

Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development Department of Geological Survey and Mines

Sustainable Management of Mineral Resources Project

SUPPORTING POSITIVE CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT OF ARTISANAL AND SMALL SCALE GOLD MINING IN UGANDA.

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ASM in Uganda

- Approx. 150,000 directly depend on it and indirectly benefits an estimated 700,000.
- Mainly un-mechanized, unlicensed, disorganized, and subsistence in nature.

GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA RECOGNIZES
CONTRIBUTION OF ASM TO NATIONAL
POVERTY REDUCTION!!!

CHANGE is a function of HUMAN CAPACITY AND THE *WILL* to change (supported by enabling conditions)

HUMAN CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT IS BASED ON...

KSA

- Knowledge: Mastery of content and information
- Skills: Ability to carry out tasks at a defined level of competence.
- Attitudes: Values and beliefs that affect the probability of behavioural change.

CHANGE is a function of HUMAN CAPACITY and THE WILL to change (supported by enabling conditions)

FOCUS ON HUMAN CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT (KSA) and ENABLING CONDITIONS FOR **BOTH**:

- Women and men miners and their families and communities
- Extension Service Providers! Mining departments, other partners (environment agencies, health service providers, financing institutions, etc etc etc.

ASM IN UGANDA

What initiatives are in place to improve Artisanal and Small Scale Mining?

Sustainable Management of Mineral Resources Project (SMMRP) 2004 - 2011

MAIN OBJECTIVE:

Strengthening Government's capacity to develop a sound minerals sector based on private investments and improvements in selected artisanal and small scale mining areas.

Sustainable Management of Mineral Resources Project

FIVE MAIN COMPONENTS

- 1. Supporting Governance and Transparency.
- 2. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SMALL-SCALE MINING.
- 3. Environmental and Social Management Framework.
- 4. Geo-information and Development.
- 5. Project Coordination and Management.

How has SMMRP contributed to Artisanal and Small Scale Mining enhancement in Uganda?

RECONNAISSANCE AND BASELINE STUDIES

- "Toolkit for Baseline Studies in ASM Communities"
- Training for multi-disciplinary team of DGSM staff in implementation.
- Include gender considerations in methods, collection of gender-disaggregated data and gender analysis.

DETAILED BASELINE STUDIES

RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

PRELIMINARY GENDER
ANALYSIS

DETAILED BASELINE STUDIES

RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

Foundation for:

ASM

EXTENSION

SERVICES

PROGRAM

PRELIMINARY GENDER
ANALYSIS

DETAILED BASELINE STUDIES

RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

Foundation for:

ASM

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PROGRAM

ESP identified NEEDS AND PRIORITIES of:

- Women and men miners
- Extension Service Providers (especially DGSM.

EXTENSION SERVICES PROGRAM (ESP)



PRELIMINARY GENDER
ANALYSIS

DETAILED BASELINE STUDIES

RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

ESP design also informed subsequent SMMRP activities!

EXTENSION SERVICES PROGRAM (ESP)

Main Recommendations address:

- 1. Capacity Building needs of Extension Service Providers
- 2. Motivation and Personal Commitment of Extension Service Providers
- 3. Financial Sustainability Mechanisms
- 4. Building Political Will and Institutionalizing the ESP

SMMRP Component Two: Community Development & Small Scale Mining NETWORK OF EXTENSION SERVICE PROVIDERS

Ministry of Health

Uganda
Chamber of
Mines

DEPT of

National Environmental Management Authority

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development

AND MINES (DGSM)

Ministry of Water and Environment

National Forest

Authority

DGSM is not mandated or capable of fulfilling all ASM needs

Uganda Wildlife
Authority

SMMRP Component Two: Community Development & Small Scale Mining NETWORK OF EXTENSION SERVICE PROVIDERS



SMMRP Component Two: Community Development & Small Scale Mining NETWORK OF EXTENSION SERVICE PROVIDERS



How can SMMRP develop the human capacity, motivation and partnerships needed to formalize the extension services program???

SMMRP Component Two

SMMRP Training and Awareness Campaign for Artisanal Miners.

- 1. A 22-member multi-disciplinary ASM Training and Awareness Campaign Committee (TACC) was formed.
- DGSM Geologists, Mines Inspectors, Mineral Processors, Social Scientists, Environmental Specialists
- Uganda Chamber of Mines, Uganda Quarry Operators Association, Uganda Mining Association
- Ministry of Health; NEMA, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, Ministry of Water and Environment

SMMRP Training and Awareness Campaign for Artisanal and Small Scale Miners

- 1. Formation of the TACC
- 2. Co-deyel
 - GENDER TRAINING of TACC
 - GENDER AUDITS of <u>each TACC meeting</u> and <u>TACC Material Development Workshop</u> (alternately done by different TACC members)
 - GENDER MAINSTREAMING in Training Material and Training Session Design

TRAINING MATERIAL AND TOOLS

NINE "CRITICAL TRAINING TOPICS" IDENTIFIED

- 1. Basic Geology & Exploration.
- 2. Safe Mining Methods.
- 3. Mineral Processing for Profits.
- 4. Occupational Health and Safety.
- 5. Environmental Management.

