The Impact of Gold Mining on Women and Children in Chimpolompolo, Matebeleland North: A Case Study

Acknowledgements

Women and Land in Zimbabwe (WLZ), Centre for Natural Governance (CNRG) and Centre for the Development of Women and Children (CDWC) express their heartfelt gratitude to International Alliance on Natural Resources in Africa (IANRA), through its Women in Mining (Womin) project for the financial and technical support towards this research.

Special thanks go to the Chimpolompolo community for their participation in this research. The same goes to the families of the mineworkers living in the mining compounds. Another special thanks goes to the various relevant government ministries for their cooperation and support of the research and in particular the Ministry of Mines and Local Government. Last but not least staff and management of the three organisations are acknowledged for their dedication and commitment to the research.

Dedication

This research is dedicated to the women and children of Chimpolompolo in Matebeleland North Province and their families whose lives are impacted by extractivism.

Executive Summary

This Participatory Action Research (PAR) was carried out in Bubi district, Chimpolompolo Ward, Matebeleland North in Zimbabwe by a consortium of three organisations: Women and Land in Zimbabwe (WLZ), the lead organisation, the Centre for the Development of Women and Children (CDWC) and the Centre for Natural Resource Governance(CNRG). The research focuses on the impact of mining activities of Durban Mine, on women and children in the area. The research was carried out over a period of eight months during which a total of four visits were undertaken. During these visits, the community, traditional leaders, local authority and government representatives had an opportunity to give input. The consortium however, did not manage to speak to Durban mine management and workers as we were barred by management from taking part in any way.

Durban Mine’s activities in the area span more than 40 years. When the company began its activities in the 1970s, the community was fairly small and agriculture, forestry and livestock farming were the main livelihoods. The mine opened up the area to new entrants and coupled with the government’s resettlement scheme of the 1980s, saw the area’s population more than doubling, putting pressure on the land and other natural resources.

From the PAR, the impacts attributed to mining include, among other things, land degradation, deforestation, limited health and education facilities and unequal employment opportunities as mining is traditionally regarded as a preserve for men. Despite the mine attracting more people to
the area in search of work and more people occupying the mining compound, access to health and education facilities remain limited to non-existant. Women and the girl child are the most affected as they grapple for access to sexual and reproductive health and information. There are no social services for women and children within the compound, despite women’s role of cooking and carrying out household chores on behalf of the men, indirectly contributing their labour to the mine itself. During the research the community also raised the issue of increasing commercial sex work and a corresponding increase in sexually transmitted diseases and HIV prevalence in the area. Domestic violence and depleted household income are also associated problems. These they attributed to the presence of the mine and an influx of gold panners to the area. This was confirmed by the local clinic staff, although they did not provide actual data.

During the PAR process women from the community set up self-help groups to motivate and support each other and they are now working together with women from the mining compound who, in the past, they used to view suspiciously. The women from the mining compounds also formed similar self-help groups to demand social services from mining authorities. They also want the mine to afford them the same employment opportunities as their male counter parts. Girls have been mobilised into Girls’ Clubs and they are seeking help with sexual and reproductive health.

Going forward women from the community and those from the mining compounds want to form combined clubs because they realise they confront similar issues and there is strength in numbers. They also indicated the need to set up boys’ clubs because young men are also affected by the lack of education and health facilities. The women’s self-help groups will seek space to participate in community decision-making processes as well as mine committees.

Introduction

As we drive south from Bulawayo, the heat becomes increasingly sweltering. In the heart of Chimpolompolo, the land appears parched, barren and infertile. There are few trees to speak of, and rivers are a scarce commodity. Driving almost 170km we encounter only two rivers and these are dry, silted with a few pools where people and livestock compete for water. We later learn that Matebeleland North, where Chimpolompolo is located, used to boast some of the best hardwood tree forests in the country. The trees have largely been harvested for industrial use and this practice is ongoing. According to the Forestry Commission of Zimbabwe, these trees take up to 200 years to mature and harvesting them without a proper re-forestation plan is tantamount to “rape” of a “virgin” forest. Chimpolompolo experiences dry hot weather all year round with sparse rainfall in summer. The major sources of livelihood are small grains and livestock farming, gold panning and forestry.

