

Annual Report 2016

Name of the Organization:	ECONEWS Africa Economic News Africa
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Title of the Project:	Madini Yetu, Wajibu Wetu
Project ID:	4120
Reporting Period:	January 2016 – December 2016
Project Budget:	KES 1,506,000.00/ SEK 150,000.00

Thematic area: Democratic Governance

Thematic area of focus: Extractives Industry

Geographical area of focus: The project is being implemented at the national level and in 6 counties in which extractive activities are ongoing. These are Kakamega, Migori, Kitui, Taita Taveta, Kwale, Elgeyo Marakwet -

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Econews Africa has, since 2015, been implementing a joint project with six other partners - Diakonia Sweden, the National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCCK), the Catholic Justice and Peace Commission (CJPC), Inuka Ni Sisi and GROOTS Kenya – on the nascent extractive sector in Kenya. This cooperation was born from the formation of the **Haki Madini Kenya** coalition in November 2014. The goal of the coalition is to champion for a community-centred development model in the extraction of natural resources in Kenya, in which decisions which affect them involve their direct participation.

In 2015, the coalition successfully implemented a one year pilot project in eight (8) counties entitled “*Madini Yetu, Wajibu Yetu*”. Building on the success of the 2015 project, the partners again came together in 2016 to implement the project with a reduced scope of seven (7) counties. The **overall goal of the project** was to promote community participation and responsible stewardship of extractives for equitable and sustainable development in Kenya. The project was being implemented at national level and in seven (8) counties in which extractive industry activities are ongoing.

The “*Madini Yetu, Wajibu Yetu*” project had **five (5) major objectives**, namely:

- 1) To influence policy, legal and institutional frameworks development and implementation to ensure that community interests are secured.
- 2) To create a critical mass of informed and organized local communities engaging meaningfully in and benefitting from the extractive sector.
- 3) To create a credible, strong and knowledge-driven network capable of responding to emerging violations in the extractive sector.
- 4) To demand corporate accountability and responsibility by the investing companies in the extractive sector.
- 5) To engender the extractive sector in Kenya through women socio-economic empowerment and safeguarding of women’s rights.

During the year of implementation, the initiative was expected to achieve the following **fourteen (15) results**:

Result 1: Policies, institutions and legislation address community interests and incorporate regional and international best practices;

Result 2: Migori, Kakamega and Taita Taveta County plans and processes incorporate ASM issues contained in the Mining Bill;

Result 3: Informed & organized communities actively engaging among themselves and with other stakeholders on extractives;

Result 4: Communities able to demand and obtain fair and just compensation, benefit sharing, resettlement and relocation agreements;

Result 5: Artisanal miners organized into welfare groups and able to articulate their issues of concern.

Result 6: Organized community-led chapters/platforms empowered to advocate for the priorities and needs of the larger population affected by the extractive sector.

Result 7: Communities able to mitigate and manage conflicts emanating from the extractive sector.

Result 8: An accessible and growing knowledge base on extractives and a stakeholders’ database built.

Result 9: Haki Madini Kenya at county and national level recognized as a key stakeholder in the extractive sector.

Result 10: Right-holders are aware of their human rights and potential environmental hazards caused by the extractive operations in their area.

Result 11: Right-holders strengthen their direct relationship with extractive companies working in their area.

Result 12: Women able to organize and participate equally in decision-making processes to advocate for gender responsiveness in the extractive sector.

Result 13: Enhanced entrepreneurial capacity of women in the extractive sector and other diversified economic sectors.

Result 14: Enhanced ownership and sustainability of the Madini Yetu Wajibu Wetu project.

2. OPERATING CONTEXT

Kenya has witnessed the growing importance of the extractive sector. Among the notable changes have been the establishment of a standalone Ministry in-charge of minerals as well as inclusion of oil, gas and other minerals as a key pillar in Vision 2030. This has necessitated a number of reforms that are intended to align the sector to the development role it is expected to play.

