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# REPORT ON THE NATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS DIALOGUE ON ARTISANAL AND SMALLSCALE MINING IN UGANDA

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Supported by:



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# Acronyms

**ASM** – Artisanal and Small scale Mining

**ASGM** – Artisanal and Small scale Gold Mining

**CSR**- Corporate Social Responsibility

**DGSM** – Directorate of Geological Survey and Mines

**LG** – Local Government

**MEMD** - Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development

**MGLSD** – Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development

**OHSE** – Occupational Health Safety and Environment

**UCMP** – Uganda Chamber of Mines and Petroleum

# Executive Summary

This report presents proceedings from a National Stakeholders' Dialogue on Artisanal and Small scale Mining (ASM) in Uganda held on November 7, 2017 at Hotel Africana, Kampala. It was organized by Global Rights Alert (GRA) in partnership with Saferworld and the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) through its Directorate of Geological Survey and Mines (DGSM) and sought to re-examine the contribution of ASM to Uganda's natural resources sector, assess the plight of people (especially women) who live off it following the recent eviction of ASMs in Mubende District on August 4, 2017, and similar other planned evictions across other mining areas in the country; and role of state and non state actors in regularizing ASM activities in Uganda.

**“ A National Stakeholder dialogue was convened to provide a meaningful and productive platform to deliberate on current issues affecting ASM in Uganda. ”**

ASM activities in Mubende were blocked because those involved in it relied on rudimentary methods that are environmentally destructive, had attracted an influx of foreigners; people had failed to establish a clear register of themselves, and/or groups to which they belonged.

Whereas the government promised to re-organise ASM activities in Mubende, and by extension the whole country, within three months it has been slow in action.

This has jeopardised the livelihoods of up to 60,000 people who subsisted on ASM in Mubende, and fanned uncertainty in other mining areas in the country since people are not aware how they can work with government and other stakeholders to minimise economic disruptions that come with evictions such as what happened in Mubende.

Against that background, a National Stakeholder dialogue was convened to provide a meaningful and productive platform to deliberate on current issues affecting ASM in Uganda. The ultimate recommendation that was fronted by all stakeholders was to have the Mining policy and the subsequent Act put in place that is cognizant of ASM contribution and women specific needs and concerns.

# 1.0 Introduction & Background

## 1.1 Introduction

The extractive sector in Uganda is an important pillar in the country's efforts of transformation to a middle income status. The minerals and oil and gas sub sectors have potential to greatly contribute to economic growth and poverty alleviation in the medium and long term. According to Uganda Vision 2040, the extractives sector presents opportunities of spurring economic growth, employment, technology transfer, and generating revenues for investments in development of other strategic sectors such as infrastructure and human resource development.

At the same time, the sector will require massive investments in infrastructure such as access roads, pipelines, refinery, and petrochemical industries among others. It is therefore critical that extractives are properly managed to enhance benefits accruing to the people of Uganda while at the same time minimizing negative social economic externalities and attendant political consequences. This call for a critical balance to ensure the country's economic development needs while at the same time observing livelihoods of the people especially host communities and good governance of the sector.

## 1.2 Background of the Dialogue

The extractive industry in Uganda has multiplied the conditions for conflict<sup>1</sup>. Significant gaps exist in the manner in which the mining companies and individuals operate; communities complain about inappropriate mine closure processes, ignored

mining and land rights, environmental degradation, inadequate consultations, attrition of social norms due to mining economy, disregard of gender norms, inadequate; legitimacy, credibility and trust. It is critical that the above sources of conflict are mitigated if the country is to achieve its aspirations provided for in the National Development Plan and Vision 2040.

On the other hand however, there is little attention given to ASMs, despite the role they play in Uganda's mining sector, and the benefits that accrue from their work both at family level and community development at large. There is a lot to be done to have a well-regulated ASM sector, whose benefits are well harnessed and utilized by all players.

The recent eviction of ASMs in Mubende affecting over 60,000 people has implications on mining community and stakeholders that work with them. These evictions happened on 4th August 2017, following the Permanent Secretary's letter dated 2nd August 2017, on illegal mining activities in Uganda. The ASMs were evicted on the grounds of use of rudimentary methods that are environmentally destructive, influx of foreigners, lack of identification and failure to organize themselves into groups. In the same letter, Government committed to put into place intervention measures to re-organise mining activities in the country in the next subsequent 3 months.

<sup>1</sup> See <https://www.saferworld.org.uk/resources/publications/1135-mining-in-uganda-a-conflict-sensitive-analysis>



Unfortunately since the eviction, GRA Interventions and those of other development partners in the mining districts have stalled. Other artisanal miners across the country are reporting threats of evictions and have no way of verifying the communications around this, and are not aware of how they can work with government and other stakeholders to minimise economic disruptions that come with such exercise.

