



Report on the Strategic Dialogue to Discuss the Findings of a study on the ASM Sector Revenue and Livelihoods, with a specific focus on Gold and Marble



**Tuesday, 31st March 2026
Protea Hotel Kampala**

Acronyms

MEMD	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
WBG	World Bank Group
ASM	Artisanal and Small Scale Minners
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
FY	Financial Year
IS	International Secretariat
MSG	Multi-Stakeholder Group
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NRGI	Natural Resource Governance Institute
UGAASM	Uganda Artisanal and Small-scale Miners Association
UGEITI	Uganda Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
UGX	Uganda Shillings
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
DRM	Domestic Revenue Mobilisation
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
ACODE	Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment
MOFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
BOU	Bank of Uganda

Table of Contents

1.0 Introduction.....	4
2.0 Objectives of the Strategic Dialogue.....	4
3.0 Workshop Proceedings.....	5
3.1 Presentation of the Role for ASM in extractive governance.....	5
3.2 Presentation of Findings and key recommendations from the ASM study: Part 1a): Introduction.....	6
3.3 Presentation of Findings and key recommendations from the ASM study: Part 1a): Livelihoods	8
3.31 Reactions from the Participants	10
3.4 Presentation of Findings and key recommendations from the ASM study: Revenue Generation and DRM Performance.....	11
3.41 Reactions from the participants	13
4.0 Closing Remarks.....	13
5.0 Key Outcomes of the Strategic Dialogue.....	14
ANNEXES.....	15
Annex 1: Programme for the Strategic Dialogue Workshop	15
Annex 2: Summary Report Recommendations	16
Annex 3: List of Participants.....	17
Annex 4: Photo Gallery.....	18

1.0 Introduction

The Uganda Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (UGEITI) Secretariat conducted a strategic dialogue which was held at Protea Hotel Kampala, on 31st March 2026. The high-level dialogue brought together key policy actors from Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), relevant Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and industry players to collaborate and work together towards implementing report recommendations both from the validation and previous EITI Reports as well.

This engagement involved the presentation of results and findings from the joint studies undertaken by the World Bank Group (WBG) and UGEITI. These studies focused on Uganda's Artisanal and Small-scale Mining (ASM) sector, specifically in gold and marble mining. The engagement was organised and facilitated by the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MOFPED) and the Uganda National EITI Secretariat with support from the World Bank and Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI).

The event brought together 29 participants from various institutions that are instrumental in the extractive sector and those represented were, Bank of Uganda(BOU), Uganda Revenue Authority (URA), the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), World Bank Group (WBG), Hima Cement Ltd, Ministry of Energy and Mineral and Mineral Development (MEMD), Uganda Bureau of Statistics(UBOS), Civil Society Organisations such as Karamoja Women's Cultural Group and the UGEITI Secretariat.

The engagement was moderated by Mr. Paul Twebaze (a CSO member of the previous UGEITI Multi-Stakeholder Group - MSG) who provided a conducive pace and platform for stakeholders to discuss the findings of the studies on the ASM sector, exchange views on extractive sector governance and provide strategies to enhance data disclosure in the ASM and Informal sector as well.

The two studies addressed:

- The livelihoods, environmental, and social impacts of ASM gold and marble mining across nine districts (Dr. Livingstone Senyonga & Dr. Bernard Wabukala).
- Analysis of Uganda's gold and marble mining sector's fiscal regime and domestic resource mobilization (DRM), including revenue collection, leakages, and value chain assessment (Mr. Magara Siragi Luyima)

The purpose of the engagement therefore was to review the research findings and discuss potential policy recommendations.

2.0 Objectives of the Strategic Dialogue

The strategic dialogue aimed to:

- 1) Provide quantification of estimates of production and revenue of the artisanal and small-scale mining sector**

This engagement presented an opportunity for the discussions on the optimal implementation modality of the recommendations that are reiterated in

subsequent reports. A key recommendation in this regard was the quantification of estimates of production and revenue emerging from the Artisanal and Small-scale Mining (ASM) sector. This recommendation features in two EITI reports, as well as in two of the corrective actions that were proposed following Uganda's first validation assessment. The stakeholders were able to strategize and discuss these matters during the workshop

2) Propose concrete actions and implementable steps to affect the corrective actions especially on ASM and the informal sector.

