



ReSTORE Summer School:

Public Lecture

Strengthening Collaborative Action for Sustainable Artisanal & Small-Scale Mining (ASM) in Africa

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- Artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) described using characteristics of production engineering, market, social and labour practices (Muthuri et al, 2021)
 - Low capital investment; customary & low-technology, labour-intensive mineral extraction and processing
- Employs over 13 million; about 70-80% are **informal** workers.



- ASM is an important pillar in the Africa Mining Vision (2009)
 - income generation & foreign exchange in many African countries.
- ASM contributes a considerable proportion mining of precious stones (e.g. diamonds, gems), precious metals (e.g. bauxite, gold) & industrial minerals (e.g. sand, clay).
- ASM disregarded in regulatory and policymaking processes because of its informality (Barreto et al., 2018)
 - Policies/interventions developed **for miners** rather than **with miners**.



ASM in Sub-Saharan Africa



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Precarity of work
with no access to
social protection



Extreme poverty in the
mining community

High exposure to
occupational health &
safety environmental risks





Sust-ASM Project



Co-Production for Sustainable Artisanal and Small-Scale (ASM) Mining in Kenya



<https://sustainable-asm.com/>



ASM Mining in Kenya

- Artisanal mining recognised in the new Mining Act of 2016.
- Mineral regulation and governance arrangements new and still evolving
- Implementation gaps





Name	Community Registration Unit	County
Diana Nyambura Mbugu	Tigania West	Meru
John Mathenge Muchiri	Igembe	Meru
Aggrey Omolo Ogola	Siaya	Siaya
Floice Ochieng'	Bondo	Siaya
Elizabeth Nelima Wekesa	Kajiado	Kajiado
George Oluoch Ogutu	Suba	Homa Bay

Dated the 25th January, 2021.

FARIDA KARONEY,
Cabinet Secretary for Lands and Physical Planning.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 530

THE HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
PROFESSIONALS ACT

(No. 52 of 2012)

THE HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (PROFESSIONALS
ELECTIONS TO THE COUNCIL) REGULATIONS, 2015

(L. N. No. 114 of 2015)

APPOINTMENT

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by regulation 14 (1) of the Human Resource Management Professionals (Elections to the Council) Regulations, 2015, as read with section 7 (1) (d) of the Human Resource Management Professionals Act, 2012, the Cabinet Secretary for Public Service and Gender appoints—

LILIAN NGALA ANYANGO

to be a member of the of the Institute of Human Resource Management Council, for a period of three (3) years, with effect from the date of gazettelement.

Dated the 19th January, 2020.

MARGARET KOBIA,
Cabinet Secretary for Public Service and Gender.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 531

THE PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT

(No. 18 of 2012)

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT (WOMEN
ENTERPRISE FUND) REGULATIONS

Mwandawiro Mghanga — *Chairperson*
David I. Murehebu — *Secretary*

Members:

Peter Goi Lutimiru
Peris Mlamba Wangio
Charles Kasuku Shogoshu
Job Onsomu
Edith Kalo
Thomas K. Bosire

1. The Terms of Reference for the Committee shall be to advise the representative of the Director of Mines in the granting, renewal or revocation of artisanal mining permits.

2. The Term of Office for the Committee shall be three years with effect from the 1st February, 2021.

3. The Committee shall be based at the State Department for Mining Office at Taita Taveta.

4. The Ministry of Petroleum and Mining shall meet the costs of the Committee.

Dated the 21st January, 2021.

JOHN K. MUNYES,
Cabinet Secretary for Petroleum and Mining.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 533

THE MINING ACT

(No. 12 of 2016)

VOI GEMSTONE AND VALUE ADDITION CENTRE
STAKEHOLDER COMMITTEE

APPOINTMENT

IT IS NOTIFIED for the general information of the public that pursuant to section 12(1) of the Mining Act, 2016, the Cabinet Secretary for Petroleum and Mining has constituted a Committee to be known as the Voi Gemstone and Value Addition Centre Stakeholder Committee.

