CHILD RIGHTS IN MINING ORIENTATION WORKSHOP FOR BUSIA DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND BUSIA ARTISANAL SMALL-SCALE MINING ASSOCIATIONS LEADERSHIP

CHILD RIGHTS AND BUSINESS PRINCIPLES
UGANDA

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6-7 August 2019
Former child miner, Marion Acom, 15, plaits her mother’s hair at their home in Amagoro Village, Tira Subcounty, Busia District in Eastern Uganda. After 9 months of skills training at the Tiira Motivational Centre, Acom says she could confidently plait hair that clients admired.

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INTRODUCTION

UNICEF’s initial engagement with the extractives and mining industry via the Uganda Chamber of Mines and Petroleum suggests that there is limited or no awareness of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and their off-shoot, the Children’s Rights and Business Principles (CRBPs). These principles were jointly developed globally by UNICEF, Save the Children and the United Nations Global Compact to provide companies with a broad framework to respect and promote children’s rights across their operations, relations and stakeholders.

In 2018, UNICEF joined an existing consortium of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working in Busia; Hivos, Nascent, Fairtrade, Environmental Women in Action for Development (EWAD)¹ and Solidaridad², to lead on advocacy and engagement with national and district-level Government authorities. Subsequently, UNICEF engaged the Busia District Local Government (DLG) and other stakeholders in Busia’s artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) industry, to scope their responsibility towards protection and promotion of child rights, including remedial action for children affected by, or vulnerable to child violations within the affected communities.

UNICEF collaborated with the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) and the Busia ASM coalition partners to conduct an exploratory visit to Busia District in May 2019. The purpose of the visit was to determine the child rights issues and challenges in the district, especially within the ASM communities. A meeting with the Busia DLG established some policy implementation gaps and challenges around child labour and other child rights violations, while a meeting with the ASM associations revealed a communication gap between the DLG and the ASM communities in Busia that needed to be bridged to foster sustained dialogue between the two key stakeholder groups. Another key outcome was the agreement to orient the DLG and ASM associations on the CRBPs to ensure children’s rights are protected and promoted to improve the wellbeing of children in Busia. An agreement also was made to conduct policy reviews concurrently.

In August 2020, UNICEF, in collaboration with EWAD and Solidaridad, conducted a two-day CRBP orientation for 52 representatives of the Busia DLG and of ASM associations from Busitema, Buteba and Sikuda Sub-counties.

¹ EWAD is a non-governmental organization that provides support to impoverished local communities irrespective of religious, political, gender and racial affiliations. Since 2012, EWAD has been operating within Busia mining communities to reduce and eliminate the dangerous footprints of mining activities. These include social, environmental, economic as well as mineral resource and general governance. Various policies including a Child Labour Policy, Gender Policy, Financial Policy, Grievance Procedures, and Environment, Health, and Safety Policy, were formulated and formalized for the various mining organizations.

² Solidaridad is an international organization dedicated to responsible food production to feed the growing world population and to providing the world with an alternative to fossil fuels like oil and gas.
OBJECTIVES

The orientation was conducted to:

1. Empower the Busia DLG and ASM community leaders with the CRBPs, Child Rights in Mining toolkit and other appropriate tools to strengthen interventions to eliminate child rights violations in the district.
2. Identify barriers to achieving child rights goals and establish collaborative measures to resolve them.
3. Draft an action plan for collaborative implementation of the agreed measures/interventions.

STRUCTURE

The two-day orientation sessions targeted ASM association leaders on day one, and DLG officials on day two. The mode of delivery included videos, group and plenary discussions, role plays, and impact assessment exercises.

The facilitators included:

1. Private Sector Partnership (PSP) Specialist, UNICEF: Event host and co-facilitator
3. Child Protection Officer, UNICEF: Co-facilitator
4. Managing Director, EWAD: Co-facilitator
5. Programme Officer, Solidaridad: Co-facilitator

AGENDA

(Similar for both days)

Session I: Opening Remarks

Session II: Unpacking Child Rights and in relation to Busia’s mining community

Session III: The Children’s Rights and Business Principles (CRBPs), their legal and global context

Session IV: Child Rights in Mining toolkit (Including issue identification and resolutions to address issues)

- Tool I: Resettlement
- Tool II: In-migration
- Tool III: Environment
- Tool IV: Security
- Tool V: Health and safety
- Tool VI: Working conditions
- Tool VII: Protecting children from sexual violence
- Tool VIII: Social investment
- Tool IX: Impact assessment
- Tool X: Stakeholder engagement

Session V: Action Plan

Session VI: Closing Remarks

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3 See Annex I – List of participants
4 See Annex II
16-year-old Lawrence Wandera attends an interactive lecture at a Motivational Centre supported by EWAD in Tiira Sub County, Busia District, Eastern Uganda.

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DISCUSSIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

SESSION I
OPENING REMARKS

Participants learnt about the situation of children, who comprise over 22 million (60%) of Uganda’s population, which has one of the fastest growth rates at over 3 per cent annually. They further learnt that UNICEF prioritizes child rights in high risk sectors, such as extractives and mining, to facilitate discussions at policy, national and community level so as to raise the profile of and scale up positive interventions for children in Uganda. Busia was cited as a potential case study for a business model to champion private public partnerships for child rights.

DAY ONE was officially opened by the LC III Chairman, Sikuda Sub-county, who commended EWAD and the coalition partners for their life-saving community interventions in Busitema, Buteba and Sikuda Sub-counties, including sensitization of the community on the dangers of and alternatives to mercury use; formation and formalization of mining groups; and support in license acquisition.

He commended Solidaridad for supporting ASM communities to identify viable and credible markets to overcome market pricing exploitation, and for improving miners’ technical expertise. He called for basic skills, especially vocational training, to generate sustained income for their livelihoods.

DAY TWO was opened by the Busia Chief Administration Officer (CAO) who encouraged participants to explore the issues that drive children onto the streets and the mines, ultimately leading to the worst forms of child rights violations in the community. He cited child neglect, violence against children and negative perceptions about education as root causes of street children and child labour, under which lie other forms of child violation including exploitation and sexual abuse.

