

REPORT ON THE REGIONAL DISSEMINATION OF THE 4TH UGANDA EITI REPORT - Eastern Region



**Thursday, 12th March 2026
Tororo District**

Acronyms

ACODE	Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DGSM	Directorate of Geological Survey and Mines
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
FIA	Financial Intelligence Authority
FY	Financial Year
MSG	Multi-Stakeholder Group
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NRGI	Natural Resource Governance Institute
OAG	Office of the Auditor General
PAU	Petroleum Authority of Uganda
UGAASM	Uganda Artisanal and Small-scale Miners Association
UGEITI	Uganda Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
UGX	Uganda Shillings
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
URSB	Uganda Registration Services Bureau

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1. Introduction

The Uganda Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (UGEITI) Secretariat conducted a Sub-national Dissemination Workshop for the 4th Uganda EITI Report on Thursday, 12th March 2026 in the Eastern region of Tororo District supported by Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI). The dissemination formed part of the Secretariat's ongoing efforts to promote transparency, accountability, and stakeholder engagement in the extractive sector, particularly at the local government and community levels where extractive activities take place.

The workshop brought together forty (40) participants drawn from a wide range of institutions involved in the governance and oversight of the extractive sector. Participants represented Busia District Local Government, Tororo District Local Government, Small Scale Mining Associations, Busitema University, Uganda Revenue Authority (URA), the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Civil Society Organisations, media practitioners, private sector companies, and the UGEITI Secretariat.

The engagement which was moderated by Mr. Paul Twebaze (a CSO member of the previous UGEITI Multi-Stakeholder Group - MSG) provided an important platform for stakeholders to discuss the findings of the 4th Uganda EITI Report, exchange views on extractive sector governance, and strengthen collaboration in promoting transparency and accountability in the management of Uganda's natural resources.

2. Objectives of the Dissemination

The regional dissemination aimed to:

- a) Share key findings from the 4th Uganda EITI Report with stakeholders at the sub-national level.
- b) Enhance awareness of the EITI process and Uganda's progress in implementing the EITI Standard.
- c) Provide a platform for dialogue between government, civil society, private sector, and local communities.
- d) Discuss key extractive activities in the Eastern Region and their implications for transparency and accountability.
- e) Highlight recommendations from the report and discuss the role of stakeholders in supporting their implementation.

3. Workshop Proceedings

3.1 Opening Remarks

The workshop commenced with welcome remarks from the activity moderator, Mr. Paul Twebaze, who invited all participants to introduce themselves. Following the introductions, He invited Mr. John Bosco Bukya, Chairperson of the Uganda Artisanal and Small-scale Miners Association (UGAASM) and Member of the Uganda EITI Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG), to deliver the opening remarks.

In his remarks, Mr. Bukya welcomed the participants to the sub-national dissemination workshop of the Fourth Uganda EITI Report, as well as the accompanying field engagement taking place in Tororo and Busia districts. He expressed appreciation to the Natural Resources

Governance Institute (NRGI) for sponsoring and facilitating the engagement and thanked the participants for taking time to attend the workshop.

He emphasized that the presence of stakeholders from Government, the private sector, civil society organisations, and the local communities reflected the growing recognition that transparency and accountability in the management of natural resources was a shared responsibility. He noted that all stakeholders have a role to play in ensuring that Uganda's natural resources are managed in a manner that promotes sustainable development and benefits all citizens.

Mr. Bukya provided a brief overview of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), explaining that it is a global standard that promotes open and accountable management of oil, gas, and mineral resources. He noted that Uganda joined the EITI in 2020 and had since produced four EITI reports, which provide important information on revenues generated from the extractive sector and the governance of natural resources.

While highlighting key findings of the Fourth Uganda EITI Report, he informed participants that the report covers the financial year July 2022 to June 2023 and provides a comprehensive analysis of the performance of Uganda's extractive sector. He noted that during the reporting period, the sector generated UGX 530.17 billion in total government revenue, of which UGX 299.95 billion was generated from the mining sector and UGX 230.23 billion from the oil and gas sector, mainly through exploration-related fees and taxes.