1. The Committee shall comprise of —

Benson Mwangi Kigo — *Chairperson*

Edward Olali Omito — *Secretary*

Kenya's Gemstones Sector



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- The County of Taita Taveta is rich in minerals and precious stones.
- Mining operations occur at three levels: *artisanal, small-scale and large-scale mining.*
- ASM account for over 60% of the total production.
- Highly fragmented nature of the gem industry



A collage of four photographs showing community engagement in gemstone mining. The top-left photo shows a group of people, including some in orange mining gear, sitting on the ground and working with ropes. The top-right photo shows a group of people gathered around a large, dark, rocky cave entrance. The bottom-left photo shows a group of people standing around a table, looking at small objects, possibly gemstones. The bottom-right photo shows a large group of people posing for a group photo in a room with a red floor and green ceiling fans.

A Collective Action
Approach towards a
Sustainable Gemstone
Mining Future in
Taita Taveta County
Kenya



Qualitative Methodology: Cultural Animation





**Towards a
Responsible,
Inclusive,
Sustainable
Mining
Future**



Where do we
want to be?

Where are we
now?



1. **Storytelling**, art making, poetry, song and dance
2. Games designed to put people at ease with each other; specialised games encouraged a **playful approach to problem solving** and reflection on the potential for individual and social change
3. **Safe spaces** created in which individual and collective rhythms were disrupted and new identities and relationships formed among people who would not normally be in the same space.
4. Maintaining a **degree of distance and objectivity** whilst respecting the mining stakeholders rights to participate.



Boundary Spanning Objectives and Stakeholder Analysis





ASM directly and indirectly provide employment opportunities

Potential to pay taxes and royalties

Limited livelihood alternatives beyond mining

ASM is a way out of poverty. Miners are more likely to be stuck in 'poverty traps'

ASM revenues support agricultural communities. However increasing food security

Poverty increases likelihood of hunger and malnutrition in the local community

ASM degrades, pollutes and contaminates productive agricultural land

ASM directly and indirectly provides a source of income to spend on health care

Poor working and living conditions increase miners' physical and mental health risks

Mining communities are exposed to diseases such as HIV/AIDS and TB

ASM revenues build schools, pay for education and provide opportunities for on job training

ASM implicitly encourages school dropout among the youth

Informal miners have restricted access to mining education

ASM provide women with more economic opportunities

Female miners face harsh working and living conditions

Women have limited social protection. They are more likely to face pay gap, unequal and limited access to resources and gender based violence

ASM resources can directly help build water infrastructure and improve accessibility to clean water and sanitation

ASM contaminates drinking water and water-related ecosystem

The poor suffer from water related diseases such as diarrhea

ASM produces money materials critical for the transition to renewable energy

ASM has little access to clean and green forms of energy

ASM values upon 'dirty' and 'hazardous' forms such as diesel-powered generators

ASM catalyzes direct and indirect employment; ASM drives local economic growth and has positive trickle-down effects on other economic sectors

Informal ASM workers are unable to claim labour rights and have no access to social protection or grievance

ASM supports local suppliers of mine services

ASM has the potential to enhance innovation, and technology transfer through local capacity building and financing

Local ASM reduced reliance on resilient or sustainable mining

ASM reduces social inequalities by empowering disadvantaged groups and increase local purchasing power

ASM produces increase inequality related risks e.g. wages; ASM supply chains are associated with unequal power relations and may exclude some groups

ASM provides critical minerals and materials for the construction of affordable houses for local populations

ASM reduces the pressure of uncontrolled urbanization

Rush-type ASM tends to have overcrowded settlements

Potential to repurpose waste rocks and promote responsible sourcing

Reduction in carbon footprints through use of clean energy

Mineral production and processing pollutes the environment with hazardous chemicals; Poor waste management