The CAO highlighted the need to explore the scope of the will, capacity and resources needed to address issues regarding policy framework, human resource capability and budgetary considerations to achieve the desired change within the mining sector. He committed to working with UNICEF and the coalition partners to address issues facing children in mining communities.

5 Annex III: Summaries of EWAD and Solidaridad program interventions in Busia District since 2012 to date
SESSION II:
UNPACKING CHILD RIGHTS IN RELATION TO BUSIA MINING COMMUNITY

The Child Protection Officer at UNICEF Moroto facilitated the session, highlighting children’s rights as entitlements without which they cannot live in dignity. The group and plenary discussions on both days highlighted the following issues impacting children’s survival, protection, development and participation rights in Busia District:
Child Protection
Issues identified included: violence against children; children in armed forces; juvenile detention in jails; sexual exploitation; conflicts and discrimination; drug abuse; and school dropouts.

Participants rejected detention of children as a disciplinary measure, saying detention sites expose children to even further violence and sexual exploitation. The following resolutions were made accordingly:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Right to Positive Actions Towards Transformative Behaviour</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Detention sites for children should be separate from adult detention sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Children should be registered to validate age of the ‘offender’.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Counselling fronted as the best option for child transformation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Culture should be taken into consideration when addressing positive child transformation, as cultural and religious values impact on a child’s growth and development.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Child Participation
Issues identified included the need to listen to children; establishing recreation centres; guidance during cultural activities; and expression of opinions.

Participants noted that while culture gives children an identity, they need proper guidance to participate. The following resolutions were agreed upon:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Right to Participation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Child participation should be encouraged at home as well as school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Establish recreational centres to minimise the risk of child exposure to pornography</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Child Survival
These were understood to be the right to food, shelter, sleeping environment, medical care, water, sanitation and hygiene,— all referred to as the standard of living of the child. A key area of concern during this discussion was in-migration, a common mining community challenge, with the following concerns raised:

1. Mining operations expose children to manual labour and contaminated water among other ills, with the note that National Water and Sewage Corporation (NWSC) is currently installing water pipes in Busia District.
2. The medical facility in the mining centre is poorly equipped thus affecting access to and quality of health care.
3. Neglect of children’s nutritional needs, yet many adults willingly spend money on recreational activities. It was noted that out of 20,000 children in the various schools in Busia, less than 200 receive food at school.

The following resolutions were made to address violations of children’s rights to survival:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Right to Survival</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Mining communities require sub-county by-laws to control the utilization and operation of boreholes and river sources.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. District health teams were requested to conduct voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) at mining sites where HIV prevalence is reported to be high.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Child Development

This was categorized to include education, role in society, play and child’s view, food, and sanitation. Issues arising included the role of a child in the society, simple chores (not child labour) such as washing utensils, taking care of fellow children when parents are sick and others to train and prepare children for future responsibilities. It was agreed that children’s roles should increasingly be more participatory to promote better understanding, engagement and issues analysis.

Juvenile justice was a key discussion point, advocating for methods that provide children an opportunity to express themselves for proper judgment. Participants suggested, for example, that the nature of questions asked in court should motivate children to speak freely. The following positive behaviours were encouraged:

1. Parents have a responsibility to represent children at all child-related forums.
2. Everyone should be sensitized about child rights and their implementation.
3. Children’s views should be sought on all issues, while government should engage parents in their policy-framing processes since they often represent the children.
4. Every child should be taken to school however young they are.
5. Child protection is not only a government responsibility but also a parent and societal responsibility that needs to be holistically managed.

The resultant resolutions were as follows:

**Right to Development**

1. District authorities were requested to evaluate the safety of ball mills at schools, with the recommendation to move ball mills away from the schools and health centres.
2. By-laws should be developed to legislate against noise pollution around learning institutions and health centres.
3. District authorities should effectively intervene in domestic violence and implement the law towards administration of justice.
4. District authorities should implement strategies to motivate children to return to school since literacy levels are low in the mining catchment areas.
SESSION III

UNPACKING THE CRBPs – THEIR LEGAL AND GLOBAL CONTEXT

Presented by the CRBP Company Engagement Consultant, UNICEF, this discussion emphasized the scenario of children’s rights in the workplace, community, marketplace, and at policy level. The impact of mining activities in all these four areas of intervention were discussed with the emphasis that resolving the gaps for children is a foundational approach as all adult’s issues are automatically addressed as well.

Children’s rights in mining were then introduced, and the rest of this report outlines the discussions and resolutions within the following 10 themes of child rights in mining tools: resettlement; in-migration; environment; security; health and safety; working conditions in the mines; sexual violence; social investment; stakeholder engagement and; impact assessment/ baseline situational analysis.

SESSION IV

CHILD RIGHTS IN MINING – TOOLS, ISSUE IDENTIFICATION AND RESOLUTIONS

TOOL I: RESETTLEMENT

How Resettlement Activities Impact Children’s Rights

Facilitated by the CRBP Engagement Consultant, it was noted that the ideal level of engagement is to ensure that the resettlement process is inclusive and participatory such that discussions on land tenure, inheritance and livelihoods have taken place amongst the investor, district authorities, ASMs, and leading community members.

It was particularly noted that during resettlement negotiations and resolutions, children’s rights should be considered and protected in order to attain sustainable solutions and ensure that their rights to continued education, good standards of living and development, among others, are maintained.

All resettlement plans must therefore protect children and promote their development.

ISSUES ARISING FROM RESETTLEMENT DISCUSSIONS

The discussions particularly referenced the three communities currently being resettled by the Wagagai Mining (U) Ltd i.e. Buteba, Arupe and, with the following challenges highlighted:

1. Land Grabbing Vs Resettlement

In Arupe, three villages are to be resettled. However, because there have been no collaborative efforts with all relevant stakeholders, the current compensation is deemed unfair and unjust by the sitting community, with the following reasons cited:

   a) The displaced community members are uncertain of the terrain, community values, and culture of the new territories they are to be relocated to, and whether indeed they will be favourable to children and subsistence living. The availability of basic social amenities also was a key concern.

   b) The land they are being evacuated from is considered undervalued by the sitting members, largely due to the land valuation approach that favours the historical valuation data as opposed to current and potential value.
c) Though Wagagai Mining (U) Ltd the investing mining company has collaborated with the Government of Uganda (GoU) at national level, the district-level leaders have had no/minimal input yet are mandated to manage the resettlement process.

d) As a result of the above, the resettlement process is considered a land-grabbing exercise as the Government meets resistance with forceful evictions that involve conflict and use of arms in some cases.