During this meeting, stakeholders were appraised of the key recommendations arising from the 4th EITI report, as well as the recurring recommendations from all 4 EITI reports. The 14 corrective actions arising from the validation assessment were also shared. The keynote presentations would feature the revenue and livelihood components of the ASM sector focusing on gold and marble. These presentations made recommendations that will be debated and discussed so as to propose concrete actions and implementable steps.

3.0 Workshop Proceedings

The workshop commenced with an opening prayer led by Mr. David Mugaga, the Head Regulatory Affairs, Hima Cement. The welcome remarks were delivered by the activity moderator, Mr. Paul Twebaze, who then invited all participants to introduce themselves. Following the introductions, He invited Ms. Gloria Mugambe, the Head of Secretariat, to make a presentation on the Role of the ASM sector.

3.1 Presentation of the Role for ASM in extractive governance

This Presentation was made by Ms. Gloria Mugambe, the Head of Secretariat UGEITI. In here, she explained that the main purpose of our gathering was to identify how to obtain information on ASM and incorporate it into our report.

She explained that there is need to enhance transparency in the ASM sector and that this is because there are activities being carried out without licenses and thus these activities cannot be tracked. In addition, there are other informal sector activities that are not reported on because the information is not known which generally limits extractive sector governance.

She explained the status of EITI implementation highlighting that 4 EITI reports have been produced to date, each with a set of recommendations. However, some of these have repeated themselves across the four reports for example Beneficial ownership transparency, and that these were represented through the colour coded summary of recommendations (Annex 2) for better tracking.

She also added that from the recommendations provided during the validation, the International Secretariat (IS) provided corrective actions linked to the ASM sector such as;

- Uganda should disclose estimates of production volumes and values related to the informal sector, including but not limited to artisanal, small-scale mining. (Requirement 3.2)
- Uganda is encouraged to disaggregate production volumes and values at region, company, and project levels, which could further strengthen public's understanding of mineral production level and its output. (Requirement 3.2)
- Uganda must publish estimates of informal mineral exports volumes and values (Requirement 3.3)

With this background, the aim of the strategic dialogue was to provide a better understanding of the ASM sector and to lay out possible strategies of how to improve governance therein. She also explained that the information obtained could possibly be incorporated in the EITI report where relevant.



Photo: Head of Secretariat, UGEITI, making a presentation on the role of ASM

3.2 Presentation of Findings and key recommendations from the ASM study: Part 1a): Introduction

The introduction was presented by Dr. Livingstone Senyonga (Phd), a senior lecturer at Makerere University Business School. He conveyed appreciation for the opportunity to work along with the government and the world Bank and to present the findings of the studies to such an audience. He went ahead to explain that the presentation would provide only a mere snap shot of the three-month field study and discoveries on the ASM sector.

He started out by highlighting from his presentation that it is indeed possible for oil mining (EACOP) and gold mining can together co-exist and currently do so as witnessed in the Albertine region. He also noted that there are warning signs in mining sites such as, no use of child labour, no use of mercury in the various mining sites as a contemporary measure to ensure health and environmental stability.