Mr. Bukya further emphasized the importance of the Eastern Region in Uganda's mining sector, particularly highlighting that Tororo District hosts significant limestone deposits that support Uganda's cement manufacturing industry. He explained that limestone is a critical mineral used in cement production and construction materials essential for national infrastructure development. According to the report, limestone accounts for approximately 39 percent of the total value of mineral production in Uganda, while iron ore contributes about 37 percent, meaning that the two minerals together account for more than three-quarters of the total value of mineral production in the country.

He also noted that Busia District is emerging as an important area in Uganda's extractive sector, particularly in relation to gold mining, and highlighted the district as one of the locations attracting recent investments in Uganda's mining sector.

Mr. Bukya stressed the importance of sub-national dissemination of EITI information, noting that one of the objectives of the EITI process was to ensure that information about the extractive sector reaches citizens across the country, particularly those living in areas where extraction activities take place. He explained that such engagements help Local Governments and communities understand the economic value of the natural resources in their areas, while also strengthening accountability by enabling citizens to ask informed questions about how natural resources are managed and how revenues from the sector contribute to development.

He further noted that dissemination workshops provide an important platform for dialogue among Government institutions, companies, civil society organisations, and local communities, allowing stakeholders to share perspectives, identify challenges, and explore opportunities for improving governance in the extractive sector.

In conclusion, Mr. Bukya emphasized that Uganda's natural resources presented an important opportunity for economic transformation, and that as the extractive sector continues to grow, it is increasingly important that these resources are managed transparently, responsibly, and in the best interests of all Ugandans. He encouraged participants to actively engage in the discussions, share their perspectives, and contribute ideas that could help strengthen transparency and governance in the management of Uganda's natural resources.

3.2 Remarks of the LC 5 Chairperson of Tororo District

He stated that Uganda has a wide range of mineral resources, and many citizens were engaged in mining activities in Tororo District. The minerals found in Tororo included limestone, phosphate, among others. He also noted that there were reported oil deposits in the district; however, the Government had indicated that these deposits were too small to justify commercial investment or exploitation.

He further explained that the presence of these minerals had contributed to several challenges in Tororo. These included air and noise pollution caused by industries, exploitation of workers involved in mining activities, and the spread of HIV/AIDS, partly linked to transit truck drivers transporting goods across the East African region. He emphasized that the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) should play a role in addressing these challenges within the sector, including advocating for policies and laws to protect mine workers



Photo: LCV Chairman of Tororo DLG delivering his Opening Remarks

3.3 Overview of EITI and Progress of Implementation

A presentation on the Progress of the EITI Implementation in Uganda was delivered by Mr. Francis Okello, Administrative Officer at the UGEITI Secretariat. The presentation provided participants with an overview of Uganda's EITI journey, the objectives of the UGEITI work

plan, the assessment of performance against the EITI Standard, as well as the outcomes and next steps in the implementation process.

During the presentation, Mr. Okello highlighted the timeline of Uganda's EITI journey, noting key milestones including the publication of successive Uganda EITI reports and the country's progress toward validation under the EITI Standard. He informed participants that Uganda had published its Second UGEITI Report for FY 2020/2021, followed by the Third UGEITI Report for FY 2021/2022, and the Fourth UGEITI Report for FY 2022/2023, while the Fifth UGEITI Report for FY 2023/2024 was already under preparation. He further noted that Uganda was preparing for its second EITI validation scheduled for October 2026. The milestones are portrayed in the table below:

Year	Milestone
March 2019	Uganda joined the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI).
June 2023	Second UGEITI Report (FY 2020/21) published.
October 2024	Third UGEITI Report (FY 2021/22) published.
September 2025	Fourth UGEITI Report (FY 2022/23) published.
January 2026	Production of the Fifth UGEITI Report (FY 2023/24) commenced.
October 2026	Uganda scheduled for the Second EITI Validation.