Among the notable developments was the development of a strategy by the Ministry of Mining, a recently established stand-alone ministry, of what was dubbed the “six pack model” for marketing Kenya’s mining potential for increased investment. It encompasses six key pillars including: a) implementation of a 20 year mining strategy; b) a comprehensive mining framework; c) enactment of the mining bill 2014; d) implementation of mining regulations; e) establishment of a stable fiscal regime; and f) an airborne national geophysical survey.

The implementation of this strategy saw a number of activities with the development of a mining policy which was later approved by the cabinet. Furthermore, the Mining Bill was passed into law and assented into law by the President. This necessitated the development of regulations to buttress the established law. The process of establishing a fiscal regime as well as the conducting of an airborne national geophysical survey are yet to be done.

The year also witnessed a number of key efforts to align the governance frameworks in the extractive sector with regional and international standards. Key initiatives included the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) Regional Initiative on Fight against Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources as well as the African Minerals Development Centre’s (AMDC) initiative to spearhead the implementation of the African Mining Vision.

3. PLANNED ACTIVITIES VIS-À-VIS ACCOMPLISHED ACTIVITIES

The stated role of Econews Africa under the “*Madini Yetu, Wajibu Wetu*” project, was to extend technical assistance to other partners within the HMK coalition. Specifically, ENA’s role was to buttress the implementation of various projects of key partners including the Kenya Conference of Catholic Bishops, Caritas Kitui, Kenya Human Rights Commission, the National Council of Churches of Kenya as well as GROOTS Kenya.

Within the scope of the first objective aimed at influencing policy, legal and institutional framework development and implementation to ensure community interests are secured, ENA was expected to provide technical support to isolate community issues and develop a simplified mining act. Further assistance was to be extended to Caritas Kitui to analyse County Guidelines on the formation of liaison committees as well as capacity-building for the established committees. This also included dissemination meetings of the simplified version in Migori and Taita Taveta Counties.

Under the third objective to create a strong, credible and knowledge-driven network that is capable of responding to emerging violations in the extractive sector, ENA committed to develop content on a number of key thematic issues including local content regulation, the Mining Act and its regulations, the African Mining Vision process as well as compensation and relocation in extractives. ENA was similarly expected to conduct training on the key thematic areas that have been identified above. The organization was similarly expected to provide technical support to INUKA Kenya Ni Sisi in quality assurance of the content they develop for HMK. Finally, ENA was expected to provide assistance to KHRC in the Human Rights Impact Assessment Study through technical support.

The below table summarized the planned and accomplished activities for which Econews Africa was responsible during the period in review (January – 1st – December 31st 2016) as well as any variations to the latter. It should be noted that activities scheduled were dependent on the respective calendars of the partners so activities did not necessarily have to follow any order in particular.