- 6. Business Skills.
- 7. Legal Issues.
- 8. Community Health.
- 9. Community Development.

"SMALL SCALE MINING HANDBOOK" (415p)

MINING METHODS

3.6.4 SUPPORTING SHAPTS AND TUNNELS

Underground mine workings can be supported by: wood, concrete, steel, brick and stone. Timber supports are very common and relatively easy to install and maintain.

COLLAPSE OF UNDERGROUND WORKINGS CAUSE INJURY, DEATH AND LOST ACCESS TO VALUABLE ORE: ENSURE YOUR MINE IS WELL-SUPPORTED, SAFE AND PROFITABLE.





Figure 3-37. (a) Timbers should be monitored and maintained; (b) Always support areas being undercut (M. Walle, 2006)

TIMBER SUPPORTS

Timber does break down over time and under the weight of rock so maintenance is essential! Unlike other supports, wood (timber) warns miners by making a loud cracking sound just before it fails. Miners shouldn't rely on this sound alone, but should visually inspect supports for cracks forming and bending of the wood.

Breakdown of timber can be slowed by:

- · Removing bark (at the very least)
- · Burning the outside layer
- · Submerging the timber in a tank of creosote, inflammable engine oil or zinc chloride solution.

Any timbers should be set on a strong foundation (solid stone floor or, when in softer rock, put timber props on solid wood or stone blocks).



Photo 3-22: A Well-supported Small Scale Mine in Mongolia (J. Hinton)

The weaker the rock, the closer the spacing between timbers is needed! Important (semipermanent) tunnels and shafts should be well supported with timber sets every 1m to 1.5m4.

WORK SAFETY & HEALTH

PIT FLOODING

During and after heavy rainfalls, rainwater runoff can enter and fill-up open pits or underground workings. In some cases, groundwater inflow can also lead to flooding.

This can lead to cold feet disease (from working in water for long periods), trapping and drowning of workers, collapse of pit or tunnel walls (below) and can also be a breeding ground for malaria-carrying mosquitoes.







(a) Pit flooding has stopped work at this clay mine in Wakiso District. (Photo: V. Kato);

- (b) Mesquite breeding grounds where women and men miners work in Larse Stone Quarry, Gulu (Photo:
- (c) Women and men gold miners in Mashonga, Bushenyi District are at greater risk of malaria and cold feet disease (Photo: J. Sasinee)

Pit flooding can be controlled or minimized by:

- · Constructing drainage channels to divert surface run off away from the pit entrance perhaps towards abandoned pits.
- · Pumping water out of flooded pits using water pumps.
- · Use PPE such as safety foot wear (rubber boots) while entering a flooded pit.

Drainage can be collected and used in mineral processing activities. See Section 5.4.5: Water Management for more tips on how to divert, treat and manage run-off water.

MANY CHILDREN HAVE DROWNED IN FLOODED PITS: ALWAYS FENCE-OFF AND PUT SIGNS AROUND PITS TO KEEP CHILDREN AND LIVESTOCK OUT:

SMMRP Training and Awareness Campaign for Artisanal and Small Scale Miners

- 1. Formation of the TACC
- 2. Co-development of Training Materials
- 3. TRAINING-OF-TRAINERS (ToTs) WORKSHOPS
 - 12-days training in each of the Critical Training Topics plus training methods, adult learning principles.
 - 188 Women and men miners, District and Subcounty Officers, NGO, CBO reps from 17 communities Included
 - Daily Gender Audits (by one woman and one man) and overall Gender Audit
 - Special modules on gender-in-training

LEARNING PRINCIPLES Used for TACC meetings and workshops, ToTs, Field-based Training