GRA conducted a fact finding mission on 24th – 25th August 2017 which involved discussions with district leaders and artisanal miners. The key recommendation emanating from this mission was to hold a National stakeholders dialogue that brings miners, government, CSOs and other relevant stakeholders. It is against this background that GRA, Saferworld and DGSM organized the event.

The National Stakeholders' dialogue was thus held on **Tuesday 7th November 2017 at Hotel Africana Kampala**, attracting a total of **86 participants** who

included **33 Females** and **53 Males**. Participants ranged from government ministries such as MEMD, MGLSD, LG officials, Politicians, UCMP, Mining communities from Mubende, Amorata, Buhweju, Busia, Tororo and Amolatar, Media, etc.

### 1.3 Objectives of the Dialogue

- To provide a meaningful and productive platform to deliberate on current issues affecting Artisanal and Small Scale mining in Uganda, paying attention to concerns of women in mining.
- To disseminate information on the conflict analysis of Uganda's mining sector and key considerations for investment in the Mining industry to inform the mining review process.
- To jointly develop a strategy for the effective management, regularization and co-option of ASM into the main stream mining sector.
- To discuss the role of civil society Organisations and other duty bearers in regularizing the Artisanal and Small Scale Mining activities.

## 2.0 Dialogue Proceedings

### 2.1 Remarks by the Organisers

#### 2.1.1 Remarks by Winfred Ngabiirwe - GRA Executive Director

While introducing the stakeholder dialogue, Winfred underscored the fact it was recommended from a fact finding mission GRA conducted in August 2017, which involved discussions with political leaders and artisanal miners in key mining areas across Uganda.

She mentioned that the Mubende evictions had sent shockwaves across the country, affecting planned awareness and sensitisation work by non-state actors and causing unnecessary fears among people. It was important, in her view, for government to fast track its promised reorganisation in order to reassure people's livelihoods. Even more importantly, she added, the need to balance investor interests with citizens' needs/desires since none can be wished away. Winfred emphasized the unrecognized contribution of women in ASM and yet they face the brunt effects of an unregulated sector. She called upon all stakeholders to create a safe and productive environment for women to benefit from the sector and also contribute to its development.

She expressed hope that the dialogue would draw up best practises that can safeguard small scale



**Fig1: Ex Director GRA – Winfred Ngabiirwe giving opening remarks at the dialogue.**

mining against harm, while also taking consideration for government concerns such as their inability or refusal to pay any fees and related charges.

In closure, she thanked the Voice Project<sup>2</sup> for the support given towards inclusive development of the most marginalised groups of people and assisting women in mining communities to tap into enormous resources which they have a right to access and use for their development.

<sup>2</sup> The Voice project is supported by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign affairs under the Dialogue and Dissent Framework and managed by a consortium of Hivos and Oxfam in Uganda.

### 2.1.2 Official Opening Remarks by Eng Agnes Alaba - DGSM

The official opening Remarks were given by the Commissioner Department of Mines; Eng Agnes Alaba.

In her speech, she mentioned that ASM operations are at the centre of Uganda's mining sector as over one million Ugandans directly or indirectly benefit from them contrary to prevailing perceptions that government sidelines artisanal miners,

She expressed regret that the ASM sub-sector is usually portrayed by its negative impacts rather than by understanding and addressing some of the structural challenges to improve the opportunities it presents for sustainable development. Some of these he said include: weak laws, policies and implementation; uncontrolled migration; low barriers to entry into informal or illegal ASM with its poor social and environmental protections; poverty driven, poor access to financial services, market information, technology, and lack of data on ASM individuals and communities that reveal the true scale, nature and contribution of the sector among others.

She emphasised that government was not only aware of these structural challenges but is also addressing them so that ASM can fully contribute to social and economic development of the country via the contribution they make to the local economic development if well regulated. She informed the participants that MEMD is planning to implement a Mineral Wealth and Mining Infrastructure Development Project that is aimed at the development of an effective

ASM Management Strategy in view of the above constraints. According to her, the objectives of the ASM Management strategy will be to:

1. Improve the existing ASM management strategy in consultation with government.
2. Undertake biometric registration of people in ASM.
3. Develop mechanisms to regulate ASM movements from one mining area to another.
4. Identify relevant stakeholders for ASM consultation.
5. Analyse and provide a baseline profile of the ASM sector.
6. Establish inter-linkage mechanisms with other entities that are involved in ASM initiatives.
7. Develop an industry approach to encourage ASM participation in supply chain initiatives.
8. To propose an ASM long term management strategy to optimize benefits for all stakeholders.
9. Develop a tool for monitoring, evaluation and improvement of ASM practices.
10. Develop a mechanism to control use of hazardous chemicals by ASM in mining activities.

