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WIZARA YA MADINI

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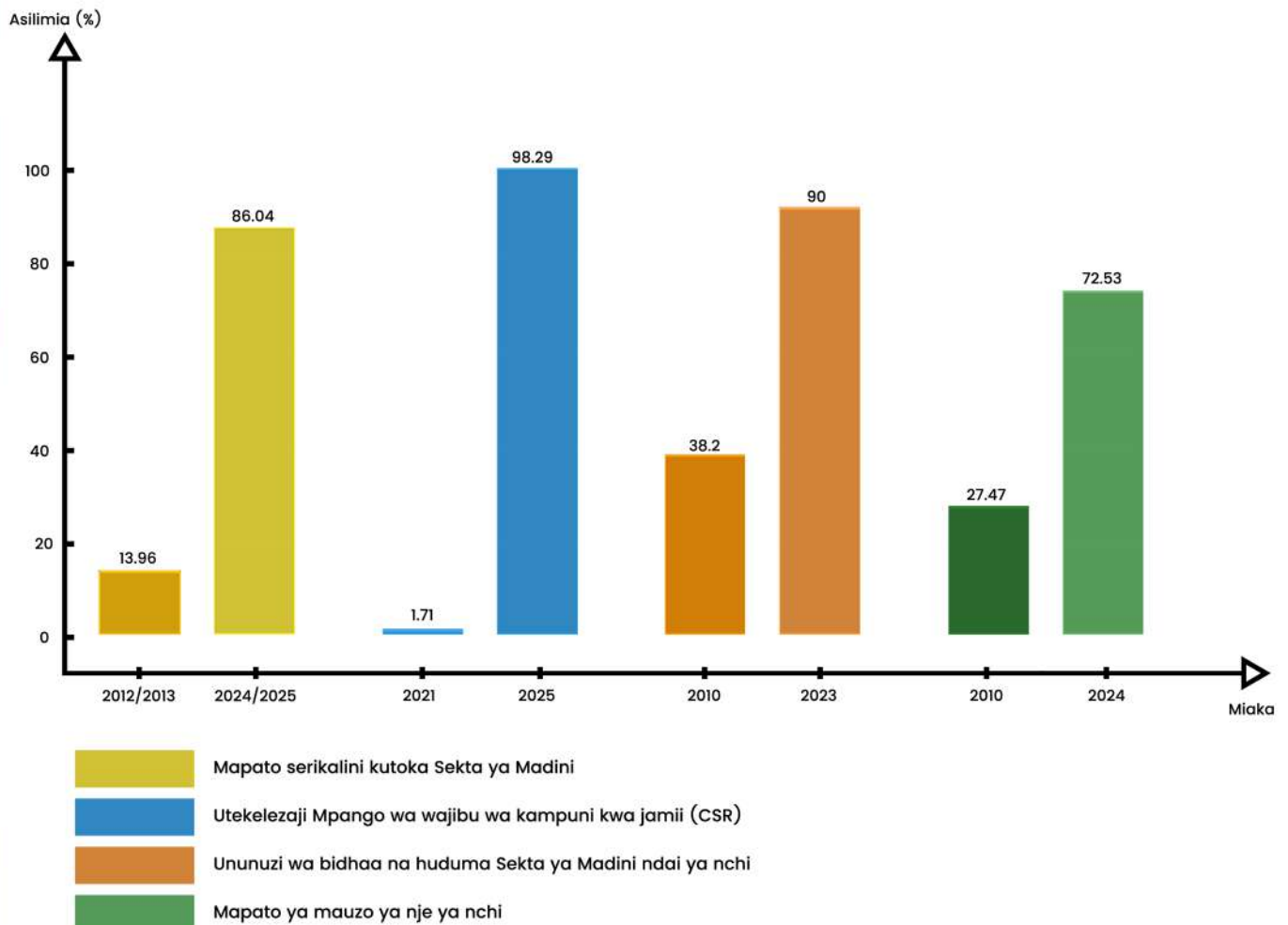
Jarida Mtandaoni



TATHMINI SEKTA YA MADINI

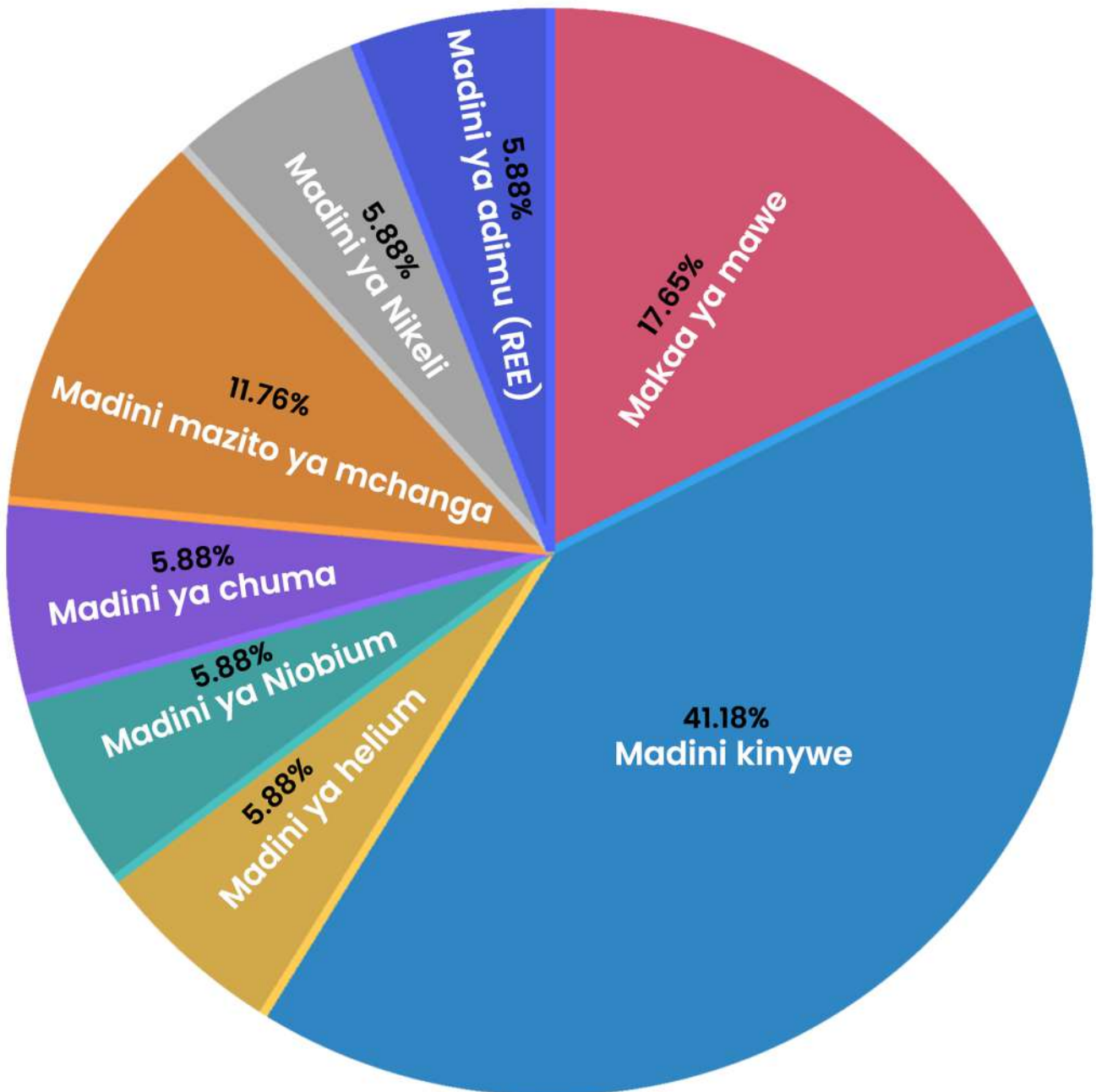
Kukua na mchango wa Sekta ya madini katika pato la Taifa (GDP)

Na	Mwaka	Kukua kwa Sekta ya Madini (%)	Mchango wa Sekta ya Madini (%)
1	2009	1.2	3.3
2	2010	2.7	3.3
3	2011	2.2	3.3
4	2012	7.8	3.7
5	2013	3.9	4.2
6	2014	9.4	3.7
7	2015	9.1	4.0
8	2016	11.5	4.8
9	2017	5.3	4.8
10	2018	5.1	5.1
11	2019	17.7	5.2
12	2020	6.7	6.7
13	2021	9.4	7.3
14	2022	10.9	9.0
15	2023	11.3	9.1
16	2024	8.3	10.1



TATHMINI SEKTA YA MADINI

Miradi 17 ya Madini iliyofikia hatua za juu za Maendeleo



■ Soko la Madini Geita lilianza kufanya kazi Machi 2019 likifuatiwa na Soklo la Madini Chunya Mei 2021

CHANZO: Bodi ya Taifa ya Takwimu (NBS)

TAHARIRI



TUNACHOKISEMA, TUNATEKELEZA



Anthony P. Mavunde (MP)
Waziri wa Madini

Kwa kipindi kifupi cha kuanzia Julai hadi sasa, Sekta ya Madini imeonesha kasi ya utekelezaji, uwajibikaji na dhamira ya kweli kuifanya kuwa mhimili mkuu wa uchumi wa nchi. Kupitia vipaumbele, mikakati na maelekezo ya viongozi wakuu wa kitaifa wakiongozwa na Dkt. Samia Suluhu Hassan, Rais wa Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania, tumeshuhudia hatua kubwa zinazofungua ukurasa mpya wa maendeleo kupitia Sekta ya Madini.

Kuanzia uzinduzi kiwanda cha majaribio cha uchenjuaji wa madini ya Urani Namtumbo- Ruvuma uliofanyika mwezi Julai, 2025 ni ishara ya Tanzania kujiimarisha katika soko la kimataifa la nishati mbadala.

Pia, uzinduzi wa viwanda vya kusafisha na kusindika madini ya copper na nikeli jijini Dodoma na Chunya unaashiria dhamira ya kuongeza thamani ya madini mkakati hapa, hapa nchini.

Aidha, tukio la kusainiwa Mkataba wa nyongeza wa mradi mkubwa wa uchimbaji madini ya dhahabu wa Nyanzaga, Wilayani Sengerema ambalo limeongeza umiliki wa hisa za Serikali kutoka asilimia 16 hadi 20 za sasa, imethibitisha dhamira ya Serikali kuhakikisha rasilimali madini zinawanufaisha wataanzania na taifa kwa kiwango kikubwa.

Kadhalika, matukio ya uwekaji mawe ya msingi kwa Taasisi ya Jiolojia na Utafiti wa Madini Tanzania (GST) mkoani Dodoma na Geita ni kishahio tosha cha dhamira ya kuifanya Tanzania inakuwa kinara wa Sekta ya Madini Afrika. Maabara hizi za kisasa zinaratajiwa kutoa huduma za uchunguzi wa sampuli za kimaabara kwa ubora na haraka kwa wadau wa Sekta ya madini na na hivyo kuwa mkombozi mkubwa kwa wadau kwa kupata taarifa sahihi za kimaabara na hatimaye kuchochea uwekezaji zaidi.

Aidha, kukabidhiwa kwa leseni ya utafiti kwa Shirika la Madini la Taifa (STAMICO) katika eneo la Wigu Morogoro ni vielelezo vya uwekezaji wa Wizara katika kwa taasisi zake, ili kuongeza ufanisi wa kiutendaji na usimamizi wa rasilimali.

Mpaka sasa tuna miradi mbalimbali ya kimkakati ukiwemo mradi wa **Faru Graphite** wenye thamani ya takribani shilingi Trilioni 1.3

Haya yote ni ushahidi kwamba tulichokipanga, tunakitekeleza kwa bidii na tija. Katika mwaka huu wa fedha 2025/26, Wizara inaendelea na dhamira yake ya kuhakikisha kuwa vipaumbele vya Wizara vinatekelezwa kikamilifu. Lengo kuu ni kuongeza mchango wa sekta katika uchumi wa taifa kutoka asilimia 10.1 ya mwaka 2024, kukuza ajira kupitia shughuli za madini, kuongeza mapato ya Serikali yanayotokana na madini, na kuleta maendeleo kwa wananchi.

