

## 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 Period:** July 17

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

Date of Reporting:	07/17/2020
Data Collection Partner (Organization):	Pact
Individual Completing Report (Full Name, Title):	Peter Mugai Munyi, Mr
Geographic Context (Country, Subnational)	Kenya
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"> <li>- Owner of tunnel/pit/hill (license holder)</li> <li>- State agent (government-affiliate)</li> <li>- Buyer (purchaser of mineral)</li> <li>- Exporter (sale of goods out of country)</li> <li>- Customary authority</li> <li>- Civil Society</li> <li>- Non-governmental organization</li> <li>- Private Business</li> <li>- Other, specify</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mine site level respondents in Taita Taveta County</li> </ul>
Relevant minerals in key informant interviews <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Colored Gemstone (if yes, specify)</li> <li>- Diamond</li> <li>- Gold</li> <li>- Sand</li> <li>- Stone Aggregate (Gravel)</li> <li>- Tin (Cassiterite)</li> <li>- Tantalum (Coltan)</li> <li>- Tungsten (Wolframite)</li> <li>- Other, specify</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gemstones (tourmaline, green garnet)</li> </ul>

### 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.

<b>Health &amp; Safety</b>	
<i>Note any prevalence of COVID-19 in mining communities</i> <i>ASM operators compliance with government restrictions &amp; practices to limit spread.</i> <i>Any key gaps, needs and risks in COVID health response</i>	There was no reported case of COVID-19 in the mining areas. However, there is increased fear of infection after the government lifted cessation of movement that barred movement of people in and out of Nairobi, Mombasa and Mandera counties (which are the Covid-19 hotspots in

	<p>Kenya). A lot of people from the area work or live in Mombasa city and there is fear that they might spread the virus to the mining/rural areas as they visit.</p> <p>There is also fear that buyers who come from Nairobi and Mombasa may end up spreading the virus the miners during gemstone trade.</p> <p>Water shortage is still the greatest challenge towards full compliance to the issued health guidelines, but ASM operators are generally compliant to the guidelines.</p> <p>There is also a problem getting new masks and sanitizers due to low income.</p> <p>Urgent need for water and other hand washing necessities to empower the ASM operators to continue following health guidelines is still there.</p>
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**Gender**

*Note any changes to men & women’s roles in ASM sector and any emerging vulnerabilities*

**Effects on men:**

Men are unable to effectively work in the mines due to reduced financing. They reported that it’s difficult to work without enough supplies of food, water and blasting materials (especially for green garnet miners). Most financiers have not resumed their operations due to lack of capital caused by lack/poor markets for the gemstones. Those operating are unable to work optimally due to reduced number of workers per mine site to ensure social-distancing.

Those who used to work for 24 hours are forced to work for less number of hours due to the 9pm-4am curfew.

**Effects on women:**

Effects on women have been more severe than on men. Those who used to provide services in the mines (like ore transporters) have been discontinued from work as mines reduced the number of workers to ensure social distancing. Low prices for tourmaline which is the main gemstone mined by women in the area is still very low. This is directly affecting their ability to work and reduce their capacity to provide for their families. It is important to note that about 60% of households in the mining communities are headed by women, hence low/lack of income for them means that the whole household is affected.