Planned Activities	Accomplished activities	Reasons for Variations
Objective 1, Result 1		
Ref. 1.1 Technical support to the Kenya Conference of Catholic Bishops in (a) isolating community issues in the Mining Act; (b) development of a simplified version of the Mining Act; and (c) isolating and packaging of ASM	Completed (final version pending) - Achieved - Participated in policy dialogue working group that isolated community issues in the Mining Act as well as developed a simplified version of the Mining Act. Also managed to isolate and package ASM issues in the Mining Act.	The policy working group process took longer than expected and there has been difficulty in getting consensus on the final version of the simplified Mining Act
Ref. 1.2 Technical support in facilitation of 2 clergy meetings by the KCCB	- Achieved (1 meeting) – This activity was led by the KCCB	ENA facilitated a training of regional coordinators under the KCCB umbrella in a one-day training on the fundamental issues in the extractive sector.
Ref. 1.3 Technical support to Caritas Kitui in analysing the County Guidelines for the Formation of Liaison Committees in relation to the Mining Act	- Not achieved – This activity had been scheduled to be implemented by Caritas Kitui	During discussions to make adjustments to the budget, Caritas Kitui removed this activity from the list of activities to be undertaken although it was retained as part of what ENA was expected to do in the activities calendar year.
Ref. 1.4 Technical support to Caritas Kitui in capacity-building activities for the four liaison committees in Mui, Kanziku and Ngaiye.	- Not achieved – This activity had been scheduled to be implemented by Caritas Kitui	The mandate of liaison committees ended and has not been renewed since in the wake of the new Mining Act. This then forced Caritas Kitui to reallocate the money towards another activity.
Objective 1, Result 2		
Ref. 2.1 Technical backstopping to NCKK on (a) dissemination meetings of the simplified Mining Act and ASM in Migori; (b) formulation of advocacy strategies for the ASM communities; and (c) specific clergy meetings at county or national levels as agreed upon.	- Achieved – This activity was led by NCKK	ENA facilitated a dissemination meeting of the Mining Act and ASM in Migori and also took participants through a session of formulating advocacy strategies for the ASM communities. The last element of facilitating clergy meetings was not invoked probably on a needs basis given the budgetary realignments.
Ref.2.2 Technical backstopping to GROOTS on (a) dissemination meetings of the simplified Mining Act and ASM in Kakamega; and (b) formulation of advocacy strategies for the ASM communities;	- Achieved - Dissemination Meeting of the Simplified Mining Act.	A two-day training was successfully completed in Kakamega town that brought in a number of participants drawn from mining communities, government officials and other interest groups. ENA facilitated the first day taking participants through the revised Mining Act as well as issues specific to the ASM communities.
Objective 3, Result 9		
Ref. 9.1: Conduct desktop research on various key thematic issues in the extractive	- Achieved - ENA conducted some key desktop research on identified thematic issues including	The completed research work (30 pages each) will be reduced to policy briefs and will be circulated to network members in this

sector.	local content regulation, the Mining Act and its regulations, the African Mining Vision process as well as issues relating to Compensation and Relocation in Extractives.	calendar year.
Ref. 9.2: Conduct 1 Day trainings to HMK members on various key thematic issues in the extractive sector.	- Partially achieved - Achieved - ENA undertook a training on local content for its members and also trained on the Mining Act and its regulations.	The other key thematic issues on compensation and relocation in extractives has not had a training session for it. This is largely because there was no budgetary allocation to cater for a training session.

PLEASE INCLUDE 10.1 – ON KHRC

4. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF ACCOMPLISHED ACTIVITIES

In the following part, the detailed description of accomplished interventions is provided. Specifically, the following set of activities are covered:

- Development of a simplified version of the Mining Act (under objective 1, result 1)
- Isolating and packaging of ASM issues in the Mining Act (under objective 1, result 1)
- Facilitation of clergy training on mining for KCCB (under objective 1, result 1)
- Dissemination and Mining Act and ASM strategy meetings in Migori County (under objective 1, result 2)
- Dissemination and ASM strategy meetings in Kakamega County (under objective 1, result 2)
- Desktop research on key thematic issues in the extractive sector (under objective 3, result 9)
- Training of HMK members (under objective 3, result 9)

4.1 Objective 1: To influence policy, legal and institutional frameworks development and implementation to ensure that community interests are secured.

Result 1: Policies, institutions and legislation address community interests and incorporate regional and international best practices;

Activity 1.1 (a): Development of a Simplified Version of the Mining Act

The process of development of a simplified version of the Mining Act began in the third quarter with the constitution of the technical working group by KCCB. Econews was appointed as a technical partner to the group. Through a series of weekly meetings, the working group developed a working draft on the Mining Act. This document was then curated and taken through a series of reviews by the group to best align it to the required standards of the targeted audience. While a complete draft exists, there was no consensus with the general network on whether to proceed and publish the simplified law. For this reason, the process was kept in abeyance. Furthermore, the occasioned delay saw the Ministry release a document summarising the Mining Act and there arose a need to look into whether it fully addresses the needs of the constituency targeted under the Madini Yetu, Wajibu Wetu project. The developed draft document was used to conduct trainings in Migori and Kakamega Counties as it had been tailored to the specific needs of legislators, religious and community leaders. More likely, the simplified version of the Mining Act will be further developed this year or reallocated towards something else.