To guide implementation, the MSG had developed a five-year strategic plan covering FY 2025/2026 to FY 2029/2030, with the work plan for FY 2025/2026 marking the first year of its implementation. The work plan focused on several objectives including enhancing data disclosure in the extractive sector, facilitating information sharing, strengthening management of extractive sector revenues, and building the operational and technical capacity of both the MSG and the Secretariat to effectively implement the EITI Standard.

The presentation also discussed Uganda's performance against various EITI Standard requirements. It was noted that Government entities had continued to demonstrate strong engagement in the EITI process through the participation of relevant Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs). Similarly, industry representatives and civil society organisations had remained actively involved in the implementation of EITI activities through the Multi-Stakeholder Group framework.

Participants were further informed that several Government institutions, including the Directorate of Geological Survey and Mines (DGSM), the Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU), the Office of the Auditor General (OAG), the Financial Intelligence Authority (FIA), and the Uganda Registration Services Bureau (URSB), had increasingly participated in EITI implementation through data disclosure and collaboration in reporting processes.

The presentation highlighted that information on licenses and extractive activities was increasingly being disclosed through Government online platforms such as the Mining Cadastre System and institutional websites. Mineral exploration and production data were also reported in the UGEITI reports, although Uganda had not yet commenced commercial oil and gas production during the reporting period.

With regard to revenue management, participants were informed that all revenues collected from the extractive sector were deposited into the Consolidated Fund, after which they were allocated through the national budgeting process, with some transfers made to local governments. The presentation also highlighted the disclosure of social and environmental expenditures made by extractive companies, which were reported through the UGEITI reporting process.

In addition, the presentation introduced participants to new areas under the 2023 EITI Standard, including reporting on greenhouse gas emissions, project costs, environmental and social impacts of extractive activities, and additional information on revenue management and expenditures.

Mr. Okello also highlighted several outcomes and opportunities arising from EITI implementation in Uganda, including increased transparency in the extractive sector, improved coordination among stakeholders, enhanced public awareness and debate on extractive sector governance, and strengthened collaboration among institutions involved in natural resource management. The initiative had also contributed to efforts aimed at minimizing revenue leakages and corruption, while supporting policy reforms in the extractive sector.

The presentation concluded with the next steps for UGEITI implementation, which included continued consultations beyond the MSG, ongoing dissemination of the Fourth UGEITI Report, raising public awareness about the extractive sector, preparation for the upcoming EITI validation process, production of the next UGEITI report, and strengthening collaboration and networking among stakeholders to improve governance in the extractive sector.

3.4 Presentation of the 4th Uganda EITI Report

The UGEITI Secretariat presented the key findings of the 4th Uganda EITI Report covering the financial year July 2022 to June 2023. The presentation provided participants with an overview of the performance of Uganda's extractive sector and progress made in strengthening transparency and accountability through the EITI reporting process.

During the presentation, the Secretariat highlighted several key findings from the report, including:

- a) The extractive sector generated UGX 530.17 billion in total government revenue during the reporting period.
- b) Of this amount, UGX 299.95 billion was generated from the mining sector, while UGX 230.23 billion was generated from the oil and gas sector, mainly through exploration-related fees and taxes.
- c) Limestone remained the most significant mineral, accounting for approximately 39% of the total value of mineral production in Uganda.
- d) Iron ore contributed about 37% of the total value of mineral production, making the two minerals the dominant contributors to the country's mineral output.
- e) The report also presented production and licensing information within the extractive sector.

- f) It further highlighted beneficial ownership disclosures, aimed at improving transparency regarding individuals who ultimately own or control extractive companies.
- g) The presentation also discussed the institutional and legal frameworks governing Uganda's extractive industries, as well as transparency mechanisms introduced through the EITI reporting process.

Participants appreciated the 4th Uganda EITI Report as an important tool for promoting transparency and accountability in the management of Uganda's natural resources.

3.5 Presentation of UGEITI Report Recommendations

The presentation was made by Mr. Edwin Kanakulya Kavuma, the Compliance Officer at UGEITI. Participants were also taken through a summary of key recommendations arising from the four Uganda EITI Reports covering FY 2019/2020 to FY 2022/2023. The recommendations highlighted Uganda's continued efforts to strengthen transparency, accountability, and governance in the extractive sector.