Kwa kumaliza niseme tu, kama Sekta tumeanza safari ya mageuzi, na hakuna kurudi nyuma.

#Vision 2030: Madini ni Maisha na Utajiri



TAHARIRI

TUNAONGEZA BIDII, TUNAVUNA MAFANIKIO



Eng. Yahya I. Samamba
Katibu Mkuu, Wizara ya Madini

Wizara ya Madini inaendelea na utekelezaji wa vipaumbele vyake ilivyojipangia kwa Mwaka wa Fedha 2025/26. Kama wasimamizi na watekelezaji wa Sera na Sheria ya Madini, tunajivunia kuona mikakati inayotekelezwa ikizaa matokeo halisi. Dhamira yetu ni kuhakikisha kuwa kila lengo la maendeleo linalopangwa, linatafsiriwa kwa vitendo, kwa wakati, na kwa matokeo yanayogusa maisha ya wataanzania na Taifa.

Katika mwaka wa Fedha 2025/26, Wizara imepanga kutekeleza vipaumbele vyote vilivyopangwa. Hii inajumuisha kuimairisha ukusanyaji wa maduhuli ya Serikali; kuongeza mchango wa Sekta ya Madini kwenye Pato la Taifa;

kuendeleza mnyororo wa thamani katika madini muhimu na mkakati; kuhamasisha uwekezaji na uongezaji thamani madini; kuimarisha uendeshaji wa minada na maonesho ya madini ya vito; kuongeza uwekezaji kwenye tafiti za madini kuwarasimisha na kuwaendeleza wachimbaji wadogo na kuzijengea uwezo taasisi zilizo chini ya wizara.

Katika kuendeleza mchango wa Sekta ya Madini kwenye maendeleo ya nchi tumeweka msisitizo kwenye kuhuisha Sera na Kanuni mbalimbali ili ziendane na mahitaji ya sasa na yajayo ya kiuchumi na kiteknolojia. Tunalenga kujenga mazingira shindani ya uwekezaji, kuimarisha usimamizi wa rasilimali, na kuhakikisha madini yanawanufaisha wananchi moja kwa moja.

Moja ya hatua za kimkakati ni ununuzi wa helikopta kwa Taasisi ya Jiolojia na Utafiti wa Madini Tanzania (GST), kwa ajili ya kuharakisha tafiti za Kina kupitia vision 20230; Madini ni Maisha na Utajiri. Hii ni nyenzo muhimu ya kuongeza ufanisi katika kugundua maeneo mapya ya madini, kuongeza hifadhi ya taarifa za kijiolojia, na kuvutia wawekezaji zaidi kutoka ndani na nje ya nchi.

Pia, tunaendelea kutekeleza kwa vitendo mpango wa kuwaendeleza wachimbaji wadogo kupitia mafunzo, teknolojia, mitaji na fursa za masoko.

Hili ni kundi lenye mchango mkubwa kwenye ajira na mapato, hivyo tunalilea kwa mkakati wa kulifanya kuwa sehemu rasmi ya uchumi wa taifa.

Ushirikishwaji wa wadau ni msingi wa mafanikio ya Sekta ya Madini, Wizara inaendelea kufungua milango ya kupokea maoni ya makundi yote -kutoka kwa wachimbaji, wawekezaji, wanataaluma hadi jamii -na kuyachambua kwa lengo la kuyafanyia kazi kisera na kiutendaji. Ushirikiano huu ndio nguzo ya mageuzi tuliyonayo.

Tumejipanga kwa mikakati, tunatekeleza kwa vitendo, na tunalenga matokeo. Sekta ya Madini inazidi kuwa mhimili wa uchumi wa nchi, na kama Wizara, tutaendelea kuhakikisha kuwa dhamira hiyo inafikiwa kwa vitendo ikiwemo kuendelea kuhamasisha uwekezaji zaidi katika nchi na nje ya nchi.

"Tunajiimarisha Kufanikiwa Zaidi"

#Vision 2030: Madini ni Maisha na Utajiri



NYANZAGA YAANZISHA ENZI MPYA SEKTA YA MADINI

Na Asteria Muhozya



Hivi karibuni Tanzania ilifungua ukurasa mwingine mpya katika historia ya maendeleo ya Sekta ya Madini kupitia mradi wa dhahabu uchimbaji Mkubwa wa Madini ya dhahabu wa Nyanzaga, uliopo Sengerema, mkoani Mwanza. Mradi huu kupitia Kampuni ya ubia ya Sotta Mining Corporation, unatarajiwa kuanza uzalishaji wake wa kwanza **katika robo ya kwanza ya mwaka 2027.**

Kinachofanya Nyanzaga kuwa wa kipekee ni ukweli kwamba **ni uwekezaji mkubwa katika uchimbaji wa dhahabu nchini ndani ya kipindi cha zaidi ya miaka 10,** ikitoa ishara tosha kwamba Tanzania imejenga mazingira imara na ya kuvutia wawekezaji, na sasa inatambulika kama **kimbilio salama na lenye uhakika kwa uwekezaji mkubwa katika sekta ya madini.**

Kupitia mkataba wa nyongeza ulisainiwa Agosti 20, 2025 kati ya Serikali na Kampuni ya Sotta Mining Corporation umeongeza hisa za Serikali katika mradi huo kutoka asilimia 16 ya awali kufikia asilimia 20 ya sasa hatua inayooneshwa msimamo wa Serikali kuhakikisha kunakuwa na ushiriki wa kweli na manufaa kwa wananchi.

Kipaumbele cha Kitaifa Vipaumbele vya Wizara Vyaanza Kuzaa Matunda

Kwa miaka kadhaa mfululizo Wizara ya Madini imekuwa ikirejea kipaumbele chake cha kuhamasisha

uwekezaji na uongezaji thamani madini kwenye hotuba zake za Bajeti na hata kwa mwaka 2025/26 kipaumbele hiki kimerejelewa ikiwa ni ishara ya wazi kuhakikisha kipaumbele hicho kinatekelezwa kwa vitendo.

Mlango wa Migodi Mikakati Unafunguka

Nyanzaga ni mwanzo tu wa mageuzi makubwa. Tanzania inaendelea kuvutia miradi mingine mikakati ya madini, hususan kwenye madini muhimu ya teknolojia kama **graphite, nickel, rare earths, na kobalti.** Miradi hii inaiweka Tanzania kwenye nafasi ya kipekee katika soko la dunia la teknolojia safi.

Mwelekeo wa Dira ya Taifa 2050

Dira ya Taifa ya Maendeleo ya 2050 inalenga kujenga uchumi wa kisasa, wa viwanda, na wa kidijitali. Sekta ya madini ni moja ya nguzo za kufanikisha hilo kwa kuimarisha:

- Uongezaji thamani ya madini nchini
- Ushiriki wa Watanzania katika mnyororo wa uzalishaji
- Uzalishaji wenye tija, usalama, na endelevu

Kwa miradi kama Nyanzaga, Tanzania inaonesha uwezo na nia ya dhati ya kuwa **kitovu cha madini Afrika** na mchezaji muhimu katika uchumi wa dunia.

Faida kwa Jamii na Taifa

Mbali na mapato ya serikali kupitia kodi, mrabaha, na gawio, Nyanzaga pia umejipanga kuchangia maendeleo ya jamii kupitia ajira na masuala mengine ya muhimu yanayogusa jamii.

"Zaidi ya shilingi trilioni moja, zinataraajiwa kuwekezwa kwenye mradi huu hatua ambayo itafungua fursa mpya za kiuchumi na kijamii kwa watanzania. Mradi huu unatarajia kutoa ajira za moja kwa moja na zisio za moja kwa moja na hivyo kupunguza changamoto ya ukosefu wa ajira na suala la ushiriki wa watanzania katika utoaji wa huduma na bidhaa mbalimbali linatiliwa mkazo na Serikali," anasisitiza Waziri wa Madini Mhe. Anthony Mavunde azizungumza wakati wa kusainiwa mkataba wa nyongeza.

Hitimisho

Mradi wa Nyanzaga ni mwanzo wa zama mpya ya uwekezaji mkubwa kwenye madini ya dhahabu. Kupitia usimamizi bora, sera thabiti, taifa linaonesha kuwa linaweza kulinda maslahi yake huku likivutia wawekezaji wa Kweli kama anavyohibitisha Mkurugenzi wa Kampuni Mama ya Perseus Bi Lee- Anne de Buin ambaye alisema anashukuru mazungumzo yaliyofanywa baina ya kampuni hiyo na Serikali yaliyopelekea kusainiwa kwa mkataba wa nyongeza hivyo kuruhusu kuanza kwa shughuli za ujenzi.

"Tunamshukuru Rais Samia Suluhu kwa kuendeleza mahusianomazuri ya kidiplomasia yaliyosaidia kurahisisha mkachato wa uwekezaji huu, anasema Bruin.

Madini ni uchumi na maendeleo na safari hiyo imeanza upya na Nyanzaga.

#Vision 2030: Madini ni Maisha na Utajiri

MRADI WA MKUJU KUIWEKA TANZANIA KWENYE RAMANI YA URANI DUNIANI

Na Agrey Singo.



Kusini mwa Tanzania, katikati ya misitu minene ya Mkoa wa Ruvuma, historia mpya ya taifa inandikwa. Katika kijiji cha Mto Mkuju, Wilaya ya Namtumbo palipozoeleka kama maskani ya wakulima na wavuvi wadogo, sasa kumeibuka mwanga mpya wa matumaini, mwanga wa madini muhimu duniani: madini Urani (Uranium).

Julai 30, 2025, itabaki kuwa siku ya kukumbukwa. Siku ambayo Rais wa Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania, Mhe. Dkt. Samia Suluhu Hassan, alizindua rasmi Kiwanda cha Majaribio cha Uchenjuaji Urani, tukio lililohudhuriwa na wananchi, viongozi wa Serikali na wawekezaji wa kimataifa waliokuja kushuhudia mwanzo wa zama mpya hapa nchini. "Ni siku ya kihistoria kwa nchi yetu. Tanzania inaanza rasmi safari ya kuwa mzalishaji mkubwa wa madini ya urani duniani kwa mara ya kwanza katika kiwango hiki. Urani ni madini mkakati tuliyobarikiwa kuwa nayo, na mchango wake utaimarisha nafasi yetu katika sekta ya madini kimataifa," alisema Rais Samia kwa sauti ya matumaini.

Safari ya Ndoto Kubwa

Kwa muda mrefu, Sekta ya Madini nchini Tanzania imekuwa ikiongozwa na dhahabu, almasi, vito vingine na hivi karibuni uzalishaji wa kinywe (graphite). Lakini sasa, ni zamu ya urani madini ambayo yanatoa nishati ya nyuklia safi na ya uhakika yanatarajiwa kubadili simulizi ya Tanzania. Kwa uzalishaji unaokadiriwa kufikia tani 300,000 kwa mwaka, Tanzania inajiweka moja kwa moja kwenye orodha ya nchi 10 bora duniani zinazozalisha urani kwa wingi.

Ni hatua itakayobadilisha sio tu taswira ya Sekta ya Madini, bali pia uchumi mzima wa Taifa. Kwa hisa za Serikali zinazofikia asilimia 20, mapato ya takribani dola milioni 40 kwa mwaka yanatarajiwa kuingia moja kwa moja katika hazina ya taifa, fedha zitakazogharamia miradi ya maendeleo, elimu, afya na miundombinu.

Manufaa ya Mradi wa Mkuju

Mradi huu mkubwa wa kimkakati umebeba manufaa ya aina nyingi yenye kugusa taifa, jamii na hata dunia.

Mosi, mapato kwa Serikali

Kwa umiliki wa asilimia 20 ya hisa, Serikali inatarajiwa kupata takribani dola milioni 40 kila mwaka kupitia gawio, kodi, tozo na mrabaha. Hii ni injini muhimu ya kufadhili huduma za kijamii, miradi ya miundombinu, elimu na afya, hivyo kupunguza mahitaji ya mikopo.

Pili, ajira kwa Watanzania

Mradi unatarajiwa kuajiri maelfu ya Watanzania moja kwa moja na kwa njia isiyo ya moja kwa moja. Kuanzia wahandisi wa madini, wataalamu wa mazingira, mafundi, hadi watoa huduma mbalimbali. Vijana wa Ruvuma na mikoa ya jirani wanatarajiwa kuwa miongoni mwa wanufaika wakuu.

