

GENDER AND ASM:
CONSULTATION ON THE WORLD
BANK'S DRAFT PROPOSED
ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK FOR
ANALYSIS AND ACTION

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Introduction to Proposed Gender and ASM Analytical Framework

- The Framework was formulated based on a desk review of existing literature prepared as part of the World Bank's "Improving Rural Women's Livelihoods from ASM" program
- Key Literature Sources for the work
 - 2003 survey paper by Jennifer Hinton, Marcello M. Veiga and Christian Beinhoff on "***Women and Artisanal Mining: Gender Roles and the Road Ahead.***"
 - Several papers contained in ***Women Miners in Developing Countries*** edited by Kuntala Lahiri-Dutt and Martha Macintyre (2006)
 - The proceedings of a Common Fund for Commodities ***2008 Regional Workshop: Small-scale Mining in Africa – A Case for Sustainable Livelihood***
 - Two CASM publications namely, ***The Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (January 2008)*** and ***Fact Sheet: The ASM Sector and Women***
- It is based on **four types of ASM as identified by World Bank/CASM**: Seasonal ASM, Permanent ASM, Shock Push ASM, Rush ASM

Gender and Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining: An overview of key issues

- Men and women are differently involved in ASM, and at the same time there are also certain aspects of ASM that impact men and women differently.
- Men's and women's **different involvement:**
 - Women make up a **significant percentage** of the world's ASM workers, varying by region
 - Worldwide it is reported that generally men will let women have only the lowest paying ASM work and even then they are generally paid less for the same or even more work than men.
 - The benefits of ASM often accrue largely to **mine owners/ operators and traders**. Economic, cultural, and legislative factors mean that these **are often men**
- There are examples of women being well paid mine operators/owners and traders but these are few and far between

Gender and Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining: An overview of key issues

- Women also play an important **indirect** role in ASM
- Women and girl's involvement include:
 - ▣ Cooks, goods and service providers, administrative assistance, community leaders, prostitutes
 - ▣ Indirect involvement is often to supplement poor wages for direct involvement

Gender and Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining: An overview of key issues

- **Gendered impacts of ASM**
 - Environmental changes → Changes in **availability of healthy food, clean water, firewood**, can impact women's time, ability to provide for families, health.
 - Health Risks → **Women's roles often puts them at particular risk**
 - Women are often particularly involved in low-tech work, which often puts them at greater risk
 - Women are also often involved in home-based gold decomposition, exposing them to high levels of mercury
 - Because women often work in the home, children are also often exposed.
 - Social changes → Where men or women migrate in large numbers to take up mining-related work, this can significantly impact the **family dynamics, stress levels, gender roles**.
 - Safety Risks → In gold rush type situations, women are often at greater **risks of crime and sexual exploitation**.

Positives and Negatives of Women's Engagement in ASM

- Much focus is often given to the negatives of women's engagement in ASM.
- However, ASM can also be **good for women**
 - ASM provides a key source of income to many, and in India, for instance, has been cited as a driver of social change
- Women's involvement can also be **good for ASM**
 - Although in the vast minority, where women are mine owners and operators, they are frequently recognized as doing a better job than men
 - Women can play important roles in supporting initiatives to reduce environmental harm, since they are often especially sensitive to health impacts on families
 - Women are often cited as better able to keep operations going in difficult times, because of better management and accounting skills, and better care of workers
 - Because of women's different spending priorities, women's involvement in ASM can lead to improvements and greater benefits for children and families in ASM communities

Intended Use of Proposed Gender and ASM Analytical Framework

- The review identified **three main spheres** in which women experience ASM: the **Economic, Social, and Physical** spheres
- The Framework provides a conceptual basis for on-the-ground rapid assessment of ASM gender issues
- Intended Use:
 - *“How to understand gender and ASM.”*
 - The framework will be used in country-level consultations to refine a **Rapid Assessment Tool** (survey/research methodology), which can be implemented at the country level to better understand the gender dimensions of ASM.
 - In country consultations will take place in **2 countries in East Asia, and 2 countries in Africa**
 - *“How to improve the gender dimensions of ASM”*
 - The in-country consultations will help to refine the proposed Framework, and contribute to a comprehensive **Guidance Strategy on Gender and ASM**, with proposed actions for governments, Aid Agencies and CSOs to take to improve the gender and ASM situation in their countries.