Across the four reports, the recommendations had focused on several key reform areas. These include strengthening the legal and institutional framework for the EITI process, improving public disclosure of extractive sector information, and enhancing transparency in licensing, contracts, and beneficial ownership in both the mining and petroleum sectors.

The reports also emphasize the need to improve data quality, accuracy, and systematic disclosure of EITI data, including production and export data, as well as strengthening mechanisms for revenue reporting and financial disclosures by reporting entities.

In addition, the recommendations highlight the importance of improving project-level reporting on capital and operational expenditures, enhancing environmental and social expenditure reporting, and developing frameworks for measuring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions in the extractive sector.

Overall, the recommendations from the four reports provided a roadmap for strengthening transparency, accountability, and sustainable management of Uganda's natural resources, while supporting continued progress in the implementation of the EITI Standard in Uganda.

3.6 Discussions and Stakeholder Reflections

During the plenary discussions, participants highlighted several important issues, including:

- a) The need for continuous public awareness about extractive sector governance
- b) Strengthening collaboration between government institutions and civil society
- c) Ensuring local communities benefit from extractive resources
- d) Improving information flow between national and local stakeholders

The discussions demonstrated a strong interest among stakeholders in participating in initiatives that enhance transparency and responsible resource management.

3.7 Closing Remarks

The closing remarks were delivered by Mr. Mugeni Steven of Busia District Local Government, a former Member of Parliament. He thanked UGEITI for taking the time to visit and engage with communities in Eastern Uganda, listening to their views and needs, and facilitating their transmission to the relevant authorities.

He stated that while large companies were formally engaged in mining activities in Busia, his team was considering the registration of a Busia Mining Company to enable local communities to participate in the sector more formally.

He also requested UGEITI to support students from Busitema University to undertake research and internships within the extractive sector, in order to build their skills and enable them to contribute positively to the industry.



Photo: Mr. Mugeni Steven, LCV Chairman, Busia DLG delivering his Closing Remarks.

4. Field Visit to Tororo Cement Factory

As part of the sub-national dissemination activities, participants undertook a field visit to the Tororo Cement Factory to gain practical insight into extractive-based industrial operations and the value chain from mineral extraction to cement production.

4.1 Welcome Remarks

Upon arrival at the factory, participants were welcomed by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Human Resource Manager of Tororo Cement Limited. In their remarks, the management appreciated the Uganda Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (UGEITI) Secretariat for organizing the visit and providing stakeholders with an opportunity to better understand how minerals extracted from the ground are processed into finished industrial products.

They emphasized the company's commitment to responsible mining, environmental stewardship, and efficient resource utilization in its production processes.



Tororo Cement CEO and employees with the UGEITI team

4.2 Video Presentation on the History and Operations of Tororo Cement

Participants were taken through a video presentation highlighting the history, growth, and operations of Tororo Cement Limited. The presentation provided an overview of the company's contribution to Uganda's construction sector and its role in supporting national infrastructure development.

The video also demonstrated the cement production process from the quarry to the final packaged product, providing participants with a clear understanding of the technical stages involved.

4.3 Cement Production Process

Participants learned about the step-by-step process of cement production, beginning with the extraction of raw materials from the quarry and ending with the packaging of cement for distribution.

Key stages explained included:

a) Quarrying of Raw Materials

The process begins with the extraction of limestone and other raw materials from the quarry through controlled blasting and excavation.

b) Crushing and Pre-Blending

The extracted limestone is transported to crushing plants where it is reduced into smaller pieces. The crushed materials are then blended to ensure the correct chemical composition required for cement production.

c) Raw Meal Grinding

The blended raw materials are ground into a fine powder known as raw meal, which is prepared for the next stage of processing.

d) Clinker Production (Kiln Process)

The raw meal is fed into a rotary kiln, where it is heated at extremely high temperatures.