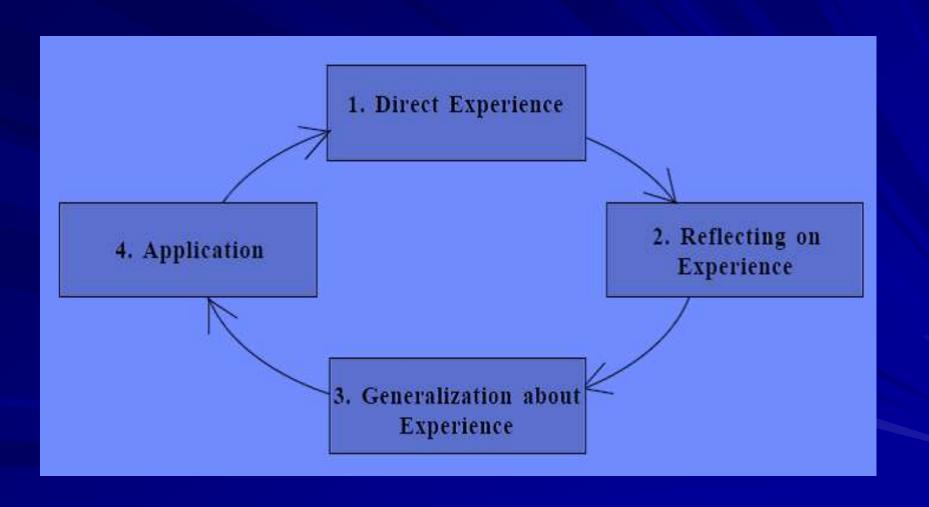
PRINCIPLES OF ADULT LEARNING

Adults learn best when TRAINING;

- 1. Fills and immediate need.
- 2. Is participatory.
- 3. Is experiential.
- 4. Is reflective.
- 5. Provides feedback.

- 6. Shows RESPECT for the learner.
- 7. Provides a safe atmosphere.
- 8. Occurs in a comfortable environment.
- 9. Builds on participants knowledge and skills.

EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING CYCLE



EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING

Adults are able to;

- Do or Experience something.
- Think about what they did or experienced.
- Make conclusions.
- Immediately apply the knowledge and skills to themselves.

TWO 2-week TRAINING-of-TRAINERS



LEARNING ABOUT EIAs IN ASM



PRACTICING
MINERAL
IDENTIFICATION



DEVELOPING A SIMPLE MINE LAYOUT



IDENTIFYING CRITICAL GENDER ISSUES
IN ASM

TWO 2-week TRAINING-of-TRAINERS



PARTICIPANTS WORK
IN GROUPS TO DESIGN
TRAINING SESSIONS
BASED ON THEIR
MINERALS AND MAIN
ISSUES





BABIES ALW WELCOME!



TEAM BUILDING and INCLUSION





TRAINERS APPLYING THEIR KNOWLEDGE IN THE FIELD

TWO 2-week TRAINING-of-TRAINERS





DISTRICT-BY-DISTRICT
MINING SONG COMPETITIONS







SMMRP Training and Awareness Campaign for Artisanal and Small Scale Miners

- 1. Formation of the TACC
- 2. Co-development of Training Materials
- 3. Training-of-Trainers Workshops 188 trainers
- 4. Community-based Training Workshops
 - 1. Geology and exploration
 - 2. Safe mining methods
 - 3. Mineral Processing for Profits
 - 4. Occupational health and safety
 - 5. Environmental Management

- 6. Business Skills
- 7. Legal Issues
- 8. Community Health
- 9. Community Development

A few examples: COMMUNITY-BASED TRAINING

ATTITUDE:

Local partners (miner-trainers) empowered,

accountable, responsible!



TRAINED MINER-TRAINERS IN ACTION





A few examples: COMMUNITY-BASED TRAINING

ATTITUDE: MINING IS A BUSINESS! YOU ARE BUSINESS MEN AND BUSINESS WOMEN!





A few examples: COMMUNITY-BASED TRAINING

ATTITUDE:
GOOD HEALTH IS NOT
EVERYTHING
BUT WITHOUT GOOD
HEALTH EVERYTHING
IS NOTHING!







TRAINING AND AWARENESS CAMPAIGN FOR ARTISANAL AND SMALL SCALE MINERS

Community-based Training of Women and Men Miners

- Additional mobilization efforts and budgeting to support equal participation of women.
- 930 women (40%) and men (60%) trained.
- Primarily miners but also 5-8 local leaders and 2 fabricators also trained in each community.