As we approach Durban mine, we encounter a huge dump site and we see women sifting through the rubble looking for gold. They use mercury to separate the gold from the ore and this poses a health hazard as the mercury is associated with some types of skin and respiratory diseases. The local clinic confirmed a prevalence of skin problems among women and girls in the community. The women are apparently aware of the dangers of this work, but feel they have no choice given their responsibilities to support their families.
Background
Mining operations in Zimbabwe are guided by the Zimbabwe Mining Act of 1962. This act, which came into operation during the colonial era, tends to protect the interests of mining companies at the expense of communities. Although currently under review, the new bill is failing to address issues of community participation in the extractive industry and natural resource governance. The old act and the revised version are silent on the impact of extractive activities on communities, and particularly on women and children. The sector is also riddled with bureaucracy and different aspects of the act fall under the jurisdiction of different ministries. This and other factors make this PAR a necessity. The research seeks to establish the impact of Durban mine mining activities on the lives of women. The women themselves are both the research participants and the researchers with staff from the three participating organisations giving technical support.

The Participatory Action Research (PAR) was carried out in Bubi, Chimpolompolo. In the research catchment area there are 21 villages and a population of about 7,500, more than half of them women. The major livelihoods activities in this area are forestry, small scale agriculture, mining and pastoral farming. A German company began mining operations in Chimpolompolo in the 1980s and later sold the mine to Arenel Private Limited in 2006. Arenel later sold the same company to Duration Gold Limited (DGL). The DGL owns other two mines in the area – Umviga Mine and Quinice Mine. Ore is extracted at the mine but processed elsewhere. Processing of ore at a different site is a gimmick to evade payment of tax and into the Community Share Ownership Trust. The owners of the mine established two other mines which together with Durban are not paying tax due to their sizes as the current mining laws do not require small mines to pay certain types of tax. These mines are operating with different names with the intention of disguising/ hiding their identity. The payment of tax, the proceeds from hardwood and payment to the Rural District Council are all shrouded in secrecy. Almost all Durban Mines employees are men and from Bulawayo. Local people get seasonal jobs and contracts to cut and supply hardwood.

Most of the locals engage in gold panning because agricultural activities and ranching are less viable due to shortage of grazing land and grass. Women in Chimpolompolo are at the very bottom of the ladder when it comes to mining activities; they have less knowledge, technical skills and suffer high rates of illiteracy, so they do mainly unskilled labour. The women have less knowledge and technical skills for extraction of gold and this is characterised by high levels of illiteracy.

Most women are still trapped in deep poverty as farmland is lost to expanding mining activities, coupled with droughts and the increasing price of food. Despite being a mining community where one of the most precious minerals in the world comes from, the surrounding communities continue to live in abject poverty. The mining company has been at loggerheads with the local stakeholders because it imports labour into the area at the expense. Locals, it is claimed by the mining authorities, do not have the requisite qualifications or skills.

Purpose of the study
The purpose of the PAR is to have a deepened understanding of the impacts of Durban Mine mining activities on the lives of community members with a deliberate and special focus on women. The
research will enable the community to gather data, analyse it and come up with solutions to identified problems. The PAR is also a tool for mobilising and organising communities, and to empower them to tackle any socio-economic injustices resulting from mining activities in the area. It will foster inclusiveness and create safe spaces for women to participate in natural resource governance at community level.

**Methodology**

The PAR is a methodology that brings people together to gather data, analyse it and come up with practical solutions. Focus groups were made up of 80 per cent women from surrounding communities. The research team also managed to have focus group discussions with women from the mining compounds. Resource and livelihoods mapping was also used to collect data during these focus groups and this allowed communities to reflect on social, economic and environmental variables that could possibly be at play in addition to Durban Mine mining activities. Findings and actions resulting from the focus groups were prioritised and agreed on according to community priorities and available resources and skills. Although there was a discussion guideline, the process was flexible and necessary changes were incorporated during the process, and in particular discussions with women from the mining compound, because these women have not been participating in current community development projects in the area. This in itself became a topic for discussion, as all along these women did not regard themselves as part of the mining community, but as part of the mine itself. Similarly, the wider community does not regard the mining compounds as part of the community.

Key Informant Interviews (KII) were held with a variety of people, including traditional leaders, representatives from the Ministry of Mines and Local Government at district level and the rural authority at community level. Information from the KII shed light on knowledge, information, practices and opinions that are up-held by duty bearers and were analysed to inform communities about their rights or lack thereof in relation to mining activities in Bubi. The KII were also designed to probe and understand the relationship between leadership and communities and how this impacts on community development in general and the community’s relationship with the mine in particular. After being briefed on the PAR process, the communities were able to choose who should be involved in the research. The selection was based on prior participation and commitment in past and current development projects. General interest in human rights and advocacy was also a considered factor.