2. **Weak Compensation Framework**

   It was noted that while Uganda has compensation strategies to guide the resettlement process, the laws governing these strategies have not been updated, with the outcome being family disintegration. The following issues were highlighted:

   a) **Antiquated laws** that do not incorporate guidance on socio-economic dynamics, for example the Dunsong (Tororo phosphate mining) company compensation activity that ultimately resulted in disintegration of families arising from conflict rooted in misappropriation of money within families.

   b) Additionally, the Wagagai Mining (U) Ltd. compensation at Arupe Village in Busia referenced historical land agreements as baseline validation for the compensation contracts leading to the exploitation of the asset owners.

   c) **The political leadership lacks information on compensation law** yet all agreements are drawn at the central government level and involve politicians.

   d) **Lack of community understanding of the compensation laws.** The community is also not appraised of the current value of their land and therefore believe that their assets are undervalued, to the disadvantage of the families and ultimately children who lose their assets in the process. The district leadership is reportedly not providing required information, and severely alludes to “orders from above” when clarification is requested.

   e) **Lack of representation.** Only property owners are included within the compensation plans. Tenants, women and children are minimally considered.

   f) **No asset assessments** are conducted before the actual compensation plan is drawn.

   g) Though royalties are given, there is need for transparency in declaration and allocation of the royalties to and from the district authorities.

3. **No Resettlement Planning**

   For the three highlighted sub-counties, the lack of a resettlement plan was decried. As a result, while schools will be destroyed to make way for the mining activities, there is no evident plan to replace them and reintegrate the affected families and children into a continued education system. This is especially so in the sub-counties of Arupe and Buteba.

   This too was attributed to the planning component having been left to the central government that is uninformed on the on-ground issues.

4. **Lack of Data/ Information Availability**

   While baseline data of children is available at the district office, this has not been published and disseminated for effective planning.

5. **Protection of Cultural Heritage**

   Cultural sites need to be protected during any resettlement plans.

**GOVERNMENT INTERVENTIONS TO ADDRESS IDENTIFIED ISSUES**

1. The district authorities (CAO) are working toward resolving the issues between the Investor and Arupe and Buteba communities.

2. Baseline survey data available is at three year intervals.
### RESOLUTIONS ON ISSUES OF RESETTLEMENT:

#### Advocacy and Stakeholder Engagement
1. Advocacy platforms should be used to engage the Government and dialogue with relevant stakeholders towards sustainable compensation strategies that tackle social economics.
2. UNICEF with her partners including EWAD and Solidaridad requested to support the convening role in order to bridge the gap between the State and the citizen.
3. The private sector should be engaged to contribute to sustainable development not just compensate communities then leave. They should continuously engage with the community and perform their role in sustainability.
4. Children and/or their caregivers should be consulted when developing resettlement plans.
5. There is need for dialogue between the investors, local government and the affected communities. Investors should be informed of their compensation obligation and the local community should be informed of their responsibilities and the right to protection. It is believed that this approach would have averted the issues currently faced by Arupe community and the investor Wagagai.

#### Resettlement Planning
1. Institutions and facilities such as schools, medical care centres, and water points should be planned for during site selection for any resettlement plan. The planning should engage both by the community and local government. Resultant recommendations and negotiations between the investor and central government should then follow this process.
2. Community members should form associations, work with local NGOs and other relevant stakeholders to empower themselves and have a stronger and better informed voice.
3. Community members/associations should inform themselves of the mining law regarding proper resettlement procedures for a win-win compensation situation between the local community and the investors.

#### Compensation Planning
1. The supporting partners i.e., Solidaridad and EWAD are requested to build the capability and capacity for the district leaders to effectively represent the communities during the negotiations and advocate for fair compensation agreements – at the district level.
2. Advocate to draw up compensation agreements at district level where the impact of the resettlement is felt and where the councillors who are closer to the communities have a voice.
3. The district should monitor royalties and returns of mining operations to influence the district mining sectors and related operations.

#### Cultural Heritage
1. Protect cultural heritage sites by marketing, fencing and protecting them from vandalism.

#### Livelihoods
1. Compensation should ensure that livelihoods are restored. It should incorporate capacity building interventions such as financial literacy/discipline, entrepreneurial skills and social economic integration prior to receipt of the compensation money.

#### Communication and Transparency
1. It is recommended that a Joint Service Committee be constituted to address the information gaps, as communication is key to resolution.
2. Community members should be made aware of the framework within which they should engage, and where to go if they need help.
3. The community should be empowered on rights to land and responsibility in the mining sector. The District officials will instate a data dissemination mechanism to ensure all stakeholders have the relevant information necessary for effective decision-making.
TOOL II:
IN-MIGRATION

How In-migration Activities Impact Children’s Rights

Facilitated by the CRBP Company Engagement Consultant, it was noted that formal migration plans and management systems to address rights issues should be drawn with a comprehensive approach to respect and advancement of children’s rights. This is because children and dependants of migrant mine workers, job seekers or families in migrant-receiving communities are vulnerable to disruptions in family livelihoods, and changes in their society and environment caused by rapidly increasing or decreasing populations.

