and water services) 3. Availability of mines 4. Improvement in individual, household and community income 5. Improvement of infrastructure 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Child labor 2. Mine accidents 3. Environment pollution 4. Damaging of buildings due to blasting 5. Deforestation 6. Inadequate of environmental protection knowledge 7. Divorces and family break -ups 8. Destruction of Bio-diversity 9. Inadequate skilled and professional workers 10. Inadequate mining and processing equipments 11. Contravention of labor laws 12. Most of the ASM do not have Taxi Identification Numbers (TIN) 13. Most of the ASM do not have business licenses
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment 2. Mining policy 2009 3. Mining Act and regulation of 2010 4. Mineral markets 5. Entrepreneurs 6. Government support 7. Availability of land 8. Existence of mineral deposit 9. Availability of business licenses and Tax Payer Identification Number for ASMs 10. Business in mining sites 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Epidemic and communicable diseases 2. Crime 3. Inflation 4. Pollution 5. Conflicting Land and mining policies and Acts 6. Unreliable mineral prices 7. Witchcraft 8. Overstretched of social services 9. Unplanned land use 10. Water pollution by chemicals, sewage and industrial chemicals 11. Mine accidents 12. Negative impact on other economic activities such as agriculture livestock keeping 13. Scarcity of land for agricultural activities 14. Tax evasion

2.2 Key Results Areas

The key results areas are areas where effective and efficient performance will result in significant improvement of performance and development of ASM. The key results areas of mining sector are:

a) Social Services for Mining Areas

There are three important social services which if they are made available the mining sector will experience rapid growth and development namely roads, water and electricity. The feeder roads linking Nyamongo, Kerende, Tagota, Nyakunguru, Nyamwaga, Mara Mine, Mosege, Rebu, Murito, Gibaso, Gorong'a and Mogabili, Gibaso, Murito and Kamba Hill

River Mori, Nyandoto, Mara river, Mrito, Kewanja, Kerende, Nyamwaga and Nyarero Buhemba, Nyandoto and Mrito, Sangore Hill, Sangore Hill, Monanka Itandora

trunk roads are not passable throughout the year. This is because they are earth roads susceptible to erosion during the rain season while in dry seasons they develop potholes. As a result there is bus and truck owners avoid them. It is very difficult for miners and the surrounding communities to transport goods to the markets. Electricity from the national grid or local public facility is another service which is not available to the mining areas. Miners have to generate the electricity they need to light and power their mining and processing equipments. This increases their operating expenses and reduces their profits. Electricity generators and fuel are the most expensive items in electricity generation.

There is a need therefore for

- Upgrading the feeder roads which link mining areas to the Singida Dodoma trunk road,
- Providing electricity to the Nyamongo mining areas

b) Enhancement incomes for ASM

There are four key issues which were identified by the mining sector as key impediments to growth of the ASM income namely paucity of mining and processing skills, inadequate geological data, lack of capital, and unreliable mineral markets

Most ASM have not been trained in mining and processing skills as a result the mining and processing. Most of the equipment in ASM subsector uses outmoded and inefficient technology this situation results in less amounts of minerals being produced than the production levels with modern efficient technology. It is estimated that gold production using the which is outmoded technology is on the average only 35 to 40 percent of the production levels using modern efficient technology. This means that most ASM lose 60 to 65 percent of their income due to inadequate mining and processing skills and equipment which use inefficient technology. This results in the huge amounts of tailies

Paucity of geological data among ASM results in acquiring mining rights in areas where the magnitude of minerals has not been established. In such situation the mining often results in guessing where exactly the mineral deposits are located the nomadic nature of ASM migration

The impact of lack of geological information is waste of resources from digging by guessing and more often than not getting little or no minerals at all.

Inadequate capital thwarts the growth of the ASM because miners have inadequate funds to finance their mining and processing requirements. The most ASM miners have limited access to credit mainly because they do not have property for securing credit. The current move by Government to provide loans to ASM through the Tanzania Investment Bank is yet to have significant impact on the ASM needs for capital. Scarcity of capital is the main reason for the predominant use of equipment which uses inefficient technology. The state of the art mining and most processing for equipment is too expensive for most of ASM to own.