Available sponsors/employers are not keen on

	<p>having women in their teams since they believe that men are more effective on manual work. Women also have an extra responsibility of taking care of children (who are not going to school at the moment), which reduce their ability to work fully in the mines.</p>
<b>Human Security</b>	
<p><i>Note any changes and emerging risks in ASM mining communities related to human security</i></p>	<p>Security in the mining area was reported to be good. Local administration ensuring that law and order is maintained. Lack of income/employment was noted as a future security risk.</p>
<b>Food Security</b>	
<p><i>Note any changes and emerging risks in ASM mining communities related to food security</i></p>	<p>Food security among the ASM operators is still decreasing. Most of them are unable to afford 3 meals a day and have exhausted their food reserves. This has majorly been caused by low income due to lack/poor market for their gemstones, with the situation being worsened by low rainfall over the last farming season which reduced the farm yields in the area. Food prices are still on the rise, putting pressure on the less income. Early this year, 1 kg of maize was selling at Ksh. 15 but the price has risen to Ksh. 35 now. Water shortage was also reported in the mining areas.</p>
<b>Service Delivery &amp; Government Engagement</b>	
<p><i>Note any government &amp; non-government responses to COVID and existing gaps and needs related to services</i></p>	<p>No additional responses were noted since the last data collection except continued enlightenment about Covid-19 in some areas by the state. Most ASM operators have a challenge meeting daily needs for their families and requested for help from the government and other players. This is caused by low income from their work. There is an urgent need for interventions to divert the food insecurity trend and water shortage. They should also be assisted to get sanitizers, soaps and facemasks.</p>

<b>Markets &amp; Supply Chains</b>	
<p><i>Note any changes in mine site activity and supply chains and how COVID is directly or indirectly linked</i></p>	<p>No improvement in gemstone prices was noted since the last data collection period. There was hope that prices would improve once cessation of movement in and out of Nairobi and Mombasa counties was lifted (as non-local buyers will be able to access the mining areas). However this has not happened yet and very few non-local buyers have resumed their operations (this will be monitored in the next data collection). Few local buyers are still buying high quality gemstones at low prices as they await to access international markets once international travel ban is lifted.</p> <p>International traders located in Nairobi, Mombasa and Voi have not resumed, forcing brokers/buyers to sell their collections at extremely low prices to fellow buyers or local dealers.</p> <p>High quality tourmaline that used to be sold for Ksh. 35,000 – 50,000 per Kg is now being bought at Ksh. 3000 – 8000 per Kg.</p> <p>High quality green garnet (good shape, color and clarity) that used to be sold for around Ksh. 70,000 – 100,000 (or more) per gram is now being bought for Ksh. 15,000 – 30,000 per gram.</p> <p>At mine site trading level and buyer -dealer trading level, the low prices for gemstones is locally referred as “bei ya corona” Swahili words for ‘corona prices’.</p> <p>Lack of access to markets (especially international ones) is the main cause of price changes.</p>

## Summary

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

1. There is increased fear of infection and spread of Covid – 19 in the mining areas since the government lifted the ban on movement in and out of Nairobi and Mombasa counties. ASM operators are worried that although this may open up trade and possibly lead to increased prices for their stones, it may also lead to spread of infections from buyers and local people who live/work in the two counties.
2. Most ASM operators identified access to better markets for gemstones and financing of their mining operations as key in restarting or improving their operations. Most of them are unable to finance the operations due to lack/poor markets for the available gemstones. Financiers are unable to facilitate operations due to lack of capital. Most non-local sponsors have not resumed since the mining operations were temporarily stopped. Poor markets and lack of financing has

led to low income which has contributed to other challenges like food insecurity.

3. Unlike in the previous data collection, most ASM operators have confidence in the health care system and preparedness in dealing with Covid-19. Most of them believe that they would have adequate access to healthcare and they would recover in case they got infected with Covid-19. This can be attributed to the president's directive for county governments to raise level of preparedness at the county level.

**Notes:** Registration and issuance of artisanal mining permits has still not kicked off and the county artisanal mining committee responsible for the task has not been gazetted yet.

## 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 know the history of the mines and how they produce, gemstones are there and we know where to mine. Capacity to mine in terms of tools and financing is the challenge" miner from Taita Taveta County
2. "We depend on mining as our main source of livelihood but restrictions on number of workers in mine sites has made it difficult for some of us to continue working. Our employer requested some of us not to go back to the mining sites" miner from Taita Taveta County
3. "There are no people to finance our operations and no buyers to purchase the gemstones. If financed with enough food, water and blasing material we would be able to mine and stockpile gemstone awaiting for markets to open up" miner from Taita Taveta County

## 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.

No major issues/challenges were encountered during the data collection. Scheduling calls worked very well although poor network signal in some mining areas affected the process. Miners were cooperative and willing to share information.

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