



MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND MINING

ARTISANAL MINING STRATEGY



Artisanal Mining Strategy (2021-2025)

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AMC	Artisanal Mining Committee
AM(s)	Artisanal mining / miners
ASM(s)	Artisanal and small-scale mining / miners
ASMN	Artisanal and Small-scale Mining Network
ASMU	Artisanal and Small-scale Mining Unit
ASMTC	Artisanal and Small-scale Mining Technical Committee
AMZ	Artisanal Mining Zones
CO	County Offices
CR	County Representative of Directorate of Mining
CS	Cabinet Secretary
DoM	Directorate of Mines
DMSHS	Department of Occupational Safety and Health Services
DGS	Directorate of Geological Surveys
DoSH	Directorate of Occupational Safety and Health
EARH	East Africa Research Hub
GEF	The Global Environmental Facility
GoK	Government of Kenya
AMS	Artisanal Mining Strategy
KCM	Kenya Chamber of Mines
K-EXPRO	Kenya Extractives Program
KIPPRA	The Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Services
LSM	Large-scale mining

MCA	Member of County Assembly
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoPM	Ministry of Petroleum and Mining
MSH	Mines Safety and Health
MRB	Mineral Rights Board
NAP	National Action Plan
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority Agency
SACCOs	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
SLO	Social License to Operate
SSM(s)	Small-scale mining / miners
SDM	State Department of Mining
ToT	Training of Trainers

TRANSFORMING ARTISANAL MINING FOR IMPROVED LIVELIHOODS

During the 2009 African Union Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, African Heads of States adopted the African Mining Vision. The Vision envisages, among others, a mining sector that harnesses the potential of artisanal and small-scale mining to stimulate local/national entrepreneurship, improve livelihoods and advance integrated rural social and economic development¹. This follows the realization that the Artisanal mining sub-sector can act as a significant contributor to local economies and improved livelihoods. At the local level, the Minerals and Mining Policy, Sessional Paper No. 12 of 2016 as well as the Mining Act, 2016 recognizes and legalizes artisanal mining and calls for the government to facilitate the sector's formalization process. In order to guide in the implementation of the law as well as the African Mining Vision, the government of Kenya, through the kind support of UK's Department for International Development (DfID) has developed this artisanal mining Strategy. The strategy aims to pursue a progressive and continuous formalization of the Artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) sector to maximize the micro and macro-economic benefits of the sector, and improve its social and environmental impact.

The Artisanal Mining sector is a key contributor to both rural incomes and livelihoods. However, a number of key constraints limit its economic potential, including: informality, difficulties in attracting finance, limited business skills of ASMs, poor health and safety standards, a shortage of access to geo-data, and inefficient and environmentally damaging exploration, extraction and processing techniques. Addressing these constraints as part of a comprehensive strategy is essential to ensure that the value of the sector is efficiently harnessed for broad-based, equitable sustainable development.

The focus of the strategy is the artisanal mining sector with underlying purposes of promoting its professionalization and transformation into small-scale mining operations. This position does not downplay the importance and value of artisanal mining to Kenya's economy. Rather, it extends from the belief that technical improvements, implemented alongside an enabling legal and regulatory environment can bring increased value to stakeholders at all levels.

Development of this strategy demonstrates the Government's commitment to improved management and performance of the artisanal mining sector through the allocation of sufficient human, technical and financial resources for coordinated, consistent and ongoing programming.

¹ Africa Mining Vision: "Transparent, equitable and optimal exploitation of mineral resources to underpin broad-based sustainable growth and socio-economic development"

Towards this end, the strategy has identified a number of key interventions to be implemented throughout its implementation period.