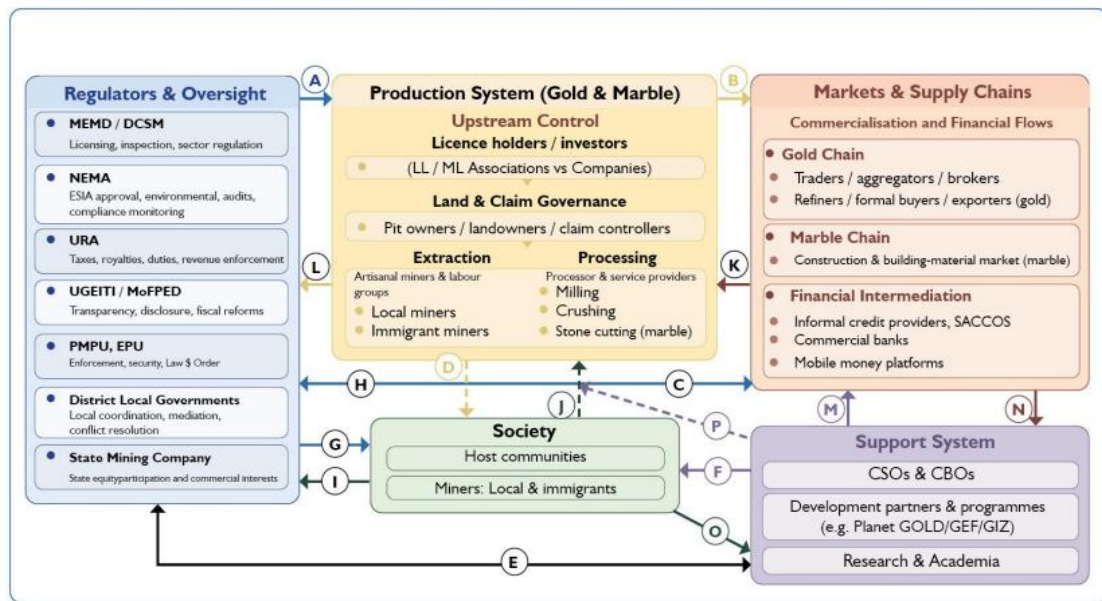
He also added that there are districts such as Maramagambo that are active in the mining of gold and marble but do not appear in main reports which could be a possible source of discrepancies in figures as well. He continued to mention that the Regions/Districts with active Gold and Marble mining are: Karamoja Region (08): Amudat, Abim, Nakapiripit, Napak, Kaabong, Moroto, Nabilatuk, & Kotido, Eastern Region (03): Busia, Bugiri, & Namayingo Central Region (03): Kyegegwa, Mubende, & Kassanda, Kigezi Region (02): Kisoro, & Kabale, Ankole-Tooro Region (05): Bushenyi, Buhweju, Ibanda, Rubirizi, & Kitagwenda (Entire Kishoha Kitonyi & Maramagambo forest)

He explained that from the above a sample of 9 districts was chosen in which the study was undertaken and these included;

1. Karamoja (03): Moroto, Amudat, and Nakapiripit
2. Central (02): Mubende (pre-test) and Kasanda
3. Eastern (02): Busia and Namayingo
4. Western (01): Buhweju
5. Kigezi (01): Kabale

The study involved speaking to key informants, the public in mining districts and local government officials. This was done through District-level inception/stakeholder meetings: 09, Community FGDs: 04 Per district = 36 Miners, FGDs: 02 Per district = 18, Key informant interviews: At least 2 per district, Site observations. He also added that the study was done using the mixed method approach that is to say both quantitative and qualitative. He also explained the interconnection between the key actors in the gold and marble mining sector as illustrated.

Actors and Institutional interlinkages in Uganda's Gold and Marble Sector



13

Presentation by Dr. Livingstone Ssenyonga

In conclusion Dr. Ssenyonga urged that UGEITI needs to increase its visibility especially in mining communities and to sensitize people on the benefits of EITI implementation. He further added that the data obtained in this study is owned by UGEITI and he suggested that it should be availed to the public in open source. He then invited the Dr. Benard Wabukala to continue the presentation.

3.3 Presentation of Findings and key recommendations from the ASM study: Part 1a): Livelihoods

In a complementary section of the presentation, Dr. Benard Wabukala (Phd), a consultant from Makerere University Business School presented findings on livelihoods, environmental, and social impacts of ASM activities, drawing directly from the joint study. He introduced his presentation by explaining that the study aimed to provide a diagnostic assessment of socio-economic, environmental, and livelihood conditions in ASM communities to inform sustainable policy interventions.

Dr. Benard explained that the ASM sector is characterized by a complex network of actors spanning state institutions, mining communities, traders, and support systems. However, he emphasized that informality remains pervasive, noting that less than 20% of mining groups are formally registered. He attributed this to costly, centralized, and complex licensing procedures, as well as stringent Environmental and Social Impact Assessment requirements, which limit accessibility for small-scale operators.