Prior to commencing the research, the consortium made the following assumptions:

- that we will have access to all stakeholders. We were however proved wrong as the mining authorities denied us access to mine workers or forbade employees to divulge any information about the mine.

- that community members are aware of their rights, which to a certain extent they are but a lot more needs to be done in this regard

- that local leadership represents the interest of community members yet on the ground there is lack of transparency and accountability by these authorities.
availability of members of the research team throughout the study period which, it later turned out, was hampered by prior commitments of staff members from the participating organisations.

The limitations were identified as:

- lack of adequate resources to carry out a detailed research
- limited access to the mining staff
- limited contact visits to the affected area

Activities

**Stakeholder Sensitisation Meetings**

At the onset of the Research in April 2014, the consortium held three sensitisation meetings, one at district level with relevant line ministries and other stakeholders, and the other two at community level with community members and their leadership. At district level the participating government ministries were Women Affairs Gender and Community Development, Agriculture, Home Affairs, Health and Child Welfare and the Environmental Management Agency (EMA). These meetings were to sensitisie all stakeholders on the impending PAR and what the research aimed to achieve. This generated a lot of interest and the various ministries pledged their support during and beyond the research. Subsequent sensitisation meetings at community level were received with equal enthusiasm by women. They also welcomed an opportunity where they would be the authors of their own stories. The women appreciated the PAR initiative because they felt it empowered them to engage with Durban Mine, something they never thought possible because they viewed the mine as a law unto itself. The same applied to women living in the mining compound whose husbands work in the mine. They felt apprehensive and fearful that the PAR might jeopardise their stay and their husbands’ work. After prolonged presentations and discussions which clarified the reasons for the aim of the PAR and their role therein, they came on board, albeit reluctantly.

This presented some challenges, but also opportunities to work with this marginalised group of women, who traditionally were excluded from any development initiatives in the community including current projects being implemented by WLZ in the area. The PAR consortium failed to get access to management and staff of Durban Mine and although this presented a gap in the research, the consortium felt that this would not adversely affect the findings. It also created an opportunity for the community and its leadership to come up with strategies for engaging the mine in future.

Having successfully mobilised the community, eight community focus groups were set up. Two members of each group were voted onto a PAR committee, which was responsible for the overall coordination of the research and giving feedback to the PAR consortium. The consortium explained the roles of the community which among other things included:

- Problem identification
- Data Collection, analysis and validation,
- Prioritising issues
• Identification of solutions and
• Coming up with action plans and strategies to implement the solutions.

Women in Bubi participate in a focus group discussion.

Acknowledging that women are not a homogeneous group, the consortium encouraged the women to group themselves according to their perceived roles in society and they came up with four categories: young women most of them single women; married women; widowed women; and women from the compound. These women experience the impact of extractivism differently. However, for purposes of this research, and given the limited time and resources to carry it out, their issues were combined. It is hoped that in future the women can unpack these differences and carry out a deepened analysis.

During the PAR process, the women met in their groups to discuss and gather information on extractivism in their area. In addition to focus groups, the women also carried out KIIs with local leadership. Community women were very comfortable to do this as through WLZ projects, they have acquired skills to engage local leaders and hold them accountable. Women from the compounds were not as comfortable because this was their first time to be involved in community issues, but they were keen to learn and did a good job.

Data Collection and Analysis

The consortium visited Bubi on five different occasions over the research period. The first step in data collection was to do a resource and livelihoods mapping exercise. This was done through focus groups and a total of 160 people participated, 140 of them women. Two meetings were held with a total of 120 participants of which 100 were women.
Resource and Livelihoods Mapping

This exercise sought to establish the nature and source of livelihoods a decade ago and compare that to currently prevailing situation. The exercise also required participants to project what they think the situation will be like ten years down the line. It asked them to draw conclusions and comparisons as to the likely causes of improvement or deterioration in the nature and quality of livelihoods in Chimpolompolo. Results from the discussions indicated that prior to the mining activities the area was rich in natural forests, home to the much valued and well sought-after hardwood and cattle ranching thrived due to the abundance of grazing land.