ISSUES ARISING FROM IN-MIGRATION DISCUSSIONS

The issues that arose from this discussion with specific reference to Busia include:

1. **Lack of Recognition of Migrants**
   a) Registration of migrants is not conducted
   b) Migrant children face discrimination, mostly driven by language barriers

2. **Child Violations**
   These are noted especially in the following instances:
   a) Child labour as migrant families rarely take their children to school
   b) Child sacrifice
   c) Child trafficking

3. **High Incidence of HIV/AIDS**

4. **Poor Waste Management and Environment Degradation** due to increased population pressure on the social and economic infrastructure.
   a) Increase in Crime

INTERVENTIONS FROM GOVERNMENT TO ADDRESS IN-MIGRATION ISSUES INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

1. Tiira has been gazetted as a hotspot for HIV/AIDS in order to spotlight the issue and attract relevant stakeholders and interventions.
2. Establishment of a police post to address security and child violation issues.
3. National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC) has installed a water and sewage pipe to alleviate the WASH issues.
TOOL III: ENVIRONMENT

How Environmental Issues Impact Children’s Rights

Facilitated by the Program Officer, Solidaridad, it was noted that children are more vulnerable to the localized environmental impacts of mining activity than adults due to their progressive and incomplete physical development. This is particularly so with water, air and soil pollution, the fact that they spend more time playing than adults and given their hand-to-mouth behaviour, children are more likely to ingest pollutants. This is exacerbated by their varying stages of mental development, for example, inability to read hazard and warning signs.

It was also noted that mining is a destructive operation that affects children’s immediate and external environment, their protection and poses negative impact on their academic life and development. The following environmental issues were particularly highlighted:

1. Open mining pits are hazardous and yet are littered all over the community terrain.
2. Most boreholes in the mining communities are affected by a low water table.
3. Destruction of social infrastructure such as roads, schools.
4. Agricultural lands degraded by excavations lead to food insecurity.
5. Pollution caused by mining and mineral-processing operations.
   a) Mercury poisoning
      i) While it was appreciated that the mining groups have established sluicing ponds, the long term effects from mining operations are still hazardous especially in the context of mercury usage. For example, sluicing around Lake Victoria at Namayingo has the potential to adversely impact the catchment area of Lake Victoria and the aquatic life.
      ii) Mercury also adversely affects the health of the community members with instances family breakups cited due to a reduced sex drive and infertility amongst both men and women.
   b) Waste management
      i) Hazards are transmitted from one location to another. For example, Amonakakinei River water is always discoloured and possibly is moving mercury to communities downstream.
      ii) It is estimated that River Okame will be silted with soil within a period of ten years, leading to interruption in the flow of water and ultimately flooding.
      iii) Environmental degradation.
   c) Noise Pollution
      i) The ball mill sites and surrounding schools in Tiira raised concern over the high noise levels.

6. The Environmental Act and Policy 1994 is not effectively administered

The Policy mandates that an Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) is conducted for every mining project. However, this is not effectively executed largely attributed to lack of active dialogue/engagement between the district authorities and the miners, as well as capacity and resource constraints in conducting sensitization of the law. For example, while there is a threshold for pollutants such as noise, water content, air pollution, dust levels, toxicants and smoke, there is no current capacity to quantify the pollutant. As a result, there are low levels of awareness of the required practices for every miner in protecting the environment for sustained use.
GOVERNMENT INTERVENTIONS TO ADDRESS ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES INCLUDE:

1. Waste management:
   a) Engineers have been invited and the district environmental department has exploration records.
   b) The investor has applied for a mining lease.
   c) The district has drafted terms of reference for the Environment Officer.

2. Environmental Impact Assessment
   a) The Environment Officer has incorporated the highlighted issues within the district plans.
   b) Terms of reference have been reviewed.
   c) Plans in place to conduct a survey and review installation to approve mining operations.

RESOLUTIONS ON ISSUES OF ENVIRONMENT: SUPPORTED BY EWAD AND SOLIDARIDAD

1. Address the pits hazard
   a) Pits should be covered and properly rehabilitated.
   b) Signage should be larger, include visual images and incorporate local languages.

2. Pollution control
   a) Impact assessments of the operations should be conducted.
   b) Waste disposal and management plans should be drafted and executed.
   c) Capacity building should be sought.
   d) Consider alternatives to mercury use.

3. Environmental impact assessments guided by the Environmental Act/Policy 1994
   a) Sensitization of the key stakeholders and mining communities on implementation of the Environment Act and Policy.
   b) The district should effect compliance with monitoring.
   c) Enforcement structures should be in place.

4. Lobby for funding and capacity building support.

5. The District Environment Officer should visit the mines.

6. The organized mining associations are encouraged to influence other isolated miners as the positive impact has been realized through their ongoing interventions.
Facilitated by the CRBP Company Engagement Consultant, it was noted that the main interactions between security services and children may happen in cases of public protests, trespassing, theft, vandalism, artisanal mining, and sexual exploitation or violence. Based on the understanding of the risk to children and other stakeholders, companies can develop management plans detailing guidelines and inhibitions for their own, contracted or public security providers. These interactions can also lead to good community relations as responsible security management provides appropriate protection for the company, while also respecting and advancing the human rights of all stakeholders.

ISSUES ARISING FROM SECURITY MANAGEMENT DISCUSSIONS

1. When roads are closed for example, children walking to school have to use different routes that may not be safe.
2. The mining companies have made no security arrangements specifically for children in Busia community to protect them from potential hazards.
3. Children’s innate desire for adventure often leads them down the wrong path especially in the absence of the necessary guidance. They thus need to be made aware of their rights and responsibilities in the community, district and national context.
4. Questionable management of the security and detention of children.
5. Some company utilise inadequately trained security guards who apply inappropriate force and penalties upon community members.
6. Gold mining is beset with witchcraft beliefs and practices for example death in the mining pits is considered an indication of an abundance of gold.
7. Child sacrifice is believed to occur, largely when the mine walls collapse.

RESOLUTIONS: SECURITY

1. Participation is a key in guiding children’s awareness of right from wrong.
2. The mining company should support local leadership and site managers to implement a child related security management system.
3. Private security guards should be vetted before employment.
MAKE OUR FUTURE BRIGHT
SHAPE OUR FUTURE RIGHT
STOP CHILD LABOUR

A poster in Tiira Motivational Centre for former child miners in Busia District, Eastern Uganda
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Facilitated by the Project Officer, Solidaridad, it was noted that exploration, construction, operations for post-closure processes in the mining industry can be intrinsically dangerous especially for children, who often have different perceptions and understanding of personal risk compared to adults, are vulnerable and usually less well placed to advocate for their rights. Mining companies therefore have a vital role to fulfil in the management of health and safety impact on the community.

**ISSUES ARISING FROM HEALTH AND SAFETY DISCUSSIONS**

1. Most mining associations lack experts with relevant skills in mine planning design, and health and safety as well as management of tailings in safe and effective environments. This poses danger to children and the environment at large.