Tatu, teknolojia na Utafiti

Urani si madini ya kawaida. Kuchakata kwake kunahitaji teknolojia ya hali ya juu na utaalamu maalum. Mradi huo wa Mkuju unafungua fursa za mafunzo na utafiti kwa wataalamu wa ndani, kushirikiana na wawekezaji wa kimataifa, na hivyo kukuza uwezo wa ndani wa kisayansi na kiteknolojia wa taifa.

Nne, huduma kwa Jamii (CSR)

Kupitia Mradi ya Uwajibikaji wa Kampuni kwa Jamii (Corporate Social Responsibility - CSR), Kampuni inayosimamia mradi inapaswa kuchangia moja kwa moja katika kuboresha maisha ya jamii. Wananchi wa Namtumbo na maeneo jirani watanufaika na ukarabati wa miundombinu kama shule, zahanati, maji safi, barabara na miradi mingine ya kijamii. Hatua hii itasaidia kupunguza changamoto zilizopo vijijini na kuunganisha jamii na maendeleo ya taifa.

Tano, Nishati Salama na Mustakabali wa Dunia

Katika zama za mabadiliko ya tabianchi, dunia inahitaji nishati safi na yenye uhakika. Urani ndiyo msingi wa nishati ya nyuklia inayotajwa kama "low-carbon energy" (hii ni nishati yenye kiwango cha chini cha kaboni) ni nishati inayozalishwa kwa njia zinazotoa gesi chache sana za ukaa (CO₂) au hazitoi kabisa, ikilinganishwa na mafuta ya kisukuku kama makaa ya mawe, gesi asilia, na mafuta ya petroli).

Hivyo, Tanzania, kupitia mradi wa Mkuju, inakuwa sehemu ya suluhisho la changamoto za nishati duniani, huku ikiheshimika kama mshirika wa maendeleo endelevu.

Mradi wa Mkuju si mradi wa kawaida. Ni kioo cha ndoto za Watanzania, daraja la teknolojia mpya, chanzo cha mapato na ishara ya uthubutu wa taifa.

Kama dhahabu ilivyoipa Geita jina kubwa duniani, sasa urani ya Mkuju inaiweka Tanzania kwenye ramani ya dunia na safari mpya kama kinara wa nishati safi.

Vision 2030: Madini ni Maisha na Uajiri

MKATABA WA TGC, THAILAND WAANZA KUZAA MATUNDA

Na Asteria Muhozya



Makubaliano ya Ushirikiano kati ya Tanzania na Thailand kupitia Kituo cha Jemolojia Tanzania (TGC) na Taasisi ya Jemolojia na Usonara (GIT) ya nchini Thailand yaliyosainiwa Februari 22, 2024 yameanza kuzaa matunda kufuatia uongozi wa juu wa GIT kuitembelea TGC na kufanya mazungumzo ya utekelezaji wa mkataba huo.

Kufuatia ziara hiyo, GIT iliishauri TGC kuhusu ununuzi wa vifaa vya maabara vinavyohitajika katika shughuli za uongezaji thamani madini ya vito ili kuzalisha bidhaa zinazokidhi viwango vya kimataifa. Pia, ilikubalika kufanya utafiti wa pamoja kwenye vito vya rangi pamoja na madini ya Tanzanite yaliyochomwa na ambayo hayajachomwa ili kuyatofautisha na kujua thamani halisi.

Mbali na kutembelea TGC, ujumbe wa Thailand ulikutana na wafanyabiashara wa madini ya vito jijini Arusha na wadau wengine wa Sekta ya Madini na kuwapatia ushauri wa namna ya kuyafikia masoko ya Kimataifa ya madini ya vito.

Maeneo mengine yaliyokubalika kupewa msukumo wa ushirikiano huo kuwa ni pamoja na kuwajengea uwezo wakufunzi na wanafunzi ikiwemo kubadilishana wataalamu, uboreshaji wa maabara ili kufikia viwango vinavyotambulika kimataifa, ushirikiano kwenye masuala ya utafiti na maendeleo kuhusu vito vya rangi vya Tanzania na ushirikiano kwenye kuandaa, kutangaza na kushiriki kwenye maonesho ya kimataifa ya madini ya vito.

Kuwasili kwa ujumbe wa GIT nchini ukiongozwa na Mtendaji Mkuu Bw. Sumed Prasongpongchai, ni hatua muhimu ya kuanza utekelezwa Makubaliano hayo (MoU), ambayo yanalenga kuimarisha ushirikiano wa kimataifa katika sekta Madini.

Lengo kuu la ziara hiyo lilikuwa kupata uelewa wa moja kwa moja kuhusu uwezo wa kiutendaji wa TGC pamoja na mazingira ya jumla ya biashara ya vito na usonara nchini.

Aidha, ziara ya GIT nchini inafuatia kikao cha awali kilichofanyika mwezi Februari, 2025, wakati wa Maonesho ya 71 ya Kimataifa ya Madini ya Vito na Usonara jijini Bangkok Thailand, ambapo katika kikao hicho, ujumbe wa Tanzania ukiongozwa na Katibu Mkuu Wizara ya Madini Eng. Yahya Samamba ulitembelea GIT na kufanya mazungumzo, ziara hiyo ililenga kusukuma mbele utekelezaji wa makubaliano yaliyofikiwa mwaka 2024.

Mwaka 2024, Tanzania na Thailand zilisaini hati ya makubaliano ya ushirikiano katika maeneo ya uhuilishaji teknolojia za kisasa, kuongeza ujuzi, tafiti, uimarishaji huduma za maabara za Madini ya Vito na metali, kubadilishana uzoefu kwa wakufunzi na wanafunzi pamoja na uzalishaji wa bidhaa zenye ubora wa viwango vya kimataifa zinazotokana na madini ya vito ya thamani kubwa ambapo kwa upande wa Tanzania, Naibu Katibu Mkuu Wizara ya Madini Msafiri Mbibo alisaini kwa niaba ya Katibu Mkuu.

Jitihada hizo ni matokeo ya

utekelezaji wa matakwa ya Sheria ya Madini 2010 iliyofanyiwa marekebisho mwaka 2017, ambayo inataka madini kuongezwa thamani hapa nchini kabla ya kuuzwa nje ili kuzuia kupotea kwa fursa zinazotokana na shughuli za uongezaji thamani madini ikiwemo ajira, fedha za kigeni, n.k.

Tanzania inatajwa kuwa na zaidi ya aina 100 za madini ya vito, hivyo, ushirikiano huo unatarajia kuleta tija katika nyanja nyingi ikiwemo ya kuzalisha wataalamu wa ndani watakaokuwa na ujuzi wa kuzalisha bidhaa zitakazoweza kushindana kwenye masoko ya kimataifa.

Nchi ya Thailand tayari imepiga hatua kubwa kwenye shughuli za uongezaji thamani madini duniani ikiwemo kuzalisha ajira na kuingiza fedha za kigeni. Kwa Tanzania, ushirikiano huo ni eneo la uongezaji thamani madini ya vito kwani tayari imetenga shilingi bilioni 35 za ujenzi wa kituo cha pamoja kwa ajili ya shughuli za uongezaji thamani madini ya vito nchini, ambapo hadi sasa tayari shughuli za ujenzi zinaendelea jijini Arusha.

Kituo cha Jemolojia Tanzania kinatoa mafunzo ya uongezaji thamani madini ya vito na miamba pamoja na utengenezaji wa bidhaa za usonara katika kuanzia ngazi ya astashahada hadi stashahada (Diploma) katika fani mbalimbali huku tayari wahitimu hao wameshaanza kuajiriwa

Uongezaji thamani madini

ZAIDI YA SHILINGI BILIONI 3 KUJENGA MAABARA ZA KISASA ZA MADINI NCHINI

Na Samwel Mtuwa

Katika juhudi za kuendeleza Sekta ya Madini nchini, Serikali kupitia Wizara ya madini imetenga kiasi cha shilingi bilioni 3.5 kwa ajili ya ujenzi wa maabara za kisasa zitakazojengwa katika mkoa wa Dodoma na mikoa ya kimadini ikiwemo mkoa wa Geita na Chunya kwa ajili ya kuhudumia shughuli za utafiti wa madini kama vile upimaji wa sampuli za miamba, madini na udongo kutoka kwa wadau mbalimbali wanaojishughulisha na shughuli za utafiti wa madini hususan kwenye uchimbaji na uchenjuaji.

Kutokana na umuhimu wa maabara hizo, tayari taasisi yenye dhamana hiyo ambayo ni Taasisi ya Jiolojia na Utafiti wa Madini Tanzania (GST) imeweka jiwe la msingi katika viwanja husika vitakavyojengwa maabara ikiwemo makao makuu ya maabara Dodoma pamoja na mkoani Geita ikiwa ishara ya kuanza rasmi ujenzi wa maabara hizo.

Ujenzi wa maabara hizo tatu utaipelekea Tanzania kuwa kitovu cha utafiti wa madini katika nchi za Afrika Mashariki na kati kwa kufanya tafiti zinazounganisha mfumo mzima wa jiosayansi ikiwemo utafiti wa Jiolojia na jiochemia kwenye upimaji wa sampuli za udongo, miamba, pamoja na utafiti wa mazingira kama vile sampuli za maji na mimea.

Kusogeza maabara hizi za kisasa katika maeneo ya karibu na shughuli za uchimbaji wa kimkakati kumetokana na tafiti nyingi zilizofanywa na GST kupitia wataalam wake katika maeneo mbalimbali yenye shughuli za uchimbaji na kugundua kuwa kuna changamoto kubwa ya ukosefu wa maabara za kisasa zenye teknolojia ya uchenjuaji wa madini hususan madini ya dhahabu ambayo upelekea upotevu mkubwa wa rasilimali hiyo inayoachwa kwenye marudio ya udongo pindi uchenjuaji unapofanyika jambo linalompelekea mchimbaji mdogo na wa kati kupoteza muda, mtaji pamoja na kuachia maeneo yenye uwepo wa rasilimali madini.

Kukamilika kwa maabara hizi katika maeneo husika itakuwa msaada mkubwa kwa wachimbaji na wachenjuaji madini, maana pamoja na kupata huduma kupitia maabara hizo pia wataalam watatoa elimu kuhusu namna bora ya uchenjuaji na uchukuaji wa sampuli kwa kuzingatia tabia ya mbale katika maeneo yanayochimbwa madini na kufanya uchimbaji kwa kuzingatia utunzaji wa mazingira.

Yote haya yanafanyika kwa kuzingatia dhima ya GST inayoelezea kuwa, moja ya jukumu lake kubwa katika Sekta ya Madini ni kutoa data na taarifa za jiosayansi zenye ubora wa hali ya juu na huduma kwa gharama nafuu kwa Serikali na wadau mbalimbali ili kuwezesha kufanya maamuzi ya kimkakati kuhusu matumizi endelevu ya rasilimali madini; uratibu wa majanga ya asili ya Jiolojia ili kupunguza athari zake kwa kutoa elimu na ushauri; na hivyo kuchangia ukuaji wa uchumi na maendeleo ya jamii.

Kwa mujibu wa historia, maabara ya GST ilianzishwa mkoani Dodoma mwaka 1926 na Serikali ya kikoloni ya Uingereza iliyojulikana kama British Overseas Management Authority - (BOMA).

Kwa kipindi chote maabara hii imekuwa ikitoa huduma zake kutokea mkoani Dodoma tangu kuanzishwa kwake takribani miaka 100.

#Vision 2030: Madini ni Maisha na Utajiri



STAMICO YAINGIA RASMI KWENYE UWEKEZAJI MKUBWA NCHINI

Na Tito Mselem



Katika kijiji kidogo cha Sesenga, kilichopo Wilaya ya Morogoro, historia mpya imeandikwa. Siku ya Julai 24, 2025 itasalia kuwa kumbukumbu ya kipekee kwa wakazi wa eneo hili, baada ya Shirika la Madini la Taifa (STAMICO) kukabidhiwa rasmi Leseni Kubwa ya Utafiti na Uchimbaji wa Madini ya Rare Earth Elements (REE) ambayo ni madini adimu yenye thamani kubwa katika soko la dunia na kulifanya shirika hilo kuingia kwenye uwekezaji mkubwa nchini.