The participants noted that ten years ago there was an abundance of the following resources in Chimpolompolo:

- gold, from which income could be generated for household use, school fees, etc
- dense forests of hardwood, which were protected by both the community, and relevant arms of government
- adequate grazing and farming land
- abundant thatching grass for shelter for sale locally and towns further afield
- adequate water, for both human and animal consumption
- diverse food sources – including fish, wild animals and fruits

Both the men and women reminisced over the good old days when life in Chimpolompolo was more bearable than it is now. They acknowledged that the scarcity of resources and associated challenges it presents to survival are directly linked to their environment and land use. They carried out a deepened analysis on this and came to the conclusion that Durban Mine has contributed significantly to environmental degradation, which has in turn eroded the livelihoods and sources of income for communities in Chimpolompolo.

The present scenario, according to the community, is a far cry from a decade ago. Currently the protracted extraction and movement of gold by Durban Mine has led to land degradation and a reduction in both pastoral and agricultural land. The forests of hardwood, which the area is renowned for, have been depleted following an agreement between Durban Mine and the local council – whereby the mine has authority to cut hardwood for use in its underground operations. Further to this there is a general reduction in pastoral fisheries, wild fruits and clean water. Due to mining activities the area is now home to more people than it originally catered for, leading to increased demand on natural resources and a scramble for the few sources of livelihoods. There is an influx of gold panners, mostly men, leaving women with little or no access to this activity. Women have instead resorted to sifting for gold remnants on the mine’s dump-sites. As a result there is a sharp decline in agricultural activities. Women are using the little proceeds they get from gold panning to buy food for the family, creating a dependence on outsiders for their livelihoods.

Picturing what their livelihoods and sources of income will be like in the next ten years, the
community forecast a grim picture:

- they will not have any grazing or agricultural land
- they will run out of water
- land degradation and river siltation will be on the rise
- hardwood forests will be completely depleted

Men cutting the hardwood on behalf of the local council for sale to Durban Mine

At the rate at which trees are being cut, the concerns of the community cannot be over-emphasised. The research participants expressed their fears at the rate at which their natural resources are disappearing and wonder what future generations will do without such resources. They bemoaned the depletion of forests and acknowledged the need to come together to put a stop to environmental degradation and call upon the mine to carry out its operations in a responsible manner.

The same mapping process was used for livelihoods mapping, and it was noted that sources of livelihoods have changed drastically. Farming is on the decline and there is a rise in illegal gold panning. The influx of people into the area in search of gold and/or work, creates increasing demand for building material, which has seen a sizeable number of people taking up brick-moulding and cutting thatching grass for sale. Brick-moulding requires firewood for burning which is further putting a toll on the forests and the environment. With the decline in agricultural activities particularly during the past ten years, women now resort to buying food which is far much more expensive than growing it. As a result, women are taking up brick-moulding, which is not only physically exerting but also causes health problems.
The picture shows a woman looking for gold ore in a disused mine. When she saw a vehicle approaching she ran to hide. The Consortium team managed to calm her and talk to her. When asked why she was hiding she said “I thought the vehicle was from Durban Mine, we are not allowed to do any mining here. For one to mine at the disused mine they should have a contract with Durban Mine and only men are given these contracts”

**Problem Identification and Analysis**

Subsequent visits saw varied issues coming out of FDGs and KIIs. In discussion it was noted that the area is endowed with plenty of water but most farmers rely / depend on rain-fed agriculture because the community does not have the resources to put up irrigation infrastructure. There is potential for the community to grow crops all year round and meet their own as well as the mine’s food requirements but this remains a pipe dream due to lack of resources. They also noted that despite hosting three mines in the area, the local community is not benefiting much in terms of employment or supplying the mine with vegetables, grain or livestock. Instead, the mine sources these from outside Chimpolompolo.

The community is very concerned about the two huge pits brimming with water that were abandoned following another mine’s failed attempts to access gold there. This happened well before Durban mine started operations in the area in the 1980s and the community feels that the responsible government ministries should either have reclaimed this or required a new investor, (in this instance Durban Mine), to do so. The community claims that these pits pose a danger to children and livestock and that they have already lost scotch-carts and oxen. They believe that fencing the area off would go a long way to preventing further losses. The community uses the water for domestic purposes, but not for drinking because they are not sure if it is safe for human consumption. They however strongly feel that the water can be put to better use through irrigation, which in turn will improve their livelihoods and sources of income.

