

Narrative Analysis Report

Description: Reporting summary that provides analysis of qualitative and quantitative data captured during the collection period. Data collection partners are expected to provide summary of key points and if applicable: quotes, photos and research limitations for biweekly reporting period.

Reporting Frequency: June 26

Reporting Method: A reporting survey will be created in Kobo toolbox to be completed by research partners.

Date of Reporting:	06/25/2020
Data Collection Partner (Organization):	Pact
Individual Completing Report (Full Name, Title):	Peter Mugai Munyi, Mr
Geographic Context (Country, Subnational)	Kenya (Kakamega County)
How many mine site level respondents are you synthesizing information from? [Integer]	15
What were their roles? Select all that apply <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Owner of tunnel/pit/hill (license holder) - State agent (government-affiliate) - Buyer (purchaser of mineral) - Exporter (sale of goods out of country) - Customary authority - Civil Society - Non-governmental organization - Private Business - Other, specify 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mine site level respondents in Kakamega
Relevant minerals in key informant interviews <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Colored Gemstone (if yes, specify) - Diamond - Gold - Sand - Stone Aggregate (Gravel) - Tin (Cassiterite) - Tantalum (Coltan) - Tungsten (Wolframite) - Other, specify 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gold

Synthesis of Key Informant Response

Of all key informants interviewed during this period, provide a summary of key insights for each research category based on key informant questions.

Health & Safety	
<i>Note any prevalence of COVID-19 in mining communities</i> <i>ASM operators compliance with government restrictions & practices to limit spread.</i> <i>Any key gaps, needs and risks in COVID health response</i>	1 miner reported a case of COVID-19 in mining areas. The infected person had been quarantined and recovering (to do follow up on this during the next call). The ASM operators complying to their level best with strict surveillance from local administration

	<p>and health officials.</p> <p>Number of operators per mine site reduced to 15 to comply with health guidelines.</p> <p>The operators are overusing the face masks and have a challenge in purchasing new ones</p>
Gender	
<p><i>Note any changes to men & women's roles in ASM sector and any emerging vulnerabilities</i></p>	<p>Effects on men:</p> <p>Restricted number of miners per site has rendered many men jobless. They are forced to find new mine pits or work on less productive ore/tailings. It has also led to low production since only few diggers are allowed to enter a mine pit per time.</p> <p>Lack/decreased financing especially for water pumps and facilitation of mine site operations also affected men who work underground.</p> <p>Nighttime curfew has reduced the number of hours men used to work which has affected levels of production and income.</p> <p>When not working, some men are involved in farming and bodaboda (motorbike) riding business.</p> <p>Effects on Women:</p> <p>Reduced production means less ore is available for sale to women who purchase ore from the diggers.</p> <p>Women who work as food vendors and ore transporters have been forced out of the mine sites due to reduced number of workers required per mine site.</p> <p>Women have an additional task of taking care of children who are not going to school, which reduces their productivity in the mines.</p> <p>Women are involved in farming and other household jobs</p>
Human Security	
<p><i>Note any changes and emerging risks in ASM mining communities related to human security</i></p>	<p>The security levels have increased since last survey. But low income and loss of employment is a future security risk.</p>
Food Security	
<p><i>Note any changes and emerging risks in ASM mining communities related to food security</i></p>	<p>Purchasing power for food and other basic needs is quickly decreasing. ASM operators have largely used their savings to provide food for their families. With no/low income this could be a big problem in future. Low production levels coupled</p>

	with floods is the main contributor to low income levels. Food prices are still on the rise and with floods reducing yields from subsistence crops, interventions to curb food shortage in the near future are needed.
Service Delivery & Government Engagement	
<i>Note any government & non-government responses to COVID and existing gaps and needs related to services</i>	Minimal responses specifically targeted to the ASM communities were reported. Many claimed that the minimal food relief provided was shared selectively by local administrators (to their friends and family and the little amount to the most vulnerable members of the community).
Markets & Supply Chains	
<i>Note any changes in mine site activity and supply chains and how COVID is directly or indirectly linked</i>	Gold price is slowly rising again with some areas reporting buying price at Ksh. 4500/gram. However some areas still reported prices as low as Ksh. 2500 – 3000/gram. It worth noting that most respondents claimed that it's no longer difficult to sell gold as dealers are back in business although most of them are still buying at low prices.

Summary

Note three key insights that stood out or were important from this data collection period.

1. Low income: Most ASM operators reported that they are unable to provide for their basic needs. This is majorly caused by restricted number of workers at mine sites and reduced number of working hours; leading to low production. Flooded mining pits are also contributing to this factor. The crusher operator reported that he was closing his operations at 2.pm due to lack of people with ore to be crushed.
2. Gold dealers were reported to be back in operations in most places, unlike during the last survey, although gold price can't yet be compared to prices before the pandemic began. It is now easy to sell their produce.
3. One miner reported one confirmed case of Covid-19. She claimed that a fellow worker who had travelled had tested positive and had been quarantined at a government facility. The mine she works at is owned by an investor and this news is not very much known by the community. (she did not want to reveal a lot of information on this, so I decided to keep gathering information slowly in subsequent interviews).

Quotes

Note any key quotes from any of the interviews conducted. Quotes help to bring the date to life and help the participant's voice and story be captured and heard in their own words.

1. "we are producing very little amount of gold due to reduced number of workers and water in the mining pits, sometimes we go for 2 or 3 days without any pay" Gold processor in Kakamega.
2. "We need to form cooperatives where we can have shares and make alternative investments, it would also help us get recognized by donors and be able to work with county and national governments" Gold miner in Kakamega
3. "We are few miners and we are working without any equipment, which makes it very hard to get gold. Previously, I could get 1 – 2 grams a day but nowadays I get 0.1 – 0.2 grams a day and still sell it at a lower price" Gold miner in Kakamega

Photos & Other Media

Not any photos or other media that you would like to be included in the reporting update. Include photo caption and credit below and attached photo when sharing report. Photos will be reviewed and published to Delve with permission.

Photo File Name	Caption	Photo Credit

Research Limitations

Note any issues encountered in gathering information and recommendations for filling any additional information gaps.

I was able to schedule all calls through text messages which helped to prepare the ASM operators for the calls. I only experienced a few issues with timing (because miners are at work during the day).