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Hon. John K. Munyes, EGH

CABINET SECRETARY

PRIORITIZING ARTISANAL MINING – A CALL FOR ACTION

Artisanal mining is provided for in Section 92 to 100 of Mining Act 2016 and has in the past been practiced in Kenya over the years without adequate recognition in law. The subsector contributes to both rural incomes and livelihoods. This strategy is intended as the key government reference document for regulating the artisanal mining with a view of formalizing the subsector and enhancing its contribution. Five guiding principles, namely objectivity and impartiality, participatory approach and inclusivity, gender inclusivity, clarity and predictability, and transparency and accountability, underpin this strategy.

The Government has identified three-tier thematic areas to be addressed during the implementation period. Tier1 thematic areas require immediate intervention and they include artisanal mining data and information, formation of recognized legal structure, such as businesses or ASM Association, Delineation and Land Access facilitation and Issuance of mining and dealing Permits. Tier2 thematic areas require intervention in the medium term and include Hazardous chemicals, tailings management, ASM operation surveillance, child labour and illegal mining operations and environment, health and safety. Tier 3 thematic areas requires long term interventions and include value addition and marketing support, training support access to finance and gender issues.

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Mr. Andrew N. Kamau, CBS

PRINCIPAL SECRETARY

INTRODUCTION

In 2017², the Mining and Quarrying sub-sector contributed 0.8% to GDP. However, the contribution of Artisanal Mining, being largely informal, is not captured within this contribution. Artisanal Mining (AM) has an estimated labor force of 140,000 miners supporting 800,000 people³.

Notwithstanding the AM sub-sector's contribution to rural incomes and livelihoods, a number of challenges have limited its economic impact. These challenges include low access to credit facilities, use of hazardous chemicals in mineral processing, poor health and safety standards, inadequate geological data, and exploitation by middlemen.

The Kenyan Artisanal Mining Strategy (AMS) seeks to address these challenges by implementing the Mining and Minerals Policy and the Mining Act with the main focus of formalizing Artisanal Mining. The development of the Strategy demonstrates the Government's commitment to improve the management and performance of artisanal mining sub sector. This will be achieved through the allocation of sufficient human, technical and financial resources.

The purpose of the Strategy is to provide an action plan for implementation of the mining and minerals policy, Mining Act, 2016 and attendant regulations. Additionally, the strategy will guide the Government in prioritizing interventions and allocation of resources for effective management of the AM sub-sector. Furthermore, activities outlined in the strategy will improve understanding of the sector and will inform policy, legislative and regulatory reform in the future.

This strategy was developed through a consultative approach where major stakeholders were consulted with regards to interventions and activities that informs the strategy's key pillars. These stakeholders included Government department/Agencies, County Governments, Artisanal Miners, Kenya Chambers of Mines, civil society organizations, the Mineral Rights Board (MRB) and other industry players. One of the main findings from the consultations was the recognition for a coordinated approach to the management of artisanal mining.

This strategy, which will be implemented over a five-year period, demonstrates Government's commitment to formalization of artisanal mining in Kenya.

² Kenya Economic Survey 2018

³ ML Barreto et al., Economic Contributions of Artisanal & Small Scale Mining in Kenya: Gold and Gemstones, 2017.

Guiding Principles

The following guiding principles informed development of this Strategy.

- i. Adherence to the rule of law
- ii. Objectivity and impartiality in decision making, bearing in mind the complex nature of the Artisanal Mining;
- iii. Participatory approach and inclusivity of all stakeholders in decision-making and implementation;
- iv. Gender inclusivity in planning and implementation of activities to be carried out under the Strategy;
- v. Clarity and predictability in the regulatory framework; and
- vi. Transparency and accountability in regulating operations and compliance by miners.

THEMATIC PRIORITIES

The Government will focus its intervention on the priorities and interventions identified by this strategy. Indeed, it is against these priorities and interventions that resources shall be allocated during the implementation period. However, over the years, the thematic priorities are likely to change subsequent to the success and challenges of the first phase of implementation and in consultations with artisanal miners.

The strategy has identified three tiers of thematic areas. Tier 1 includes areas that require immediate interventions, tier 2 are interventions that will be implemented in the medium term while tier 3 has identified interventions to be addressed in the long run.