Another area of concern for the community related to Durban Mine operation is the smoke that is emitted into the environment and effluent that is discharged from the mine. Although they are not aware if these are within acceptable levels, they fear that they are being exposed to unclean air and...
water. Added to this is the noise from blasting which takes place daily for two hours. This blasting is causing cracks in the walls of homes and although the consortium could not establish the decibel levels of the noise, we believe it is beyond acceptable levels.

The mining operations have caused a lot of damage to the only road in the area that links the area to major service centres. The road is plied by heavy mining trucks which transport raw material for refining at another centre. The community members and their leadership do not understand why the refining cannot be done at the same site as mining. They also are very concerned that over the past 40 years the mine has done very little to maintain the road and as a result local transporters have pulled out their vans leaving people in Chimpolompolo with no alternative means of transport. In some instances pregnant women resort to riding on the trucks to get to the nearest clinic, posing a danger not only to themselves but to their unborn babies. Alternatively they have to walk long distances in search of transportation.

The mine’s operations require the use of the much valued hardwood which take up to 200 years to mature. The mine reached an agreement with the local authority whereby they buy these trees and the local authority contracts community members to cut the wood. The community was not part of these discussions and they are not privy to how much the mine pays for the wood and what volumes are involved. They say they have not seen the proceeds from the sale of the said hardwood despite the local authority making promises that some of the proceeds would go towards community development projects.

Women in the community are very vocal about the fact that the mine, and not the people, is benefitting from the hardwood. They raised this in KILs with the local leadership. The men argued that should the proceeds find their way to developing the community, then they would condone the continued cutting of the trees. Suffice to say this did not go down well with the women, who accused the men of wanting to “sell out for a few pieces of silver” because they got paid for chopping down the wood, and likened this to the biblical story of how Judas betrayed Jesus. To make matters worse, there are no re-forestation initiatives by the mine and the women noted this with grave concern, particularly given the fact that deforestation contributes to climate change.

There is one primary and one secondary school in the area and children from both the community and the mining compound walk up to 10km to get to school. Prior to these discussions, community members never queried why Durban Mine has not constructed a school in the area. They also began to interrogate why government has not made it mandatory for the mine to build a school. The same applies to health services: women and children walk long distances to the nearest community centre for medical attention because none is provided on site by Durban Mines. The mine’s refusal to engage with the PAR process was in itself evidence that they are not doing as much as they should. The community has vowed to share this report with the mine authorities and worker representatives.

To further unpack the impact of extractivism on women, the 24-hour-clock exercise was used to understand the role of women vis a vis men. Separate discussions were held with women from the community and those from the compound and these discussions showed the ambiguity of women’s roles and duties. The 24-hour clock exercise clearly demonstrated that the division of labour
between men and women is not even. Women tend to spend most of their time busy with household chores, taking care of the children and the elderly, working in the fields, fetching water and preparing food. Men on the other hand spend most of the day socialising and drinking except during the farming season when they help out with ploughing. However, planting and weeding falls to the women. Women in the compound have a different schedule: they spend half their day doing household chores and the other half socialising. They rely on their husbands for income. The men spend their time at work and when they are home they socialise and watch television.

**Action Plan**

In response to the problems raised above, the community developed the following action plan:

- develop projects for women from the compound and those from the community to amplify their voices. Build strong sisterhood among women as the issues affecting them are similar.
- demand that the mine provides the community with Health and Education as part of its social responsibility.
- engage Durban Mine management and present the PAR findings to them. At the time of writing this report, the PAR coordinating committee has been tasked with this.
- lobby the local authority to use the proceeds from the sale of hardwood to have the water from the pits tested and to approach the mining company to start processing of its raw materials on site and to repair the road
- put an immediate stop to the extraction of hardwood by engaging local leadership. If this fails demonstrate against the mine and set up camp outside the mine to ensure our presence is felt; lobby the men to refuse to cut the hardwood
- engage policy makers on mining-related issues and participate at local and national mining indabas to press for gender sensitive policies.
• lobby local authorities and government to compel Durban Mine to repair the road and converge its operations at one location
• mobilise the community against the cutting of hardwood
• find alternative energy sources for cooking and other related uses
• set up Community Share Ownership Schemes and guarantee 50 per cent participation of women in decision making
• lobby the Bubi Rural District Council for the establishment of a campfire association in the area, which would better protect natural resources and ensure community shares are trickling down.
• demand accountability from the mine and equal employment opportunities for women
• lobby for an irrigation scheme and opportunities for women to provide the mine with food supplies to widen their income base

Challenges

Our major challenge was lack of resources. The consortium wanted to make more regular visits to the community and to help implement solutions that the communities have come up with. The other challenge was that neither the consortium nor the community were able to engage mine management and staff.