It is hoped this strategy will make ASM more responsible and maximise its contribution to sustainable development. Conversely, if ASM is left unmanaged the sub-sector will continue to be saddled by a variety of negative impacts that will not allow it to evolve into a light industry in order to ensure its maximum contribution to economic development.

## 2.2 Current situation of the ASM sector in Uganda

### Presented by Vincent Kedi - Principal Engineer (Mining) Department of Mines

Following the official opening of the dialogue, Mr. presented an overview of ASM in Uganda in which he highlighted the mineral potential/ASM mining areas; the existing legal, regulatory and institutional framework; the global context of ASM and how it compares with Uganda's; the salient challenges of ASM in Uganda and what interventions the government has made to resolve them.

Besides what was presented by Commissioner of

Department of Mines, Mr Kedi mentioned land, environment and social degradation, reliance on mercury and cyanide, unreported fatal accidents (fuelled by superstition), misunderstanding over land rights and royalties, resistance to compliance with regulations, and pollution as among the other challenges in ASM management.

To this end, government is following up with the mining policy and regulations in response to issues about land, royalties, environmental protection, social economic aspects as well as good



governance. Government is investing in capacity building; awareness campaigns; extension services; regular monitoring and inspections; emphasising registration and formalization of ASM sector. In addition to this, efforts are put into gazetting areas for ASM operations, establishing a unit for ASM

within the institutional structure, mainstreaming ASM in development programmes. There is a police unit responsible for ensuring compliance in the mining sector, an inter-ministerial committee setup to resolve ASM issues. Soon government intends to set up a Mining NGO Forum.

## 2.3 Contextual Experiences

This section provided information to the stakeholders about the real life experiences of the ASMs activities on ground from different mining areas of Uganda. These were shared by ASM representatives highlighting the challenges and opportunities that exist in the sector.

### 2.3.1 The plight of Women in Mining after the Mubende evictions



**By Namatovu Z Jalia (Kassanda) –Mubende District.**

Jalia once worked in gold mining areas of Mubende before the army forced everyone out. She used to run a restaurant and paid her waiters Ushs10,000 per day. Other women used to dig pits, while some owned bow mills. Business was good and she used to take care of her children without trouble. Women had actively involved themselves in mining activities in different ways until one day in August when she and other people in the mines we were given 2 hours to vacate the mines. She said it was abrupt and without enough time to organise themselves or pack their capital equipments. So they simply left in fear for their lives since it was soldiers that were implementing the eviction as ordered and returned home. Currently, she says she and many others have no source of income. Eviction has mostly affected women who were supporting families and children in different ways (given lack of education and as such inability to engage in alternative sources of income). She pleaded with government to speed up the reorganisation they promised and restore them to their work.



### 2.3.2 The challenges of an unregulated ASM sector

**By Rose Chemingeny - Amudat District.**

She thanked government and NGOs that have spearheaded awareness and sensitisation campaigns about land ownership and accruing rights. She says this has greatly helped the community's engagement in mining, which has improved their lives in significant ways. "We were behind in everything. We never used to believe land was ours," she told the participants.

She said ASM had attracted people from Kenya, Rwanda, and Tanzania. Such influx had brought a couple of challenges with them. For instance, foreigners were reluctant to regularise their presence thus frustrating efforts to organise and obtain recognition from the district and other authorities. The failure to formalise is also making cases of accidents (including fatal ones) go unaccounted. These include injuries sustained by women due to exposure to mercury, and in the dangerous and dark pits in search for minerals. The unregulated sector is equally affecting pricing of minerals since they are traded in underhand methods. This needs to change if people, especially women, are going to gainfully earn from their efforts.

### 2.3.3 Unproductive working space for ASMs due to invasion of Private Foreign investors in Buhweju Mines

**By Deusededit Beinomugisha - Buhweju District.**

He mentioned that ASM in the district was a key source of livelihood for majority of people. Unfortunately, government policy hardly recognises this, and instead piles blame on ASM for the under development of the mining sector and restricting work of private sector. ASMs are always distorted by Foreign investors threatening to evict them from the mines. A lot of time and resources is spent in court cases trying to fight for space of their existence. He said this needs to change if government actually aims to uplift people's lives. He said miners had formalised in associations as required in order to avoid what befell their counterparts in Mubende. The association has been helpful to streamline involvement in mining activities, introduce and promote safe mining methods, build and harness relations with district authorities, initiate saving schemes to enhance members' incomes. He urged government to re-examine its perception towards ASM because of its potential to directly impact the lives of millions of Ugandans. He applauded GRA for the financial assistance to the district to support registration of all ASMs in the nine mining sites.