Economic Sphere - Gender Dimensions:

- **Labor Market**: mine owners, license holders or operators; mine workers; cooks and domestic workers; casual mine labor; and sex workers.
 - **In Stable ASM**: Women are often involved in ASM, but are often paid less and may work more, often in lower value jobs, and may have little control over income.
 - **In Push-Rush ASM**: Women are often excluded from mining work, and often limited to day and casual labor, food services and sexual services
- **Financial market**: includes provision of credit by traders to finance mining activities
 - **In both Push-Rush ASM and In Stable ASM**: Gender inequity in credit availability – credit is often available only to license holders, mine owners, and land owners, who are often men
- **Land and Property market**: access to land for mining and dwelling, including land ownership and titling procedures
 - **In Stable ASM**: Similar, but less severe than those in Push-Rush ASM.
 - **In Push-Rush ASM**: Women often face legal barriers to land ownership. Women are harmed as encroachment by ASM miners causes conflicts with community and loss of land for traditional uses

Social Sphere - Gender Dimensions:

- **Home domain**: the division of work in relation to family chores, caring for family members, providing for basic needs, subsistence agriculture, income earning
 - **In Push-Rush ASM**: Women are mostly camp followers, with little independent identity; harsh living conditions for itinerant families
 - **In Stable ASM**: Women generally have a double work load compared to men - women are both the primary family care-taker and an ASM worker
- **Work domain**: work relationships, and organizing ASM work between owners, license holders, miners, and employees, and, in some cases, family members.
 - **In Push-Rush ASM and Stable ASM** : Women often have little autonomy/authority in their work;
 - **In Stable ASM** male family members may determine how the women's money is spent.
- **Community domain**: how the community organizes itself and makes decisions.
 - **In Push-Rush ASM** women are at greater risk from crime and violence
 - **In Push-Rush ASM and Stable ASM**: Men are often largely in control of community organization and decision-making bodies.

Physical Sphere - Gender Dimensions:

- ❑ **Environmental impacts:** ASM can be very harmful, with significant pollution and destruction of environment.
 - **In Push-Rush ASM:** women are often more impacted than men by loss of community land to ASM mining because they are the ones responsible for gathering, water, food, and firewood
 - **In Stable ASM:** Similar to Push-Rush situations, but much less severe
- ❑ **Safety impacts:** Unsafe underground tunnels and workings
 - **In Push-Rush ASM:** Serious issues tend to be similar for men and women. However, women often lack the proper safety equipment.
 - **In Stable ASM:** Safety issues are similar. Where available, extensions service are typically men to men, and women are often ignored.
- ❑ **Health related impacts:** Substantial health risks from polluted water, and from sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS. Children's health is often at great risk.
 - **In Push-Rush ASM and Stable ASM:** In the case of gold, women tend to be much more at risk than men because of mercury poisoning – especially harmful if women are pregnant; women are also at risk from polluted water, STDs, and must provide care for children's health needs

Preliminary Recommendations

- The following priority recommendations from the literature are already identified for action by Government and aid agencies:
 - Policy and legal action:
 - Ensure that there are no legal or regulatory barriers to women being mine owners/operators and traders
 - Enact legislation abolishing ASM child labor
 - Funding, programs, and training:
 - Provide micro-credit finance and associated training
 - Ensure women have equal access as men to ASM extension services
 - Ensure that ASM extension services meet women's needs
 - Support women's ASM associations
 - Health and Education: ensure that services meet the needs of women/girls and that they have equal access as men/boys
 - Institute clear policies and practices to consult women separately from men regarding ASM issues