Further, this strategy will assist ASMs in regulatory compliance through enhanced interventions geared towards full compliance with the Act as provided for in Section 92 to 100.

TIER 1 THEMATIC PRIORITIES

Tier 1 thematic priorities are those identified as being of immediate importance and are therefore the primary focus of the strategy. For each of these priorities, the strategy provides a strategic objective and interventions to be carried out.

Priority	Thematic Areas
Tier 1 – Formalization Immediate Interventions	(i) Set up a specialized ASM unit in SDM Artisanal Mining Data and Information
	(ii) Delineation and Land Access
	(iii) Issuance of Mining and Dealings Permits
	(iv) Formation of recognized legal structure, such as businesses or ASM Association
	(v) Issuance of mining permits

Thematic Area 1.1: Artisanal Mining Data and Information and setting up of ASM Unit

To ensure efficient implementation of the strategy a specialized ASM unit will be set up at SDM to

Strategic Objective

To guide in formalization of artisanal miners' activities

focus on implementation of ASM strategy. The team will be made up of members by from SDM and external facilitators with proven experience in the ASM field.

The major cross cutting issue identified by in relation to developing effective interventions under this thematic area is unavailability of adequate data on artisanal mining operation.

Intervention: Conduct a baseline study on ASM operations in Kenya and setting up of the ASM Unit

In order to comprehensively understand the artisanal mining sub-sector in Kenya, a baseline study has been identified as a major priority under this thematic area. The Ministry in collaboration with major stakeholders such as Kenya Chambers of Mines, Artisanal Miners Associations and County Governments will lead this study.

The study envisages to cover the entire country but in the immediate term, priority will be given to the following counties; Kakamega, Migori, Taita Taveta, Kwale, Turkana, Kitui, West Pokot, Tharaka Nithi, Embu, Siaya, Kisii, Vihiga, Narok, Kericho, Kilifi and Nandi. Selection of these counties was based on concentration of artisanal mining activities as well as geographical distribution and intensity of mineral occurrences.

Thematic Area 1.2: Delineation and Land Access

Strategic Objective:

To ensure government delineates areas reserved for artisanal mining and that miners obtain permits and operates within the legal framework.

Majority of artisanal mining operations in Kenya take place on land that has been licensed mainly for prospecting and large-scale mining operations. In effect, majority of these artisanal miners do not have permits to cover their operations and this has led to emergence of conflicts between artisanal miners and mineral right holders.

The Mining Act, 2016 provides the legal and regulatory framework for the licensing of artisanal miners. Building on this, the following interventions will be undertaken:

- i. Designate specific area(s) for artisanal mining permits through delineation
- ii. Liaise with large-scale mineral right holders to voluntarily set apart zones of their licensed areas to artisanal miners
- iii. Establishment of County Artisanal Mining Committees
- iv. Facilitate issuance of Artisanal Mining Permits

: Formation of recognized legal structures

Strategic Objective:
To promote formation of legal structures and ASM associations for a coordinated approach to mining and mineral processing

Kenya is well known for the cooperative movement in leading sectors of the economy such as Agriculture. There is a dearth of such associations in the artisanal and small-scale mining sector. The ASMs are also not members of the Kenya Chamber of Mines. The ASM sector will benefit from formation of associations and credit cooperative societies due to their legal nature as well as established operational frameworks.

To address this challenge, the following interventions will be implemented.

- i. Sensitization of miners on the importance of joining hands and forming associations and credit cooperative societies;
- ii. Partner with the Ministry of labour in formation of associations, registering the associations and capacity building members and officials on associate operations and benefits; and
- iii. Partner with credit providing organizations such as the Youth and Women enterprise fund in providing funding and credit facilities to groups to upgrade their production and processing capacities.