## 2.4 Making ASM Safe and Productive

This section aimed at identifying and understanding practical strategies that can be drawn to make ASM safe and productive for all the miners, government and the communities within which these minerals are embedded. Presenting on this was a panel composed of representatives from; Ministry of Gender (Ministry's perspective on Occupational Health, Safety and Environment in ASM activities), Natural Resource Department at Local government (The role of Local governments in making ASM a safe and productive venture), Miner from a well established Mining association from Busia (Sharing experiences of how Association has made ASM productive for both women and men).

### 2.4.1 Government's perspective in ensuring OHS in ASM activities

**By Khayongo Barbra Clara**, the Principal Occupational Hygienist at MGLSD

She outlined the social and gender policy framework that exists to guide best practises in labour relations across the spectrum that can be helpful to streamline ASM activities if they were adhered to. These included employment regulations relating to child labour, sexual harassment, occupational health and safety, and labour inspections. Within the Ministry exists an occupational safety and health department (OSHD) that is mandated to "evaluate and control the physical, chemical, physiological, social, and technical factors that affect a person at work and the working environment." Unfortunately, the Ministry's efforts have been challenged by mobile/unorganised mining works/groups, absence of a popular version of safety and health guidelines, inadequate dissemination and implementation of legal frameworks and actions, and limited skills in adoption of technical safety and health procedures.

To mitigate these challenges, the Ministry proposes to develop and disseminate safety and health guidelines, IEC materials in mining, intensify sensitisation on safe and healthy methods of work adopted to current work (ASM) dynamics, register miners to access social

development services, strengthen institutional linkage with OSHD, encourage accident reporting and investigation (MGLSD), increase capacity building of organised ASM miners, enhance uptake of social security, integrate safety and health indicators in the monitoring and evaluation mining tool, initiate joint inspections with the Mining Department (MEMD) and OSHD (MGLSD).

### 2.4.2 The role of Local government in ensuring safe and productive ASM sector

**By Vincent Kinene**, the Natural Resources Officer - Mubende District Local Government .

He gave an overview of artisanal small scale gold mining in the district, highlighting it has the highest concentration of gold mining leases (2 out of 8 according to the latest information), and gold location licences (7 out of 12 according to the latest cadastral information) of any other area in Uganda. This endowment has spawned a gold rush in the district, drawing all manner of people and activities as well as resultant socioeconomic impacts. These have tended to include a wider range of health, chemical, biological, biomechanical, physical and psychological hazards. They have been aggravated by the nature of artisanal miners' communities, which are characterised by, inter alia, illegal and informal conditions, low level of education, homelessness, high demographic variability, absence of reliable healthcare.

To resolve these bottlenecks requires, among many other interventions, formalising artisanal communities, curing land ownership and accruing rights, introduce different mining approaches (open cast instead of underground tunnelling), introduce and strictly enforce safety and health standards by district officials, increase technical and governmental support to improve/standardise ASM activities even at local level. He however mentioned that the lack of a decentralized Mining framework restricts the districts' involvement in managing, regulating and auditing mining activities.

### 2.4.3 Utilizing Mining Associations to make ASM productive.

**By Padde Stephen** from Busia Small scale Miners Association

He gave an overview of mining history in Busia highlighting that activities date back to 1930 when gold was discovered. He advised on the following as strategies of making ASMs safe and productive;

- Organization and formation of groups such as cooperatives, interest groups, companies, associations, etc
- Obtain national recognition and as such be able to apply for mining authorisations such as prospecting, location licences, etc
- Compliance to mining regulations with emphasis on environment and sustainable mining

- Have practical policies in place with clear objectives, guidelines to support welfare of workers/members, production and environment management. These may include; child labour, occupation health and safety, gender, conflict and grievance policies, etc.

He called upon government alongside development partners to strengthen their interventions in Sensitization of mining communities; Trainings especially on safe use of chemicals and alternative uses; Livelihood support components; Regular monitoring, Evaluation and action planning, Formation of partnerships within and across borders; Access to non exploitive markets. Actors should work with and through established associations to deliver on the above services.

## 2.5 Conflict Sensitive Analysis (Key Considerations And Policy Recommendations)

This section was meant to highlight findings of key conflicts and governance issues affecting the Mining sector, and share recommendations to relevant stakeholders. These findings were from a report titled “Mining in Uganda: A conflict-sensitive analysis” published by Saferworld in October 2017.

### **Project Manager SAFERWORLD - Tom Balemesa**

He outlined the work on conflict sensitive analysis they have done in mining areas particularly those located in Karamoja. He shared summaries of two researches they had produced as well as key considerations for conflict-sensitive investment in Karamoja and indeed elsewhere ASM takes place. He shared findings highlighting key conflict

and governance issues affecting the mining sector, classifying recommendations to relevant stakeholders including ASM. These include; ASM (e.g. adopting responsible mining practises that are lawful, unite and create platforms through which they can press their demands, establish good working relations with government), DGSM (e.g. increase awareness about how to acquire licences as well as simplifying the attendant process), Mining companies (e.g. incorporate conflict-sensitive approaches to mining) and Non-state actors (e.g. pressing the government to quickly pass people-centred progressive legislation).