During this stage, chemical reactions occur, forming clinker, which is the main intermediate product used to manufacture cement.

e) Clinker Cooling and Storage

After leaving the kiln, the hot clinker is cooled and stored in designated silos before further processing.

f) Cement Grinding

The clinker is then mixed with gypsum, which helps regulate the setting time of cement. The mixture is ground into a very fine powder to produce cement.

g) Packaging and Distribution

The final cement product is transported to automated packaging units where it is packed into bags and prepared for distribution to markets.

4.4 Environmental Protection and Resource Efficiency Measures

The factory management also explained the environmental control mechanisms in place to minimize pollution and ensure efficient use of raw materials.

One of the key systems highlighted was the dust extraction system, which uses electronic monitoring and filtration technology to capture dust generated during the cement production process. The captured dust is returned back into the production system, thereby conserving materials and improving resource efficiency.

Another important environmental control mechanism demonstrated was the Bag House System. This system filters dust particles from exhaust gases generated during the manufacturing process. The filtration process ensures that dust emissions are captured before gases are released into the atmosphere.

Together, the dust extraction system and the bag house system serve two critical functions:

- a) Preventing material losses during production
- b) Reducing air pollution by capturing particulate matter before it escapes into the environment

Participants were informed that these systems contribute to environmental protection, improved production efficiency, and compliance with environmental regulations.

The management also highlighted ongoing efforts to manage greenhouse gas emissions associated with cement production, including improved efficiency in clinker use and adoption of technologies that enhance energy efficiency in the production process.

4.5 Observations from Participants

Participants appreciated the opportunity to observe the industrial processes involved in transforming mineral resources into finished construction materials. The visit helped deepen their understanding of:

- a) The link between extractive activities and manufacturing industries
- b) The importance of environmental safeguards in industrial production
- c) The role of technology in improving efficiency and reducing environmental impact

The field visit provided a practical complement to the discussions held during the dissemination workshop and enhanced participants' appreciation of the extractive value chain and responsible resource management

5. Key Outcomes of the Dissemination Workshop and Field Visit

The regional dissemination of the 4th Uganda EITI Report and the field visit to Tororo Cement Factory generated valuable insights and strengthened stakeholder understanding of transparency and accountability in Uganda's extractive sector. The engagement produced several important outcomes as outlined below.

5.1 Increased Awareness of the EITI Process

Participants gained a deeper understanding of the EITI, its objectives, and Uganda's progress in implementing the EITI Standard. The presentations on the 4th Uganda EITI Report enhanced stakeholders' knowledge of revenue flows, governance structures, and transparency mechanisms within the extractive sector.

5.2 Improved Stakeholder Engagement at the Sub-National Level

The dissemination created an important platform for engagement among government institutions, civil society organisations, academia, private sector actors, and the media. Participants appreciated the opportunity to discuss extractive sector issues affecting their region and emphasized the importance of continued dialogue between national institutions and local stakeholders.

5.3 Enhanced Understanding of the Extractive Value Chain

The field visit to Tororo Cement Factory provided participants with a practical understanding of how minerals extracted from the ground are processed into finished products. Observing the cement production process from quarrying to final packaging helped participants better appreciate the link between mineral extraction, industrial production, and economic development.

5.4 Increased Awareness of Environmental Management Practices

Participants gained insight into the environmental control mechanisms employed in cement production, including the dust extraction system and the bag house filtration system. These technologies demonstrated how industrial facilities can reduce emissions, conserve raw materials, and prevent environmental pollution while maintaining production efficiency.

5.5 Strengthened Understanding of Resource Efficiency and Industrial Sustainability

The factory tour also highlighted the importance of resource efficiency in industrial processes, particularly through the recovery of dust particles and their reintegration into the production cycle. Participants recognized that such systems contribute to minimizing production losses, reducing waste, and improving environmental sustainability.

5.6 Reinforced Importance of Transparency and Accountability in the Extractive Sector

Discussions during the workshop emphasized the role of transparent reporting and multi-stakeholder engagement in strengthening governance of natural resources. Participants

acknowledged that the EITI reporting process provides critical information that supports oversight, informed public debate, and responsible management of extractive resources.