Presenting the socio-demographic profile, he stated that 59.6% of miners are youth aged 18–35, 67.3% are male, and about 40% are migrant or nomadic. He explained that miners are generally younger than surrounding communities and highly mobile, with nearly 90% living within 5 km of mining sites. He emphasized that this mobility complicates governance, service delivery, and formalization efforts.

On livelihoods, Dr. Wabukala reported that 92.5% of miners rely on mining as their primary source of income. However, he highlighted significant income disparities, noting that 45.6% of miners earn below UGX 20,000 per day, while only 17.1% earn UGX 100,000 or more on good days, indicating high inequality and income volatility.

He explained that miners who use chemical processing methods earn approximately 89.6% more than those who do not, creating strong incentives for the use of mercury despite its health risks. He also noted that male miners earn about 31.6% more than female miners, reflecting gender-based disparities in roles and access to higher-value activities. He added that women are predominantly engaged in lower-paying activities such as washing (66% female participation), while men dominate higher-income roles such as digging (89.7%) and management (93%).

Turning to environmental impacts, he stated that environmental degradation is widespread and cumulative. He reported that 48.8% of respondents observed soil degradation, 46.1% reported negative impacts on water quality, 44% linked mining to deforestation, and 38% reported air pollution. He further explained that deforestation is primarily driven by land clearing for mining pits, settlement expansion, and firewood collection, while air pollution results from rock crushing, diesel engines, chemical processing, and mercury burning. He noted that in many sites, washing areas and cyanide tanks are located in wetlands and swamps, posing serious risks to water resources. Importantly, he emphasized that households experiencing income improvements are more than twice as likely to report environmental degradation, demonstrating that economic benefits and ecological costs occur simultaneously.

On social impacts, Dr. Benard highlighted significant health and social challenges. He reported that 49.8% of miners use chemicals, of whom 87.7% use mercury, and 74.4% handle mercury with their bare hands, while 50% lack basic protective equipment. He also noted that 62% of miners work more than 10 hours per day, reflecting high exposure to occupational risks. At the community level, 78.9% of respondents reported increasing social challenges, including substance abuse, crime, and gender-based tensions. He explained that mining-driven income growth is associated with a threefold increase in the likelihood of reporting social challenges (Odds Ratio = 3.26), as well as a 47% higher likelihood of experiencing or knowing cases of abuse. However, he also noted a positive dimension: households experiencing increased income

are three times more likely to have children enrolled in school (Odds Ratio = 3.05), indicating that mining income can support educational outcomes.

In concluding his presentation, Dr. Wabukala emphasized that while ASM plays a critical role in providing livelihoods particularly for youth, it is also associated with significant environmental degradation, social disruption, and governance challenges.

He stressed the need for policies that address informality, improve access to finance, promote safer and mercury-free technologies, and strengthen environmental and social safeguards. He concluded by thanking the organizers and participants, expressing hope that the findings would inform practical interventions aimed at enhancing the sustainability and inclusiveness of Uganda's ASM sector.



Photo: Mr. Benard Wabukala making a presentation on ASM Livelihoods

3.31 Reactions from the Participants

Following the presentation, the participants reacted as follows;

Mr. Lawrence Muwonge, a manager at URA explained concerning the matter of discrepancies, that the URA was not the reason for people exporting Gold illegally because on their end the expectation was that MEMD should have issued mining licenses through which the exports could be tracked in the first place.

In response to this Mr. Malik Ntale, an engineer from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) explained that audited statements from companies show that companies continue to export and even pay taxes to URA and yet they have not been issued export licenses which problem URA should be able to fast-track and solve.

Mr. Emmanuel responded with regard to this that it is possible to export without an export license from URA as long as one has a clearance from Uganda Association of Refiners which is considered “more valuable” than the export license.

He further added that it is possible to find about 580 pits operating under one license which would explain why the fewer licenses do not correspond with the exports.