## 3.0 Plenary Discussions

This session aimed at giving audience to participants to actively get involved in the discussions. This encouraged an inclusive participation and provided a platform through

which concerns would be addressed by duty bearers directly. This was done in a question/concern and answer/reaction approach.

NAME AND DESIGNATION	CONCERN /COMMENT	RESPONSE/SOLUTION
<b>FLORENCE NAMAYANJA - Female</b>  <b>MP, BUKOTO EAST/MEMBER, PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE IN NATURAL RESOURCES)</b>	<p>The eviction was a total violation of the rights of people in Mubende. Why did the government have to use brutal means in carrying out this operation?</p> <p>What plans does the government have to compensate for the losses made to the people in Mubende?"</p> <p>"With the level of unemployment, it is very unfortunate that government should evict people trying to make a livelihood in preference for foreign investment."</p> <p>There is need to attach human faces to matters such as violation of rights in the recent eviction so that specific people are held responsible and accountable to the consequences.</p>	<p>The Hon. MP advocated for co-existence of both ASMs and Commercial companies.</p>
<b>BY NAMATOVU Z JALIA (Kassanda)</b>  <b>Female</b>  <b>Woman Miner Mubende recently evicted</b>	<p>Government is prioritising new groups in the proposed new area that has been given for ASMs operations at the expense of those who were evicted. This area is located in Madudu sub county Mubende district. Women are being neglected in the relocation process and are unsure where to run to or which channels to use.</p> <p>The new designated 10sq.km. is forested and swampy and not ideal for small scale miners because they lack the machinery.</p> <p>The communication channels or rather information sharing models government uses are also not accessible to all. Women are most likely going to be left behind.</p>	<p>Women should organize themselves into groups to be able to access the opportunities that exist.</p> <p>ASMs advise on a co-existence arrangement between them and the private investor. They requested to be returned to the Lujinji Mine and be given a portion of land there as they work alongside the Large scale companies</p>



<b>KAKURU ROBERT - Male</b>  Kick Corruption out of Kigezi	<p>The process of applying for licences is very unclear. "Why is Local Government not involved in issuing licences?"</p> <p>Government is deliberately making it difficult for ASM to acquire licences in order to do away with them.</p>	
<b>A female participant from Moroto District</b>	<p>Why should foreign companies determine prices for mineral with the backing of government and the army?</p> <p>This, she said, was unfair and undermining to citizens whom the government is supposed to protect and enrich.</p>	
<b>Mr. Emmy Kateera - RDC BUHWEJU</b>	<p>Government has demonstrated a tendency to displace ASMs wherever they discover mineral deposits under the guise of further exploration requirements.</p> <p>Why should gov't first evict then regulate? Regulation can go on while operations are underway. The absence of the Ministry of Energy on the ground is causing these rushed interventions!"</p>	<p>Rather than do that, he proposed government should support them in place to determine the actual quantities of available deposits and also provide better equipment to fully exploit it.</p> <p>In Buhweju, the DLG has gone ahead to do regulation on site. With the limited mandate and resources the district has, it has embarked on registration of all ASMs. GRA has given the district both financial and technical support to carry out this operation.</p>
<b>Josephine Aguta - Female</b>	<p>Government needs to expedite its work on policy development and dissemination to mitigate operational challenges in the mining areas such as fatal accidents that go unreported or insufficiently attended to since the victims have no recourse to compensation. She cited some incidents where some miners had been buried in caves while others got serious disabilities. While treatment can be done, support should be extended since victims are unable to return to work anymore.</p>	<p>Have Mining policy and law in place that are considerate of occupational Health safety and environment.</p> <p>Involve ASMs in consultations of developing Mining policies and laws especially women in Mining whose needs and concerns are specific and require due diligence.</p>

