



# **Mining Cadastre as a Compliance and Accountability Tool in the Mining Industry A Case Study of Tanzania**

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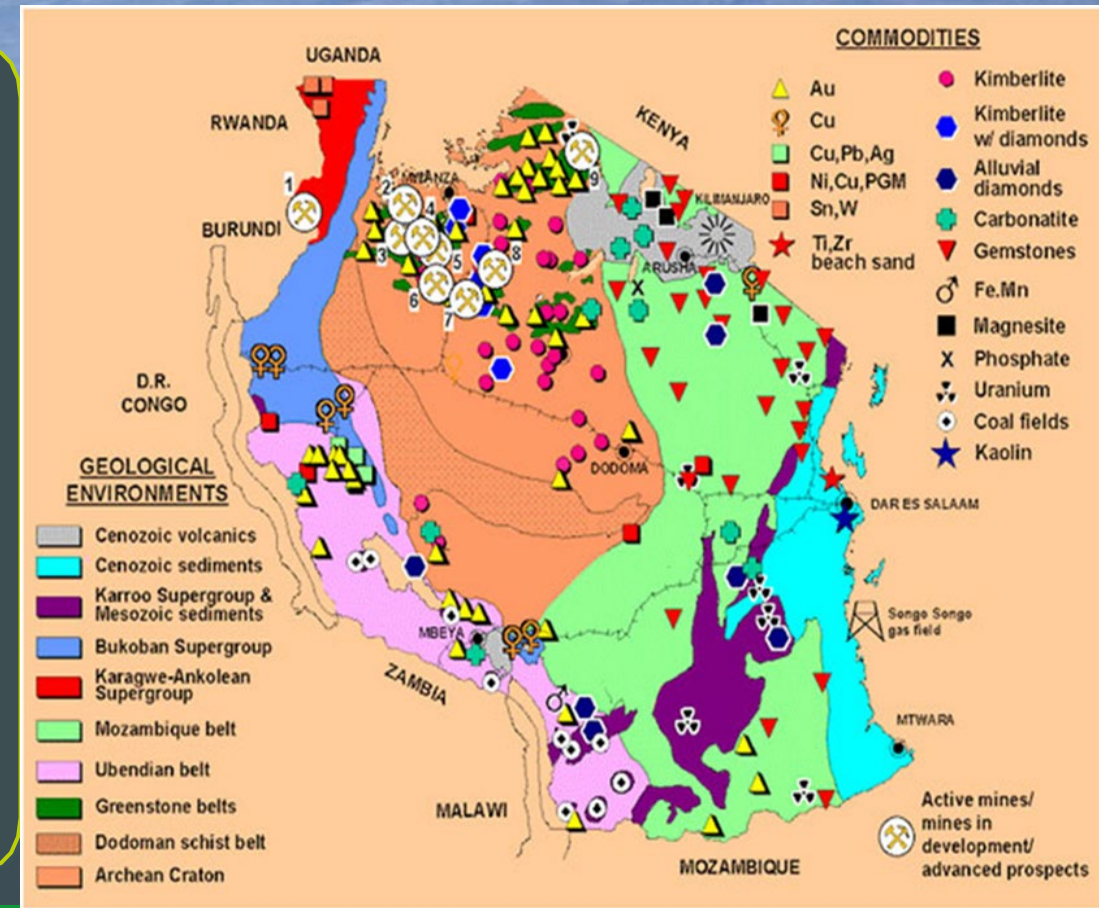
# Tanzania

- Situated in Eastern Africa
- Home to Mt Kilimanjaro, the Serengeti, Great Lakes (Victoria, Tanganyika, Nyasa), and the Zanzibar Archipelago
- Land Area: Approximately 947,303 km<sup>2</sup> (largest country in East Africa)
- Total Population: Approximately 63.6 million (as of 2023, World Bank)
- GDP (2023): Around \$85 billion (World Bank).