5.7 Strengthened Partnerships for Future Engagement

The workshop fostered stronger relationships between government agencies, local governments, academic institutions, civil society organizations, and private sector actors. Participants expressed willingness to continue collaborating with the UGEITI Secretariat in promoting transparency, public awareness, and responsible management of Uganda's natural resources

6. Radio Talk Show on East FM, Tororo



Mr. Sam Mucunguzi (left), a Member of the Multi-Stakeholder Group MSG, accompanied by Mr. Dan Denis Agaba from the UGEITI Secretariat, presented the key findings of the 4th Uganda EITI Report (FY 2022/2023) on radio East FM, Tororo.

They highlighted several important findings from the report, including:

- a) The extractive sector generated UGX 530.17 billion in total government revenue during the reporting period.
- b) Of this amount, UGX 299.95 billion was generated from the mining sector, while UGX 230.23 billion was generated from the oil and gas sector, mainly through exploration-related fees and taxes.
- c) Limestone remained one of the most significant minerals in Uganda, accounting for approximately 39% of the total value of mineral production.
- d) Iron ore contributed about 37% of the total value of mineral production, making the two minerals the dominant contributors to the country's mineral output.
- e) The report highlighted the growing importance of regions such as Tororo and Busia in Uganda's mining sector, particularly due to limestone deposits and emerging gold mining activities.
- f) The report emphasized the importance of beneficial ownership disclosure, transparency in licensing processes, and improved financial reporting by extractive companies.

- g) The report also underscored the need for improved environmental reporting and stronger monitoring of extractive sector activities.

This provided listeners with an overview of the performance, governance, and transparency aspects of Uganda's extractive sector, and set the stage for discussions on how stakeholders could support improved accountability and sustainable management of natural resources.

7. Conclusion

The regional dissemination of the 4th Uganda EITI Report held on Thursday, 12th March 2026 at Rock Classic Hotel, Tororo District, successfully enhanced stakeholders' understanding of the EITI process, the findings of the report, and the importance of transparency and accountability in Uganda's extractive sector.

The workshop provided a valuable platform for engagement among government institutions, civil society organisations, academia, private sector actors, and the media, enabling participants to discuss issues related to extractive sector governance and the management of natural resources.

The field visit to Tororo Cement Factory further enriched the engagement by offering participants practical exposure to the extractive value chain and industrial production processes, including environmental management practices aimed at improving efficiency and reducing pollution.

Overall, the dissemination strengthened stakeholder awareness of the EITI reporting process and reinforced the importance of collaboration in promoting transparency, accountability, and sustainable management of Uganda's natural resources

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Programme for the Sub-national Dissemination Workshop

SUB-NATIONAL DISSEMINATION & FIELD VISIT

Date: 11th to 13th March 2026

Destination: Eastern Region (Tororo District)

TIME	ACTIVITY	REP. PARTY
Wednesday 11th March 2026		
10:00 A.M. – 05:00 P.M.	Departure (Kingdom Mall) & Travel (Tororo)	➤ Secretariat
06:00 P.M. – 07:00 P.M.	Check-in	➤ Hotel
07:00 P.M.	Dinner	➤ Hotel
Thursday 12th March 2026		
08:00 A.M. – 08:30 A.M.	Registration & Breakfast	➤ Secretariat/Moderator
08:30 A.M. – 09:00 A.M.	Welcome Remarks	➤ LC 5 - Tororo District
09:00 A.M. – 09:30 A.M.	Overview of EITI and Progress of Implementation.	➤ Francis/Secretariat
09:30 A.M. – 10:00 A.M.	Interactive Session on Key Extractive Activities in the Region	➤ Moderator
10:00 A.M. – 10:30 A.M.	Presentation of the 4th UGEITI Report.	➤ Edgar/Secretariat
10:30 A.M. – 11:00 A.M.	Plenary	➤ Moderator
11:00 A.M. – 11:30 A.M.	TEA BREAK	➤ Hotel
11:30 A.M. – 12:00 P.M.	Presentation of UGEITI Report Recommendations	➤ Edwin/Secretariat
12:00 P.M. – 1:00 P.M.	Plenary	➤ Moderator
1:00 P.M. – 2:00 P.M.	LUNCH	➤ Hotel
2:00 P.M. – 5:00 P.M.	Field Visit (Tororo Cement)	➤ Tororo Cement Ltd
05:00 P.M. – 06:00 P.M.	EVENING TEA	➤ Hotel
07:00 P.M.	DINNER	➤ Secretariat
Friday 13th March 2026		
8:00 A.M. – 9:00 A.M.	Breakfast & Departure (Kampala)	➤ Hotel/Secretariat