Thematic Area 1.4: Issuance of Mining and Dealing Permits**Strategic Objective:***To issue Artisanal Mining Permits and Mineral Dealership Licences*

The Mining Act provides for the issuance of ASM mining permits by the Artisanal Mining Committees established pursuant to Section 94 of the Mining Act. Despite this provision, the committees have not been operational and as such ASM still operate outside the legal framework.

To address this challenge, the following interventions will be implemented.

- i. Operationalize the County ASM committees;
- ii. Facilitate the ASMs to apply for permits and Dealership licences to market their products within the realm of the law;
- iii. Facilitate the ASMs to comply with all necessary permits from other government agencies and county governments; and
- iv. Delineate areas reserved for ASMs within mining licence areas.

TIER 2 THEMATIC PRIORITIES

Tier two thematic priorities are those to be addressed in the medium-term plan. The priorities for Tier 2 are as shown in the table below

Priority	Thematic Areas
Tier 2 – Monitoring and Control Medium-Term Interventions	1. Hazardous Chemicals Value Addition
	2. Tailings Management
	3. ASM operations surveillance (Including use of technology)
	4. Child labour and illegal mining
	5. Environment, Mine health and safety

Thematic Area 2.1: Hazardous Chemicals***Strategic Objective:***

To promote use of alternatives to hazardous chemicals in mineral processing

Kenya is a signatory to the MINAMATA Convention on mercury⁴. The convention calls for reduction and where feasible eliminate the use of mercury, mercury compounds and emissions to the environment. Nearly all artisanal miners use hazardous chemicals especially mercury in mineral processing.

To address these challenges, the following interventions will be implemented.

- i. Sensitization of miners on the dangers associated with mercury and mercury compounds use;
- ii. In the short -term, enforce safe use of mercury; and
- iii. In the long term, promote the use of alternatives to hazardous chemicals in mineral processing.

Thematic Area 2.2: Tailings Management***Strategic Objective:***

To promote safe processing of tailings

Artisanal miners have been processing tailings from mining operations decommissioned in the early 1960's. These tailings contain toxic chemicals and substances that expose miners to health hazards. The unsafe manner of working these tailings have resulted to erosion making them highly susceptible to failure and emitting dangerous chemicals to the surrounding water bodies.

Additionally, traditional/customary methods of extraction adopted by the artisanal miners have also generated huge deposits of tailings. The disposal of these tailings causes land degradation, and also exposes miners and community to increased dust loading.

To address these challenges, the following interventions will be implemented.

⁴Minamata Convention on Mercury

- i. Mapping of tailing dumps from the decommissioned mines and securing the high-risk tailing dumps;
- ii. Promotion of safe extraction and disposal of tailings dumps; and
- iii. Rehabilitation of the abandoned mines.

Thematic Area 2.3: ASM Operations Surveillance

Strategic Objective:

To utilize appropriate techniques and equipment to monitor ASM activities for compliance and enforcement

Artisanal Mining is predominantly characterized by traditional mining techniques, which have low output capabilities leading to low return on investment. Further, the sector is not well monitored and this leads to illegal minerals trade and smuggling. The sector could also be used for money laundering and promotion of terrorism financing

To address these challenges and risks, the following intervention will be implemented.

- i. Ensure close surveillance of ASM activities including profiling of beneficial owners of the operations;
- ii. Close collaboration with security sector agencies on production surveillance
- iii. Promotion of voluntary reporting mechanisms by ASM and communities around the mining operations;
- iv. Introduction and utilization of drones to monitor ASM sites and enhance county boundaries surveillance;
- v. Utilization of remote sensing to monitor ASM operations;
- vi. Research and adoption of suitable technology like block chain to improve transparency and mineral tracing along the value chain; and
- vii. Facilitation of enforcement officers to do their work.

Thematic Area 2.4: Child Labor and illegal Mining Operations***Strategic Objective***

To eliminate child labor in artisanal mining and processing activities

According to Article 53 (d) of the Kenyan Constitution (2010) every child has the right to be protected from abuse, neglect, harmful cultural practices, all forms of violence, inhuman treatment and punishment, and hazardous or exploitative labor. Furthermore, under interpretation section of the Employment Act, 2012 (Cap 226), a child is defined as a person who has not attained the age of eighteen years.