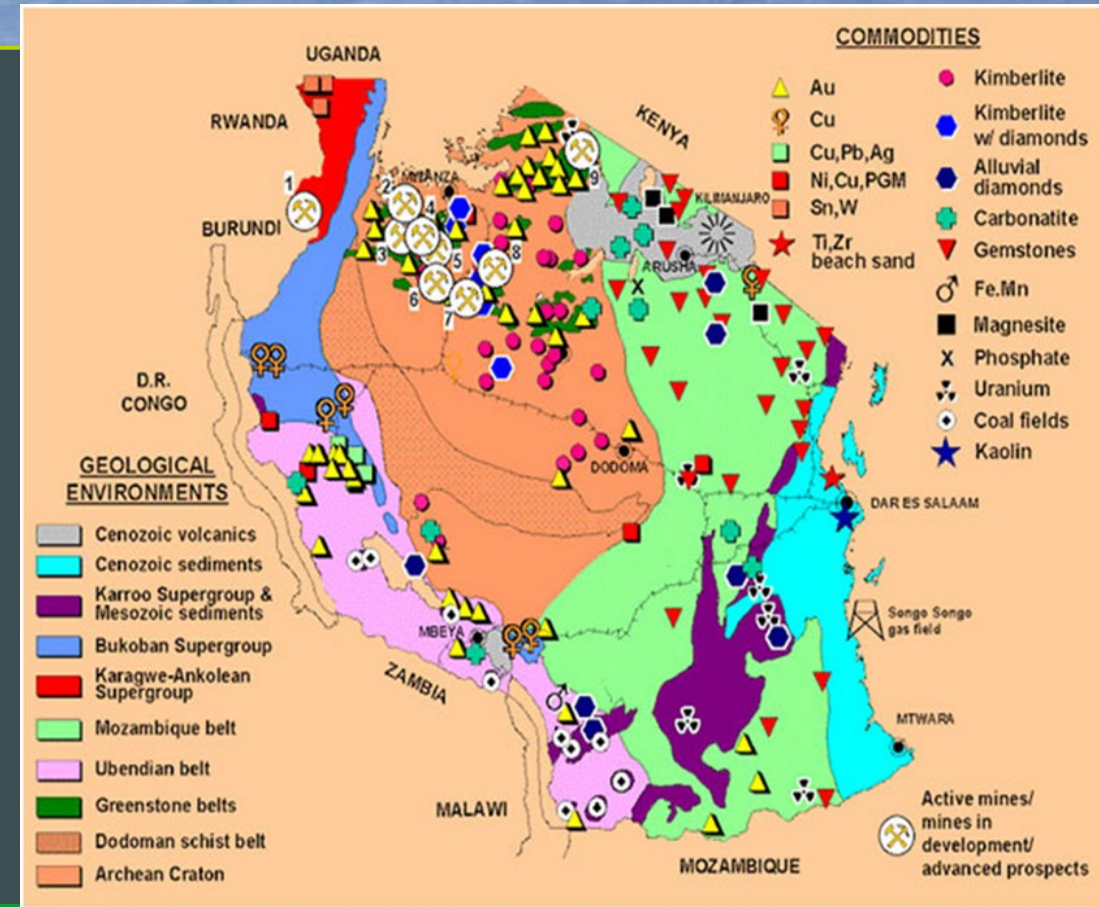
# Tanzania

- Diversified geology
- Metallic minerals such as gold, iron, silver, copper, platinum, nickel and tin
- Industrial minerals such as kaolin, phosphate, lime, gypsum, diatomite, bentonite, vermiculite, salt and beach sands;
- Gemstones such as diamonds, tanzanite, ruby, garnet, emerald, spinel, tourmaline, alexandrite and sapphire;



# Tanzania

- 8 active large scale mines; six(6) for gold, one(1)for diamond, and (1) for coal.
- 29 active medium scale mines
- Many ASM activities
- 10 upcoming large scale mines for graphite (3), nickel (1), REE (1), gold (1), heavy mineral sands (1) iron (1), uranium (1) and coal (1) and ongoing exploration activities
- Contribution of the Mining Sector to GDP increased from 5.2% in 2018 to 9.1% in 2022. and projected to be 10% in 2025