Annex 2: List of Participants

1. Mugeni Steven – LCV, Tororo District Local Government
2. Jimmy Ngolobe – LCV, Busia District Local Government
3. Ivan Robert Okumu – Busia District Local Government
4. Akumu Rebecca –Vice chairperson, Tororo District Local Government
5. Kibedi Moses – Busia District Local Government
6. Auma Irene – Busia Youth District Councillor
7. Betty Masinde – Sayoia Artisanal Mining Alliance
8. Engidoh Steven – Busia United Small Scale Miners Association
9. Josephine Aguti – Tira Small Scale Mining Association
10. Babirye Barbara Batuule – Busitema University
11. Moses Musungu – Busitema University
12. Godfrey Muhwezi – EADEN Tororo
13. Wagadiya Laziman – Journalist, East FM
14. Ilukere Simon Peter - Tororo District Local Government
15. Emoit Samuel - Tororo District Local Government
16. Bernard Weko – Tororo Cement
17. Olongi Gabriel – Rock City Radio Tororo
18. Oketcha Athanasius – EADEN Program Manager
19. Omaset Gerald - Busia
20. Desmond Odongo – Busitema Artisanal Mining Alliance
21. Odongo Desmongd – Samia Artisanal Mining
22. Masinde Betty - Samia Artisanal Mining
23. Betty Birabwa –Gender Unit, Busimenta University
24. Aol Evelyn Mary – Tororo District Local Government
25. Oketa John – Tororo District Local Government
26. David Sydney – Hima Cement
27. Sam Mucunguzi – Citizen Concern Africa
28. Jane Rose – National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)
29. Kibinge Emmanuel – Uganda Small Scale Miners Association
30. Lawrence Muwonge – Uganda Revenue Authority
31. Ginamiya Otonga – Uganda Reevenue Authority

32. Assad Mugenyi – Journalist (FLD)
33. Wanyama Bonex – Program Officer
34. Danson Twinomujuni – Climate Consultant
35. Paul Twebaze – Moderator (ACODE)
36. Ouni Toony – Caritas Tororo archdiocese
37. Wakodo Henry – District Councillor, PWD Mbale
38. John Bosco Bukya – UGAASM
39. Emmanuel Kibirige – UGAASM
40. Justine Nakintu - UGEITI Consultant
41. James Eukeit – Media Consultant
42. Akello Tracy – Busimenta University
43. Musung Moses – Busimenta University
44. Aguttu Josephine – Tiira Small Scale Mining Association
45. Okumu GEMU – Busia Local Government
46. CEO Tororo Cement
47. Human Resource Manager, Tororo Cement
48. Plant Manager, Tororo Cement
49. Environment Mnager, Tororo Cement
50. Jane Rose Atwongeirwe – NEMA
51. Magyezi Edwin – Busia Local Government
52. Charles Buyinzi – Busia Gold Miner
53. Birung Abdul - Tororo District Local Government
54. Ann Mary Kusiima – NREGA

UGEITI Secretariat Staff:

1. Dan Denis Agaba– Statistician
2. Edwin Kavuma – Compliance
3. Edgar Mutungi – Finance Officer
4. Ruth Mutonyi – Data Management Assistant
5. Francis Okello – Administrative Officer
6. Jackline – Research Officer
7. Gertrude Angom – Monitoring and Evaluation Officer

Annex 3 : Photo Gallery



Mr. Lawrence Muwonge of URA Clarifying on extractives revenues to delegates at Rock City Hotel



MSG Members and UGEITI Secretariat discussing Cement production processes with Tororo cement staff