Although there is ready market for minerals especially gold there is no however reliable information on the price of gold. Gold produced by ASM is subject to manipulation by license and unlicensed minerals dealers who take advantage of ASM in adequate knowledge on the gold Market prices by offering differential prices depending on the gold miners more often then note the miners have to sell gold for comparatively very low prices. These situation forces the miners to earn comparatively less from the selling the gold compared to a situation where the competitive price of gold are known to the miners

In order to enhance ASM there is an urgent need.

- To train ASM in mining and mineral processing skills
- To make available reliable geological data
- To facilitate access to credit.
- To provide reliable information on minerals market

c) **Mines- Community Relationships**

Currently the mining sector ASM and large scale mining firm Barrick Gold Mine contribute to a variety of social services including school, dispensary, disabled and other community effort , Barrick Gold Mine has contributed Tsh 122,366,400/=

The relationship between the mines and the community surrounding them has general being good there are however three issues which now and then are course conflicts, one is issue of Land titles are issued by the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development (MLHS) while mining licenses are issued by the Ministry of Energy and Minerals Development. The procedure for acquiring land involves land titles, village Government, District council and the Ministry (M). Cases of conflict occur when someone and somebody his given mining license and therefore mining rights on the peace of land of which the village government and the District council has no information. Two is issue of compensation in cases where the land owner of the areas which is earmark has to be displaced and therefore resettled elsewhere. In such cases compensation are handled by the District councils and the MLHS in accordance with resettlement policy. The miners concern have to wait the resettlement process to be followed and this courses delayed, who else still some of the people which are being compensated more often then note refuse to move from their land until there are compensated to the level they perceived to be fair. Three impact of mining on the surrounding communities, these includes water pollution, by chemicals used in minerals processing such chemicals include, mercury, synide. The

communities in Tigite river have shown evidence of the impact include skin and respiratory diseases for people and animal and death to Frogs, Snail and Snake in the river. Deforestation through cutting down of tree for timber used in mining construction, migration of people from outside the district, climes, inflation etc. All these course ill filling and hostility of the community towards mining. Another factor which fuel conflict is unfulfilled promises by mining companies. Before mining companies start exploration and mining they promise to provide social services to the community such promised services including construction of schools, classroom, feeder roads, dispensary etc. If the companies do not full fill these promises there is always demand from the communities for the mining companies to deliver what they promised.

In order to facilitate the development of harmonious relationship between mines and surround community there is a need.

- To harmonies land and minerals Policies and Act.
- To speed up implementation of resettlement policies specially compensation.
- To develop social environmental planning for implementing the national environment policy.

d) Local sourcing.

The concept of local sourcing implies that the goods and services required by miners are sourced from local business. The 2010 mining act and its regulation require that at least 80% of goods and services required by mines should be sourced. In Tarime all the mining activities are carried out by ASM and it was very difficult to access data on the magnitude of the procurement. The major complain by the business community in Tarime districts is that, the ASM don not purchase the mining and processing goods from local business and effect the business community has no information on the goods and services which the mines require. In order for local business to grow and contribute to local economies there is need for a system which links the local business to the ASMS procurement.

In order to develop a mechanism for local sourcing there is need to;

- To make available information on the ASM procurement need for good and service
- There is need building the capacity of local business to supply to ASM
- To facilitate access to credit by local business

2.3 Implementation Plan:

Objectives, Strategies, Performance Indicators, and Means of Verification.

The implementation plan is tools for implementing the mining sector development plan it has four major aspects namely objectives, strategies, performance indicators and means of verification as shown on Table..... below