# Tanzania

- Transparency in the Mining Sector
  - Definition: The open access to data and decision-making processes related to mineral exploration, extraction, revenues, and environmental compliance.
- Key Aspects:
  - Public disclosure of mining licenses and contracts.
  - Clear reporting of royalty payments, taxes, and fees paid by companies.
  - Environmental and social impact reports made accessible to stakeholders.
  - Traceability of mined resources to combat illegal mining and smuggling

# Tanzania

- Accountability in the Mining Sector
  - Definition: Ensuring that mining companies, government institutions, and other stakeholders act responsibly and follow regulations in managing mineral resources.
- Key Aspects:
  - Governments must enforce mining laws to prevent corruption.
  - Companies must comply with environmental and social responsibilities (e.g., land rehabilitation, fair labor practices).
  - Civil society and communities must have access to grievance mechanisms to report violations.
  - Independent audits and monitoring of mining revenues to prevent mismanagement.

# Tanzania



- Prevents corruption
- Ensures mining revenues contribute to national development.
- Protects communities from environmental and social harm.
- Attracts responsible investment in the mining sector

# Tanzania

- A mining cadastre system is a centralized registry that manages mineral rights. It serves as the authoritative record of all mineral rights ensuring that information regarding them is accurately recorded and accessible to stakeholders
- Primary Functions:
  - Registration and Licensing: Handling applications, renewals, and cancellations.
  - Geospatial Mapping: Providing precise boundaries of mining licenses.
  - Compliance Monitoring: Ensuring companies meet legal and environmental obligations.
  - Public Transparency: Allowing stakeholders to access mineral rights data



# Tanzania

- Before 2000
  - Mineral rights were issued manually under the Mining Act, 1977
  - Licence figures were plotted on a 1:50,000 topographic map
  - All records were paper based
- Early 2000
  - Mining Policy 1997 and Mining Act 1998 attracted significant private investment interests
  - Failure of the manual, paper-based system
  - Basic digital/GIS tools (MapInfo, Excel) introduced
  - Spatial Dimension implement a modern computerized Mining Information Management System (MCIMS) in 2007

# Tanzania



- Unstable internet connections especially in upcountry offices affecting real-time updates and access to the Cadastre System
- Need for integration with other government systems such as the GePG
- Frequent changes in the legal and regulatory framework necessitating new configurations
- Irregular system updates due to lack of funding
- Frequent changes of licencing officers non compatible with user training

# Tanzania



- From 2007-2025
  - Various system upgrades done (from FlexiCadastre to Landfolio)
  - Data cleaning and backlog clearing
  - User training
  - Software and Hardware improvement
  - Public Portal

# Tanzania



# Tanzania



- The Tanzanian MCIMS has
  - Increased speed and consistency in processing applications
  - Improved licence management
  - Increased revenue collection
  - Improved transparency