Section 56 (1) of the Act provides that **“no person shall employ a child who has not attained the age of thirteen years whether gainful or otherwise in any undertaking”**. Additionally, Section 56 (2) states that **“a child of between thirteen years of age and sixteen may be employed to perform light work which is not likely to be harmful to be child’s health or development, and not such as to prejudice the child’s attendance at school, his participation in vocational orientation or training programs approved by the minister or his capacity to benefit from the instructions received”**.

It is worth noting that Kenya has ratified the International Labor organization (ILO) Convention (C182, 1999) Concerning Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor.

Child labor places children at a disadvantage in accessing education and exposes human rights abuses including exploitation, violence and trafficking. However, in the Kenyan artisanal informal sector child labour is rife in mining and processing operations.

To address these challenges and emerging issues, the following interventions will be implemented.

- i) Disseminate emerging best practices on a range of social dangers associated with child labor at the community and mine sites;
- ii) Establishment of linkages with relevant stakeholders such to ensure elimination of child labor in artisanal mining; and
- iii) Ensure compliance of the Kenya Constitution and other applicable laws and operationalization of ILO Convention.

Thematic Area 2.5: Environment, Mine Health and Safety***Strategic Objective:***

A sustainable, safe and healthy operating environment for artisanal miners and surrounding communities

Health and safety hazards are a major issue in artisanal mining sector due to:

- i. Traditional/customary mining techniques that lead pit collapse, flooding, injuries and fatalities.
- ii. Exposure to occupational hazards such as high levels of dust, noxious chemicals, noise pollution leading to health complications.
- iii. Negative environment impacts such as water pollution, failure of tailing dumps, mud flows, landslide that leads to land degradation, polluted environment, human and animal fatalities.

To address these challenges, the following interventions will be implemented.

- i. Encourage and provide linkages to fair trade, standards & certification initiatives: to create fairness and transparency in several stages of the mineral commodity chain, which incentivizes miners to employ environmentally responsible practices for a premium on the price of the gold they produce
- ii. Development of mine health and safety regulations;
- iii. Enforcement of regulations to ensure compliance;
- iv. Develop a sensitization Safety Manual and training of artisanal miners on safe practices and the safety guidelines and regulations; and
- v. Establishment of linkages with relevant government agencies and other stakeholders to ensure compliance of safety;

TIER 3 THEMATIC PRIORITIES

Tier three thematic priorities are those to be addressed in the long-term plan. The priorities for Tier 3 are as shown in the table below.

Priority	Thematic Areas
Tier 3 – Support and enhancement Long-Term Interventions	1. Value Addition and marketing support
	2. Training Support (Improved mining techniques)
	3. Access to Finance
	4. Gender

Thematic Area 3.1: Value Addition and Marketing Support

Strategic Objective:

A streamlined, efficient and transparent minerals market system for enhanced benefit for all actors in the ASM mining value chain

Minerals produced by artisanal miners and sold in their raw state do not attract high returns, thus there is need for value addition. Furthermore, the government has been losing revenue in exporting minerals in their raw state. The challenge faced by artisanal miners is getting fair prices for their minerals due to dominance of middlemen in the marketing chain.

To address these challenges, the following interventions will be implemented.

- i. Set up a referral centre for mineral processing using new technologies and offer training and support to ASMs;
- ii. Sensitization and capacity building to miners on the importance of value addition;
- iii. Directly link groups/ cooperatives, gender-based groups with international markets/buyers; and
- iv. Promotion of research to adopt better methods of value addition.
- v. Facilitate access to open mineral markets; and
- vi. Facilitate formation of artisanal mining groups and Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOs).

Thematic Area 3.2: Training Support (Improved mining methods and techniques)***Strategic Objective***

To facilitate Artisanal miners to access affordable credit facilities.

