



COVID-19 AND ARTISANAL AND SMALL- SCALE MINING (ASM)

PRESENTATION TO THE OECD
MULTI-STAKEHOLDER
STEERING GROUP

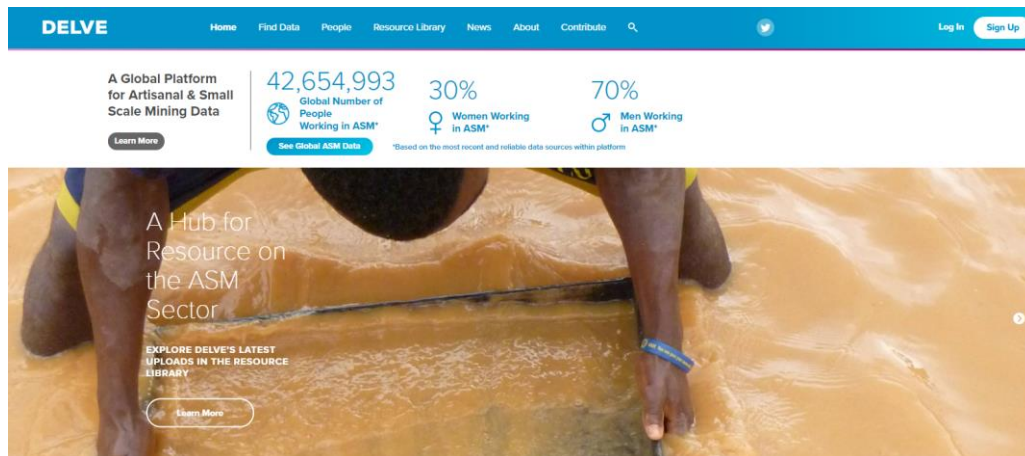
September 8, 2020

DELVE PLATFORM

Recognizing ASM as an important contributor to global development

World Bank and Pact partnership to develop and manage:

A **definitive public online platform** that gives access to **accurate ASM data**, a **gateway to resources**, and a **collective initiative** to accurately monitor, evaluate, analyze and publish critical ASM information.

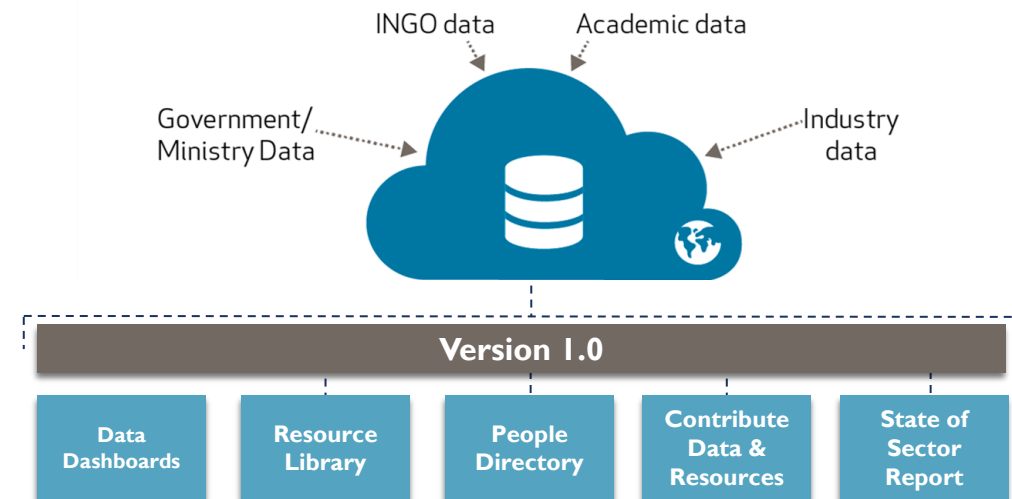


2,400+ data points

600+ resources

400+ users

www.delvedatabase.org



COVID First Responses



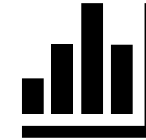
COVID-19 ASM Working Group

- Biweekly calls with sector stakeholders
- Sharing knowledge & profile response activities
- Average 30-40 global participants