2. Noise and dust pollution occur in learning institutions especially when blasting is done during school hours.

3. Children face numerous risks including:
   a) Injuries and occasionally death resulting from mine-related accidents.
   b) Mercury usage/cyanide causing health issues and even death.
   c) Injuries and death due to open and unfenced pits.
   d) Pollution from noise and dust leading to physical health complications.
   e) HIV and other related diseases.
   f) Poor family health due to parents’ long working hours.
   g) Increased exposure to malaria infection due to stagnant water produced by mining activity, which is a breeding ground for mosquitoes.

4. When parents are in the mines, children may also go hungry.

   “Diet is poor. Some survive on one meal a day. Sometimes some miss lunch especially those at school. So when they go back parents are still struggling in the mines”

   Teacher at Tiira Motivational Centre.

**GOVERNMENT INTERVENTIONS ON HEALTH AND SAFETY ISSUES**

1. Mining health and safety laws are available.

RESOLUTIONS ON ISSUES OF WORKING CONDITIONS

1. Safety
   a) Sensitization on the use of protective gears.
   b) Procurement of protective gear by mining companies.
   c) Compliance monitoring and enforcement.
   d) Identify and train first aid providers.
   e) Procure first aid kits.
   f) Sensitise adolescents on reproductive health.
   g) Coordinate between health workers and mining groups.

2. Policy development
   a) Reference the available mining health and safety laws and develop local content.

3. Open pits
   a) Community sensitization.
   b) Placement of sufficient warning signage around or near pits.
   c) Fencing and conversion of pits for domestic use.
   d) Covering or backfilling some pits.

4. Mercury usage
   a) Sensitization on its dangers.
   b) Construction of sluicing ponds and panning ponds.
   c) Controlled burning of amalgam retorts.
   d) Use of other alternatives.
   e) Centralization of processing machines in one location.

Landscape view of the hazardous mining pits in Tiira, Sikuda sub-county, Busia District in Eastern Uganda, where children are discouraged from mining.

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TOOL VI: WORKING CONDITIONS

How Working Conditions in the Mines Impact Children’s Rights

Facilitated by the Program Officer, Solidaridad, this discussion centred on issues of working hours, shifts and commutes; discrimination against women, parents and/or caregivers; management of on-site contractors, hazardous materials and activities; and wages and living conditions. It was noted when these are not addressed, it affects physical health, which also affects family maintenance. The following issues were specifically noted.

ISSUES ARISING FROM DISCUSSIONS ON WORKING ENVIRONMENT

1. Management contracts
   a) Most employment contracts are verbal and sustained employment is uncertain.
   b) Inadequate skills in contract management.
   c) There are no permanent workers and labourers are paid wages.

2. Poor wages, benefits and working conditions
   a) Women with babies are not given time to nurse or take care of the children.
   b) A large population of miners are paid a very minimal wage.
   c) Workers do not have adequate rest time.
   d) Poor working hours cause family conflicts.
   e) Workers are paid unfairly for work done leading to financial instability in families causing conflict and other negative impacts children’s growth and development.

3. Exposure to hazardous material
   a) Such as cyanide and mercury

GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION

1. Government of Uganda is party to the Minamata convention on Mercury to eliminate the use of mercury.
2. Mineral police have been put in place to enforce the laws within mining locations.
3. Government is legalizing artisanal miners.

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6 The Minamata Convention on Mercury is an international treaty designed to protect human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds. The objective of the Minamata Convention is to protect human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds. It contains, in support of this objective, provisions that relate to the entire life cycle of mercury, including controls and reductions across a range of products, processes and industries where mercury is used, released or emitted. The treaty also addresses the direct mining of mercury, its export and import, its safe storage and its disposal once waste. Pinpointing populations at risk, boosting medical care and better training of health-care professionals in identifying and treating mercury-related effects will also result from implementing the Convention. The Minamata Convention provides controls over a myriad of products containing mercury, the manufacture, import and export of which will be altogether prohibited by 2020.
**RESOLUTIONS ON ISSUES OF WORKING CONDITIONS**

1. **Ensure Safety at Work**
   a) Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) should be availed to workers.
   b) Need for more reinforcement of laws because lack of safety records can lead to the cancellation of a license.
   c) Leverage Busitema University as a training institution on better design, planning, and health and safety issues.
   d) The district can leverage the EIA whenever licenses are being issued to ensure compliance during mine inspections.
   e) Seek the input of employees with children as well as health and safety representatives to define working hour, shifts and first-in-first-out (FIFO) policies.
   f) Workers be allowed time to attend to their family members.
   g) There should be no discrimination but rather equitable work distribution.
   h) Employers should provide adequate supervision to avoid accidents and related risks.
   i) No children should be allowed inside mines.

2. **Reduction of Strenuous Work Conditions**
   a) Need for task mechanization to reduce strenuous work.
   b) Formalization of miners associations into legal entities to enable them engage legal services in advocating for better working conditions including wages.
   c) Wages shall be addressed in the new Mining Bill 2019, in consultation with miners.
   d) Conduct impact assessments of human resource policies to assess and avert negative impact on children.

Shadrack Marawuni, 25, of Tiira, Busia District, demonstrated how to use safer, Mercury-free methods to extract Gold. Marawuni started mining at 13 years of age when his polygamous father stopped paying his school fees, focusing on his older siblings instead. © UNICEF/UNI313535/Abdul
Facilitated by the Country Director EWAD, it was noted that children living in close proximity to mining operations face a range of risks including being subjected to sexual violence. While Government holds the primary responsibility to protect children from “all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse” in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), Article 34, companies are an essential stakeholder in achieving this goal.

It was further noted that sexual violence against children is indeed prevalent in the mining community and that teaching children about protection against sexual violence is a key safety factor. Such awareness is important as it also highlights susceptibility to abuse. It was also noted that it is not only girls who are abused, but boy children too.

The following stories were narrated to characterize the extent of the problem:

### CASES OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

1. In Adujeket Parish a father took his daughter to a lodge and bought her soda. When the girl noticed her father organizing the room where they would sleep, she found that suspicious and fled. Though the community became aware of the issue, the local council did not act on it.