Activity 1.1 (b): Isolating and packaging of ASM issues in the Mining Act

This activity involved the setting out of specific provisions that relate directly to artisanal and small scale mining within the Mining Act and developing a guide that could be used by local communities. The activity was led by NCCK which was the agency supposed to administer it on the field. A skeletal draft was shared with ENA on how the guide was intended to look and ENA was responsible for setting out the layout as well as developing the content of how the document was going to look. In the final analysis, the document was adopted by NCCK and used as the guide for communities in ASM regions in Kenya.

Activity 1.2: Facilitation of Clergy Training on Mining for KCCB

The training of regional coordinators of the KCCB was conducted in the last quarter of the project and involved seven (7) regional coordinators representing the various regions that the organizations works in. The low turnout was a result of last-minute changes on the schedules that saw other participants unable to attend. However, the training was successful and engaging with the trainees keen to understand the practical ways in which the lessons taken could apply to their day-to-day work on the extractive sector. Overall, the training covered salient issues happening in the sector as well as the challenges that could be experienced within the extractive sector in Kenya and how best to address them. The presentations and other material were shared with the participants for further reading.

Result 2: Migori, Kakamega and Taita Taveta County plans and processes incorporate ASM issues contained in the Mining Bill;***Activity 2.1: Dissemination on the Mining Act and ASM strategy meetings in Migori***

The dissemination meeting on the Mining Act as well as the process to develop a strategy on how to engage on artisanal and small scale mining was held within the third quarter of the project year. The meeting brought together religious leaders in Migori County as well as other leaders in the region within the NCCK fraternity. The first training was held in August 2016 in Migori town and brought together participants largely drawn from those engaged in artisanal mining groups. However, the training was unable to secure the attendance of the local legislators who requested a separate session to cater for their training. This was done after two weeks with a special training session being held for them in Kisumu town in the month of September. Both trainings appraised participants of the salient features of the new mining law as well as its relation with ASM mining in the country. A number of key local challenges were raised by the participants and strategies developed on how best to address emerging issues as well as an indication of which government agency was responsible for addressing the stated problems. Overall, the process was successful and a follow up process was initiated by the convening partner, NCCK, to be able to address contemporary issues post-training.

Activity 2.1: Dissemination on the Mining Act and ASM strategy meetings in Kakamega

For Kakamega County, the dissemination exercise brought together participants drawn from artisanal miners, women miners and traders in the mining value chain as well as public officials in-charge of the mining sector at the local level. This was held in the second quarter of the project year. Among the key concerns of the stakeholders was the interaction of the mining law with local legislation and what the implication was for the ongoing processes especially for ASM. One of the key emerging issues was the efficacy of the ASM regulation provisions in light of the unique peculiarities of the sector especially when it came to regulation on environmental as well as health and safety issues. In the end, there was a discussion on strategies by which miners could use to tackle the stated problems as well as emerging issues with regard to the anticipated secondary legislation through the regulations to be gazetted by the Ministry regarding ASM. Similarly, this training was successful and the convening partner, GROOTS Kenya, was able to design a follow-up plan. Because of budgetary constrains, ENA was unable to undertake a follow-up process

4.2 Objective 2: To create a critical mass of informed and organized local communities engaging meaningfully in and benefitting from the extractive sector

Result 6: *Organized community-led chapters/platforms empowered to advocate for the priorities and needs of the larger population affected by the extractive sector.*

Activity 6.1: Develop content to guide community engagement in Ngaie and Kanziku

ENA was selected by Caritas Kitui to develop the community guide to limestone mining that would be used to empower communities in the targeted areas on the impacts of limestone mining, their rights in the entire process as well as steps to taking practical action when such extractive processes are within their locality. The result was a 54-page community manual that can be used by facilitators to train locals on the practical issues in limestone mining. The requirement was that the manual was to be piloted in the field in 2016. However, time constrains given the fact that the project was handed to ENA late saw that phase of implementation pushed to the first quarter of 2017.