ASM strengthens community resilience and adaptive capacity from a livelihood's perspective

Mining-induced land degradation, habitat fragmentation, deforestation and biodiversity loss threaten climate change resilience

ASM degrades terrestrial ecosystems

ASM occurs in protected areas like national game parks, Unesco World Heritage sites, wetland, water and biodiversity

Improper disposal of tailings and mine waste

ASM serves as a social safety net and may support the functioning of public institutions during crises

ASM may be associated with organized crime and financing of political conflict

Poor mining resource accountability and governance

ASM brings together stakeholders from civil society and the public and private sectors

Facilitates technology transfer, financial mentoring, and capacity building opportunities for stakeholders

Lack of trust and uncoordinated stakeholder interaction





Towards a Responsible, Inclusive, Sustainable Mining Future



Where do we
want to be?

Where are we
now?

**Multi-Stakeholder
Dialogue Forum**



Establishing a Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue Forum

- Launched the MSDF on 2nd October 2020. A platform for continuous sharing information, learning and building the capacity of actors
 - Improving resource governance, transparency and accountability.
 - Creates an environment for dialogue.
 - Promotes partnership and collaboration.
- Investing time to develop and maintain relationships with policymakers and mining actors.



Co-Creation of the Taita Taveta Sustainable Mining Action Plan (SMAP) 2021 – 2025