Delve Website Additions

- Dedicated page on COVID-19
- Closed door community chat forum



COVID-19 Impact Reporting exercise

- Open call for individuals & institutions to collect data (May)
- 22 countries covered with 18 partner organizations
- Published data via online dashboards and narratives summaries

COVID-19 Impact Reporting exercise

Intent: A rapid assessment of impacts of COVID-19 on ASM communities

Target Response Group: Individuals working in/around artisanal mine sites & communities

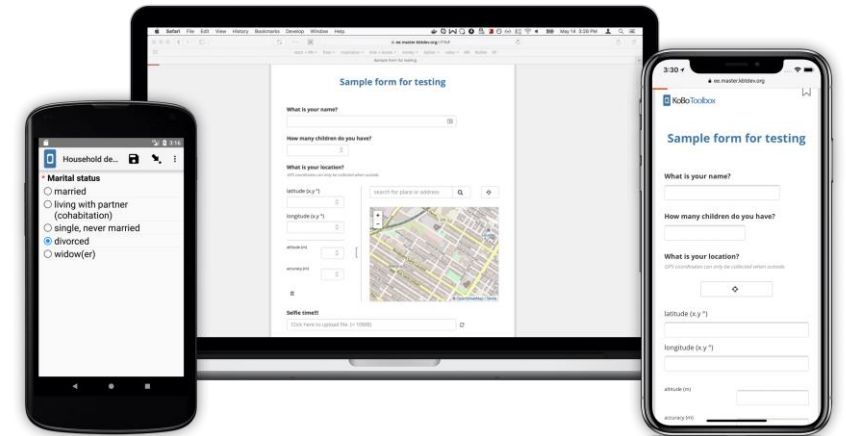
Common Short Form Survey

- *Thematic Sections:* Health & Safety (COVID-19), Gender, Human Security, Food Insecurity, Services, Market & Supply Chains
- Deployed via Kobo Toolbox (mobile & browser form) in English & French
- Available in [Delve Library](#)