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGY	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
Improvement of	Upgrading and maintenance 75 feeder	75 feeder roads upgraded and	Construction Report

infrastructures	roads to mining sites.	maintained		
	Distribution of water to ten villages surrounding mining areas	Availability of Water In 10 villages	Construction Report	
	Improvement of mining and mining processing of ASM	Training 105 ASM in mining and mineral processing	Number of trainees	Training Report
		Establishment of mining and processing demonstration centre/unit	One demonstration Center	Building Report
		Purchasing of mobile demonstration unit	One Mobile demonstration unit	Purchasing report
		Building of Mineral processing center	One Mineral processing center	Building Report
		Making geological information available	Availability of geological Information	Information report
		Establishment of one mineral market center	Mineral market center	Building report
Enhancement of ASM income and poverty reduction				
	Training 105 businesses on facilitation and importation of goods to be supplied in mines	Number of trainees	Training Report	
	Training 140 ASM on accessing credit facilities	Number of trainees	Training Report	
	Implementation of empowerment mechanism	Empowerment Mechanism	Training Report	
	One Program on empowering business on production of mines needs	One Program	Training Report	
	One program on empowerment business on importation of mining consumables	One Program	Training Report	
	One program on empowerment business on supply services	Five credit unions Strengthened	Trade unions	

Improvement of social services in mines	Strengthening of 5 credit unions	One Program	Training Report
	One empowering program for marginalized groups	One Program	Training Report
	One program for gender mainstreaming	Two Police Posts	Building Report
	Two police posts	Two Mining Exclusive Zones	Building report
Improvement of relationship of mines and surrounding communities	Formalization of two exclusive mining areas	Resettlement Policy	Resettlement Policy
	Implementation of resettlement policy	By-laws implementation	Existence of by-laws
	Enactment and implementation of by-laws for ASM	Environmental Protection Plan	Environmental Protection Report
Mining activities characterized by productivity and compliance	Development/Preparation of Environmental protection plans	Land use plans	Existence of Land use plans
	Development of Land use plan	Enterprise growth	Enterprise growth report
Graduation from ASM to MSM to LSM	To develop benchmarks for enterprise growth		

2.4 Institutional Framework for Implementation

There are eight key players in the implementation of the mining sector development plan namely:

S/N	KEY PLAYERS	KEY RESPONSIBILITY
1	District Council	Approval, financing, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the plan implementation
2	Ward Development Committees and Village Governments	Coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the plan implementation at the ward and village level
3	Civil Society Organizations	Advocate for transparency in the implementation process and carry out public awareness activities
4	The ruling Political Party	To oversee implementation of the plan as part of its political manifesto
5	Development Partners	They fund and carry out monitoring and evaluation of plan implementation
6	Mining Community	They fund To push for fast trucking of the benefits they expect to receive from implementation of the plan
7	Public Agencies	Participation in funding, monitoring and evaluation of plan implementation
8	Mass media	Informing the public on implementation of the plan

2.5 Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E)

The monitoring and evaluation of the MDP will be harmonized with the monitor and evaluation system of the DSP. This harmonization is mandatory in order to avoid duplication in implementation of two because all key aspects of the MDP are integral part of the DSP. The MDP's monitoring and evaluation system must be harmonized in the DSP.

M & E for MDP will have the following key aspects:

- a) The guidelines will provide the process, timetable, the key players and format.
- b) The process of carrying M&E will be as follows:
 - i. Upon issuance of the district M&E guidelines the mining department will develop guidelines for M&E for implementation of MDP
 - ii. Collection data on implementation performance focusing on the performance indicator in key results areas
 - iii. Development of M&E report
 - iv. Initial approval of the M&E report by Coordinating Meeting

- v. Review and approval by the Departmental Meeting
- vi. Submission of the Departmental M&E report to the Council Plan Department for integration into the Council M&E report

c) The Institution frame work which will consist of:

The mining sector evaluation committee different sections/ units of the mining department

Institution	Membership	Functions
Departmental Meeting	Heads of mining department and heads of Sections/units	To approve the E &M guidelines To provide oversight of the E&M process To approve M&E reports
M&E coordinating meeting	Heads of sections/units	Carry out M&E Collect key data required to support M&E

d) The M&E reporting system:

- i. Coordinating meeting will document and harmonize M&E data from different units and develop a report to be submitted to the M&E coordinating unit
- ii. Departmental meeting will review the M&E report from coordinating meeting to ensure that it has been harmonized with the DSP M&E system and forward it to the Council Planning Department of the District

e) M&E timeframe :

- i. Monitoring will be carried out continuously culminating in quarterly report by the mining department
- ii. Evaluation will be carried out bi - annually by external evaluation expert

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