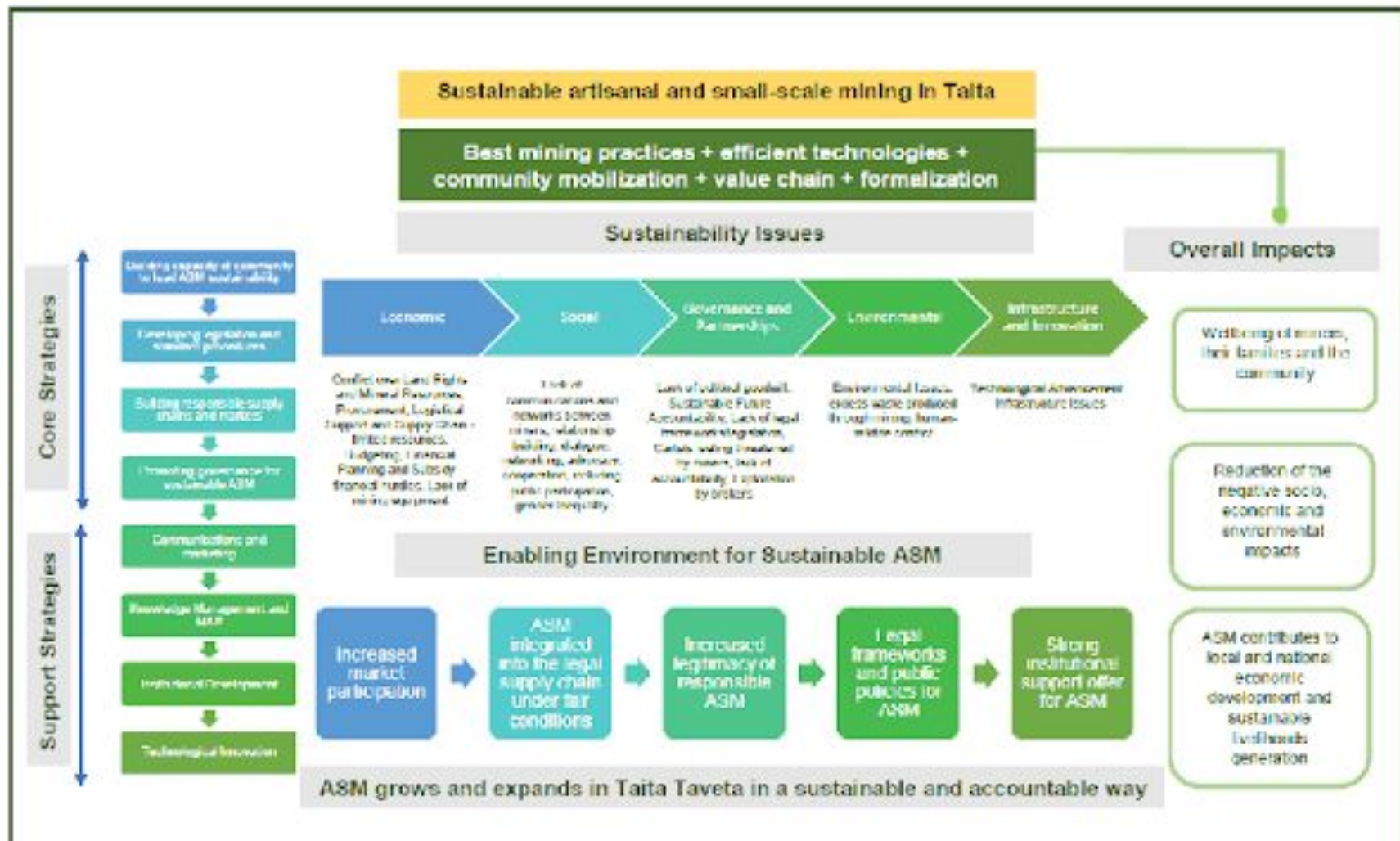


Iterative process between Sept-Dec 2020

Figure 2: → Sustainable Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining in Taita Taveta County



Figure 3: Theory of Change





Negotiated Action Plan

Action Plan

Thematic Focus/ Clusters	Interventions / Action Plan (Core and Support Strategies)	Timeline	Monitoring Indicators	Key Stakeholders	Resource Requirements
Governance: Multi-stakeholder Dialogue Forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop multi-stakeholder dialogue forum and a secretariat Increase in numbers of community members including women and other vulnerable groups in dialogue fora Develop a sustainable mining work plan Arrange quarterly review meetings Develop clear leadership and coordination structures Develop communication tools and strategy for the forum (e.g. social media presence, website, etc.) Evaluate MSDF and its progress 	<p>ST</p> <p>ST</p> <p>ST-MT-LT</p> <p>ST-MT-LT</p> <p>ST</p> <p>ST</p> <p>ST-MT-LT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MSDF secretariat in place Evidence of diverse representation Sustainable mining work plan developed Number of meetings held Leadership structure developed and implemented Number of communication tools in place Evaluation reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MSDF Secretariat Learning and research institutions CSOs/NGOs County Government National Government Miners Associations Chamber of mines Miners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human Resources Physical resources (e.g., meeting venues) Financial Resources



Action Plan

Thematic Focus/ Clusters	Interventions / Action Plan (Core and Support Strategies)	Timeline	Monitoring Indicators	Key Stakeholders	Resource Requirements
Health and Well-being	• Train and provide miners with personal protective equipment (PPE)	ST	• PPE training undertaken • Number of miners using and wearing PPE and gear	• Ministry of Health, County Government • Social Development Services Office	• Finances • Human Resource • Training Material • Physical resources e.g. meeting venues
	• Put in place system for First Aid provision in mining organizations	ST	• First Aid Provision System in place and in use	• Civil Society Organizations/Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) particularly for women rights	
	• Develop and monitor occupational health and safety (OHS) system for miners particularly for women miners	ST-MT	• Occupational health and safety system for miners developed • Low OHS incidences reported	• NGOs working on WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene)	
	• Develop and promote system for psychosocial and clinical support for miners particularly vulnerable groups	ST	• Psychosocial and clinical support system in place • Number of beneficiaries	• Media • Learning and research institutions • Inspectors of Mines • Inspectors of Explosives • OSH Officers	
	• Establish a repository of accredited counsellors for 24/7 miner counseling service	ST-MT	• A repository of accredited counsellors developed		
	• Develop and run community sensitization campaigns around self-care and mental health	ST-MT	• Number of sensitization campaigns around self-care and mental health		