Makabidhiano hayo yalifanyika katika hafla ya hadhara kwenye viwanja vya Shule ya Msingi Sesenga, ambapo Waziri wa Madini, Mhe. Anthony Mavunde, amekabidhi rasmi leseni hiyo kwa STAMICO, kufuatia maelekezo ya Rais wa Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania, Mhe. Dkt. Samia Suluhu Hassan, katika juhudi zake za kukuza uwekezaji wa kitaifa kwenye madini mkakati.

Kwa muda mrefu, vilima vya Wigu vilifahamika tu kama sehemu ya mandhari ya kijiji. Lakini sasa, vinageuka kuwa kitovu cha matumaini, ajira, na maendeleo. Madini ya Rare Earth Elements, ambayo yanapatikana eneo hilo, ni kati ya malighafi muhimu zaidi duniani leo, yakitumika katika utengenezaji wa vifaa vya teknolojia ya kisasa kama simu janja, kompyuta, magari ya umeme, mashine za tiba, hadi vifaa vya kijeshi.

"Haya si madini ya kawaida. Ni madini ya kimkakati yanayohitajika kwa kiwango kikubwa sana duniani. Sasa ni zamu ya Sesenga, Morogoro, na

Tanzania kwa ujumla kunufaika," anasema Waziri Mavunde huku akishangiliwa na wananchi waliokusanyika kwa wingi.

Kupitia leseni hii, STAMICO sasa inajitokeza rasmi kama mwekezaji mkubwa wa ndani katika uchimbaji wa madini adimu. Hili linaendana moja kwa moja na maono ya Serikali ya Awamu ya Sita chini ya Dkt. Samia, ya kuhakikisha rasilimali za taifa zinawanufaisha Watanzania na kuchochea maendeleo ya uchumi wa ndani.

Mkurugenzi Mtendaji wa STAMICO, Dkt. Venance Mwasse, anaipongeza Serikali kwa kuendelea kuwaamini na kuwapa nafasi ya kipekee kushiriki moja kwa moja katika miradi mikubwa ya madini.

"Tunaichukulia hii kama dhamana kubwa kwa Taifa. Tupo tayari kuanza kazi mara moja, kwa weledi wa hali ya juu, kuhakikisha mradi huu unaleta matokeo chanya kwa wananchi wa Morogoro na taifa kwa ujumla," anasema Dkt. Mwasse.

Mradi huu unatarajiwa kuwa chachu ya mageuzi ya kiuchumi katika Wilaya ya Morogoro. Waziri Mavunde anaeleza kuwa STAMICO inatakiwa kuhakikisha wanatoa kipaumbele kwa wananchi wa eneo hilo kwa ajira, uuzaji wa bidhaa, huduma na ushirikishwaji kupitia mpango wa "Local Content".

Vilevile, Halmashauri ya Wilaya ya Morogoro itanufaika moja kwa moja kupitia makusanyo ya kodi na tozo mbalimbali kutoka kwenye shughuli za uchimbaji madini.

Mkuu wa Wilaya ya Morogoro, Mhe. Mussa Kilakala, anaeleza faraja yake akisema: "Ni heshima kwa Morogoro kuwa sehemu ya historia hii. Tutaendelea kusimamia kwa karibu utekelezaji wa mradi huu ili matokeo yake yasiishie kwenye makaratasi tu, bali yadhihirike katika maisha ya watu wetu."

Leseni hiyo inakabidhiwa STAMICO baada ya Serikali kufanikisha kuirejesha kutoka kwa kampuni ya Wigu Hill Mining Company Limited, kufuatia kumalizika kwa shauri katika Baraza la Usuluhishi wa Migogoro ya Uwekezaji. Hili linaashiria dhamira thabiti ya Serikali ya kuhakikisha maeneo yenye rasilimali hayakai bila kuendelezwa, na kwamba miradi yote ya madini inaleta manufaa halisi kwa taifa.

Katibu Mkuu wa Wizara ya Madini, Mhandisi Yahya Samamba, anasisitiza umuhimu wa mazingira salama na rafiki kwa uchimbaji nchini, huku akimpongeza Rais Dkt. Samia kwa kuendelea kuweka msingi thabiti wa mageuzi katika sekta ya madini.

Leseni hii kwa STAMICO ni zaidi ya hati ya kisheria ni mlango wa matumaini. Ni ushahidi kuwa Tanzania sasa inapiga hatua za makusudi kuelekea umiliki wa rasilimali zake kwa faida ya watu wake. Ni mwanzo wa hadithi mpya ya mafanikio kwa wananchi wa Sesenga, na ni mfano halisi wa Sera za Dkt. Samia kuanza kuzaa matunda.

Kwa sasa, STAMICO imepewa dhamana na Watanzania wanasubiri kuona matokeo.

CHUMVI: MADINI MUHIMU KIAFYA NA FURSA YA KIMKAKATI KWA UCHUMI WA TAIFA

Na Tito Mselem



Chumvi ni madini ya asili yenye umuhimu mkubwa kwa maisha ya kila binadamu na pia ni rasilimali yenye fursa kubwa ya kiuchumi nchini Tanzania. Kwa upande wa kiafya, chumvi huchangia katika kazi mbalimbali za mwili kama vile kudhibiti uwiano wa maji mwilini, kusaidia misuli kufanya kazi, pamoja na kurahisisha mawasiliano ya neva kupitia upitishaji wa ishara za umeme.

Mbali na umuhimu huo wa kiafya, chumvi pia ni zao lenye mchango mkubwa kiuchumi, hasa kwa wakazi wa maeneo yenye uzalishaji kama vile Uvinza, Pangani na maeneo ya pwani.

Tanzania ina maeneo mengi yanayoweza kuzalisha chumvi kwa wingi kupitia njia za asili kama uvukizaji wa maji ya bahari au maji ya chumvi ardhini. Hii ni fursa kubwa ya biashara na ajira, hasa kwa vijana na wajasiriamali, kwani chumvi hutumika si tu kwa matumizi ya nyumbani bali pia viwandani katika utengenezaji wa sabuni, ngozi, na usindikaji wa vyakula. Ikiwekezwa vizuri, sekta hii inaweza kuchangia kwa kiasi kikubwa pato la taifa na kusaidia katika kupunguza uagizaji wa chumvi kutoka nje ya nchi.

Kutokana umuhimu huo, timu ya Madini Diary kutoka Wizara ya Madini inafunga safari mpaka katika

Kiwanda cha Tansalt kilichopo mkoani Tanga ambacho kimekuwa msaada mkubwa kwa wachimbaji na wakulima wa chumvi nchini kwa kusaidia kuwapatia uhakika wa soko la bidhaa hiyo, hatua ambayo imechangia kukuza kipato cha wazalishaji wadogo na kuongeza thamani ya chumvi katika masoko ya ndani.

Katika jitihada za kukuza uchumi wa viwanda na kuinua kipato cha wachimbaji wadogo wa madini nchini, Kiwanda hicho kimejidihirisha kuwa nguzo imara ya mageuzi katika sekta ya uzalishaji na usindikaji wa chumvi. Kupitia uwezo wake mkubwa wa kuchakata chumvi ghafi na kuibadilisha kuwa bidhaa yenye thamani kubwa sokoni, Tansalt si tu kwamba kimekuwa kiwanda kinachotegemewa na wakulima wa chumvi, bali pia ni chachu ya maendeleo ya kijamii na kiuchumi katika ukanda wa pwani na Tanzania kwa ujumla.

Kwa mujibu wa Afisa Madini Mkazi wa Mkoa wa Tanga, Mhandisi Laurent Bujashi, anasema kwa miaka mingi wachimbaji wa chumvi wamekuwa wakikumbwa na changamoto ya kutopata soko la uhakika kwa bidhaa zao, jambo lililosababisha bidhaa hiyo kuuzwa kwa bei duni isiyokisi nguvu kazi na gharama za uzalishaji.

Hali hiyo imebadilika kufuatia uwepo wa Tansalt, kiwanda ambacho kimeimarisha mnyororo wa thamani

wa chumvi kwa kununua malighafi kutoka kwa wazalishaji wadogo na kuisindika hadi kufikia viwango vinavyokubalika katika masoko ya kitaifa na kimataifa.

“Kupitia Tansalt, wachimbaji wa chumvi sasa wanapata soko la uhakika kwa bidhaa zao, hali inayosaidia kuongeza kipato chao, kuhamasisha uzalishaji endelevu, na kuchochea ukuaji wa uchumi wa mkoa wa Tanga,” alisema Mhandisi Bujashi.

Faida za kiwanda hicho hazijaishia tu kwenye ununuzi wa chumvi ghafi. Uwepo wa Tansalt umechangia pia katika utoaji wa ajira kwa wakazi wa eneo hilo, kuibua fursa mpya za biashara ndogo ndogo, kuimarisha shughuli za usafirishaji wa bidhaa, na kusaidia utoaji wa huduma za kijamii. Aidha, chumvi yenye iodini inayozalishwa kiwandani hapo imekuwa na mchango mkubwa katika kupambana na maradhi yanayotokana na upungufu wa madini ya iodini, tatizo ambalo limekuwa likiathiri hasa watoto na wanawake nchini.

Vision2030: Madini ni Maisha na Utajiri.

MADINI YANAPOGEUKA MBOLEA: SAFARI YA KUUNGANISHA MIGODI NA MASHAMBA

Na Agrey Singo.



Jinsi Madini Yanavyobeba Siri ya Rutuba Shambani.

Tanzania inapoendelea kuijenga ajenda yake ya uchumi wa viwanda, simulizi moja kutoka Tanga inatoa funzo la kipekee kuhusu namna Sekta ya Madini inapofungamanishwa na Sekta nyingine kama kilimo kwa manufaa ya taifa. Simulizi hii inazungumzia zaidi ya mawe na udongo bali ni simulizi ya maisha, upatikanaji wa chakula, ajira na malengo ya taifa.

Jinsi Madini Yanavyobeba Siri ya Rutuba Shambani.

Kwa kawaida, Sekta ya Madini imekuwa ikiangaliwa kama injini ya mapato ya kigeni kupitia dhahabu, almasi, tanzanite, vito vingine, makaa ya mawe na nengineyo. Lakini kwa undani zaidi, madini ya viwandani kama dolomite, chokaa (limestone), gypsum (jasi) na phosphate yanaibuka kama "madini ya kimya" yanayochochea ukuaji wa Sekta ya Kilimo.

Kwa mujibu wa Rishit Lalseta, Mkurugenzi wa Kiwanda cha Tanga Mining Limited:

"Dolomite ni nyenzo muhimu kwenye utengenezaji wa mbolea. Inaongeza kalsiamu na magnesiamu kwenye udongo, inapunguza tindikali, na kufanya mazao kukua kwa afya na kutoa mavuno bora."

Kwa lugha rahisi, kilichokuwa jiwe lenye thamani chini ya ardhi, kinapogeuka kuwa mbolea, kinakuwa dawa ya udongo na chanzo cha uzima wa mazao, mavuno mengi zaidi, na uhakika wa chakula.

Daraja Kati ya Sekta Mbili

Sekta ya Madini na Sekta ya Kilimo, kwa muda mrefu zilionekana kana kwamba zinatembeka barabara tofauti. Moja ikihusishwa na ardhi kuchimbwa, nyingine ikihusishwa na ardhi kulimwa. Lakini leo, daraja la moja kwa moja limejengwa Sekta ya Kilimo ikitegemea kulishwa na Madini huku Sekta ya Madini ikiongeza tija kupitia malighafi hiyo.

Madini yanatoa malighafi (kama dolomite na phosphate), viwanda vya mbolea vinabadilisha malighafi kuwa bidhaa, wakulima wanazalisha mazao bora zaidi kutokana na bidhaa hizo. Huo ni mnyororo wa thamani unaounganisha mgodi na shamba, mchimbaji na mkulima, ajira za viwandani na usalama wa chakula.

