

# Jewelry Development Impact Index

Case Study of Amethyst in Brazil and Tanzanite in Tanzania



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- Statement of Work
- Methodology



#### Case Study

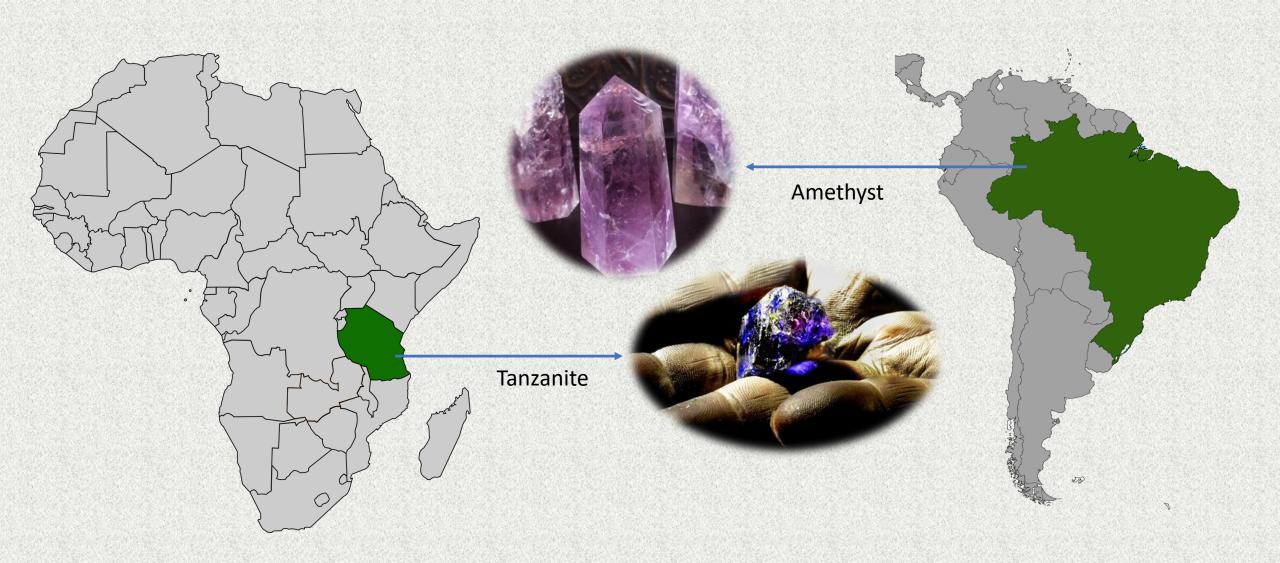
- Tanzanite in Tanzania
- Amethyst/Citrine in Brazil