Mr. Emmanuel continued to explain that all this arises due to the bureaucracy in the licensing process in a way that there are many organisations to register under and obtain licenses from but there are delays in obtaining these formal documents hence miners are forced to continue their activities without documentation so as to sustain their livelihoods. He also advised that the possibility of a one stop point for all licenses require and reduced delays would notably ease formalisation of the ASM sector.

On the matter of discrepancies, the participants highlighted that certain interventions are being undertaken through engagements between the Mines Department and URA to harmonise the information.

3.4 Presentation of Findings and key recommendations from the ASM study: Revenue Generation and DRM Performance

This presentation was made by Mr. Siragi Magara, a consultant from the World Bank. In his presentation, he provided a detailed assessment of revenue generation and Domestic Resource Mobilization (DRM) performance across Uganda’s gold and marble value chains. He introduced his presentation by noting that Uganda’s mineral sector is increasingly recognized as a strategic driver of structural transformation, industrialization, and sustainable development, as emphasized in national frameworks such as Vision 2040 and the National Development Plan IV. He explained that despite this strategic importance particularly of gold, which accounts for over 90% of production under ASM, there remain significant gaps in how the country captures revenue from the sector.

He stated that his analysis focused on five stages of the mineral value chain which are: exploration and licensing, extraction, processing and refining, trading and transportation, and export. He explained that while each of these stages presents opportunities for both tax and non-tax revenue collection, Uganda’s fiscal framework does not effectively capture value across the entire chain.

Turning to the gold sector, he highlighted that Uganda’s gold export earnings grew dramatically from almost negligible levels in 2014 to approximately USD 5.8 billion in 2025. However, he emphasized that this growth has not translated into proportional government revenue, noting that the effective tax rate on gold exports remains very low, ranging between 1.18% and 1.35%. He attributed this to the reliance on a fixed export fee of USD 200 per kilogram

and a 1% environmental levy, both of which diminish in real value as international gold prices increase.

He further explained that there are discrepancies between assessed export levies and actual payments made by refineries. He mentioned that several major refineries such as Bullion Refinery Ltd, Metal Testing & Smelting Co Ltd, and Aurnish Trading Ltd have accumulated significant unpaid export levy balances between 2021 and 2024.

He also highlighted a critical policy shift, stating that the elimination of gold royalties under the 2023 Mineral Licensing Regulations has resulted in an estimated annual revenue loss of UGX 328 billion. He noted that this decision has been widely criticized by district leaders and mining communities, who view it as undermining local benefits from mineral extraction.

With regard to the marble sector, Dr. Ssenyonga explained that although it is smaller in scale compared to gold, it reveals similar governance challenges. He reported that total marble exports between 2019 and 2024 amounted to USD 741,570, equivalent to approximately 3.2 million kilograms, with peak performance in 2021 and 2022 followed by a significant decline. He noted that royalty payments in the sector are inconsistent, citing FY2023/24 where actual payments fell short by UGX 374 million compared to expected royalties of UGX 388 million. He attributed these discrepancies largely to weak monitoring systems, particularly the absence of weighbridges to accurately measure mineral shipments.

In addition, he identified broader structural DRM gaps affecting both sectors. He explained that Uganda's fiscal regime does not adequately capture value from ASM activities, which dominate production yet remain largely informal. He noted that coordination among key institutions for example MEMD, URA, MOFPED, NEMA, and local governments is weak, leading to fragmented oversight. He further highlighted deficiencies in traceability systems, explaining that many transactions occur informally through middlemen and cash-based exchanges, making it difficult to monitor production and trade. He added that ASM operators effectively operate within two parallel systems: a regulated and taxed large-scale sector, and an informal, largely untaxed ASM sector. He also pointed out that limited transparency in contract disclosure and restricted access to beneficial ownership information constrain accountability.

He concluded by emphasizing the need for policy reforms, improved coordination, and enhanced transparency to ensure that Uganda fully captures the value of its mineral resources, and he thanked participants for their attention and engagement.

3.41 Reactions from the participants

During the plenary discussions that followed, participants actively engaged on the findings and reflected on how the studies could be utilized to address EITI report and validation recommendations concerning the ASM sector.