Methodology

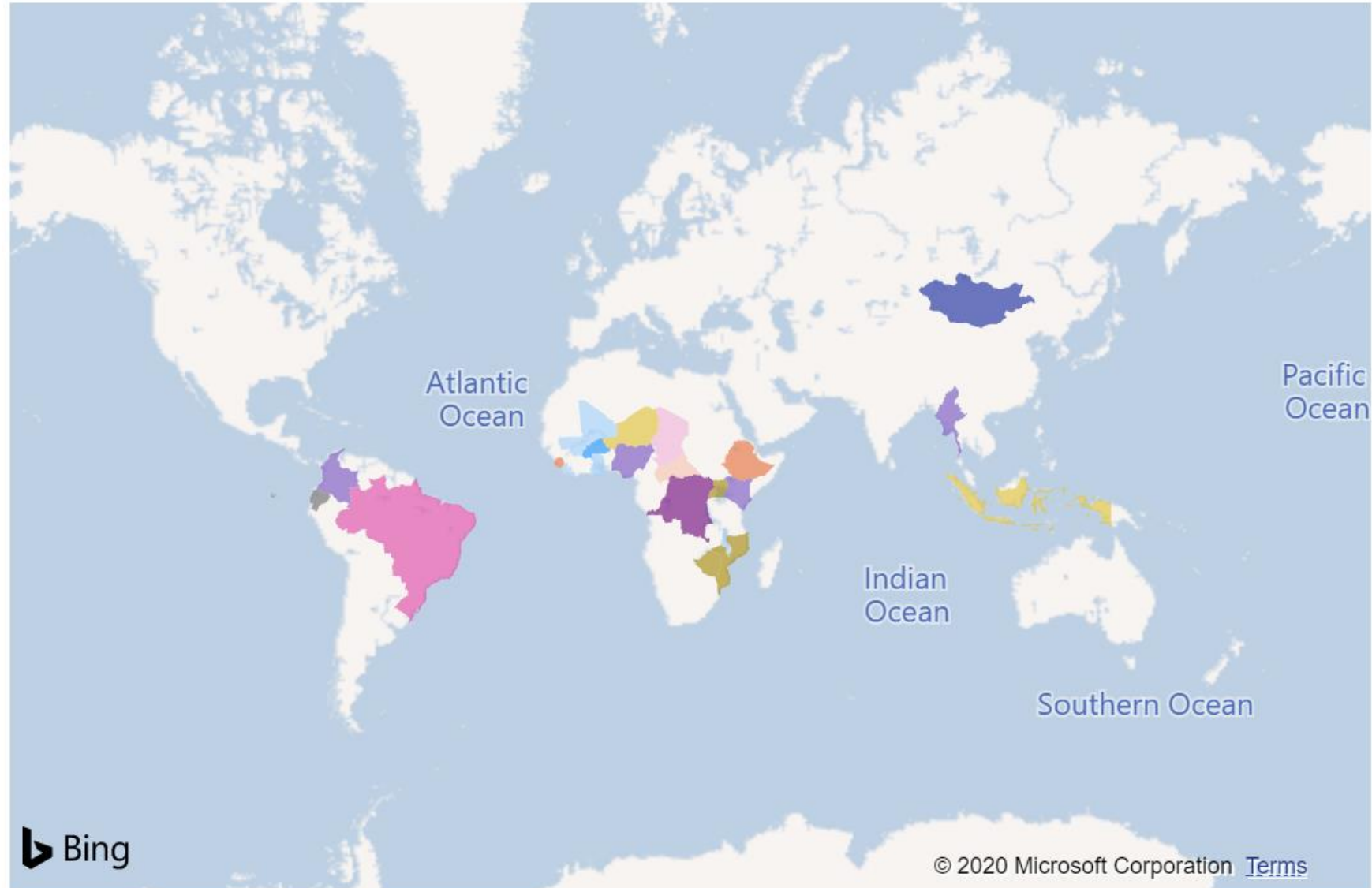
- Phone-based surveying (biweekly) through established networks
- 2-month collection period (June 1 – July 31, 2020), 5 reporting periods
- Sample size (minimum 15 respondents/geography , ~740/reporting period)
- Total: 3,343 responses (73% male , 27% female)



Delve COVID-19 Impact Reporting Partners

Data Collection Partners

- Agere Treasures LLC
- Alliance for Responsible Mining, ...
- ASM National Federation of Mon...
- CAR Consulting Team
- GemFair, University of Surrey
- IMPACT, Levin Sources, Synergy ...
- Levin Sources
- Pact
- Resources Consulting Services
- UN Development Programme
- University of Surrey
- USP Centre for Responsible Minin...
- World Bank