<p><b>NGADA HENRY - Male</b></p> <p>Department of Geology.</p>		<p>Admits that it is the responsibility of government to regularize the sector. Advised ASMs to organize themselves into groups/associations in order to make it easy for taxes to be collected. Government will then be encouraged to support this sector if it is bringing in some revenue</p>
<p><b>VINCENT KEDI - Male</b></p> <p>Principal Engineer Mining</p>	<p>He mentioned that it wasn't the intention of government that what happened in Mubende should continue happening elsewhere.</p> <p>Places that have followed guidelines and formed associations have not had their operations interrupted.</p> <p>According to Kedi, Lujinji is a highly prospective area with mining work potentially extending 4km. ASMs can't mine that far! We really need to be organised and support the growth of this sector by everyone fully exploiting their potential."</p>	<p>The solution is a peaceful coexistence by each party (ASMs, government, Private Investors) sticking to their lanes.</p> <p>It is not true the 10sq.km. is forested and in wetlands. Historically gold mining in Mubende has been alluvial. Gold washes down the valley and therefore the place has as much potential as anywhere else.</p>
<p><b>VINCENT KINENE - Male</b></p> <p>Natural Resources Officer – Mubende District Local Government</p>	<p>The eviction in Mubende was way beyond the district leadership. Ministry of Internal Affairs mentioned that they were only going to separate locals from foreigners. The whole thing was confusing to us," he said.</p> <p>He cautioned ASMs to be better organised and present better negotiations that would get them better spaces even in Lujinji and Lubaale.</p>	<p>ASMs should have learning and sharing linkages with their counterparts like in Buhweju and Busia especially on organizing, formalizing and OHS</p>

## 4.0 Way Forward

Participants suggested and agreed on the following proposals towards a sustainable and productive ASM sector.

- Urgent need to review the mining policy and develop a subsequent Mining law that is cognizant of ASM in Uganda. To enhance the long-term stability of ASGM economic benefits and human development potential constant re-evaluation of policy effectiveness and new needs is required. To be accepted and effective, policies and laws must be simple and described in a manner that is easily understood. Policies should also provide consistent and meaningful incentives for miners and their families to follow regulations.
- There is a need to create and formalize platforms which women can use to engage duty bearers. This is emanating from the fact that women in mining have specific concerns and needs and that need special attention. Some of these include, discrimination at work, low payment, non payment, exposure to dangerous substances, sexual harassment, gender based violence etc.
- Promote saving and credit practises among ASM. To stabilize and grow ASGM as an economic enterprise, assistance and incentives, micro-credit and micro-financing, should be designed and implemented to benefit both men and women.
- Following government's promise to allocate the evicted miners alternative mineral rich land for activities in Mubende, women concerns must be addressed such as having a specific portion of this land allocated to them. This would be easy if women organized themselves into associations/caucases to be able to access these opportunities.
- Provisions of Local Content in the Petroleum Act 2013 and attendant regulations should be replicated in mining sector to ensure facilitation of community participation e.g. apportion a percentage involvement in foreign investments, jobs, supplies, and community driven CSR initiatives.
- Ministry of Energy and Ministry of Environment recruit officers at district level for easy monitoring of ASM performance and compliance to environment standards.
- Stakeholders recommended an annual dialogue on ASM to take stock of the commitments and resolutions made and acquire information on government plans and programmes in the Mining sector.
- For safe and productive ASM activities, awareness rising through training and benchmarking should be prioritized.
- There should be regular trainings of ASM on Occupational health, safety and environment
- Advocate for proposed Africa model mining law that supports ASM bottom up consultation processes e.g. law promotes establishment of consortiums to enhance voice
- DGSM should utilize appropriate communication channels and messaging that are accessible to stakeholders at all levels including the less privileged women and youth Miners to solve challenges of inadequate information sharing and misinterpretation.
- ASM and landlords should form umbrella to address issues facing them (formalise at local, regional and national level)
- Government should fast track infrastructure investment in areas where minerals occur; decentralise roles to Local Governments to improve implementation and monitoring of ASM related regulations

## 5.0 Conclusion

The National stakeholders dialogue brought to light depressing issues surrounding ASM in Uganda, affecting both men and women but especially the most vulnerable groups of the community - women who due to gender disparities still struggle to find a placement in the sector. It should be noted that women in mining utilize this economic activity to support their livelihoods and the families that depend on them.

Although alot of self - help strategies were shared and discussed, what remains clear is the need for government's intervention in formalizing and regularizing the sector through putting in place legislative frameworks such as the mining policy and the law that clearly articulates the position of ASM in the Mining sector.

Whilst at this, joint efforts by all the stakeholders are much needed to respond to these challenges considering the potential of the sector to support livelihoods of many Ugandans who engage directly and those who support these mining activities. What was evident though, was the good strategies the government has drawn towards supporting ASM but with no clear plans of how, with whom and when to implement them.

The fear amongst masses, therefore remains the dreadful eviction of Mubende happening in other mining areas, unless stakeholders especially non-state actors strengthen lobby and advocacy efforts towards having a mining sector that cognizant of the presence of ASMs in Uganda.

### About the Organizers

#### **Global Rights Alert (GRA)**

GRA is a national civil society organization that works to promote social accountability in natural resource governance. In our work, GRA particularly seeks to ensure the inclusiveness of women and youth in accessing information, discussion platforms and access to justice where their rights are threatened or abused. Global Rights Alert (GRA) works with artisanal and small scale miners (ASMs) across the country promoting sustainable and productive business practices. The organization provides direct services to the mining communities with current focus on Buhweju, Tororo and Mubende districts.