4.3 Objective 3: To create a credible, strong and knowledge-driven network capable of responding to emerging violations in the extractive sector.

Result 9: *Haki Madini Kenya at county and national level recognized as a key stakeholder in the extractive sector.*

Activity 9.1: Conduct desktop research on various key thematic issues in the extractive sector

This activity involved the generation of knowledge content on key issues in the extractive sector to be used for in-house training for network members under the Haki Madini Kenya coalition. From the onset, four key thematic areas were identified. These included local content regulation, the mining law and its regulations, the African Mining Vision process as well as the question of compensation and relocation in extractives. ENA developed content for the aforementioned thematic areas but it was felt that the content generated was of a technical nature and not suited for the target group that is intended for its consumption. For this reason, it was felt that a better approach would be to reduce the developed papers into policy briefs that can then be used by coalition members. This will be done in the coming project year.

Activity 9.2: Conduct 1 day trainings to HMK members on various key thematic issues in the extractive sector.

The trainings were intended to stem from the material that had been developed from the above activity. ENA was able to undertake one training on local content development. This training brought together 11 persons drawn from the HMK coalition at a meeting hosted by Diakonia Kenya. The training successfully took participants through the salient features of local content as understood in various dimensions as well as the various approaches that countries have used in implementing local content policies and laws. The training on the Mining Act and its provisions is what has been done in collaboration with partners in implementing their projects. The training on compensation and relocation in extractives will be done in this project year.

5. PROJECT RESULTS (OUTPUTS & OUTCOMES)

Below ENA comments briefly on the status of selected project result areas and provides details on the specific areas where the organization was mainly involved.

Result	Proposed indicators	Progress (as of 15 th January 2016)
R1: Policies, institutions and legislation address community interests and incorporate regional and international best practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of relevant EI policy submissions developed and submitted. • Target Counties prioritizing ASM issues and community engagement in their plans. • Proportion of HMK submissions that are incorporated in policies and legislation. • # of strategic partnerships established with media and academia to advance specific agenda. • A policy, institutional and legal environment that is coherent and effective • The nature of the compensation and relocation framework developed and implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ENA contributed in two (2) policy submissions that were submitted to the Ministry and the Senate and were organized by these entities. Some of the proposed issues (three) were incorporated into the final form of legislation developed. - The ensuing policy, institutional and legal environment established provides a largely coherent and effective in addressing needs. - However, the country still lacks a comprehensive compensation, resettlement and relocation framework that can effectively address the challenges in the sector relating to these issues. In 2017, ENA is going to focus on advocacy towards the development of a comprehensive framework in this respect.
Activity	Process Indicator	Progress (as of 15 th January 2016)
1.1 (a) Development of a simplified version of the Mining Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final draft of Mining Act. • No. of copies of simplified version 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A draft has been developed by the technical working group. However, consensus is yet to develop on the final version for print with the larger network.
1.1 (b) Isolating and packaging ASM issues in the Mining Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Printed guide distributed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A revised draft Guide was shared with NCKK and ENA contributed to the module directly.
1.2 Facilitation of Clergy Training on Mining for KCCB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of participants • Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 7 participants trained
Result	Proposed Indicators	Progress (as of 15 th January 2016)
R2: Migori, Kakamega and Taita Taveta County plans and processes incorporate ASM issues contained in the Mining Bill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of ASM issues incorporated in the respective county plans for implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training was done in two counties (Kakamega and Migori) and ENA facilitated both activities. The training for Taita Taveta could not materialise as there had been no budget allocation to cater for the same.