Outputs

Global & Country Dashboards

Thematic Sections & Gold, Diamond, Gemstone, Cobalt, Stone Aggregate

View at <https://delvedatabase.org/covid-data>

Qualitative Reports & Blogs

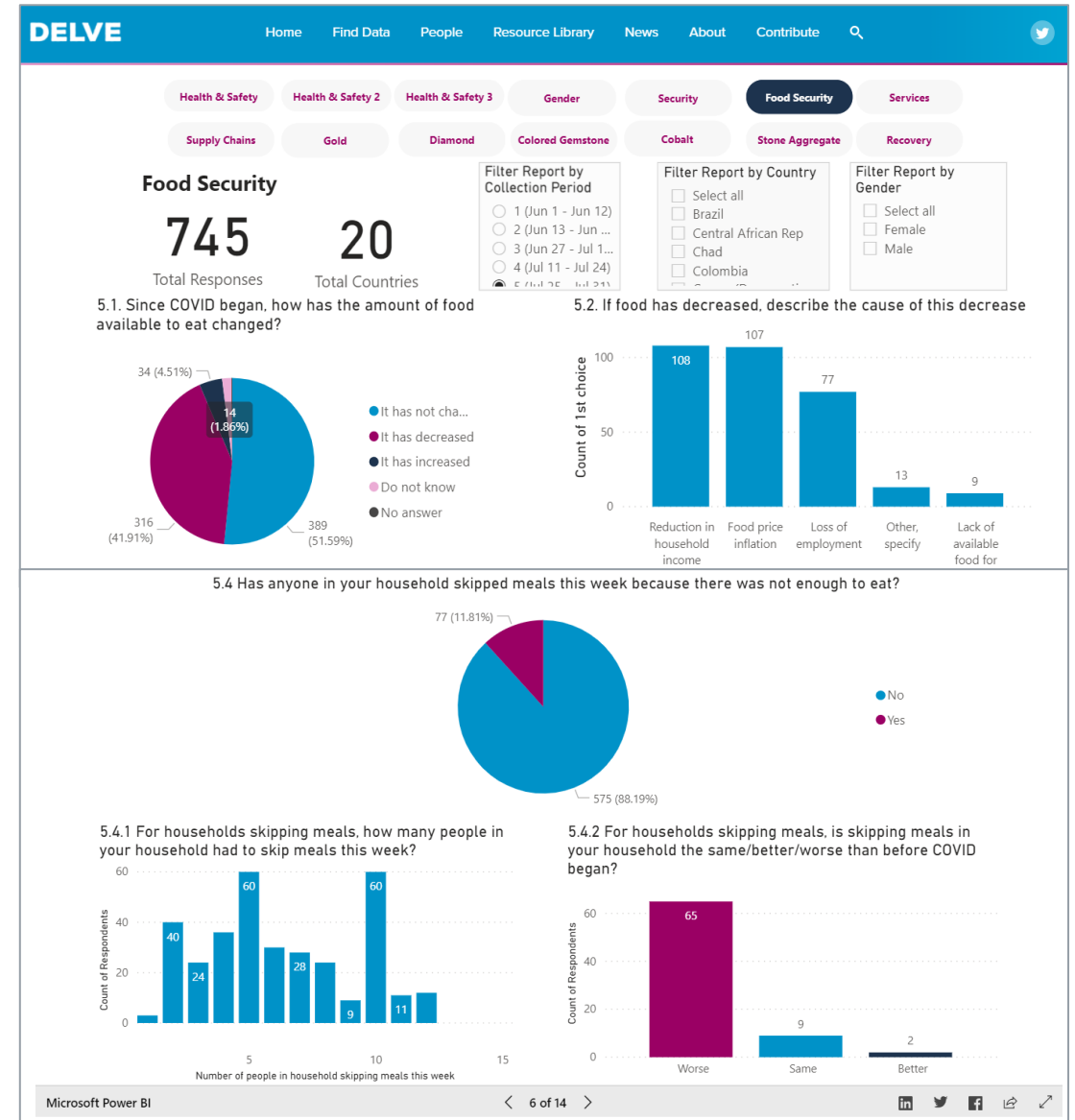
Embedded into Country Profile pages & Resource Library

Key Considerations

Convenience Sample

Global Aggregate Limitations

Learning exercise



Key Findings: General Insights

Messaging about COVID-19 and how to protect oneself is reaching respondents, but service delivery is lagging

- Key Channels: Radio, TV, Social Media

Familiarity with preventative measures is high with varying levels of implementation at mine sites (global aggregate)

- Lack of available funds & supplies locally

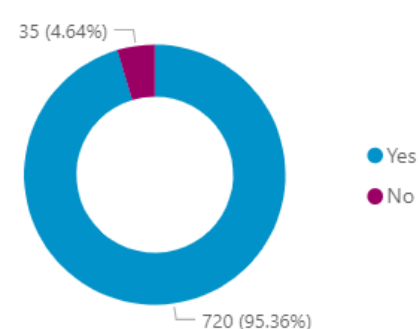
Access to healthcare appears as significant concerns across multiple countries

Food availability decreased among respondents in numerous context primarily resulting from:

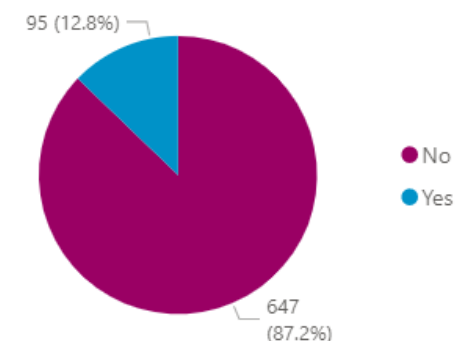
- Loss of employment
- Reduction in household income
- Food price inflation

Global data from final reporting period (July 24-31)

6.1. Have you heard any messages explaining what COVID is and how to protect yourself from COVID?



6.2. Have you received any services in response to the impacts of COVID?



| Prevention Measure | Awareness of Prevention Measure (global) | Implementation at Mine Sites (global) |
|---------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Handwashing | 92% | 76% |
| Wearing a face mask | 88% | 68% |
| Physical Distancing | 74% | 53% |

Key Findings: Human Security

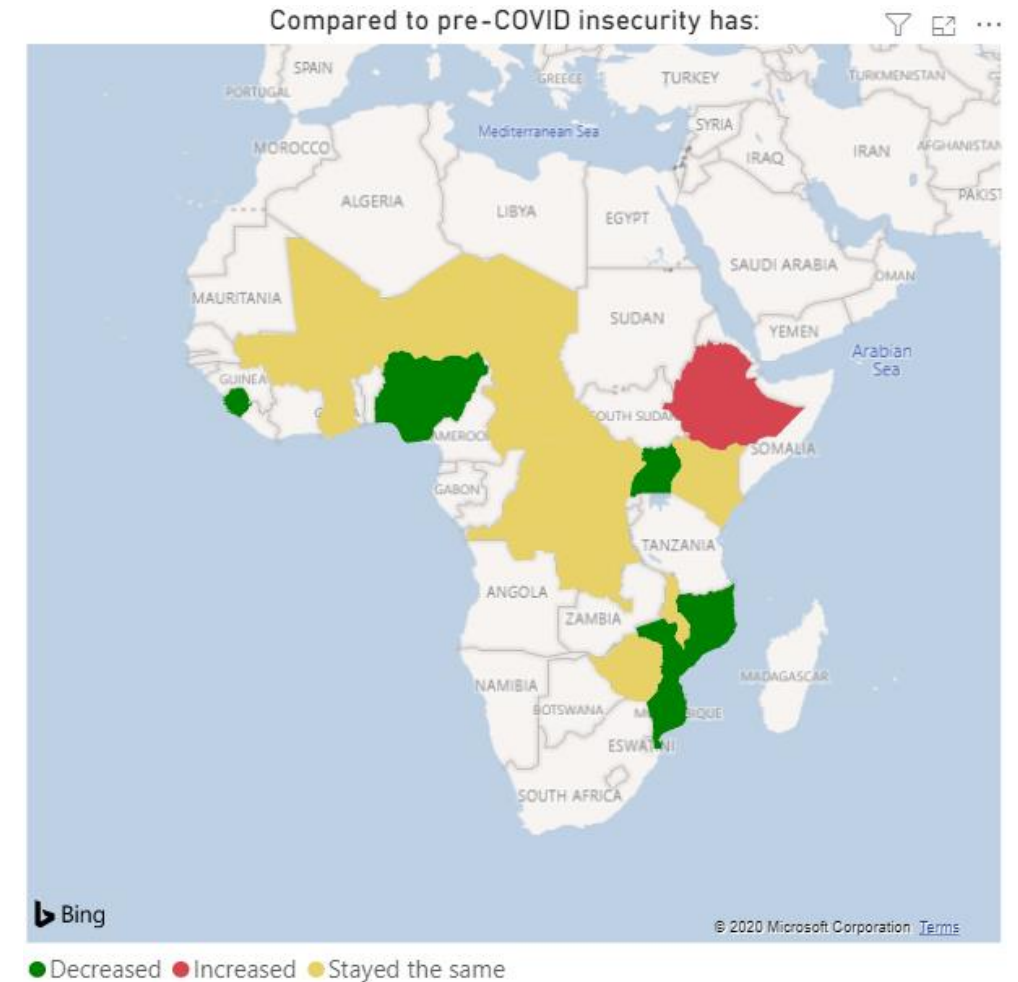
How has insecurity changed in mining communities compared to pre-COVID times?

