

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"> - 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	
<p><i>Note any prevalence of COVID-19 in mining communities</i></p> <p><i>ASM operators compliance with government restrictions & practices to limit spread.</i></p> <p><i>Any key gaps, needs and risks in COVID health response</i></p>	<p>No Covid-19 case was reported during this period. However, there is increased fear of infection spreading in the mining areas after the government lifted cessation in Nairobi and Mombasa. Many ASM operators fear that people travelling from these towns (which are the Covid-</p>

	<p>19 hotspots in Kenya) are likely to import the virus in the mining areas.</p> <p>Health officials are still doing frequent visits at mining sites to ensure compliance to the health guidelines.</p> <p>The ASM operators are complying to their level best although they have a challenge getting funds to buy sanitizers and new facemasks.</p> <p>Number of workers per mine site is still reduced to ensure social-distancing at mine sites.</p>
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Gender	
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<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>Numbers of men in the mine sites is gradually increasing as non-locals are starting to come back.</p> <p>Level of production still low due to reduced number of workers per site. Some diggers have had to get alternative sites to mine.</p> <p>Flooding is also reducing the productivity of diggers (who are majorly men) and lack of financing and/or necessary equipment like water pumps is worsening the matter.</p> <p>9pm to 4am curfew has reduced the number of hours that men (especially diggers) used to work in mine sites that used to operate for 24 hours.</p> <p>Effects on women:</p> <p>Most women work as processors, who buy ore from diggers and process it for gold. This group has greatly been affected due to low production (caused by few workers per site, lack of financing and flooding). The diggers are unable to get enough ore for their own and to sell to women and in most cases, they just employ women to crush the hard ore for a small pay (some women complained that diggers delay/fail to pay them for this service).</p> <p>Those recovering alluvial gold on river beds (who are mostly women) have been affected by floods which have forced them to look for alternative mining sites or alternative jobs.</p> <p>Food vendors and those who crush the ore using hand-tools in mine sites have greatly been reduced to ensure social distancing guideline.</p> <p>Women have an extra responsibility of taking care of children who are not going to school, which reduces their productivity in mining</p>
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	<p>operations.</p> <p>Cultural beliefs (not associated to Covid-19) like 'women are unlucky in gold prospecting and mining' or 'taboo about women dressing up in trousers' discourages women in ASGM.</p>
Human Security	
<i>Note any changes and emerging risks in ASM mining communities related to human security</i>	The security was generally reported to be good in the mining areas. Local administration is active and handles any insecurity cases swiftly.
Food Security	
<i>Note any changes and emerging risks in ASM mining communities related to food security</i>	<p>Unlike last data collection period, food is now generally available. Most ASM operators practice subsistence farming and some have already started to harvest maize from their farms. Maize (which is the main food crop in the area) is now available and price has normalized. The ASM operators still have a challenge purchasing commodities from the shops due to low income caused by low production levels.</p>
Service Delivery & Government Engagement	
<i>Note any government & non-government responses to COVID and existing gaps and needs related to services</i>	<p>Minimal responses towards Covid-19 were reported among the ASM operators. They are not considered as vulnerable members of the community and are mostly overlooked in issuance of relief food.</p> <p>An exploration company doing work in the area was reported to have provided some relief food to some community members.</p> <p>Other food relief responses have been received from well-wishers mostly from those in political offices.</p>
Markets & Supply Chains	
<i>Note any changes in mine site activity and supply chains and how COVID is directly or indirectly linked</i>	<p>Gold prices were reported to have gone further up since the last data collection. Most ASM operators reported an average price between Ksh. 4000 – 4500, with a high of Ksh. 5000 and a low of Ksh. 3100. The average price for most ASM operators is higher than the price before Covid-19.</p> <p>Rise in price was reported to be caused by increased number of gold buyers, which has increased competition for the less available gold. Low production (mainly caused by lack of financing, flooding and few workers allowed per mine site) has also contributed to rise in gold prices. Opening up of international gold markets</p>

	and rise in gold prices in these markets was also identified as a factor leading to high gold prices at mine site levels.
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Summary

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

1. There is increased fear of spread of Covid-19 in the mining areas due to suspension of cessation of movement order that barred entry into and out of Nairobi, Mombasa and Mandera Counties (which are the Covid-19 hotspot areas in Kenya). The cessation was lifted on Tuesday 7th July 2020 and since then people have been travelling mostly from Nairobi to their rural areas (including the mining areas).
2. Food situation has improved in the mining areas. Most ASM operators practice subsistence farming and most of them reported to have started harvesting maize (which is the main food crop in the area). Prices for food is normalizing although most operators reported difficulties in purchasing food from the shops due to low income.
3. On average gold prices were reported to have increased since the last data collection period. It's less difficult to sell gold and most ASM operators sold their product between Ksh. 4000 and 4500. They are happy with the prices although their earnings are limited by low levels of production. Several miners reported that some buyers are exploiting them by using faulty weighing scales while buying gold.

Notes: The artisanal mining committee charged with facilitating formalization of ASM operations has not been meeting due to Covid-19.

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. "The most important thing that we need right now is financing, we are unable to work in some pits because they are flooded and we cannot buy pumps or other tools and equipment. We can also get help in forming saccos that can finance mining activities" gold miner in Kakamega
2. "Diggers are not able to get enough ore for themselves and to sell to us (processors). They are now employing us to crush the ore for them and sometimes they do not pay us" processor In Kakamega

3. "People should be more vigilant to prevent spread of infections because the number of cases in our country is increasing and the cessation of movement in and out of Nairobi has been lifted. The rate of infections will rise in the rural areas" 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.

No major challenges during the data collection. The ASM operators are cooperating well. Scheduling the calls has made the work much easier although there are still some timing challenges because most of the respondents are at work during the day.