#### **Saferworld**

Since 2001, Saferworld has worked with communities, civil society organisations, the private sector and the government in Uganda to prevent and reduce conflict. We promote peaceful ways of working together on the issues of land and extractives. With a national office in Kampala, and field offices in Gulu and Moroto, we operate in West Nile, Northern, Central and Karamoja regions. The current DGF project aims at increasing the level of information-sharing and capacity to engage on mining, and to improve engagement between companies, local and national government, artisanal and small-scale (ASM) miners, and mining communities in Karamoja's districts of Moroto and Amudat.

#### **Directorate of Geological Survey and Mines - DGSM**

The directorate is mandated to establish, promote the development, strategically manage and safeguard the rational and sustainable exploitation and utilization of mineral resources for social and economic development. Vision: A model of excellence in sustainable management and utilization of mineral resources.

Mission: To ensure reliable, adequate and sustainable exploitation, management and utilization of mineral resources.

## Annex 1: Programme

### Programme for the National Stakeholders' Dialogue on Artisanal and Small Scale Mining in Uganda.

**Venue:** Hotel Africana Kampala

**Date:** 7<sup>th</sup> November 2017

TIME	ITEM	RESPONSIBILITY
8:30 – 9:00am	Arrival, Registration and Welcome remarks	GRA and Saferworld
9:00-9:20am	Setting the Agenda, understanding the meeting objectives and expected results	GRA and Saferworld
9:20-09:30am	Official opening remarks	Eng. Agnes Alaba Commissioner, Department of Mines.
9:30 – 11:00am	Current situation of the ASM sector in Uganda and issues arising  Sharing of contextual experiences	Eng. Vincent Kedi - Dept of Mines Ms. Jalia Kasande (Mubende) Ms. Rose Chemingeny (Amudat) Mr. Deus Beinomugisha (Buhweju)
<b>11:00-11:30am</b>	<b>Break tea</b>	<b>Hotel</b>
11:30 – 1:30pm	Making ASM safe and productive for Ugandans.	Mr. Engidoh Steven Busia Small Scale Miners Association  Mrs. Jane N. Ekapu Ministry of Gender (HSE)  Mr. Kinene Vincent NRO Mubende Local government
<b>1:30 – 2:30pm</b>	<b>Lunch</b>	<b>Hotel</b>
2:30 – 3:30pm	Key considerations for investment in the mining sector and policy recommendations from the Conflict analysis of the mining sector study.	Mr. Balemesa Tom Saferworld
3:30 - 4:30pm	Proposals for a Joint ASM Management Strategy and Way Forward.	Gerald Byarugaba Oxfam  Eng. Vincent Kedi
4:00 - 4:10pm	Official closing remarks	OXFAM in Uganda
<b>4:10 – 4:30pm</b>	<b>Evening teas and departure</b>	<b>Hotel</b>



## Annex 2: Participants List

NO.	NAME	SEX	AGE GROUP	ORGANISATION/VILLAGE	TEL.NO.
1	Ahimbisimbwe Jane	Female	36+ years	Buhweju	752553581
2	Atamba Edson	Male	18-35 years	Bushenyi Western Ankole CS Forum	704070210
3	Kasande Florence	Female	36+ years	Buhweju	781460124
4	Asiimwe John	Male	36+ years	Buhweju	781506838
5	Tumuhereze Ubaldo	Male	36+ years	Buhweju	782345514
6	Kakuru Robert	Male	36+ years	Kabale	782472880
7	Tumwebaze Robert	Male	36+ years	Kabale	772879477
8	Byamugisha Tonny	Male	36+ years	Buhweju	777409396
9	Angesu Paul	Male	36+ years	Busia	779474023
10	Kidega Richard	Male	18-35 years	Busia	773773472
11	Kyerromba Geoffrey	Male	18-35 years	Buhweju	702920779
12	Namayanja Florence	Female	36+ years	MP - Parliamentary Committee on Natural Resources	773460986
13	Emmanuel Kibirege	Male	18-35 years	SASSMA	754386510
14	Ssendija Vicent	Male	36+ years	Lugingi	788653985
15	Namatovu Z Jalia (Kassanda)	Female	18-35 years	Lugingi	785409123
16	Asiimwe Cossy	Female	18-35 years	Mubende	775079300
17	Kinene Vicent	Male	36+ years	Mubende	772627385
18	Ssebunya Joseph	Male	18-35 years	Mubende	703405887
19	Betty Obbo	Female	36+ years	NAPE	789543902
20	Acomai Isabella	Female	18-35 years	ACEMP	701622531
21	Akakwansa S	Male	18-35 years	EWAD	776540264
22	Stella Muhekyi	Female	18-35 years	Researcher	702789371
23	Chris Musiime	Male	18-35 years	ACEMP	705632897
24	Doris Atwijukire	Male	18-35 years	CRED	758632701
25	Nturinda Resty	Female	18-35 years	GRA	752824422
26	Kimuli Monicah	Female	18-35 years	GRA	781400186
27	Vicent Kedi	Male	18-35 years	DGSM/MEMD	752726200
28	Francis E	Male	36+ years	MPP	772272600
29	Beinomugisha Deusdait	Male	18-35 years	Buhweju	787365417