Activity	Process Indicator	Progress (as of 15th January 2016)
2.1 Hold 2 Multi-stakeholder workshops in Migori and Taita Taveta Counties to unpack ASM issues in the Mining Bill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of county consultations No of participants (age/gender) of consultations Feedback from the fora 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 county consultations held. (Kakamega and Migori) 52 participants trained. From the training forum in Migori, there has been feedback to NCKK and GROOTS on follow up training requests made to ENA
Result	Proposed Indicators	Progress (as of 15 th January 2016)
R6: Organized community-led chapters/platforms empowered to advocate for the priorities and needs of the larger population affected by the extractive sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of existing HMK community platforms that are operational # and type of advocacy activities initiated by community champions in the target counties that receive attention from the duty bearers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As stated earlier, the piloting and deployment of the community guide on coal mining is slated to be done in the first quarter of 2017 given the delays occasioned in 2016. The training will target at least 50 participants.
Activity	Process Indicator	Progress (as of 15th January 2016)
6.1 Develop content to guide community engagement in Ngaaie and Kanziku	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Printed guide distributed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A final draft Guide was shared with Caritas Kitui (CJPC) and ENA was responsible for its development.
Result	Proposed indicators	Update as of 15 th January 2016
R9: HMK at county and national levels recognised as key stakeholders in the extractive sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of documents and processes influenced by HMK at the county and national level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a result that can only be achieved in medium to long term. In the interim, however, the following has been done: Content developed for four (4) key thematic areas Training conducted for the eight (8) partners on local content.

6. MAINSTREAMING ISSUES ADDRESSED BY THE PROJECT (GENDER)

In the implementation of the project, ENA was careful to address the question of gender in its interventions to contribute to the engendering of the extractive sector in Kenya. During the projects' implementation period (Jan. – Dec. 2015), deliberate efforts were made to ensure equal participation, both in terms of numbers and levels of engagement of women and men in the training and dissemination exercises that were facilitated by ENA.

Furthermore, the development of content to be used in the project including the community guide on limestone mining was alive to the peculiar needs of women in mining and deliberately sought to tackle issues that specifically affect them. This is reflected in the final document. ENA also made effort tailor its technical assistance processes to the requirements of key gender partners such as GROOTS Kenya which demanded a customised approach so as to better cater to their needs.

7. NETWORKING

The intra-network interactions within the HMK coalition provided ample space for networking among partners as well as their affiliates. Aside from the traditional members of the network, the activities undertaken in various places provided space for interacting with other development partners, administrative officials as well as other human rights organizations.

Moreover, stakeholder meetings with government and intergovernmental organizations such as the World Bank allowed for networking with organizations including Oxfam, TISA, OSIEA and Publish What You Pay. From these interactions, ENA has identified partners who are considering getting into the extractives space including development partners such as OSIEA which is divesting into extractives in its new strategic plan.

8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

ENA works in close partnership with the Tax Justice Network Africa (TJNA) which supports its core administrative functions. TJNA's M&E officer was engaged in this project and closely followed the activities that the organization was responsible for. As reported earlier, in 2016, the focus of the engagement was largely to do with providing technical support to partners and as such was pegged on the activities of the partners themselves. As a result, ENA's M&E activity entailed working closely with partners to avoid duplication of efforts.

Finally, ENA participated in the HMK Project Accountability Forum as well as in the Project Steering Committee Meetings and project status meetings. These meetings provided a forum for the coalition members to update each other on progress, discuss challenges and agree jointly on the way forward.

9. CHALLENGES EXPERIENCED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT

In the mid-term report, ENA had made aversions as to the challenges it had encountered in the implementation of the project. First and foremost, the limited staff capacity owing to the programmes department having one person dedicated to the extractive sector project as well as other roles has meant the organization is constrained in its ability to deliver on the project as other thematic issues within the organization are running concurrently. Furthermore, ENA faced a significant challenge in implementing the project due to the non-responsiveness of coalition partners. In the implementation phase, it sometimes took unduly long for HMK partners to respond to queries and submit their requirements. This led to administrative delays in being able to meet the demands within ENA.