#### Comparison

- Human Security Indicator score results
- Country comparison

## Statement of Work



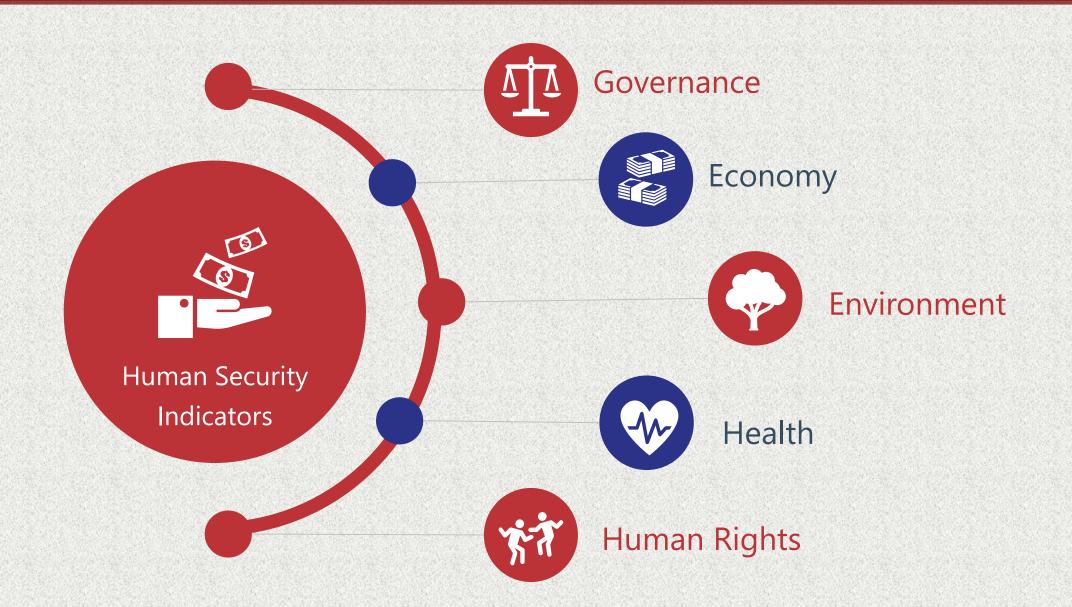
#### Research Methodology

**Academic Articles** 

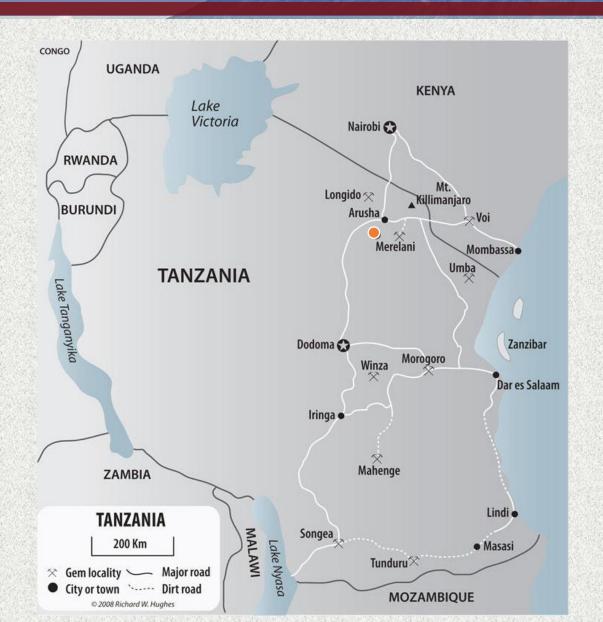


NGO and Government Reports

# Methodology



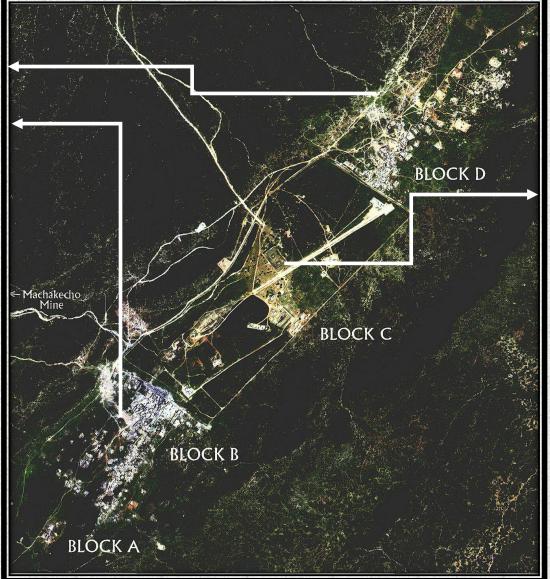






Informal Industry





Formal Industry
TANZANITEONE



## Governance and Economy





## Governance and Economy

Tucson Tanzanite Protocol

2010 Mining Reforms

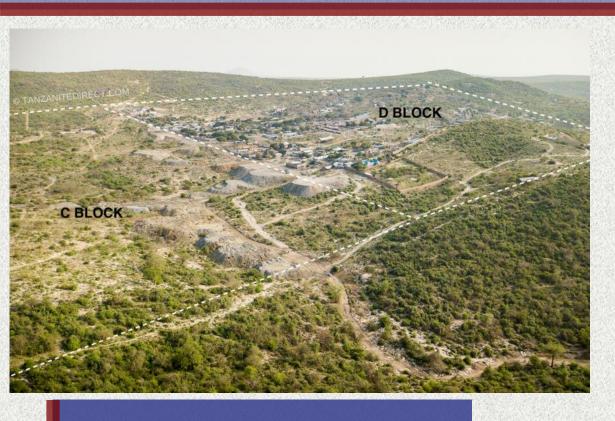
2017 Mining Reforms

Cooperation with U.S. to strengthen security oversight of tanzanite industry

Easier ASM licensing
Increased government ownership of
TanzaniteOne

Raw tanzanite export ban Wall built around the site