Kwa maneno ya Lalseta:

"Soko la mbolea nchini bado ni kubwa, na mahitaji ni makubwa sana. Hivi sasa tunahudumia ndani ya nchi, lakini tunapanga kusogea kimataifa, ili bidhaa zetu zisaisaidie tu kilimo cha Tanzania, bali pia kuingiza fedha za kigeni."

Kiwanda cha Tanga Mining kilipoanza mwaka 2014, kilikuwa kama cheche ndogo. Leo hii, matokeo yake yanaonekana wazi:

- Ajira: Mamia ya wananchi wa Tanga na mikoa jirani wamepata kazi,
- Mapato ya serikali: Kodi na tozo zimeongezeka,
- Kilimo chenye tija: Wakulima wanaopata mbolea zenye virutubisho vya dolomite wanavuna zaidi na bora,
- Usalama wa chakula: Taifa linapata uhakika wa chakula kutokana na ongezeko la tija.

Mhandisi Laurent Bujashi, Afisa Madini Mkazi wa Mkoa wa Tanga, anasema:

"Tunaposhuhudia dolomite ikitumika kutengeneza mbolea, maana yake tunaleta suluhisho la changamoto za kilimo na usalama wa chakula. Hii ni njia ya kuhakikisha wananchi wananufaika moja kwa moja kupitia sekta za kilimo, viwanda na ujenzi."

Kauli hii inaonesha dhamira ya Serikali: kuchukua madini kutoka ardhi, kuyabadili kuwa bidhaa, na hatimaye kuyageuza kuwa nguzo ya maisha bora kwa wananchi.

Maono ya Mbeleni

Sekta ya Madini ikichangia kwenye kilimo, faida si kwa mkulima pekee, taifa linapata chakula cha kutosha, wakulima wanapata mavuno yenye faida zaidi, Serikali inapata mapato ya kodi, uchumi wa viwanda unapata nguvu mpya.

#Vision 2030: Madini ni Maisha na Utajiri

GESI YA HELIUM KUWA MKOMBOZI UCHUMI WA VIWANDA TANZANIA

Na Samwel Mtuwa

Sekta ya Viwanda ndio chimbuko la maendeleo ya haraka ya nchi mbalimbali na ni mhimili mkuu wa kutegemewa katika kuongeza thamani ya malighafi tulizonazo, kutoa ajira kwa wananchi na kuongeza mapato ya Serikali, fedha za kigeni pamoja na kuongeza na kuboresha sayansi na teknolojia.

Katika kuakikisha hayo yanafanikiwa Sekta ya Madini kwa kipindi kirefu imekuwa ikifanya tafiti zake mbalimbali kwa lengo la kugundua rasilimali mpya zitakazo chochea maendeleo ya kiuchumi wa viwanda nchini.

Baada ya utafiti wa mda mrefu wataalamu wa utafiti wa madini nchini wamefanikiwa kugundua gesi ya helium ambayo ni moja ya gesi adimu duniani, ambapo kwa mujibu wa tafiti mbalimbali zilizofanyika imegundulika kuwa Tanzania ina aina mbalimbali za gesi asilia, kama vile helium, zikionesha uwepo wa hifadhi ya futi za ujazo bilioni 138 kwenye Bonde la Ziwa Rukwa, ambazo zinaweza kutumika kwa kipindi cha zaidi ya miaka ya 20.

Sambamba na tafiti mbalimbali zilizokwisha fanyika, kampuni ya

HeliumOne nchini Tanzania imefanikiwa kugundua gesi hiyo katika umbali wa kilomita 1.14 kutoka chini ya ardhi katika visima vya Itumbula West 1 na Tai 3 ikionesha kuwa na wingi wa mkusanyiko wa gesi ya helium hiyo yenye ubora wa kiwango cha asilimia 7.9 jambo lililoleta matumaini ya kuendelea na utafiti wa kina.

Kijiolojia gesi ya helium inaweza kupatikana katika kina kifupi au kirefu hii inatokana na Jiolojia ya sehemu husika ikiwa na matumizi mbalimbali kama vile hutumika katika vifaa vya umeme mfano radio, teknolojia ya mawasiliano ya baluni angani, urushaji wa helikopta (Chopa), kupunguza uzito wa mafuta ya ndege, kutengeneza taa mfano taa aina ya tubelight pamoja na kuendesha mashine za kupiga picha hospitalini za MRI Scanner.

Kabla ya ugunduzi huo watafiti walikuwa wamebashiri ukosefu wa gesi hiyo baridi ifikapo mwaka wa 2035, hivyo kupelekea wataalamu kuhimiza kutungwa kwa sheria itakayopunguza matumizi yake katika bidhaa zisizo za dharura kama vile kwenye mashine maalum kutokana na hali ya kuwa gesi hiyo ya Helium ni nyepesi kuliko ile ya Oxygen.

Hivyo kugundulika kwa helium mkoani Rukwa inatajwa kama hazina kubwa zaidi duniani ikitegemewa kuziba pengo la upungufu wa helium lililokuwa likitishia kupotea kwa gesi hiyo kwa sababu matumizi na mahitaji yake yanaongezeka katika teknolojia mbalimbali za kimkakati.

Kwa mujibu wa Tovuti ya taasisi inayoshughulika na masuala ya Jiosayansi nchini Marekani (USGS) inaonyesha kuwa soko la helium duniani linatarajiwa kuongezeka kufikia kiasi cha dola za Marekani bilioni sita kwa mwaka.

Kulingana na takwimu za uzalishaji, Marekani ndiye msambazaji mkubwa wa gesi ya helium duniani ikiwa na asilimia 60 za uzalishaji, ikifuatiwa na Qatar ina asilimia 24, na wasambazaji wengine ni pamoja Algeria, Australia, Canada na Urusi.

Taarifa ya kampuni inayosimamia matumizi ya gesi asilia ijulikanayo kama great plain ya nchini Australia imeonesha kuwa ugunduzi wa gesi kwa kiasi hicho kinaweza kujaza mitungi ya kifaa cha kupimia matibabu yaani (MRI) zaidi ya milioni 1.2.



KUTOKA ARDHINI HADI HAZINA: SAFARI YA TANZANIA KUWA KINARA WA DHAHABU AFRIKA

Na Asteria Muhozya

Kwa miaka mingi, Tanzania imekuwa miongoni mwa nchi zenye shughuli nyingi za uchimbaji wa dhahabu barani Afrika tangu kabla ya uhuru hadi sasa. Hivi sasa dhahabu inachangia kiasi kikubwa katika uchumi na maendeleo ya taifa ambapo asilimia 80 ya mapato ya madini nchini yanatokana na dhahabu.

Hata hivyo, kwa kipindi kirefu Tanzania haikuwa na hifadhi rasmi ya dhahabu licha ya madini hayo kuwa chanzo kikuu cha mapato ya Sekta ya Madini. Marekebisho ya Sheria ya Madini ya Kifungu cha 59 yaliyofanywa mwezi Julai, 2024, yalitaka kila leseni ya kusafirisha dhahabu nje ya nchi kutenga asilimia 20 ya uzalishaji wake kwa ajili ya kuuza ndani ya nchi kupitia Benki KUU ya Tanzania iliyopewa haki ya kwanza ya ununuzi.

Mwezi June mwaka 2025, Serikali kupitia BoT ikasaini mkataba na kampuni kubwa za uchimbaji dhahabu za Geita Gold Mining Limited (GGML), Buckreef Gold yenye ubia na Shirika la Madini la Taifa (STAMICO) pamoja na kiwanda cha Kusafisha dhahabu cha Geita Gold Refinery (GGR) ili kurahisisha ununuzi na usafirishaji wa dhahabu.



Uamuzi huo wa Serikali unalenga kuongeza akiba ya taifa ya fedha za kigeni ikiwa ni sehemu ya kuimarisha uchumi wa nchi na kuhakikisha thamani ya madini inabaki nchini. Kwa msingi huo wa kisera, Tanzania inashika nafasi kubwa kufikia kilele cha hifadhi za dhahabu barani Afrika.

Aidha, hatu hiyo ya BoT inawaweka wachimbaji urahisi wa kufanya biashara kwa kuwa sasa wanaweza kuuza hadi asilimia 100 ya dhahabu kwenye benki hiyo. Uuzaji huo wa dhahabu unafanyika kupitia viwanda vitatu vya kusafisha dhahabu vyenye mkataba na Serikali vya Geita Gold refinery (GGR) kilichopo mkoani Geita, Africa Eyes Refinery kilichopo Geita, Mwanza Precious Metals Refinery chenye ubia na Shirika la Madini la Taifa (STAMICO) kilichopo jijini Mwanza na Eyes of Afrika ya Dodoma. Tayari Tanzania inavyo viwanda vinane na Kusafisha dhahabu.

Kufuatia uamuzi huo wa Serikali, ndani ya kipindi cha muda mfupi sana kuanzia Oktoba 2024 hadi sasa tayari Tanzania imekusanya tani 10 za dhahabu zenye thamani ya shilingi trilioni 2.5, ikiwa ni mkakati wa kuimarisha akiba ya taifa na kulinda uchumi dhidi ya misukosuko ya kimataifa. Kiasi hicho cha akiba ya dhahabu kinafanya Tanzania kuwa mbele

ya Msumbiji yenye tani 3.869 ambayo awali ilihesabika kama nchi ya 10 kwa ubora Afrika wa uhifadhi wa dhahabu Afrika, zikitanguliwa na Algeria yenye tani 174.

Mafanikio haya ni matokeo ya maelekezo ya Dkt. Samia Suluhu Hassan Rais wa Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania, aliyehamiria kulinda rasilimali na kuimarisha uchumi hususan nyakati za changamoto kama uhaba wa dola na misukosuko ya kifedha lakini pia ni dhamira ya dhati ya Serikali kuhakikisha rasilimali madini inawanufaisha watazania na taifa lote.

Kwa hatua hizi thabiti na maamuzi ya kimkakati, Tanzania inaendelea kuandika historia mpya katika sekta ya madini, si tu kama mzalishaji mkubwa wa dhahabu, bali pia kama nchi inayotunza na kuhifadhi thamani ya rasilimali zake kwa faida ya wananchi wake.

Kwa uongozi makini wa Rais Dkt. Samia Suluhu Hassan, taifa limejipambanua kama mfano wa kuigwa barani Afrika katika kulinda maslahi ya kiuchumi kupitia dhahabu. Ni dhahiri kuwa Tanzania ya leo inajenga msingi imara wa kesho iliyo bora, yenye uchumi thabiti, na heshima katika jamii ya mataifa duniani kupitia Sekta ya Madini

Vision 2030: Madini ni Maisha na Utajiri



TANZANIA KUNUFAIKA NA MADINI YA URANIUM

Na Samwel Mtuwa

Kwa muda mrefu sasa Tanzania imekuwa ikitambuliwa kama moja ya nchi yenye rasilimali nyingi za madini yakiwemo madini ya metali, vito, ujenzi, viwanda, madini ya nishati, madini adimu (REE) na madini ya kimkakati, ndoto ya miaka mingi inakwenda kutimia mbele ya macho yetu baada ya aina mpya ya madini ya nishati kugundulika nchini na kuanza majaribio ya uchenjuaji ambayo ni muhimu kwa ukuaji wa uchumi nayo ni madini ya Urani.

Eneo la Mkuju, Namtumbo ni mojawapo ya maeneo machache yenye akiba kubwa ya madini ya uranium, jambo linaloifanya Tanzania kuwa kitovu cha kuvutia wawekezaji wa kimataifa katika Sekta ya Madini hususan madini haya ya kimkakati. Akiba ya uranium katika eneo hili inakadiriwa kufikia tani milioni 139, hii inaweza kuiweka Tanzania miongoni mwa nchi 10 bora duniani zenye uwezo mkubwa wa uzalishaji.

Mradi mpya wa uranium katika eneo la Mkuju River, wilayani Namtumbo, mkoani Ruvuma ni mradi unaotarajiwa kuwa na uwezo wa uzalishaji wa miaka 22, na kuchangia hadi 4% ya uzalishaji wa uranium duniani.

Serikali ya Tanzania imedhihirisha dhamira yake ya kuimarisha sekta ya madini kwa kuweka mazingira bora ya uwekezaji kupitia sera na mifumo ya kodi inayowavutia wawekezaji. Miundombinu kama bandari za Dar es Salaam na Mtwara ni nguzo muhimu katika usafirishaji wa madini haya kwenda masoko ya kimataifa.