Storytelling that shape policy outcomes (public screening of the ASM documentary)



ASM gemstone mining documentary:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QscBly7ML54&t=430s>

Wider public engagement (others include public exhibition, SMAP policy launch)

Policy Brief: Strengthening Stakeholders Collaborative Action for Sustainable Gemstone Mining in Kenya

Key Insights

The University of Nottingham (UK) in collaboration with Taita Taveta University (Kenya) and the New Vic Theatre (UK) has undertaken a research project on sustainable mining in Taita Taveta funded by the Global Challenges Research Fund. The project aim is to support the development of a responsible and sustainable gemstone artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) that will contribute to the socio-economic development of the region and its peoples. A key research output co-produced by the mining stakeholders is the Taita Taveta Sustainable Mining Action Plan 2021-2025.

This Policy Brief aims to build public awareness on the policies and measures that are planned to be put in place to develop a sustainable artisanal and small-scale mining sector in Taita Taveta as outlined in the five-year Sustainable Mining Action Plan.



Sixty percent of gemstones in the county are produced by artisanal and small-scale miners (ASM)

Majority of the mining activities is still informal with the true potential of the sector not yet utilized. Most of the mining conducted by artisanal miners offers the only source of income for the miners, in as much as artisanal mining has had a negative perception. There are more artisanal miners than small-scale miners with the latter having approximately 162 mines covering a total area of 73 square kilometres. More so, the Covid-19 pandemic had devastating impacts on the mineral supply chains and the livelihoods declined as many mines were closed as part of the Government's containment measures.

There is a need to help ASM in Taita Taveta County recover from the pandemic better and greener

To develop a sustainable ASM sector and improve the incomes and standard of living of the miners, their families and mining communities, various policy measures and actions need to be implemented. These include:

Assisting artisanal and small-scale miners to obtain mining permits and licenses

Facilitating their access to finance

Mobilizing individual miners to form enterprises or co-operatives

Assisting small-scale miners to access modern mining equipment and technology

Promoting gender equity in the ASM sector to increase the participation of women and ensure that they earn equal pay and through implementation of other affirmative action measures

Training, building capacity and assisting the artisanal and small-scale miners to promote value addition and marketing of their product

Training and assisting artisanal and small-scale miners on improving safety and work conditions and compliance with Occupational Health Standards (OHS) requirements and legislation

Policy Brief Launch on the 25th March 2022

- Knowledge translation and update
- Increase accessibility of the evidence

Visit:

<https://www.nottingham.ac.uk/policy-and-engagement/policy/policy-briefs.aspx>.



Concluding Thoughts

- Co-production is a time consuming process
- Invest time and resources to build stronger relationships
- Politics in the mining ecosystem (i.e. micro, meso and macro level)
- Navigating different stakeholders' organisation cultures
- Stakeholder inclusion and representation
- Communication and continuous dissemination of evidence (e.g. to the national government)
- Implementing change and pace of change in a dynamic context
- Limited resources and the capacity of stakeholders to implement the plan.

- African Union (AU) (2009). *Africa mining vision*. Retrieved from:
[http://www.africaminingvision.org/amv_resources/AMV/Africa Mining Vision English.pdf](http://www.africaminingvision.org/amv_resources/AMV/Africa_Mining_Vision_English.pdf)
- Barreto, N.L., Schein, P., Hinton, J., & Hruschka, F. (2018). *Economic contributions of artisanal and small-scale mining in Kenya: Gold and gemstones*. Somerset, UK: Pact Global UK.
- McCarthy, L. & Muthuri, J.N. (2018) "Engaging Fringe Stakeholders in Business and Society Research: Applying Visual Participatory Research Methods", *Business & Society*, 57 (1): 131-173.
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<https://sustainable-asm.com>
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Thank you!