It was noted that there is a critical need for continuous public awareness on extractive sector governance, as many stakeholders particularly at the community level, remain insufficiently informed.

Participants also emphasized the importance of strengthening collaboration between government institutions and civil society organizations to ensure more coordinated and effective oversight.

Ms. Joanita Nassiwa, a statistician from the Uganda Bureau of Statistics mentioned that the statistics presented could be made more elaborate and put into context and that there were also some discrepancies between some of the data presented and the data at the Bureau.

Ms. Gloria Mugambe also advised that there was no need to eliminate the information that had already been presented in the EITI Reports but explained that it should be included as well so as to provide a better understanding and perspective of the sector.

Furthermore, participants stressed the need to ensure that local communities derive tangible benefits from extractive activities, noting that this is essential for promoting inclusive development and reducing conflict. Improving the flow of information between national and local stakeholders was also identified as a key priority, as gaps in communication often hinder effective implementation of policies and reforms.

Overall, the discussions reflected a strong interest among stakeholders in actively participating in initiatives aimed at enhancing transparency, accountability, and responsible resource management within Uganda's ASM sector.

4.0 Closing Remarks

The closing remarks were delivered by Ms. Gloria Mugambe, the Head of Secretariat UGEITI. She thanked the participants for taking the time to attend and engage constructively concerning the findings of the ASM study.

She mentioned that the discussions had been informative and eye opening and that indeed the study to some extent has opened up some information concerning the ASM sector. She explained also that there is need to discover more about the ASM sector and that the WBG should not limit but also include all the information that they discover even though it might have already been included in the previous EITI Reports



Photo: Ms. Gloria Mugambe, the Head of Secretariat, UGEITI, delivering her Closing Remarks.

5.0 Key Outcomes of the Strategic Dialogue

The key outcomes of the engagement were:

- Better understanding of the current status of data disclosures in the in the ASM sector in order to develop a strategy to enhance data disclosure
- Increased awareness about the implementation process of EITI in Uganda among key policy actors
- Increased stakeholder support towards EITI processes, EITI reports, implementation progress, key findings and consensus on agreed actions and way forward.
- Enhanced debate on transparency and disclosure of extractive data and information especially in the informal sector.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Programme for the Strategic Dialogue Workshop

PROGRAMME

STRATEGIC DIALOGUE TO DISCUSS THE FINDINGS OF A STUDY ON THE ARTISANAL AND SMALL - SCALE MINING (ASM) SECTOR REVENUE AND LIVELIHOODS, WITH A SPECIFIC FOCUS ON GOLD AND MARBLE.

Date: Tuesday, 31st March, 2026: Protea Hotel Kampala

Time: 8:30 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.

TIME	ITEM	FACILITATOR
08:00 – 09:00 A.M.	REGISTRATION	UGEITI Secretariat
09:00 – 09:30 A.M.	Opening and scene setting: the role of ASM in extractive governance	UGEITI Secretariat
09:30 – 10:15 A.M.	Presentations of findings and key recommendations from the ASM study: Part 1: Revenue	Consultant – Siragi Magara
10:15 – 11:00 A.M.	Presentations of findings and key recommendations from the ASM study: Part 2: Livelihoods	Consultant – Livingstone Ssenyonga
11:00 – 11:30 A.M.	Tea Break	Hotel
11:30 A.M. – 12:30 P.M.	Discussion	Moderator
12:30 – 1:00 P.M.	How do we use the studies to address the EITI report and validation recommendations on the ASM sector?	Moderator
12:30 – 1:00 P.M.	Lunch and departure	Hotel