Zaidi ya faida ya kimataifa, mradi huu ni chanzo kikubwa cha maendeleo ya kiuchumi na kijamii kwa wananchi wa Mkoa wa Ruvuma unatarajiwa kuongeza mapato ya serikali, kuleta ajira kwa maelfu ya Watanzania, na kuchochea shughuli za biashara na huduma katika maeneo jirani.

Tayari Rais wa Jamhuri ya Muungano Tanzania, Dkt. Samia Suluhu Hassan ametoa rai kwa kampuni ya Mantra Tanzania Limited kuzingatia ushirikishwaji wa watanzania katika utoaji wa huduma mbalimbali migodini kwa mujibu wa sheria ya madini ya mwaka 2010, na kuitaka Wizara ya Madini na taasisi zote zinazohusika kuhakikisha mradi unakuwa shirikishi, endelevu na wenye manufaa makubwa kwa Taifa.

Anatoa rai hiyo wakati akizindua kiwanda cha majaribio cha kuchenjua urani wilayani Namtumbo na mradi huo ukitajwa kuwa mkubwa na wa kipekee ukanda wa Afrika Mashariki

Tanzania itakapoanza uzalishaji kupitia Mradi wa Mkuju River Wilayani Namtumbo itakuwa nchi ya tatu barani Afrika kwa uzalishaji wa madini ya urani baada ya nchi ya Niger yenye akiba ya tani 200,000 na Namibia yenye akiba ya tani 100,000 katika miradi yake mitatu ya uzalishaji. Nchi ya Niger ndiyo nchi inayoongoza kwa uzalishaji wa urani barani Afrika na ni miongoni mwa wazalishaji wakuu duniani.

Upatikanaji wa Madini ya uranium si tu fursa kwa wawekezaji, bali ni kichocheo cha ustawi wa uchumi wa taifa zima.

#Vision 2030: Madini ni Maisha na Utajiri



Naibu Waziri wa Madini Dkt. Steven Kiruswa akisikiliza maelezo kutoka kwa Meneja wa mradi wa uchimbaji Madini ya Urani uliopo katika kijiji cha Likuyu wilaya ya Namtumbo mkoani Ruvuma katika ziara yake ya kikazi mkoani humo.

GEITA TECH EXPO 2025: TEKNOLOJIA MPYA ZA MADINI ZINAVYOFUNGUA MILANGO KWA UCHUMI NA VIJANA

Na Agrey Singo

Maonesho ya 8 ya Kimataifa ya Teknolojia ya Madini Geita (Geita Mining Technology Exhibition – GMTC 2025) yamefungua ukurasa mpya katika simulizi ya Sekta ya Madini nchini Tanzania.

Tukio hilo, lililofanyika kuanzika Septemba 18 hadi 28, 2025 na kufunguliwa rasmi na Waziri Mkuu Kassim Majaliwa Septemba 22, na kufungwa na Naibu Waziri Mkuu Dkt. Doto Biteko Septemba 28, 2025, limekuwa kivutio si tu kwa Kampuni kubwa za madini, bali pia kwa wachimbaji wadogo, vijana na wajasiriamali wanaotafuta nafasi ndani ya mnyororo wa thamani wa madini.

Kwa siku kadhaa, Viwanja vya Dkt. Samia Suluhu Hassan – Bombambili, Geita Mjini vilibadilika na kuwa darasa la wazi: mahali pa kukutana teknolojia za kisasa, suluhisho ya uchimbaji salama, tija na mawazo mapya ya kiubunifu katika sekta hiyo.

Maonesho yanayojivunia wingi wa washiriki kwa mujibu wa waandaaji, zaidi ya Kampuni 350 kutoka Tanzania na mataifa mengine yalishiriki, yakibebwa na kaulimbiu ya ‘Ukuaji wa Sekta ya Madini ni Matokeo ya Matumizi ya Teknolojia Sahihi na Uongozi Bora, Shiriki Uchaguzi Mkuu Oktoba 2025’ jumla ya washiriki 930 wakiwemo washiriki kutoka nje ya nchi wameshiriki ikilinganishwa na washiriki 600 waliokuwepo mwaka 2024. Hilo ni ongezeko la zaidi ya asilimia 20 ikilinganishwa na mwaka uliopita.

Kampuni kubwa za kimataifa za huduma za mgodi, wazalishaji wa mashine, taasisi za utafiti na vyo vikuu vilijumuika na watoa huduma wa ndani. Kila mmoja alikuja na bidhaa au wazo jipya: kuanzia drones za ufuatiliaji, mashine za kuchambua madini (ore-sorting) hadi mifumo ya real-time monitoring kwa usimamizi wa mazingira.

Waziri Mkuu Majaliwa aliweka msisitizo akisema: “Hatuwezi kuendelea kutegemea

mbinu za kizamani. Tanzania inahitaji teknolojia za kisasa ili Sekta ya Madini ibaki shindani, ichangie zaidi kwenye uchumi, na iende sambamba na malengo ya maendeleo endelevu.”

Fursa kwa Jamii ya Geita Semina za bure na warsha za ujasiriamali sambamba na fursa mbalimbali zilifanyika kwa vijana katika maonesho hayo, zikihusu uendeshaji mashine ndogo, matengenezo ya vifaa na matumizi ya teknolojia za kidijitali.

Kwa maneno ya Dkt. Doto Biteko, Waziri wa Madini:

“Sekta hii lazima iwaone wananchi wa Geita na Watanzania wote kama wanufaika wakuu. Maonesho haya ni daraja kati ya mgodi na jamii, kati ya teknolojia na maisha ya kila siku.”
Vijana: Injini ya Mabadiliko Takwimu za maonesho hayo zinaonesha kuwa zaidi ya vijana 1,200 walihudhuria mafunzo mbalimbali kupitia warsha kipindi cha maonesho hayo

Vijana hawa sasa wana nafasi ya kuwa sehemu ya mnyororo wa thamani, si kama watafuta ajira pekee bali kama wabunifu na wajasiriamali kupitia Sekta. Simulizi kutoka kwa washiriki; mmoja wa wabunifu walio Shiriki katika maonesho hayo, kijana wa Kitanzania John Ngenda alieleza namna alivyopata mafunzo ya CIP/CIL na kusaidia wachimbaji wadogo kufanya shughuli zao kwa ufanisi, gharama nafuu na kuongeza tija.

Simulizi kama hizi zinatoa picha ya moja kwa moja kuwa teknolojia haina budi kuangaliwa kama chombo cha kijamii cha kuondoa umaskini.

Zena Shija ni mjasiriamali mdogo, pia alibainisha kuwa baada ya kushiriki mafunzo katika maonesho hayo kwa mwaka uliopita, alipata kujua kuhusu fursa mbalimbali zilizopo katika mnyororo mzima wa sekta ya madini ikiwemo utoaji wa huduma na kisha kujiungana wenzake katika kikundi na

hatimaye kupata fursa ya kutoa huduma za upishi katika migodi wa wachimbaji wadogo wa Nyarugusu.

Wadau kadhaa walitoa mapendekezo ya namna changamoto hizi zinavyoweza kushughulikiwa ikiwa pamoja na Serikali kushirikiana na sekta binafsi kuendelea kujenga vituo vya mfano na mafunzo ya vitendo kwenye mikoa ya madini, kama vile vya Lwamgasa na Katente vilivyopo Geita, Benki na taasisi za fedha kuendelea kutengeza mifumo rafiki ya mikopo kwa wachimbaji wadogo ili kuongeza mitaji yao.

Kuwepo na namna ya kutoa motisha zaidi kwa Kampuni zinazoweza kwenye teknolojia safi na zinazozalisha ajira kwa vijana na Sera thabiti za ufuatiliaji na vyeti vya kidijitali ili kuongeza ushindani wa madini ya Tanzania kwenye soko la kimataifa.

Kama inavyoelezwa kuwa ushirikiano ndiyo silaha kubwa hivyo, maonesho ya Teknolojia ya Madini Geita 2025 yameweka wazi kuwa teknolojia si simulizi za baadaye bali ni chombo cha leo katika mabadiliko.

Hata hivyo, mafanikio yake hayataweza kufikiwa kikamilifu bila mshikamano wa wadau wote: Serikali, Makampuni, taasisi za fedha, elimu, na jamii kwa ujumla wake.

Waziri Mkuu Majaliwa wakati akihitisha hotuba yake ya ufunguzi alisema;

“Teknolojia tulizoonna katika Maonesho haya ya Geita si kwa migodi mikubwa pekee, bali ni njia ya kuunganisha uchumi na jamii. Huu ni mwanzo wa Tanzania mpya inayotumia madini kama nguzo kwa maendeleo ya viwanda, ajira, teknolojia, uchumi na usalama wa chakula.”

Vision2030: Madini ni Maisha na Utajiri.

WAZIRI MAVUNDE AZINDUA RASMI SHUGHULI ZA UJENZI WA MGODI MKUBWA WA MADINI YA KINYWE

Na Agrey Singo

Waziri wa Madini, Mhe. Anthony Peter Mavunde (MB), amezindua rasmi shughuli za ujenzi wa mgodi wa madini ya Kinywe (Graphite), unaotekelezwa na kampuni ya Faru Graphite Corporation kwa ubia kati ya Serikali ya Tanzania (hisa 16%) na Black Rock Mining Limited (hisa 84%) ikiwa ni hatua kubwa katika utekelezaji wa miradi ya kimkakati ya sekta ya madini nchini.

Akizungumza katika hafla iliyofanyika leo tarehe 9 Oktoba 2025 katika eneo la Mahenge, Wilaya ya Ulanga, Mkoa wa Morogoro, Mhe. Mavunde amesema uzinduzi huo ni ishara ya kasi mpya ya uendelezaji wa miradi mikubwa ya kimkakati katika Sekta ya Madini, kutokana na maelekezo ya Mhe. Rais Dkt. Samia Suluhu Hassan.

Kwa mujibu wa Waziri Mavunde, mradi wa Mahenge unatarajiwa kugharimu takribani shilingi trilion 1.3 na utazalisha ajira zaidi ya 400 wakati wa ujenzi na zaidi ya 900 ajira za kudumu mgodi utakapoanza uzalishaji kamili.

Nje ya mgodi, takribani ajira zisizo za moja kwa moja zaidi ya 4,500 zitachochewa kupitia mnyororo wa thamani wa wachuuzi, wakulima, wasambazaji wa bidhaa na watoa huduma.

Aidha, amesisitiza kuwa, Serikali inatarajia kupata mapato ya zaidi ya

shilingi trilion 7 katika kipindi cha uhai wa mgodi, kupitia kodi, tozo, gawio, na mrabaha wa madini.

Pia, Waziri Mavunde ameitaka Kampuni ya Faru Graphite Corporation kuzingatia matakwa ya Ushikishwaji wa Watanzania (local content) na Uwajibikaji kwa Jamii (CSR) kwa kutoa kipaumbele cha ajira kwa Watanzania, hususan wananchi wa vijiji vinavyozunguka mgodi, na kutoa fursa kwa makampuni ya ndani kushiriki katika mnyororo wa ugavi.

Akizungumza katika hafla hiyo, Mkuu wa Mkoa wa Morogoro, Mhe. Adam Malima, amemshukuru Waziri Mavunde kwa uongozi na usimamizi wake thabiti katika Sekta Madini, akibainisha kuwa Mkoa wa Morogoro umebahatika kuwa mwenyeji wa miradi mikubwa ya maendeleo ikiwemo huu wa Faru Graphite wenye thamani ya takribani Shilingi Trilion 1.3.

"Huu ndio mradi mkubwa zaidi kuwahi kutekelezwa katika Mkoa wa Morogoro," amesema Mhe. Malima, huku akielekeza wataalamu wa mkoa kuandaa semina maalum zitakazowaelimisha wananchi kuhusu fursa za kiuchumi na kijamii zitakazotokana na mradi huo.