The other challenge also related to the managing of expectations especially with regard to the trainings that happened in Migori and Kakamega Counties. Some participants did not understand the scope of ENA's interventions and expected that the organization would be useful in tackling issues that were clearly beyond the purview of the organization. This is especially the case with regard to legislators from the County Assembly after their training.

Finally, the project was limited in term of the funding available to carry out the stated activities. This means that while activities were implemented, the impact could have been better felt had there been more funds available to fund the activities. In the end, the limited time and resources to implement the project limited in-depth organizing to achieve the most optimal results for the implemented projects.

10. LESSONS LEARNT

During the implementation of this project, ENA has come to understand the dynamic nature of the sector and the extent to which it impacts the activities. For this reason, a flexible approach is needed when crafting interventions within the HMK projects especially those that require technical input. A case in point is the evolving nature of laws and regulations that have been passed which make it important to constantly update stakeholders on what has changed. This was the case with the mining regulations proposed by the Ministry as well as other policy pronouncements made. In light of the above, ENA has committed to adopt a mechanism that can constantly update and appraise stakeholders of any changes in policy and regulatory frameworks and how they affect them.

Finally, failure to adopt a closely coordinated approach in the project year has seen other activities moved to the next year. This is especially because of some last-minute requests that could not be addressed within the last quarter especially with regard to the development of the community guide for limestone mining as had been envisaged by Caritas Kitui. In future, ENA commits to make prior inquiries from partners on any needs they may have aside from those that have been put within the calendar of activities to be performed by ENA.

11. HIGHLIGHT STORY/STORY OF CHANGE

Country	Kenya
Thematic area (Diakonia's policy areas)	Democratic Governance
Thematic area of focus	Extractives Industry
Name of the Diakonia programme	Madini Yetu, Wajibu Wetu
Name of the individual rights holder that is portrayed	Steve Ayaka
Name of the partner organization	Econews Africa
Name of author and e-mail address for more information -	ENA project officer
State if it is NOT ok to publish on for example the website	The highlighted person is okay having his story shared in reports, internet and newsletters

Mr. Steve Ayaka is a resident of Migori County and an artisanal miner within the region himself. His engagement in the copper mining processes within the County has helped him be able to cater for the needs of his family. With a group of friends, he engages in exploiting the tailings of an old copper mine in the region that is still able to produce some minerals on a small scale. While he has been engaged in mining for a long time, Mr. Ayaka has had been part of a loose network of miners who have come together to address common problems that affect them.

This group went ahead and morphed into a savings and cooperative (Sacco) named Copperhill Sacco. The group had been keen to follow on the developments relating to the review of laws and regulations relating to the mining sector. He and a colleague were part of the group that participated in the sensitization workshop on the Mining Act in Migori. Afterwards, he followed up with ENA on the proposed regulations that relate to artisanal mining which had been proposed by the Ministry.

With this information, Mr. Ayaka has been able to train members of his own Sacco on the changes they are going to be facing with the coming into force of the regulations. This has made the group take further steps towards formal recognition as well as getting in touch with government officials from the region including NEMA and county officials. The intention of the group is to be represented in the local committee that will be formed to regulate ASM within the County.

His direct engagement in the training under the Madini Yetu, Wajibu Wetu project has honed his leadership within his own Sacco and he has taken up a leadership position that places him in position to take up a post in the local committee when it is formed. He admits not to have known the details about the mining laws and regulations even before the changes were made and was operating outside the boundaries of what the law required.

However, the new knowledge acquired has made him appreciate the importance of operating within the law especially with regard to matters of environment, health and safety which were largely ignored by members of his Sacco. Mr. Ayaka is now motivated to support his Sacco as well as the larger network of artisanal miners in his community to understand and advocate for their rights while adopting safe industry practices to ensure limited damage to the environment and human health in general. He is also committed to raising awareness within the larger community.