2. A girl was taken to Kenya and beheaded. Because of poverty, children are subjected to various forms of abuse including ritual sacrifice.

3. A young girl was lured into marrying an HIV positive man who had acknowledged her great beauty. She contracted HIV and is on ARV treatment.


5. “Even local leaders are recruiting children to look after their cattle and the children look miserable” - Participant

### ISSUES ARISING FROM DISCUSSIONS ON PROTECTION FROM SEXUAL VIOLENCE

1. Weakness in enforcing the law
   a) Perpetrators of abuse are often released from jail without punishment
   b) Low rate of prosecution and conviction due to inefficiencies in the system
   c) Issues affecting dispensation of justice include;
      i) Inadequate knowledge of the law
      ii) Lack of financial resources
      iii) Inadequate human resources
      iv) Political interference

2. Although there are health services dedicated to prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections including HIV/AIDS, they are not as effective as needed.

3. Tiira is becoming a hotspot for HIV in Busia.
4. Fear of public opinion and retribution hampers reporting and investigation of child abuse cases.
5. Most abuse is by relatives and there often is compromise to protect them from the law.
6. Some perpetrators wield undue power and influence or are related to those who do, which causes fear and intimidation among victims and their families.
7. Negative influence of culture; children often suffer abuse at cultural events and some people believe that menstruation is a sign of readiness for marriage, leading to child marriage and defilement.

GOVERNMENT INTERVENTIONS IN ADDRESSING ISSUES OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

1. There are systems in place including:
   a) Local councils (LCs)
   b) Child Protection Committees (CPCs)
   c) Social workers
   d) Government (Police, CDO, PSWO, Judiciary, Parliament)
   e) Partnership with NGOs/CSOs
   f) Para-legals

2. Current Legislation
   a) Constitution of Uganda as amended
   b) Children’s Act cap 59
   c) Domestic Violence Act
   d) Penal Code Act, Local Government Act
   e) Uganda ratified the UNCRC Trafficking in Persons Act
Tiira Small-Scale Mining Association Secretary, Josephine Agutu, speaking on Child Protection and safety within mining communities during the CRBP Orientation for Busia ASM Association leaders.

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RESOLUTIONS TO ADDRESS SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

1. Responsibilities in terms of Prevention, Protection and Prosecution
   a) Sensitization and empowerment of communities
   b) Counselling
   c) Reporting
   d) Referral
   e) Arresting of perpetrators
   f) Prosecution
   g) Empowering children with skills to protect themselves

2. Task companies and miners to develop codes of conduct that should incorporate guidance on protecting children from sexual violence in accordance with the law.

3. Corporate social responsibility by the companies to ensure they add value by working with the community members to protect the rights of children.

4. Sensitize communities to ensure children’s basic needs are met so as to prevent them from seeking food, shelter and social acceptance from strangers.

5. Sensitizing children on the various forms of sexual abuse and procedures of rescue is very important for their safety.

6. Collaborate with community-level stakeholders who are vested in addressing child sexual violence, such as NGOs.

7. Establish systems that ensure children are suitably engaged and can be traced to particular activities.

“Illiteracy, ignorance and poverty are key problems in child protection. How does a minor cross the border from Uganda to Kenya? There is need to correct the loophole in the minors crossing borders.”

Participant

8. Timely and sufficient sensitization of children on rights and abuse.

ASP Grace Acom, Officer in charge of the Child and Family Protection Unit, Busia District, discusses child rights issues in the ASM communities during the CRBP Orientation for Busia DLG officials

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TOOL VIII: SOCIAL INVESTMENT

How Social Investment Can be Leveraged to Address Child Rights Issues

Facilitated by the Country Director EWAD, this discussion centred around encouraging the ASMs and district authorities to engage corporate organizations for additional support on incorporating child rights considerations into each company’s corporate social investment (CSI) planning processes in order to move towards better protected child rights and contribute to the development of child-friendly communities.

It was further noted that miners should recognize their right to engage various stakeholders to contribute to the social development of their community, and should therefore empower themselves to enlighten the mining companies on the social impacts of their operations and aim to promote and protect children rights.

ISSUES ARISING FROM DISCUSSIONS ON SOCIAL INVESTMENT

1. Most mining companies are notably closed to discussions on corporate social investment, justifying that they are only prospecting when in fact are actually mining. Therefore, at what point should the discussion on CSI be triggered?

2. Miners are ill-equipped to initiate and drive these discussions on their own.

3. CSI is treated as a favour to the community instead of a win-win situation that empowers both parties – the investor and the community members

4. The investment guidelines are outdated, unclear, and ineffectively implemented.

5. Some of the children who have worked in the mines may not be motivated to re-join the formal education system due to their comparatively advanced ages. They would be more productive in vocational educational activities, and indeed a discussion with teachers from the motivational centres do confirm that most are interested in courses such as tailoring, carpentry and mining. Their aspirations include running business to get their families out of poverty and educating their children. They do realise that the mining resources are finite and would like to develop alternative skills for individual and generational benefit.

6. Though the community, in conjunction with the NGOs (EWAD and Solidaridad), has supported children leaving the mines by taking them to motivational centres, more support is needed to secure future livelihoods.

“Sometimes they dropped from school not because it was their wish and they want to proceed with their studies. At the motivational centres they thought they would be supported…but now they are disillusioned. Bright young boys have dropped.”