Akizungumza kwa niaba ya Katibu Mkuu wa Wizara ya Madini, Kamishna wa Madini Dkt. AbdulRahman Mwanga alisema

Serikali ilitoa leseni ya uchimbaji mkubwa mwaka 2022, na tayari fidia ya zaidi ya Shilingi Bilioni 13 imelipwa kwa wananchi 254 waliopisha eneo la mradi, ambao pia watajengewa nyumba mpya.

Ameongeza kuwa miundombinu ya umeme wa kilovolt 220 kutoka Mahenge imeanza kuandaliwa ili kuhakikisha mgodi unapata umeme wa uhakika, sambamba na kuanzishwa kwa miradi ya kijamii (CSR) inayolenga elimu, afya na maji.

Kwa upande wake Msajili wa Hazina, Ndg. Nehemiah Mchechu, ambaye pia ni mjumbe wa Bodi ya Faru Graphite Corporation, amesema Serikali kupitia ubia huu inalinda maslahi ya taifa, ikinufaika kupitia hisa, kodi, ajira na mzunguko wa fedha.

Kwa upande wake, Mwenyekiti wa Bodi na Mwakilishi wa Bodi ya Wakurugenzi wa Faru na Blackrock Mining, Black Rock Mining Limited, Ndg. Richard Crookes, amesema kampuni yake imejipanga kuhakikisha utekelezaji wa mradi unafuata viwango vya kimataifa vya usalama na uhifadhi wa mazingira, sambamba na kuwekeza katika teknolojia rafiki kwa mazingira na pia wamemshukuru Rais Dkt. Samia S. Hassan kwa kuweka mazingira wezeshi yaliyopokea uwekezaji huo mkubwa Morogoro.



NYANZAGA MARKS A NEW ERA IN TANZANIA'S MINING SECTOR

By Asteria Muhozya



Following the signing of the additional agreement for the Nyanzaga Gold Project in Sengerema District, Mwanza Region, Tanzania has reached a significant milestone in its mining sector. The project, developed by Sotta Mining Corporation, a **joint venture between** Perseus Mining Limited and the Government of Tanzania, is moving forward with increased government participation. Construction is underway, and the project is expected to commence its first-ever gold production in early 2027, positioning it as a key contributor to Tanzania's growing gold industry.

Strengthened Through a New Agreement Addendum

Originally formalized in 2021, the Nyanzaga Gold Project entered a new phase on **August 20, 2025**, when the Government of Tanzania signed an **addendum to the original Framework Agreement**. This new agreement increased the government's equity stake in the project from **16% to 20%**, ensuring greater national participation and reinforcing the state's commitment to equitable resource development. The signing of the addendum highlights the government's proactive approach to securing long-term value for Tanzanians and adapting to the evolving dynamics of large-scale mineral investments.

A Strategic National Priority

The Ministry of Minerals has long prioritized investment attraction and value addition in the mining sector.

In the 2025/26 Ministry budget, these remain core pillars of Tanzania's strategy, now delivering tangible results through flagship initiatives like Nyanzaga. According to Hon. Anthony Mavunde, Minister of Minerals, the government is committed to maximizing benefits for citizens through employment, local procurement, and technical skill transfer.

Unlocking Future Opportunities Nyanzaga is just the beginning. Tanzania is rapidly attracting other high-value investments in strategic minerals such as **graphite, nickel, cobalt, and rare earth elements**—all essential to the global transition to clean energy and advanced technologies. These projects will further enhance the country's position in international clean-tech and critical mineral supply chains.

Supporting the National Development Vision 2050

The Nyanzaga project aligns with Tanzania's National Development Vision 2050, which aims to build a modern, inclusive, and competitive economy. The mining sector is central to this vision, contributing to industrialization, value addition, and digital transformation.

Local Impact and National Benefits

With an estimated **TZS 1 trillion** in total investment, Nyanzaga is expected to create thousands of **direct and indirect jobs** while enhancing local infrastructure and community development. The project also emphasizes **local content**, ensuring Tanzanian businesses and

professionals participate meaningfully in its execution.

Treasury Registrar Nehemia Mchechu affirmed that, in addition to standard taxes and royalties, the government anticipates receiving around **TZS 400 billion** in dividends over the life of the project—marking a significant financial return for the nation.

Investor Confidence and Government Collaboration

At the launch event, **Lee-Anne de Bruin**, Group CEO of Perseus Mining, acknowledged the government's strong leadership and constructive engagement.

"We thank President Samia Suluhu Hassan for her leadership and support that made this investment possible," said Bruin. "The August 2025 agreement addendum was the result of open, productive discussions that paved the way for us to move confidently into the construction phase."

A New Chapter in Tanzania's Mining Story

The Nyanzaga Gold Project is more than a mine—it's a symbol of Tanzania's ability to balance investor confidence with national interest. Through transparent governance, inclusive policies, and a strong development vision, the country is positioning itself as a regional powerhouse in responsible and sustainable mining.

#Vision 2030 : Madini ni Maisha na Utajiri

#Invest In Tanzania Mining Sector

THE MKUJU PROJECT TO PLACE TANZANIA ON THE WORLD URANIUM MAP

By Agrey Singo



Deep in the forests of Ruvuma Region, southern Tanzania, a new chapter of national progress is unfolding. In Mto Mkuju village, Namtumbo District, the discovery and development of uranium — one of the world's most strategic minerals — has sparked a new light of hope.

On July 30, 2025, Her Excellency Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, officially launched the Pilot Uranium Processing Plant, marking a historic milestone. This event signaled Tanzania's formal entry into the global uranium industry, with optimism that it will elevate the nation's position in the global mining sector.

A Dream Taking Shape

Traditionally known for gold, diamonds, and gemstones, Tanzania is now embracing uranium — the key source of clean, reliable nuclear energy. With an estimated annual production of 300,000 tons, Tanzania is set to rank among the top 10 uranium producers worldwide. The project is expected to generate USD 40 million annually, strengthening the national treasury and supporting key sectors like education, health, and infrastructure.

Key Benefits of the Mkuju Project

Government Revenue:

The government, with its 20% shareholding, will earn about USD 40 million per year through taxes, dividends, and royalties — funds to boost public services and reduce reliance on loans.

Employment Creation:

Thousands of direct and indirect jobs will be created, benefiting youth from Ruvuma and neighboring regions in various fields including mining, technology, and services..

Technology and Research:

Uranium processing requires advanced technology and expertise. The project provides opportunities for training and research, enhancing Tanzania's scientific and technical capabilities.

Community Development (CSR):

Local communities will benefit through Corporate Social Responsibility programs such as improved schools, health centers, clean water, and road networks.

Clean Energy and Sustainability:

Uranium enables low-carbon nuclear energy, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and supporting global climate goals like the Paris Agreement. Tanzania becomes part of the global shift toward green growth and sustainable energy.

International Recognition:

As one of the largest uranium projects in East and Central Africa, Mkuju positions Tanzania as a key player in the global energy landscape, enhancing diplomatic and economic influence.

According to Minister Of Minerals, Hon. Anthony Mavunde, the Mkuju project is the largest of its kind in the region, placing Tanzania among the few African nations with large-scale uranium ventures. Pavel Larionov, President of Uranium One, affirmed that the project will benefit both current and future generations through increased supply, jobs, and sustainable growth.

The Mkuju Project is more than a mining initiative — it is a symbol of Tanzania's ambition, innovation, and progress. Just as gold brought Geita global recognition, uranium from Mkuju will now illuminate Tanzania's name as a leader in the clean energy future.



TANZANIA–THAILAND GEMSTONE PARTNERSHIP BEARS FRUIT

By Asteria Muhozya



The strategic partnership between Tanzania and Thailand, initiated on February 22, 2024, through the Tanzania Gemological Centre (TGC) and the Gem and Jewelry Institute of Thailand (GIT), is beginning to yield significant outcomes. The recent visit by GIT's top leadership to Tanzania has marked a key milestone in advancing gemstone value addition and market access.

Key Highlights from GIT's Visit:

- **Modern Lab Equipment:** GIT provided technical advice to TGC on acquiring modern gemstone testing and grading equipment, aiming to bring TGC's laboratories in line with international standards.
- **Joint Research on Gemstones:** The two institutions agreed to collaborate on research, particularly on colored gemstones like heated and unheated Tanzanite, to better understand and maximize their market value.
- **Trader Engagement:** GIT's delegation held in-depth discussions with Tanzanian gemstone traders in Arusha, advising them on how to effectively access and compete in international markets.
- **Joint organization and participation** in gem and jewellery trade fairs and promotional events.

Agreed Areas of Cooperation:

- **Training & Skills Development:** Including expert and student exchange programs.
- **Laboratory Upgrading:** Enhancing TGC's labs to meet global certification standards.
- **Research & Development:** Focused

on the unique properties and potential of Tanzanian gemstones.

- **Joint Participation in International Gem Shows:** To showcase Tanzanian gems on a global stage.

Strategic Importance of the Partnership:

This collaboration is closely aligned with Tanzania's **Mining Act, 2010 (amended 2017)**, which prioritizes local value addition to minerals before export. Historically, Tanzania has primarily exported raw gemstones, missing out on job creation and higher foreign exchange earnings.

With over **100 types of gemstones** found in the country, this partnership aims to:

- Build **local expertise** in gemstone processing.
- Support the production of **high-quality jewelry** for export.
- Increase **employment** and income-generating opportunities within Tanzania's gemstone sector.

Government Commitment to Gemstone Sector:

The Tanzanian government has demonstrated strong commitment by allocating **TZS 35 billion** for the construction of a state-of-the-art **8-storey building for TGC in Arusha**. This facility will include:

- Modern **training classrooms**
- **Gemstone auction halls**
- Fully equipped **workshops**
- **Hostels** for students and trainees

About the Tanzania Gemological Centre (TGC):

TGC is a government institution offering professional training in gemstone cutting, polishing, grading, and jewelry making, from certificate to diploma levels. Many graduates have already secured employment or launched businesses in the gemstone value chain.

In line with the Mineral Policy of 2009, TGC is being developed into a regional hub for training, certification, and extension services in gemstone value addition for East and Central Africa.

Thailand's Role and Expertise:

Thailand is globally recognized as a leader in gemstone value addition. Through this partnership, Tanzania aims to leverage

Thailand's expertise to:

- Improve domestic gemstone processing capabilities
- Strengthen its position in global gemstone markets
- Build a sustainable, high-value gemstone industry

During their visit, the GIT delegation also engaged directly with Tanzanian mineral traders, offering guidance on strategies for reaching international markets, and addressing key challenges to export growth.

#Vision 2030: Madini ni Maisha na Utajiri

OVER TZS 3 BILLION SET ASIDE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF MODERN MINERAL LABORATORIES IN TANZANIA

By Samwel Mtuwa

As part of its ongoing efforts to enhance the mining sector, the Government of Tanzania—through the Ministry of Minerals—has allocated TZS 3.5 billion for the construction of modern mineral laboratories in Dodoma and key mining regions, including Geita and Chunya. These laboratories will support geological research and analysis, including the testing of rock, mineral, and soil samples from various stakeholders engaged in mineral exploration, especially in extraction and processing.

Given the importance of these laboratories, the Geological Survey of Tanzania (GST) the national institution responsible for geological and mineral research has already laid the foundation stones at the selected sites, including the headquarters lab in Dodoma and another in Geita Region, symbolizing the official commencement of the construction phase.

The establishment of these three laboratories is expected to position Tanzania as a regional hub for mineral research in East and Central Africa, offering services that integrate the entire geoscientific system including geological and

geochemical research for the analysis of soil and rock samples, as well as environmental research such as water and plant sample testing.

Bringing these modern laboratories closer to strategic mining activities stems from multiple research findings conducted by GST experts in active mining zones, which revealed a significant lack of advanced laboratory facilities for modern mineral testing particularly gold processing. This gap has led to considerable resource losses, as valuable minerals are often left behind in the soil after rudimentary processing, causing small and medium-scale miners to lose time, capital, and productive mineral rich areas.

Once operational, these laboratories will provide essential support to both miners and mineral processors. Beyond testing services, experts will also offer training on best practices for sampling and mineral processing, taking into account the nature of the ore bodies in various mining locations and promoting environmentally sustainable mining practices.

All of these initiatives align with the mandate of GST, which includes, providing high-quality geoscientific data and services at affordable costs to government institutions and stakeholders, supporting strategic decision making on the sustainable use of mineral resources, Coordinating the management of geological hazards to mitigate their impacts through public awareness and advisory services, and contributing to economic growth and social development.