Annex 2: Summary Report Recommendations

FY 2019/2020	FY 2020/2021	FY 2021/2022	FY 2022/2023
1. Mainstreaming and systematic disclosure of EITI data (EITI Requirement 7.2)	1. Updating data on the contribution of the informal mining sector (EITI Requirement 6.3)	1. Establishing a legal basis for the UGEITI reporting process (EITI Requirement 4.1)	1. Strengthen the Legal and Institutional Basis for EITI Reporting (EITI Requirement 4.1)
2. Public disclosure of the register of mining licenses (EITI Requirement 2.4)	2. Production details and export data of gold (EITI Requirements 3.2 and 3.3)	2. Improving the Identification of Extractive Revenues (EITI Requirement 4.1)	2. Improve Beneficial Ownership and Contract Transparency (EITI Requirement 2.4 and 2.5)
3. Public disclosure of contracts and licenses in Petroleum and Mining sectors (EITI Requirement 2.4)	3. Independent audit of license award methodology (EITI Requirement 2.2)	3. Incorporating TIN and historical information in the mining cadastre	3. Enhance Environmental and Social Expenditure Reporting (EITI Requirement 6.1)
4. Data quality and assurance (EITI Requirement 4.9)	5. Mainstreaming and systematic disclosure of EITI data in accordance with (EITI Requirement 7.2)	4. Enhancing comprehensiveness of data on beneficial ownership (Requirement 2.5)	4. Improve Public Disclosure of Financial Information by Reporting Entities (EITI Requirement 4.1(e))
6. Accuracy of export data (EITI Requirements 3.2 and 3.3)	7. Public disclosure of the full text of the mining licenses on the Ministry website (EITI Requirement 2.4)	5. Disclosure of Financial Statements for reporting companies (EITI Requirements 2.6.b and 4.1.e)	5. Enhance Transparency of Project-Level Capital and Operating Expenditures (EITI Requirement 4.10)
4. Public disclosure of beneficial ownership information (Requirement 2.5)	8. Public disclosure of contracts and licenses in the Petroleum and Mining Sectors (EITI Requirement 2.4)	6. Disclosure of Project Costs (EITI Requirement 4.10)	6. Develop a Framework for measurement, reporting and verification of Greenhouse Gas Emissions in the Extractive Sector (EITI Requirement 3.4)
	9. Data Quality and Assurance. (EITI Requirement 4.9)	7. Greenhouse Gas Emissions (EITI Requirement 3.4)	
	8. Public disclosure of beneficial ownership information (Requirement 2.5)		

Annex 3: List of Participants

1. Dr. Livingstone Ssenyonga - Makerere University Business School
2. Dr. Benard Wabukala – Makerere University Business School
3. Mr. Siragi Magara – World Bank
4. Mr. David Muggaga – Hima Cement
5. Mr. Sam Mucunguzi – Citizen Concern Africa
6. Ms. Jane Rose – National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)
7. Mr. Lawrence Muwonge – Uganda Revenue Authority
8. Ms. Ginamiya Otonga – Uganda Revenue Authority
9. Mr. Paul Twebaze – Moderator (ACODE)
10. Mr. Emmanuel Kibirige – UGAASM
11. Mr. Kajuka Brian - National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)
12. Eng Malik Ntale – Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD)
13. Ms. Joanita Nassiwa – UBOS
14. Ms. Lomonyang Margaret – KWCG
15. Mr. Owor Joel – Parliament
16. Mr. Natamba Bazinzi – Bank of Uganda
17. Mr. James Opito - CSCO

UGEITI Secretariat Staff:

1. Dan Denis Agaba– Statistician
2. Edwin Kavuma – Compliance
3. Gloria Nakimwero – Administrative Assistant
4. Etyang Stephen - Field Assistant
5. Ruth Mutonyi – Data Management Assistant
6. Paul Anapa – Research Assistant
7. Jackline Ensekiriyo – Research Officer
8. Hellen Ninsiima - Research Officer
9. Gordon Muhereza – Office Assistant

Annex 4: Photo Gallery



Mr. Paul Twebaze welcoming the participants to the strategic engagement



Ms. Gloria Mugambe explaining the status of EITI implementation



Mr. Kanakulya Edwin Kavuma clarifying on matters during the strategic dialogue at Protea Hotel, Kampala



Discussions on the ASM sector at Protea Hotel, Kampala



Mr. James Opito of CSCO explaining ASM sector issues at Protea Hotel Kampala



Participants in the strategic Dialogue at Protea Hotel, Kampala