Motivational Centre teacher
8. Issues critical to both mining operations and stakeholders for interest in CSI discussions include but are not limited to:
   a) Child labour
   b) Child sexual abuse
   c) Hazardous chemicals
   d) Pollution including noise, water and air pollution
   e) Theft
   f) Gender insensitivity
   g) Child exploitation
   i) Prostitution
   a) Alcohol and drug abuse

10. Issues critical to both mining operations and stakeholders during extraction and drying of ore include but are not limited to:
   a) Human resource capacity building
   b) Equipment and materials

11. The literacy rate in the community is low, three out of every 10 people are literate (30% literacy rate).

RESOLUTIONS ON ISSUES OF SOCIAL INVESTMENT

1. It is recommended that an orientation session be conducted with foreign investors and other stakeholders.
2. In order to address the issue of mining companies avoiding CSI responsibilities by claiming they are prospecting and not mining, it is recommended that the district leaders review the expiry of the specific licenses from the online database and demand geological statistics.
3. Social investment should emphasize child protection and health for example, schools, recreation and child development centres (CDCs).
4. Review outdated guidelines.
5. Sensitize communities.
6. Approach and partner with community savings groups to enhance their productivity and livelihoods.
7. Partner with schools.
Facilitated by the CRBP Company Engagement Consultant it was noted that the company should identify whether mining operations currently have significant impacts on child rights, or whether it is a historical issue. This information can be gathered from the company’s previous operations in the area, projects conducted by other companies in the same area, or issues that have been documented as prevalent in the project area itself – for example in relation to previous conflicts, poverty levels and widespread human rights violations.
TOOL X: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT  

Importance of Stakeholder Engagement in Child Rights Issues

Facilitated by the CRBP Company Engagement Consultant, it was noted that it is important to engage with groups that may be more vulnerable to operational impacts due to their position in society and demographic characteristics, for example, women, the elderly, children and the youth, ethnic and cultural minorities and indigenous peoples. To ensure that the issues and concerns of those who will be most affected by mining operations are identified and addressed, these vulnerable populations should be considered throughout the project’s life cycle.

ISSUES ARISING FROM DISCUSSIONS ON STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

1. Investors may not be aware of the impact of their operational activities on children's rights.
2. Sensitization in mining community is a challenge as peoples are focused on making money and claim to have no time for awareness sessions.

RESOLUTIONS TO MOTIVATE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

1. Organizers should engage Government to be dynamic and flexible with the law.
2. There should be sufficient dialogue between the community leaders, association leaders and the district.
3. There should be sensitization of the community on child protection. This should include the parents, children and the general community so that children are aware of the general concern.
4. Sensitization in mining community is a challenge as people claim they have no time and only want to attend if there is financial benefit. The possible solution could be engaging the miners themselves in participant mobilization. This can be done at any available avenues for example ‘kobatanga’ (where money is collected locally), churches, on market days and all other existing channels. This agreement is meant to be considered in the agenda items whenever the mining groups have a meeting.
5. Policy review should be conducted by both miners and the local government leaders to effectively capture issues on child protection.
6. Engagement of the stakeholders beyond the community to determine how well partnerships can be leveraged. In addition, the partner teams should be able to grow through network building.
7. UNICEF should support the agenda to convene the relevant stakeholders.
8. There is need for dialogue between the local government and mining communities.
9. EWAD will co-ordinate the integration of reward in dialogue with the district with the objective of attaining child-labour free zones.
SESSION V

ACTION PLAN GOING FORWARD

In order to address all the issues and implement the Resolutions agreed above during the two-day discussions the following key deliverables were agreed upon:

1. A Joint Management and Coordination Committee will be constituted comprising both ASM and District leaders and will be constituted specifically to foster a collaborative approach to addressing child rights issues in Busia mining community.
   a) Action: By December 2020
   b) By: Busia District Local Government

2. The following key activity themes will be covered by the committee incorporating the resolutions agreed:
   a) Sensitization of the communities
   b) Advocacy and communication with key partners
   c) Policy reviews and amendment recommendations
   d) Stakeholder engagement
   e) Impact assessment
   f) Policy implementation
   g) Monitoring and evaluation
   h) Capacity building

3. UNICEF, EWAD and Solidaridad will continue to support the community in the following capacities:
   a) Constitution of the Joint Management and Co-ordination Committee: UNICEF
   b) Convening stakeholders for relevant policy discussions: UNICEF
   c) Operationalization of all plans: EWAD and SOLIDARIDAD
   d) Monitoring and evaluation: EWAD and SOLIDARIDAD

4. Progress Status
   a) All parties will reconvene by December 2020 to establish progress and further interventions needed to advance the agreed recommendations.

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7 In keeping with UNICEF Uganda’s district systems strengthening (DSS) approach, it was recommended that rather constitute a new committee altogether, the committee be integrated within the existing systems and operational structures for sustainability.
SESSION VI
CLOSING REMARKS

In closing the Orientation Session, the Busia District Planner challenged participants to be change agents in the mining sector. He noted that the best people to transform the mining sector were the miners themselves since NGOs can only offer technical support, advocacy and lobbying.

He said gold mining in Busia was complex because:

1. Many parties are involved, including persons with money and influence;
2. Mobilizing local leadership is complicated because they are often part of the problem;
3. The effects of mining are much more catastrophic now than in previous years, especially the effects on social structure. While the Government has the capacity to stop the operations, it is important to handle matters in a participatory manner so as to attain sustainable solutions.

The District Planner committed to undertake the following:

1. The issues discussed in the orientation session would be shared with the Busia District Council (district political leadership) for effectively handling and would involve the Secretariat because of budgetary and monitoring requirements.
2. A District Coordination and Management Committee will be constituted to handle child rights issues in gold mining in Busia.

The key outcomes from these activities will contribute to the following overall goal:

“By 2020, reduce child labour in Uganda, including in the extractives and mining sector, by providing sustainable social protection and business interventions for children in affected households and/or communities through operationalization of the Children’s Rights and Business Principles (CRBPs)”.

Participants and facilitators of the CRBP Orientation on Child Rights in Mining for Busia District Local Government officials, in August 2019. The Orientation was organized by UNICEF with Busia ASM Coalition partners, EWAD and Solidaridad.

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## ANNEX Ia

CRBP Orientation for Busia ASMA Members at Mt. Elgon Hotel, Tuesday, 6 August 2019

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<td>Busia DLG Community Development Officer</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>Auma, Rose</td>
<td>EWAD SCL Project</td>
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<td>Mugeni, Deogratius</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>Obara, Stephen</td>
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# ANNEX Ib

CRBP Orientation for Busia DLG Officials at Mt. Elgon Hotel, Wednesday, 7 August 2019

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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Balisanyuka, Joseph</td>
<td>Chief Administrative Officer (CAO)</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Nakwala, Joshua</td>
<td>Secretary, Social Service Committee (LCV Office)</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Wabwe, Patrick</td>
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<td>Namwamba, Wilberforce Angajo</td>
<td>Principle Education Officer</td>
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<td>Probation Officer</td>
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<td>Isyepe, Richard Moses</td>
<td>SAS Sikuda</td>
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When EWAD started working in Busia District 2012, specifically in the sub-counties of Buteba, Busitema and Sikuda, the mining communities lacked formal structures and cared very little about safety. Crushing ore was done mostly by hands, and this had increased use of children in gold-processing as they fancied crushing compared to going into pits. Among key issues identified, was mercury usage and pollution due to lack of appropriate technologies. Burning of amalgam in open spaces was a common scenario.

