



The Future of Sagare Sand Mining

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Introduction

This project investigates the current state and future prospects of sand mining in the Sagare area. The study was conducted through field data collection, which involved interviews with key stakeholders, including 10 sand miners, 5 local leaders, and 15 residents living near the mining sites. The findings revealed that while sand mining contributes to local economic activity, it has raised several environmental and health concerns. Notably, two individuals reported health issues potentially linked to mining activities, vegetation—particularly grass cover—has been severely affected, and land topography has been altered.

Sagare sand mining has been an activity that has lasted for several years in Sagare village. This is a day today activity that is been conducted on that area. It is more advantageous to the sand excavators compared to the local people. So as young people our aim is to explore the environmental impacts in relation to the society development [social impacts]. And even if sand mining activity continues in Sagare what things should be adhered in order to create more good than harm to the environment and the people.

History Of Sagare Sand Mining And How The Activity Is Carried Out In Other Places In Kibaha District.

Method

The Sagare sand mining activity started in 2020, by then it was done by the people of Sagare but after several months, people from other places started coming in Sagare and extracting sand. It also went viral in other villages like Mikongeni also done by large percent of the Mikongeni villagers. In 2022, almost 75% of Sagare villagers employed themselves in this sector and got their daily income by selling sand to the building sites henceforth it has become like an economic backbone of Sagare . But also, in other places like Miembesaba, Msangani, Misugusugu, Soga and others also conduct this and get their daily income from this sand mining activity and it is carried out just like Sagar

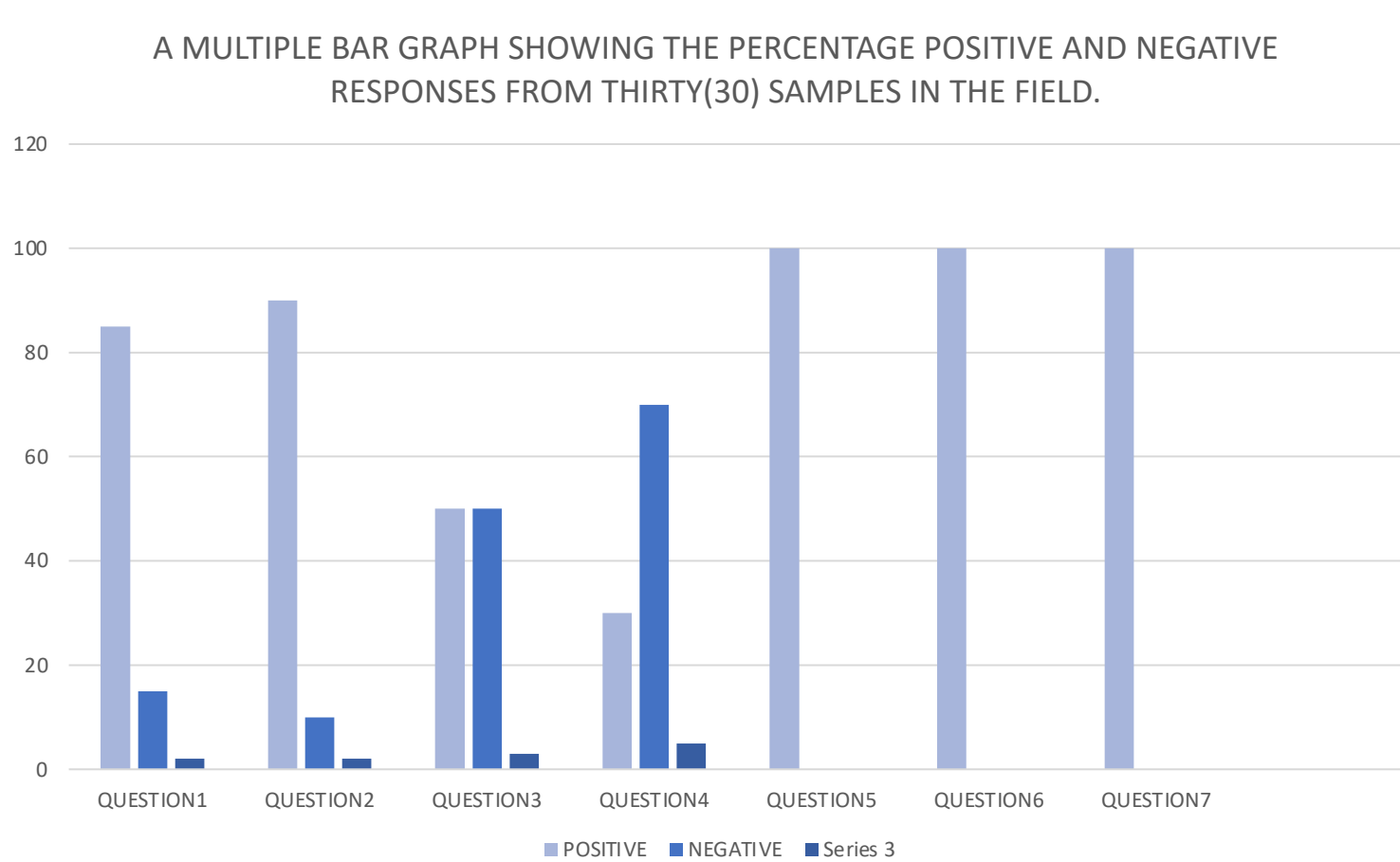
Project questions.

- a.Is the activity beneficial to human beings, Society, and environment at large?
- b.If yes, then what are the benefits to human beings, society, and environment at large?
- c. What measures should be adhered to counteract the negative impacts to human beings, society and environment?
- d.Can the activity last in future?

Materials Used

- Questionnaires and interview guides
- Notebook and pens for data recording
- Smartphones for taking photos and recording interviews
- GPS devices for mapping affected areas
- Environmental observation checklist
- Transportation to and from the mining sites

NUMBERS	THINGS CONSIDERED	POSITIVELY	NEGATIVELY
01	TREES	YES	
02	LAND TOPOGRAPHY	YES	
03	GRASSES		YES
04	HUMAN SETTLEMENT	YES	
05	LOCAL PEOPLE'S HEALTH	YES	
06	SOCIO-ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	YES	



Results

The two data collection methods employed are questionnaires and observation guide. Where by we are going to use thirty (30) people from the three samples chosen from the field.

- Health Impacts: Out of 30 interviewees, 2 individuals reported health issues such as chronic coughs and respiratory challenges possibly linked to dust from mining.
- Environmental Impact: Grass cover was significantly affected in the mining zones. Tree loss was observed, though some replanting was taking place.
- Topography: Mining had altered the natural shape of the land, creating open pits and eroded areas.
- Settlements: There was little to no direct impact on housing or settlement displacement.
- Community Awareness: Many community members were aware of environmental changes but lacked information on long-term impacts and mitigation strategies.

Conclusion

We are as young scientists we would like to be the main pioneers of securing the future Sagare Sand mining. Also, we would like to suggest the following things to be adhered so as to ensure that Less negative effects are observed from this activity as follows.

- a.Strict laws should be introduced to those who will not re-fill the pits left on the land.
- b.Afforestation should be highly encouraged.
- c.The sand mining sites should be very far from the human settlement.

By doing so we can all secure the sand mining activity.

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