30	Goffin Candia	Male	36+ years	GRA	772448572
31	Kalume Elizabeth	Female	18-35 years	TIU	799191910
32	Winfred Ngabiirwe	Female	36+ years	GRA	771021016
33	Micheal Aboneka	Male	18-35 years	GRA	701407161
34	Emmy Kateera	Male	36+ years	RDC Buhweju	772659387
35	Shaki Geofry	Male	36+ years	Tororo	782617952
36	Nanteza Gertude	Female	36+ years	Tororo	786543210
37	Akuno Oliver	Female	18-35 years	Tororo	782163258
38	Oteng Sum	Male	36+ years	Tororo	754398752
39	Mary Eveyln	Female	18-35 years	Tororo	788107003
40	Elizabeth Namanda	Female	36+ years	Tororo	772431680
41	Stephen P	Male	36+ years	Busia	773900881
42	Aguttu Josephine	Female	36+ years	Busia	780679923
43	Adengero Philipine	Female	36+ years	Busia	776803019
44	Erienyu Johnson	Male	36+ years	Busia DLG	772890721
45	Oron Osacha Raphael	Male	36+ years	Busia DLG	772649726
46	Angel Rusoke	Female	18-35 years	DGSM/Mines	753121841
47	Khayongo Babrah	Female	18-35 years	MGLSD/OSHD	782454245
48	Nicholas Kafeero	Male	18-35 years	UCMP	705660533
49	Mike Bakabuundi	Male		Star tv	704411202
50	Christopher Tusiime	Male		The observer	756700839
51	Deo Waswwa	Male		Capital radio	783408415
52	Francis Mugerwa	Male		Monitor	772853757
53	Ddumba Lawrence	Male		NBS TV	702281582
54	Eko Edward	Male	36+ years	Moroto	782110191
55	Iriama Joseph	Male		Moroto	777328810
56	Nakiru Clementia	Female	36+ years	Moroto	
57	Akello Sara	Female	18-35 years	Moroto	772168425
58	Nakiru Prisca	Female	36+ years	Moroto DLG	754390873
59	Pulukol Hellen	Female	18-35 years	Moroto RDC	776512098
60	Aapoper M	Male	36+ years	Moroto DLG	786543098
62	Charles D	Male		Moroto DLG	782412176
62	Gawaya Tegulle	Male	36+ years	Moderator	782285999
63	Henry Ngada	Male	36+ years	MEMD	702215154
64	Ssekandi M	Male	36+ years		705713777
65	Keneddy Mugume	Male	18-35 years	GRA	703551142

66	Akol Betty	Female	18-35 years	GRA	774653737
67	Carolyn N Amena	Female	18-35 years	GRA	774441031
68	Agnes Alaba	Female	36+ years	DGSM/MEMD	772699228
69	Flavia Nalubega	Female	18-35 years	Actionaid	701365797
70	Christopher B Karenzi	Male	36+ years	DGSM	704615661
71	Ninsiima Ivan	Male	18-35 years		773541212
72	Nsiima Tonny	Male		Makerere	706515547
73	Iro Brenda	Female	18-35 years	TIU	773908683
74	George Kibiike	Male	36+ years	CRIP	714775059
75	Namayanja Gorrette	Female	18-35 years	UHRJ	784957467
76	Daniel Mwanje	Male	18-35 years	CRDI	753888777
77	Gard Benda	Male	36+ years	World Voices Uganda	392961664
78	Kasozi Mulindwa	Male	36+ years	UNNGO	784618852
79	Rose Chemingyeny	Female	36+ years	ASM	788252866
80	Korwa J	Male	36+ years	ASM	
81	Chepkukat Christine	Female	36+ years	ASM	786409543
82	Magomu Lydia	Female	36+ years	ASM	782733527
83	Achia Geofry	Male	36+ years	Amudat	754309432
84	Turundane Robert	Male	36+ years	Ag RDC Amudat	772313066
85	Agaba Josam	Male	18-35 years		757840017
86	Faisal Ssenture	Male	18-35 years		701210500



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