With assistance from various partners, EWAD employed measures to harmonize safe mining/gold processing in Busia over time, through sensitization, training, and experimenting with enhancement of uptake of Mercury-Free Technologies. These were a stepwise-process due to lack of knowledge about the dangers of mercury, safe use, and benefits of mercury-free technologies among miners. Strategies included formation of Artisan Small-scale Mining Organizations (ASMOs), training which led to formalization of five (5) legally recognized mining groups to-date.

EWAD is currently implementing a project to combat child labour in the artisanal gold mines in Busia, Eastern Uganda. The project aims to effect changes at the community, mine, supply chain and national level to ensure that there is no child labour in the mines and there is behavioral change. In this regards, EWAD is handling the project at the community level to establish Child Labour Free Zones (CLFZs) in the communities within the catchment of the Artisanal and Small Scale Mining Operations within the project Sikuda and Buteba Sub-Counties, handling seven Villages. The activities completed at community level include: household mapping exercise, various trainings on scream methodology, establishment of two (2) active motivation centers one at Tiira Primary school and the other at Amonakakinei Primary School, helped in formation of and trained two Village Savings and Loan Associations, Trained youths in Vocational Skills and attached 26 young people to college in January 2020 to pursue various vocational skills.

These initiatives and training ensures that all business actions ensure that children’s Rights are protected and supported. The motivation Centres act as conduit centers for the children who have dropped out and/ in child labour to transition to formal education and leave child labour. A number of children have joined formal education at primary and secondary levels. However some children aged between 15-17 found difficulties in joining primary and those children/youth were enrolled in skilling, and some are acquiring vocational training skills in various courses to ensure that they have a decent and sustainable source of live hood. These efforts also guarantee that the community, in the near future can reap the benefits of social investment in children.

Formation of the VSLAs is aimed at empowering parents to embrace saving skills and have a pool of loaning scheme. The scheme supports parents to acquire financial aid to run artisan and small-scale business to provide for the family needs including the children. EWAD through the project enabled extra engagement with the business communities to ensure that the operations respect and protect children’s rights. In conclusion, the project is ensuring and guiding the mining businesses and other businesses work in accordance to Children’s Rights and Business Principles guide through the area based approach.

By: Kidega Richard and Margaret Tuhumwire, EWAD
Solidaridad supports sustainable innovation in commodity supply chains to improve the economic, social, and environmental conditions for the most vulnerable people in the chain. Since 2006 Solidaridad’s gold programme has been implemented in 26 mining communities across 8 countries, including the Great Lakes Region. Solidaridad East and Central Africa is active in the Great Lakes region with operations in countries such as, Burundi, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda. We support farmers, producer organisations, workers, and miners in strategic commodities to achieve sustainable livelihoods and engage in sustainable supply chain activities.

Our regional offices in East Africa, West Africa, and South America, support down-stream partners, such as, small-scale miners, to engage in sustainable social and economic empowerment activities. While our regional office in Europe works up-stream linking local producers with global partners in the Netherlands, UK, and Denmark seeking sustainable and certified minerals (including, gold). By strengthening local capacities in producer countries, we support the creation of enabling economic environments and improve market access to consumer countries. Our mission is to bring together supply chain players and engage them with innovative solutions to improve production, ensuring the transition to a sustainable and inclusive economy that maximizes the benefit for all. We envision a world in which all we produce, and all we consume, can sustain us while respecting the planet, each other, and the next generations.

We have a holistic approach that focuses on improving efficiency in supply chains through improved management processes, innovative business models, adoption of technologies and multi-stakeholder engagement, while being sensitive to issues of gender and social inclusion, climate resilience and sustainable landscapes. Our success hinges on established relationships with local, regional and international partners. We also promote sustainable land-use, contribute towards improved working conditions and livelihoods, food security and strengthen dynamic producer organisations. Through our practices, we encourage fair and transparent trade, uphold corporate social responsibility, and foster conscious commodity sourcing and consumption.

Despite a robust mining sector and diversification options for artisanal small-scale mining (ASM) communities poverty levels remain high amongst most households in mining communities. The gold sector also grapples with high levels of child labour mixed with domestic/informal labour. Child engagement in ASM gold mines is usually a result of the detrimental incomes of miners, which are themselves informed by low volumes of gold extraction and inadequate access to fair markets. Throughout the Anti child labour in Artisanal and Small-scale gold mines in Uganda project, Solidaridad focused on strengthening the capacity of artisanal miners to earn a sustainable and sufficient income without having to resort to child labour. Interventions were aimed at various aspects, including: i) improving the miners’ understanding of the dangers of involving children in different stages of the mining process; ii) enhancing miners’ capacity to adopt safer and more efficient mining practices; and iii) supporting artisanal mining groups to access capital investment in terms of equipment, based on mining groups demonstrating continuous improvement in their economic, social, and governance spheres.

Together with UNICEF, Solidaridad carried out sensitization training on child rights and business principles for miners’ leaders from 5 miners’ organisations, namely, Busia United Small-scale mining company Limited, Tiira Landlords and Artisanal Miners Association (TLAMA), Tiira Small-scale Mining Association (TISMA), Angariama Mining Association and Syanyonja Artisanal Miners’ Alliance (SAMA) and the leadership of Busia district local government. This sensitization equipped the stakeholders with the necessary knowledge and skills to mitigate any potential adverse effects that mining activities may have on the wellbeing of communities and their children.
ANNEX III: PICTORIAL
Busia DLG officials and ASM Association leaders’ CRBP Orientation, 6-7 August 2019