Increase in insecurity limited to Ethiopia (54%, aggregate)

Decrease in insecurity in Uganda, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Mozambique, Indonesia

Cause of increased insecurity in Ethiopia

- Illicit Mining Activity (78-100%)
- Other (67-75%) – Ethnic Conflict, Criminality influenced by lack of employment



Key Findings: Impacts on Gender

Is COVID having a disproportionate impacts on women & men in ASM sector?

A mutual decrease in the presence of both men & women at mine sites

- Response data does not indicate a disproportionate decrease between men & women
- Possible push towards ASM in some context
 - Increase in Men: **DRC** (42%), **Nigeria** (40%)
 - Increase in Women: **Myanmar** (43%)
- Countries where activity stayed same: **Ghana, Niger, Mongolia** (Men), **Sierra Leone** (Women)

Where are roles at mine sites changing?

- Change in roles for both men & women: **CAR, Chad, Ethiopia, Kenya, Indonesia, Malawi, Uganda, Zimbabwe**
- Change in roles for men: **Liberia, Mozambique**
- Global Aggregate Data: Men & Women are working less

Gender Data (aggregate % across reporting periods)

| Country | Significant Decrease (Men) | Significant Decrease (Women) | Roles Changing (Men, Yes) | Roles Changing (Women, Yes) | How are roles changing (Men) | How are roles changing (Women) |
|------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Kenya | 95% | 95% | 93% | 93% | LP | LP |
| Malawi | 92% | 95% | 74% | 80% | WL | WL |
| Zimbabwe | 91% | 92% | 70% | 74% | WL | WL |
| Ethiopia | 90% | 84% | 85% | 80% | LP | WFD |
| Mozambique | 88% | 70% | 87% | 29% (40% of respondents do not know) | WFD | WFD |
| Uganda | 84% | 69% | 72% | 78% | WL | WL |
| Chad | 80% | 63% | 83% | 83% | WL, LP | LP |
| Burkina | 75% | 80% | 32% | 35% | WL | WL |
| CAR | 64% | 71% | 75% | 71% | WL | WFD |
| Indonesia | 63% | 61% | 71% | 70% | WL, WFD | WL |

LP: M/W are doing lower paying jobs

WL: M/W are working less

WFD: M/W are working fewer days a week/month

Key Findings: Supply Chains

COVID is impacting ASM's ability to operate in majority of countries surveyed.

- *Surprising exceptions (% of respondents saying COVID has not impacted mining activity): **Myanmar** (70%), **Ghana** (80%)*

What are the significant factors impacting ASM's ability to operate?

- First Reporting Period (June 1-12): Government restrictions (stop work, restrict access)
- Emerging factors that increased over time to be majority factors (*Factors evident across minerals*):
 1. Financing of Operations (decreased or stopped)
 2. Inability to Sell Minerals at desired price
 3. Government restrictions on access to mine sites

Miners continue to have difficulty selling minerals and see lower prices with gold being exception

- *Consistently More Difficult & Lower Prices*: Cobalt, Diamonds, Colored Gemstones
- *Gold*
 - More difficult to sell in early reporting periods (1-3) and now returned to pre-Covid levels among majority of respondents
 - Gold prices reported higher than before pre-COVID rates in final two reporting periods (July 11th – July 31st). Previous reporting periods price was lower than pre-COVID rates

Key to restarting operations among miners: Financing

- Access to PPE is not being prioritized

Next Steps

Visit www.delvedatabase.org to explore the COVID data & content

- Further written analysis to be released
- Be put in contact with Data Collection Partners
- Sign-up for newsletter & create a user account

Exploring a future virtual event to elevate results & work of other partners

World Bank EGPS Emergency Response Fund

- **Round I** proposals being reviewed to provide response services in areas of health, social, environmental & economic
- **Round II** to be launched in October 2020

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Thank You