According to historical records, the GST laboratory was first established in Dodoma in 1926 by the British colonial administration under the British Overseas Management Authority (BOMA).

Since then, the laboratory has continued to operate from Dodoma for nearly 100 years, serving as the central hub for geological testing and research in the country.

#Vision 2030: Madini ni Maisha na Utajiri



STAMICO OFFICIALLY ENTER MAJOR INVESTMENT IN TANZANIA

By Tito Mselem



- *After Receiving Large License for Exploration and Mining of Rare Earth Minerals at Wigu Hills.*
- *A New Opportunity Story for Morogoro and the Whole Nation Begins.*
- *STAMICO Strengthens its Role as a Key Player in the Mining Sector.*
- *Morogoro Has Cause to Smile and the Nation Has Cause for Pride.*

In the small village of Sesenga in Morogoro District, a new chapter in history has been written. On July 24, 2025, the State Mining Corporation (STAMICO) was officially granted a Large-Scale Exploration and Mining License for Rare Earth Elements (REE) rare and highly valued minerals in the global market. This marks STAMICO's entry into a significant national investment.

The official handover took place at a public ceremony held at Sesenga Primary School grounds. The Minister of Minerals, Hon. Anthony Mavunde, formally handed over the license to STAMICO. This followed orders from President Samia Suluhu Hassan to promote national investment in critical strategic minerals.

For many years, the Wigu Hills were known only as a part of the scenic landscape of the village. But now, they are transforming into a center of hope, jobs, and development. The Rare Earth Elements found there are among the world's most important raw materials today. They are used in making high tech devices such as smartphones, computers, electric vehicles, medical machines, and even military equipment.

"These are not ordinary minerals. They are strategic minerals, highly demanded globally. Now it is Sesenga's turn, Morogoro's turn, and Tanzania's turn to benefit," said Minister Mavunde, speaking to a large gathering of villagers.

Through this license, STAMICO officially becomes a major domestic investor in rare earth mining. This move aligns directly with the government's Vision under the Sixth Phase led by President Samia: to ensure the country's natural resources benefit Tanzanians themselves and to speed up local economic development.

The Chief Executive of STAMICO, Dr. Venance Mwasse, thanked the government for its trust and the special opportunity to participate directly in large-scale mining projects.

"We regard this as a great responsibility to the nation. We are ready to begin immediately, with high professionalism, to ensure this project delivers positive results for the people of Morogoro and for the country as a whole," saying Dr. Mwasse.

This project is expected to be a catalyst for economic transformation in Morogoro District. Minister Mavunde has explained that STAMICO must put local people first in creating jobs, in purchasing goods and services locally, and in ensuring their participation through a Local Content plan.

Also, the Morogoro District Council will benefit directly through increased revenues from taxes and fees linked to the mining activities.

The District Commissioner, Hon. Mussa Kilakala, said he is proud of this progress and promised close follow-up so people see real benefits.

The government returned the license to STAMICO after solving a dispute, showing commitment to use minerals for the nation's good.

Engineer Yahya Samamba, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Minerals praised President Samia's reforms for creating safe and friendly conditions for mining.

This license is not just a legal document—it is hope and proof that Tanzania is moving to own its natural resources. It is proof that Tanzania is taking purposeful steps toward owning its natural resources for the benefit of its people. It is the beginning of a new success story for the people of Sesenga, and a strong example of President Samia's policies beginning to bear fruit.

Morogoro has reason to smile, and the whole nation has reason to be proud.

Now, STAMICO has been entrusted with this responsibility, and all Tanzanians are waiting to see the results.

SALT: A VITAL MINERAL FOR HEALTH AND A STRATEGIC RESOURCE FOR NATIONAL ECONOMIC GROWTH

By Tito Mselem



Salt is a natural mineral that plays a crucial role in human health and also offers immense economic potential for Tanzania. From a health perspective, salt contributes significantly to essential body functions such as regulating water balance, supporting muscle activity, and facilitating nerves signal transmission through electrical impulses.

Beyond its medical importance, salt is also an economic asset, especially for residents in key production regions such as Uvinza, Pangani, and other coastal areas. Tanzania is endowed with numerous locations suitable for large-scale salt production through natural processes like solar evaporation of seawater or underground saline water sources. This represents a vast opportunity for entrepreneurship and employment, particularly for youth and small-scale investors, as salt is used not only for household consumption but also in industries for manufacturing soap, tanning leather and food processing. With proper investment, the salt sub-sector has the potential to significantly contribute to national revenue and reduce dependency on imported salt.

Recognizing this importance, a team from Madini Diary, under the Ministry of Minerals, visited Tansalt, a prominent salt processing factory located in Tanga Region. The factory has become a vital support system for small-scale salt miners and producers across the country by offering a reliable and stable market for their products. This initiative has helped improve the incomes of small producers and increased the market value of Tanzanian salt both locally and regionally.

In the ongoing drive to industrialize the economy and uplift small-scale miners, Tansalt has emerged as a key pillar of transformation in Tanzania's salt production and processing sector. With its capacity to refine raw salt into high-quality finished products, Tansalt has not only become a dependable partner for salt farmers but also a catalyst for social and economic development in the coastal region and the nation at large.

According to Tanga's Resident Minerals Officer, Eng. Laurent Bujashi, for many years, salt miners have faced major challenges due to the lack of a guaranteed market, often selling their products at very low prices that do not reflect the labour and costs involved in production. This situation has notably improved thanks to Tansalt, which has strengthened the salt value chain by purchasing raw salt from small producers and processing it to meet national and international standards.

"Through Tansalt, small-scale salt miners now enjoy a reliable market for their products, which has helped raise their income, promote sustainable production, and boost economic growth in the Tanga region," said Eng. Bujashi. Tansalt's impact extends beyond purchasing raw salt. The factory has created employment opportunities for local residents, opened new avenues for small businesses, stimulated the transport sector, and improved access to community services.

Additionally, the production of iodized salt at the factory has played a major role in addressing iodine deficiency disorders, a health concern that disproportionately affects children and women in Tanzania.

Vision2030: Madini ni Maisha na Utajiri.



WHEN MINERALS BECOME FERTILIZER: THE JOURNEY OF LINKING MINES AND FARMS

By Agrey Singo



How Minerals Carry the Secret of Soil Fertility

How Minerals Carry the Secret of Soil Fertility

Traditionally, the mining sector has been viewed mainly as a source of foreign exchange through gold, diamonds, tanzanite, other gemstones, coal, and similar resources. But on a deeper level, industrial minerals such as dolomite, limestone, gypsum, and phosphate are emerging as the “silent minerals” driving the growth of the agricultural sector.

According to Rishit Lalseta, Director of Tanga Mining Limited:

“Dolomite is a key component in fertilizer production. It adds calcium and magnesium to the soil, reduces acidity, and helps crops grow healthier with higher yields.”

In simple terms, what was once just a rock underground, when turned into fertilizer, becomes medicine for the soil—a source of crop vitality, bigger harvests, and food security.

Building a Bridge Between Two Sectors

For a long time, the mining and agriculture sectors seemed to walk separate paths one associated with extracting land, the other with cultivating it. But today, a direct bridge has been built.

Agriculture is being nourished by mining, while mining gains value through these raw materials.

Minerals provide raw materials (such as dolomite and phosphate), fertilizer factories transform them into products, and farmers then produce higher-quality crops thanks to those products. This is a value chain connecting mine to farm, miner to farmer, industrial jobs to food security.

In Lalseta's words:

“The fertilizer market in Tanzania is still vast, and demand is very high. At present, we serve the domestic market, but we plan to expand internationally so that our products not only support Tanzanian agriculture but also earn foreign exchange.”

The Impact of Tanga Mining

When Tanga Mining began in 2014, it was like a small spark. Today, its results are visible:

- **Jobs:** Hundreds of people in Tanga and nearby regions have secured employment.
- **Government Revenue:** Taxes and levies have increased.
- **Productive Agriculture:** Farmers using fertilizer enriched with dolomite are harvesting more and better-quality crops.
- **Food Security:** The nation gains assurance of food availability through increased productivity.

This is a living example of the philosophy “Mining is Life and Wealth”—a reminder that the mining sector should be seen not only as a source of revenue but also as an engine for other sectors.

Government's Perspective

For the government, the success of Tanga Mining is proof that Tanzania's mineral value-addition policy is not just on paper but in action.

Engineer Laurent Bujashi, the Resident Mining Officer for Tanga Region, states:

“When we see dolomite being used to make fertilizer, it means we are bringing solutions to agricultural and food security challenges. This is a way to ensure citizens directly benefit through agriculture, industry, and construction.”

This statement reflects the government's vision: to take minerals from the ground, transform them into products, and ultimately turn them into pillars of a better life for citizens.

Looking Ahead

When the mining sector contributes to agriculture, the benefits extend beyond the farmer alone. The nation achieves food sufficiency, farmers gain more profitable yields, government revenue grows, and the industrial economy gains fresh momentum.

TANZANIA'S GOLDEN RISE: FROM THE MINES TO A NATIONAL TREASURE

By Asteria Muhozya

Tanzania has long been known for its rich gold deposits, with mining activities dating back to the pre-independence era. Today, gold remains a cornerstone of the nation's economy, accounting for nearly 80% of the total mineral revenue.

Yet, for years, the country lacked a formal gold reserve – despite being a leading gold producer in Africa. That changed in July 2024, when the government amended the Mining Act (Section 59), requiring gold exporters to allocate 20% of their production for domestic sale, giving the Bank of Tanzania (BoT) the first right to purchase.

By June 2025, the BoT had signed agreements with key players in the industry – including Geita Gold Mining Limited (GGML), Buckreef Gold (in partnership with STAMICO), and Geita Gold Refinery (GGR) – to streamline the acquisition and refining process.

This strategic shift aims to strengthen Tanzania's foreign currency reserves, safeguard the economy against global financial turbulence, and ensure that more value from natural resources stays within the country. With this policy in place, Tanzania is now fast-tracking its rise among Africa's top nations in gold reserves.

The new system has also made it easier for miners to sell their gold locally. They can now trade up to 100% of their output through the Bank of Tanzania, via four certified gold refineries:

- **Geita Gold Refinery (GGR) – Geita**
- **Mwanza Precious Metals Refinery – in collaboration with STAMICO**
- **Eyes of Africa – Dodoma**
- **African Eyes Refinery in Geita**

Thanks to these reforms, Tanzania has already secured 10 tonnes of gold between October 2024 and now – valued at TSh 2.5 trillion – a significant boost to the national reserve and a shield against external economic shocks.

This achievement pushes Tanzania ahead of countries like **Mozambique**, which previously ranked 10th in Africa with 3.869 tonnes. Tanzania is now well on its way to joining the ranks of gold-reserve giants like **Algeria**, which holds 174 tonnes.

These gains are a direct result of President **Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan's** leadership and commitment to protecting national resources and strengthening the economy – especially during times of global financial uncertainty and foreign currency shortages.

Under her watch, Tanzania is not just exporting gold – it's retaining its value, managing it wisely, and using it as a foundation for long-term economic resilience. Tanzania is writing a new chapter in its mining history: not only as a top gold producer, but as a responsible custodian of its wealth – for the benefit of all its citizens.

#Vision 2030: Madini ni Maisha na Utajiri



Picha za Matukio Maonesho ya Nane ya Teknolojia ya Madini mkoani Geita



Picha za Matukio Maonesho ya Nane ya Teknolojia ya Madini mkoani Geita





Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania
WIZARA YA MADINI

DIRA

Kuwa Wizara inayoongoza na kuheshimika katika kusimamia kwa ufanisi rasilimali madini kwa ufanisi ili ziweze kuchangia katika uchumi wa taifa na ustawi wa Watanzania

DHIMA

Kusimamia rasilimali madini kwa ufanisi kwa kuwa na sera na sheria madhubuti kwa manufaa ya Watanzania

VISION

To be a leading and reputable institution in managing mineral resources for contribution to the national economy and wellbeing of Tanzanians.

MISSION

To manage mineral resources effectively and efficiently through sound policy and legal frameworks for the benefits of Tanzanians