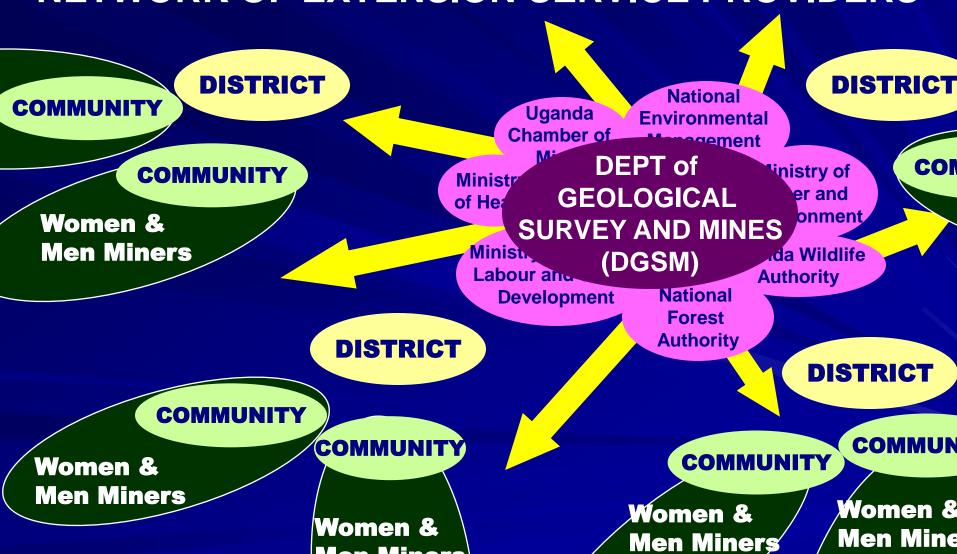


National Strategy for Promotion of Gender Equality in Mining

- 1. Consultative Meetings Key National Agencies and Organizations
- 2. Gender analysis of Mining Policy, review of related policies.
- 3. Community-based Gender Training and Consultative Workshops
- 4. National Multi-Stakeholder Workshop:
 - 23 women miners, 23 man miners
 - 16 Key agency and organization representatives
 - 12 DGSM staff

WHAT IS THE WAY FORWARD?

NETWORK OF EXTENSION SERVICE PROVIDERS



Men Miners

MAIN OUTCOMES (so far...)

- -Over 80 Prospecting Licenses issued to ASGM.
- -Over 50 requests for assistance in obtaining a small scale mining license (location license).
- -10 location licenses granted to ASGM.
- -Formation of a National ASM Association entirely run by ASMs and intended to foster ASM continued recognition.
- -Formation of more than 20 local ASM Associations
- -Formation of three regional ASM associations
- -Establishment of a formal network of extension service providers!

MAIN OUTCOMES (cont...)

- Improved Use of Mining Revenues. E.g.) *Kasese*: Increased savings, investment in home improvements or other small businesses.
- Increased selling prices. E.g.) *Tororo:* Selection of better quality stones for lime production, grading and marketing of stone aggregate both yielding higher prices. Aggregating individual production to attract buyers.
- Value Addition. E.g.) *Mukono:* Selection of higher-quality clay and adoption of different moulding methods to produce higher priced ventilation bricks and floor tiles. Income diversification by taking on multiple income generating activities at ago and hence spreading the risks.

MAIN OUTCOMES (cont...)

- Environmental Awareness. Miners in several communities have reported backfilling pits and tree-planting ventures. In some places, fish-farming is being attempted in abandoned flooded pits.
- Occupational Safety. Many miners are now benching open pits to increase stability. Timbering of underground workings being carried out at some sites in Busia and Bushenyi.

CONCLUSIONS & LESSONS LEARNED

1. Effectiveness of Local Partners/Trainers.

- local trainers are highly effective, reliable and motivated. Important partners in future.
- Miner-trainers are more effective at mobilization than non-miner trainers. Both have roles to play.
- Some local trainers have conducted self-initiated training within their communities and report on their progress.

LESSON: Train a large number of women and men, identify *individual* skills and interests over time.

CONCLUSIONS & LESSONS LEARNED

2. Gender-responsive planning and budgeting

- Special measures must be taken to ensure participation and benefits to women as well as men.
- Ensure **gender needs** considered in design and implementation of training.
- Budget time and funds to ensure their participation (for child-minders also) and minimize domestic disruptions.
- Some of the most effective trainers and most proactive miners are women (including those with small children!)

LESSON: Be gender-responsive for better outcomes!

CONCLUSIONS & LESSONS LEARNED

3. Long-term Extension Service Provision

- Establishing an strong network takes time.
- ✓ Give attention to capacity development, motivation, attitudes and team building for better outputs.
- ✓ Use of Adult Learning Principles is a must!
- ✓ Personal relationships (and understanding individual strengths and weaknesses) is critical!
- ✓ Greater attention needs to be given to building political will to ensure institutionalization and sustainability.

LESSON: FOCUS ON INSTITUTIONALIZATION

CONCLUSIONS & LESSONS LEARNED

4. MUCH MORE WORK IS NEEDED!

- Many needs to address appropriate ASM laws, access to financing and equipment, access to markets, more technical support and training, etc etc etc
- ✓ Promote awareness to support all scales of the sector and development of Uganda!

THIS IS ONLY THE BEGINNING!

WE ARE HERE TO CHART A COURSE FOR THE FUTURE!

THANKS to....

- Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
- World Bank
- Dept of Geological Survey and Mines
- The TACC!
- ALL of our partners especially ASM communities!

THANK YOU ALL!!! Any questions and comments are welcome