One of the key challenges facing artisanal mining is the difficulty in accessing credits to undertake the mining operations. This is primarily due to fact that the miners do not have mineral rights (artisanal mining permits) over the areas they mine.

To address this challenge, the following intervention will be implemented.

- i. Capacity building artisanal miners on improved mining methods, techniques and appropriate equipment;
- ii. Benchmarking with successful artisanal mining jurisdictions.
- iii. Encouraging large-scale mining companies to support ASM capacity building

Thematic Area 3.3: Access to Finance***Strategic Objective***

To facilitate Artisanal miners to access affordable credit facilities.

One of the key challenges facing artisanal mining is the difficulty in accessing credits to undertake the mining operations. This is primarily due to fact that the miners do not have mineral rights (artisanal mining permits) over the areas they mine.

To address this challenge, the following intervention will be implemented.

- i. Provide artisanal mining permits to organised groups;
- ii. Capacity build artisanal miners on financial management;
- iii. Sensitize artisanal miners on availability of credit facilities from government and private sector; and

- iv. Link artisanal miners with credit providers
- v. Facilitating ASMs with affordable credit facilities using geological information as collateral for loans
- vi. Encourage micro credit to lend to organized group of miners and communities
- vii. Facilitate training on alternative livelihood projects; and
- viii. Inclusion of governance framework with respect to counties given they are host to ASM operations

Thematic Area 3.4: Gender

Strategic Objective
An engendered artisanal mining sub-sector

A significant number of women derive their livelihood from artisanal mining. However, there is limited technical and operation capacity to effectively implement gender mainstreaming, a factor that exacerbates the income disparity between men and women. With such a strong presence of women at mining site, few women are at decision-making and leadership positions which has largely undermined the potential for optimal benefits from the sector. This has led gender related barriers to poverty reduction, and sustainable development.

Also, the informal nature of artisanal mining operations has exacerbated the vulnerabilities uniquely experienced by women especially regarding access to and control over economic resources such as land, capital, technologies and bargaining power as well as socio-cultural restrictions that impede their ability to exercise their voice in the sector.

To address these challenges, the following interventions will be implemented.

- i) Eliminate barriers and enhance opportunities for meaningful participation of the women throughout the entire mining cycle in artisanal mining
- ii) Sensitization on gender mainstreaming and related policies across the entire mining cycle in artisanal mining
- iii) Provision of organizational and technical support to gender-based groups

- iv) Encourage/facilitate gender sensitive micro grant scheme open to mining cooperatives to formalize their activities

ANNEX 1: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

	INTERVENTION (S)	OUTPUT/OUTCOME	TIMELINE	ENTITIES RESPONSIBLE
TIER 1 THEMATIC AREAS				
THEMATIC AREA 1.1	ARTISANAL MINING DATA AND INFORMATION			
To ensure efficient implementation of ASM Strategy	Setting up of a ASM Unit as SDM	ASM Unit	2021	MoP&M
To ensure efficient and effective coordination of artisanal miners' activities by having a comprehensive database.	Conduct a baseline survey on ASM in Kenya	Data on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature of operations, organization, economic, social and environmental impacts • Land access and permitting • The use of mercury and mining of tailings • Mining methods and techniques • Mine, health and safety of operations 	2021-2022	MoP&M

	INTERVENTION (S)	OUTPUT/OUTCOME	TIMELINE	ENTITIES RESPONSIBLE
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marketing of minerals Mineral production and values The prevalence of child labor 		
THEMATIC AREA 1.2	DELINEATION AND LAND ACCESS			
Ensure artisanal miners obtain permits and operate within the legal framework.	Designate specific area(s) for artisanal mining permits Liaise with holders of large scale licenses to voluntarily relinquish part of their blocks to artisanal miners Establishment of Artisanal Mining Committees at Counties Facilitate artisanal issuance of Artisanal Mining Permits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated area(s) reserved for artisanal miners Relinquished area(s) or blocks by large scale miners for artisanal miners Artisanal Mining Committee Formalized artisanal mining operations 	2021-2022	MoP&M, MRB, NLC, County Governments,
Thematic Area 1.3	FORMATION OF RECOGNIZED LEGAL STRUCTURES			