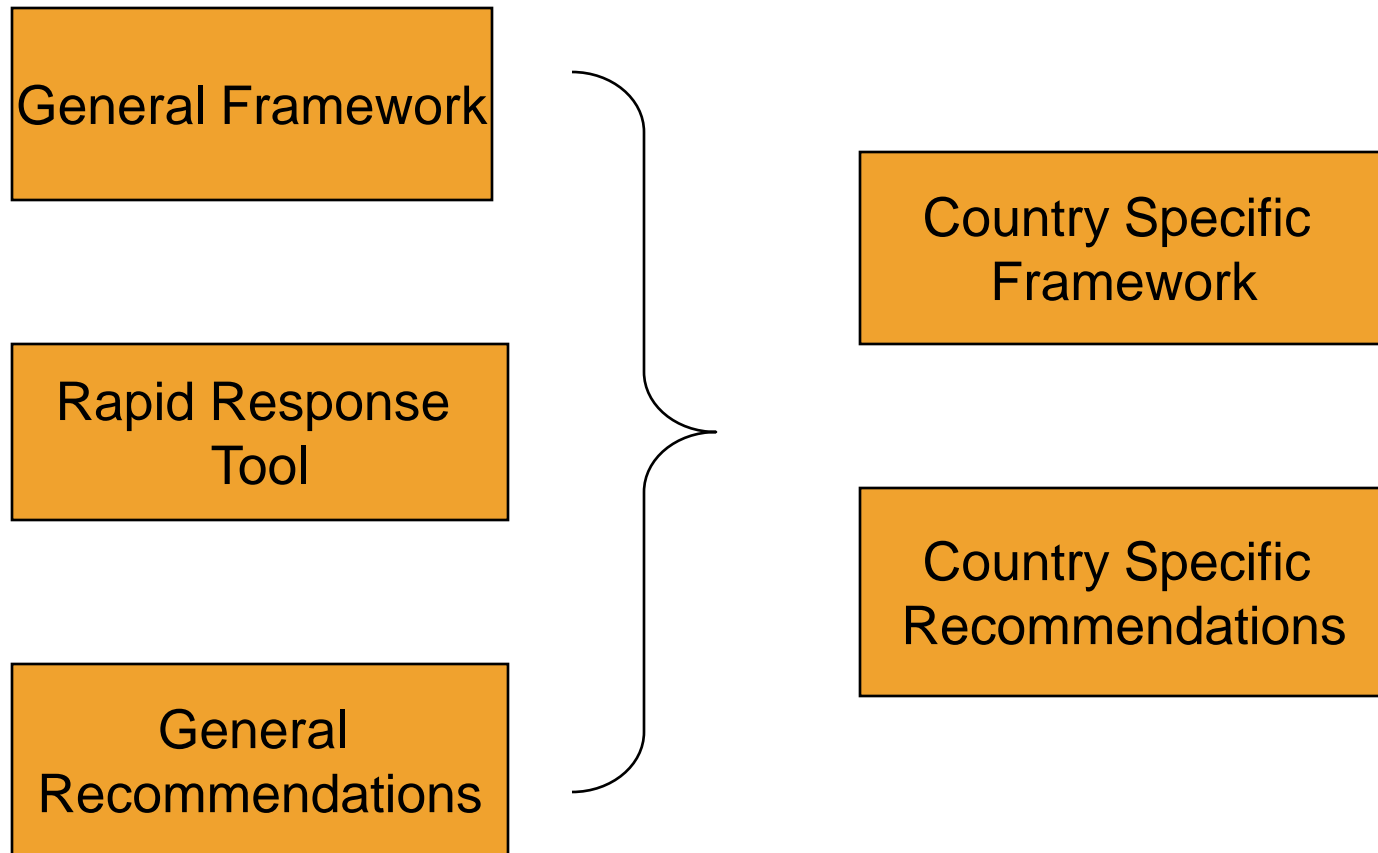
Framework Structure

Economic Sphere	
Gender Impacts	Possible Priority Actions
Labor Market	
Financial Market	
Land and Property Market	
Social Sphere	
Gender Impacts	Possible Priority Actions
Home	
Work	
Community	
Physical Sphere	
Gender Impacts	Possible Priority Actions
Environment	
Safety	
Health	

Next Steps

- Based on consultation, refine the proposed analytical Framework, to ensure it is the most comprehensive understanding of how gender and ASM relate.
 - Consultation with CASM
 - Develop an in-country survey tool for understanding gender and ASM issues, and then use this survey tool to get a better understanding of gender and ASM
 - This will be conducted at the country level, in 2 EAP countries, and 2 AFR countries
 - Use these consultations to identify interventions for improving the gender dimensions of ASM in those four countries and more broadly
 - Finalize a Guidance Note, including:
 - i. Analytical Framework
 - ii. Rapid Assessment Methodology
 - iii. Guidance Strategy on Gender and ASM, including proposed interventions for improving the gender dimensions of ASM

Next Steps: Ultimate Country-Specific Process



Feedback on Proposed Analytical Framework, and suggestions for Rapid Assessment Tool and Guidance Note

- Feedback on Proposed Analytical Framework
- Suggestions for Rapid Assessment Tool
 - ▣ How to structure the consultations?
 - ▣ Who to consult and how?
 - ▣ Suggested survey topics
- Suggestions for the final Guidance Note
 - ▣ What is the most useful format?
 - ▣ How detailed?

Consultative Activity – Part 1 Example

Economic Sphere – Gender dimensions			
Labor Market	Additional gender impacts to consider	What are indicators for this type of info?	How to obtain this type of info? What type of consultations?
<input type="checkbox"/> ASM Push-Rush... Stable ASM...			
Financial Market	Additional gender impacts to consider	What are indicators for this type of info?	How to obtain this type of info? What type of consultations?
<input type="checkbox"/> ASM Push-Rush... Stable ASM...			
Land and Property Market	Additional gender impacts to consider	What are indicators for this type of info?	How to obtain this type of info? What type of consultations?
<input type="checkbox"/> ASM Push-Rush... Stable ASM...			

Consultative Activity – Part 2 Example

Economic Sphere – Possible Actions			
Labor Market	Are these appropriate actions?	How can the impact of these actions be monitored and evaluated?	Additional actions/stakeholders?
Government can...			
Financial Market	Are these appropriate actions?	How can the impact of these actions be monitored and evaluated?	Additional actions/stakeholders?
Government can...			
Land and Property Market	Are these appropriate actions?	How can the impact of these actions be monitored and evaluated?	Additional actions/stakeholders?
Government can...			