Conclusion

Realising that they have a long shopping list as a result of the research, the women prioritised three issues for 2015:

1. The immediate cessation of cutting hardwood
2. Participation in mining indabas
3. Water testing

The PAR process was deemed a success. There is increased awareness of natural resource governance by women. They also feel the research has empowered them to tackle issues they would ordinarily not have dared to think about. They implored the consortium to continue supporting them as they carry their initiatives forward.
Appendices

Appendix 1: Focus group discussion questions

1. Since the establishment of Durban Mine, what benefits were realized in your Community: (Topics for Discussion are listed below):

- the provision, operation and maintenance of schools
- facilities and amenities connected educational scholarships, hospitals, clinics and dispensaries by the Mine
- the provision and maintenance of dipping tanks
- the provision, development and maintenance of roads
- the provision, development and maintenance of water works and water sanitation and level of water pollution
- gully reclamation, rehabilitation and other works related environmental degradation.

2. When was the Mine established? What agreements were made between the Bubi Rural District Council and the Mining company?

3. Who is the Owner of the Company?

4. Who owns the hardwood and who gave the company permission to cut hard wood [though used community to cut down the trees]

Appendix 2: Mapping of Natural Resources

The mapping exercise will be conducted with five groups that were sensitised on PAR. This exercise will explore different livelihoods portfolios, natural resources mapping, household analysis, employment patterns, and level of HIV/AIDS before and after the establishment of the mine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Livelihood portfolios (Natural, farming and non-farming livelihoods activities)</th>
<th>What was the situation ten Years before the establishment of Durban Mine?</th>
<th>What is the situation like or what changed after the establishment of the Mine?</th>
<th>What do we likely to see for the future of women and children?</th>
<th>What is the Impact of the changes?</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Agriculture</td>
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<td>Welding</td>
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<td>Basket making and weaving</td>
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<td>Cross border trading</td>
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<td>Employment</td>
<td>Carpentry</td>
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<td>Hired Labor</td>
<td>Selling firewood</td>
<td>Selling hardwood</td>
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<td>Remittances</td>
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<td>Mining</td>
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<td>Grazing land or pastures</td>
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<td>Impact of open pit on the livelihood of the community people</td>
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**Appendix 3: Household Analysis**

Women do not make up a homogeneous group; some are married, divorced, never married, widows, single and some are disabled.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of household</th>
<th>Source of income ten years before the establishment of the Mine</th>
<th>Source of income after the establishment of the Mine</th>
<th>Impact of the changes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
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<td>Divorced</td>
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<td>Widows</td>
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<td>Never married</td>
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<tr>
<td>Polygamous marriages</td>
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<td>Single</td>
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<td>Disabled</td>
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Appendix 4: Some of the research questions that the community members discussed and addressed on an ongoing basis during the PAR

1. How does the community see its future in regards to socio-economic development? How do women want to see development in the area?
2. What are the main sources of income and subsistence for different types of families (here I guess you might be interested to explore different classes within the community)? What is the division of labour and benefit between men and women in these different families?
3. How does mining impact on current livelihood strategies? And how does mining constrain or enable the development vision of the community and of women specifically?
4. What have been the different environmental and social impacts of mining in this community? Who carries the brunt of any negative impacts and how? (here you will explore the water pollution and any unpaid labour effects for women and girl children)
5. Has the mine brought any benefits? Enumerate these and explore if these offset the negative impacts. Here you would address the CSR you mention?
6. Who owns the land on which the hardwood is found and how does its disposal impact on the sustainable development opportunities of the community while also impacting different groups unequally? (entrenching and marginalising on the basis of gender relations)
7. What rights does the community enjoy when it comes to disposal of the hardwood? Did the community (and women specifically) have any say in the disposal of the hardwood? Who is benefiting from this? Are there opportunity costs in the current practices that could better facilitate gender centric forms of development?
8. How does gender discrimination in relation to the division of labour between men and women, the control of the labour of women and girl children, and patterns of use and ownership of resources impact on people’s survival and development prospects?
Appendix: 5

The entrance to Bubi mine where we were denied entry. The photo depicts a dilapidated mine. This was confirmed by community members. There are no efforts by the mine to modernise the mine or rehabilitate the land.