	INTERVENTION (S)	OUTPUT/OUTCOME	TIMELINE	ENTITIES RESPONSIBLE
	Sensitization of miners on associations and credit corporative societies;		2021- 2022	
	Partner with the Ministry of labour in formation of associations, registering the associations and capacity building members and officials on associate operations and benefits		2021-2022	
	Partner with credit providing organizations such as the Youth and Women enterprise fund in providing funding and credit facilities to groups to upgrade their production and processing capacities		2021-2022	
THEMATIC AREA 1.4	ISSUANCE OF MINING AND DEALING PERMITS			

	INTERVENTION (S)	OUTPUT/OUTCOME	TIMELINE	ENTITIES RESPONSIBLE
To issue Artisanal Mining Permits and Mineral Dealership Licences	Operationalize the County ASM committees;		2021-2022	
	Facilitate the ASMs to apply for permits and Dealership licences to market their products within the realm of the law;			
	Facilitate the ASMs to comply with all necessary permits from other government agencies and county governments; and			
	Delineate areas reserved for ASMs within mining licence areas.			
TIER 2 THEMATIC PRIORITIES				
THEMATIC AREA 2.1	HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS			
	In the short -term, enforce safe use of mercury Sensitization of miners on the dangers associated with mercury and	A sensitized artisanal mining sector on the dangers of using mercury	2022-2024	MoPM, DOSH, NEMA

	INTERVENTION (S)	OUTPUT/OUTCOME	TIMELINE	ENTITIES RESPONSIBLE
	mercury compounds use			

	INTERVENTION (S)	OUTPUT/OUTCOME	TIMELINE	ENTITIES RESPONSIBLE
	In the long term, promote the use of alternatives to hazardous chemicals in mineral processing.	New techniques for gold extraction		
THEMATIC AREA 2.2	TAILINGS MANAGEMENT			
	Mapping of tailing dumps from the decommissioned mines and securing the high-risk tailing dumps	Tailing dumps identified and the high-risk ones secured	2021-2025	MoPM, NEMA, County Govts
	Promotion of safe extraction and disposal of tailings dumps	Safely managed tailing dumps		
	Rehabilitation of the abandoned mines.	Abandoned mines rehabilitated		
THEMATIC AREA 2.3	ASM OPERATIONS SURVEILLANCE			
	Ensure close surveillance of ASM activities including profiling of beneficial owners of the operations;	Ensure compliance	2022-2023	MoPM
	Close collaboration with security sector	Ensure compliance		

	INTERVENTION (S)	OUTPUT/OUTCOME	TIMELINE	ENTITIES RESPONSIBLE
	agencies on production surveillance			

	INTERVENTION (S)	OUTPUT/OUTCOME	TIMELINE	ENTITIES RESPONSIBLE
	Promotion of voluntary reporting mechanisms by ASM and communities around the mining operations;	Ensure compliance		
	Introduction and utilization of drones to monitor ASM sites and enhance county boundaries surveillance;	Ensure compliance		
	Utilization of remote sensing to monitor ASM operations;	Ensure compliance		
	Research and adoption of suitable technology like block chain to improve transparency and mineral tracing along the value chain	Transparency in mineral value chain		
	Facilitation of enforcement officers to do their work	Ensure compliance		
THEMATIC AREA 2.4	CHILD LABOR AND ILLEGAL MINING OPERATIONS			