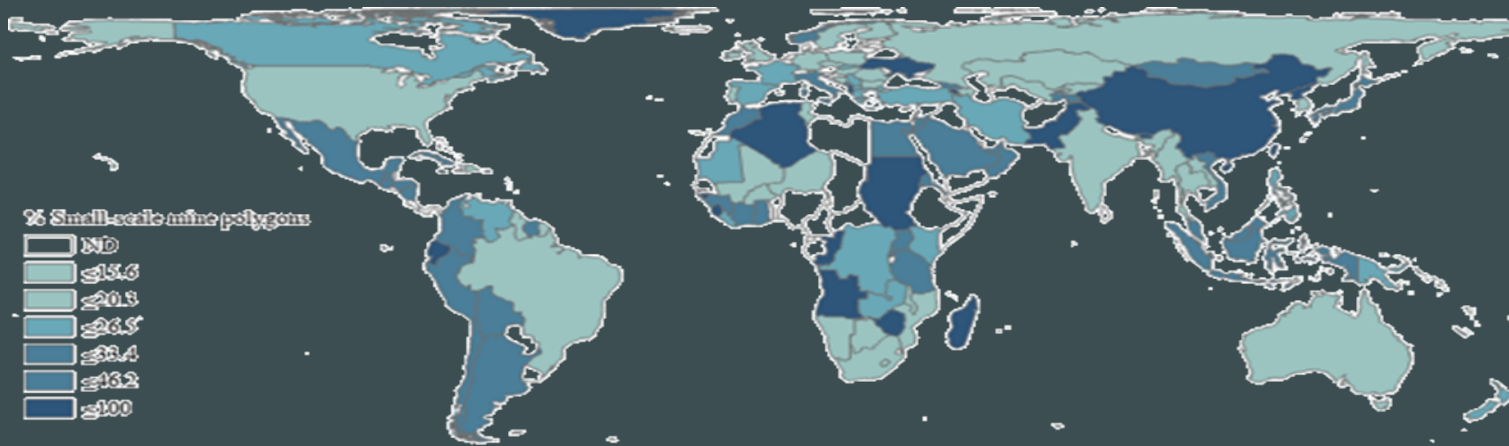
# Transparency in Mining

Standard/Initiative	Key focus area	Membership
EITI	Transparency in revenues and payments	57+ member countries
OECD Due Diligence	Responsible sourcing of minerals	Global
NRGI (Natural Resource Charter)	Assesses transparency, governance, and accountability in the extractive sector.	
Kimberley Process	Ethical sourcing of diamonds	80+ countries
Responsible Mining Index (RMI)	Assesses mining companies' performance in transparency, social responsibility, and governance	
CMM	Transparency in financial reporting	

- Global standard for transparency in extractive industries (mining, oil and gas)
- Ensures revenues from oil, gas, and mining are disclosed.
- Promotes governance, accountability, and anti-corruption measures
- Implemented in 57+ countries, including Tanzania
- EITI Principles and Objectives
  - **Transparency:** Governments and companies publish extractive revenues.
  - **Accountability:** Ensures responsible resource management.
  - **Public Participation:** Civil society engagement in governance.
  - **Anti-Corruption:** Prevents illicit financial flows.
  - **Global Impact:** Strengthening governance in resource-rich nations

# EITI

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# EITI - Tanzania

Year	Key Event	Impact
2009	Tanzania joins EITI	Commitment to mining revenue transparency
2011	First TEITI report published	Revenue tracking system established
2012	Achieves EITI compliance	Recognized as a transparent mining economy
2015	TEITA Act passed	Domestication of EITI Standards
2017	Mining law reforms	Strengthened state control over mineral resources
2023	Adoption of 2023 EITI Standard	Stronger transparency and anti-corruption measures

# EITI - Tanzania



EITI Standard Requirement	How Landfolio System Supports
EITI Requirement 2.2 – Contract and License Transparency	Online database of mining licenses and contracts
EITI Requirement 2.5 – Beneficial Ownership Disclosure	Links to public company ownership registers
EITI Requirement 4 – Revenue Collection and Tracking	Monitors royalties, fees, and tax payments
EITI Requirement 6.1 – Social & Economic Contributions	Tracks CSR spending and local payments
EITI Requirement 7.1 – Open Data & Public Engagement	Free access to mining data for all citizens
EITI Requirement 6.2 – State-Owned Enterprise (SOE) Monitoring	Logs SOE mining activities and revenues

# EITI - Tanzania

Key Area	Transparency Measures	Impact on Accountability
Legal & Institutional Framework	Public mining laws, contracts, and cadastre systems	Prevents illegal licensing and corruption
Exploration & Production	Open reporting of exploration and mining output and exports	Detects undeclared mining and mineral information
Revenue Collection	Mandatory tax & royalty disclosure	Reduces revenue leakages and tax evasion
Revenue Management	Public spending reports and local community benefits	Prevents misuse of extractive revenues
Open Data & Public Access	Free access to mining contracts, revenues, and ownership detail	Empowers citizens to hold Governments and mining companies accountable
Beneficial Ownership	Public register of company owners	Exposes hidden interests and illicit financial flows

**How the EITI Standard and Mining Cadastre Systems Strengthen Transparency & Accountability**

# Tanzania EITI & MCIMS

- The Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative has benefited from Tanzania's Mining Cadastre System (Landfolio) by getting access to mineral rights data for its disclosure reporting
  - Licence information
  - Ownership
  - Public access through the public portal
- Implementation of both a modern mining cadastre system (Landfolio) and a global mining standard (EITI) has enabled public access to mining data thus promoting transparency and accountability in the sector