	INTERVENTION (S)	OUTPUT/OUTCOME	TIMELINE	ENTITIES RESPONSIBLE
	Disseminate emerging best practices on a range of social dangers associated with child labor at the community and mine sites;	Artisanal mining free of child labor	2022-2023	MoPM, Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, County Government,
	Establishment of linkages with relevant stakeholders such to ensure elimination of child labor in artisanal mining; and	An enhanced collaboration amongst relevant government agencies and other stakeholders		
	Ensure compliance of the Kenya Constitution and other applicable laws and operationalization of ILO Convention.			
<i>Thematic Area 2.5</i>	<i>Environment, Mine Health and Safety</i>			
	Development of mine health and safety regulations	A Mine health and safety regulations	2022-2023	MoPM, DOSH, NEMA, County

	INTERVENTION (S)	OUTPUT/OUTCOME	TIMELINE	ENTITIES RESPONSIBLE
	Enforcement of regulations to ensure compliance	Safe mining practices		
	Deployment of technical officers to sensitize on safe practices, enforce and monitor mining activities	Technical officers deployed		
	Establishment of linkages with relevant government agencies and other stakeholders to ensure compliance of safety	An enhanced coordination amongst relevant government agencies Reduced injuries and fatalities		
TIER 3 THEMATIC PRIORITIES				
<i>Thematic Area 3.1</i>	Value Addition and Marketing Support			
	Set up a referral centre for mineral processing using new technologies and offer training and support to ASMs;	Use of appropriate equipment and value addition technologies Value Addition Centres	2023-2025	MoP&M, County Governments
	Sensitization and capacity building to miners on the importance of value addition;	Reduction in export of raw minerals		
	Directly link groups/ cooperatives, gender-based groups with international markets/buyers; and	New markets		
	Promotion of research to adopt better	Reduction in export of raw minerals		

	INTERVENTION (S)	OUTPUT/OUTCOME	TIMELINE	ENTITIES RESPONSIBLE
	methods of value addition.			

	INTERVENTION (S)	OUTPUT/OUTCOME	TIMELINE	ENTITIES RESPONSIBLE
	Facilitate access to open mineral markets; and	New Markets		
	Facilitate formation of artisanal mining groups and Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOs).	Artisanal mining groups and cooperatives		
THEMATIC AREA 3.2	TRAINING SUPPORT			
	Capacity building artisanal miners on improved mining methods, techniques and appropriate equipment;		2023-2025	MoP&M
	Benchmarking with successful artisanal mining jurisdictions			
	Encouraging large-scale mining companies to support ASM capacity building			
THEMATIC AREA 3.3	ACCESS TO FINANCE			

	INTERVENTION (S)	OUTPUT/OUTCOME	TIMELINE	ENTITIES RESPONSIBLE
	Provide artisanal mining permits to organized groups;		2023-2025	MoPM, County Government, Youth Fund, Women Fund
	Capacity build artisanal miners on financial management;			
	Sensitize artisanal miners on availability of credit facilities from government and private sector; and			
	Link artisanal miners with credit providers			
	Facilitating ASMs with affordable credit facilities using geological information as collateral for loans			
	Encourage micro credit to lend to organized group of miners and communities			
	Facilitate training ion alternative			

	INTERVENTION (S)	OUTPUT/OUTCOME	TIMELINE	ENTITIES RESPONSIBLE
	livelihood projects; and			
	Inclusion of governance framework with respect to counties given they are host to ASM operations			
THEMATIC AREA 3.4	GENDER			

	INTERVENTION (S)	OUTPUT/OUTCOME	TIMELINE	ENTITIES RESPONSIBLE
	Eliminate barriers and enhance opportunities for meaningful participation of the women throughout the entire mining cycle in artisanal mining	Equality and Equity on opportunities	2023-2025	MoPM, County Government, Ministry of Public Service Youth and Gender, KNCHR, National Commission for Gender and Equality
	Sensitization on gender mainstreaming and related policies across the entire mining cycle in artisanal mining	Engendered instruments and programs across the		
	Provision of organizational and technical support to gender-based groups			
	Encourage/facilitate gender sensitive micro grant scheme open to mining cooperatives to formalize their activities			