#### **Environment and Health**



- Deforestation
- Desertification
- Water scarcity

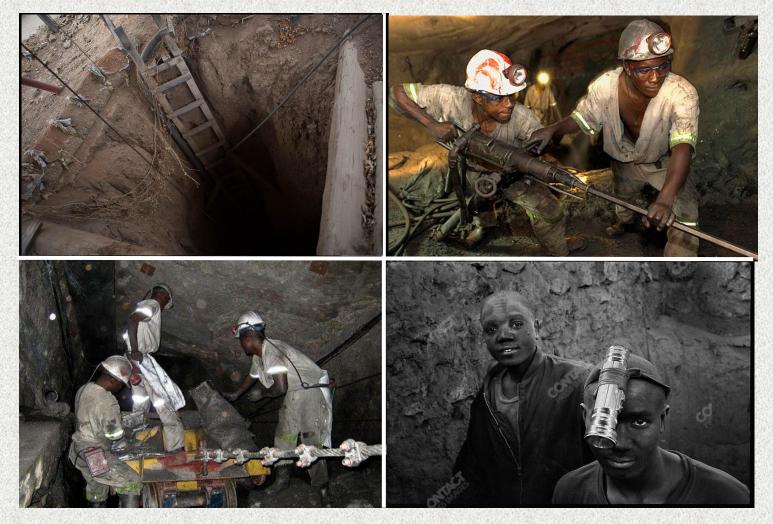


## **Environment and Health**



Depth (m)	CO (ppm)	Dust (mg/m³)
410	53	10.2
350	59	7.1
360	46	6.6
390	102	7.6
340	23	8.5
Average	66.2	8.0
US standard	50	3.0

#### **Environment and Health**





Tanzanite mines delve 100 m or more in narrow, straight and inclined shafts.



98.7% of the small-scale workers lack the proper equipment for protection. Many of them work more than 12 hours a day.

#### Human Rights



- Non-payment of salaries
- Lack of unions
- A lack of social protection



 Women make up 18% to 20% percent of the entire tanzanite industry



 Reports of child labor in small scale operations



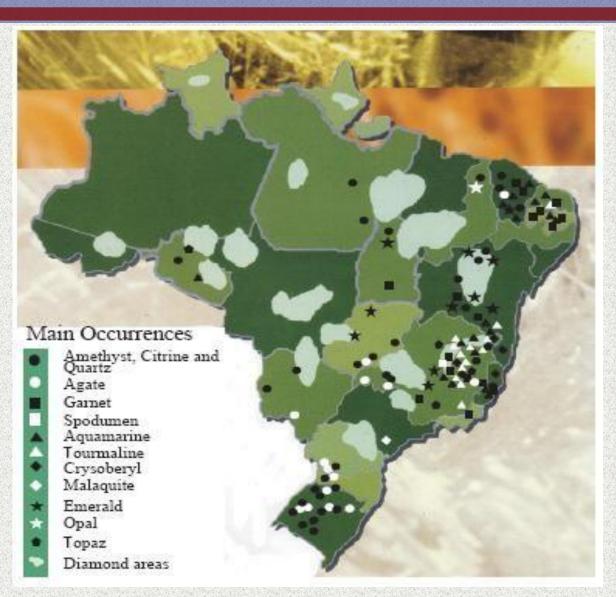


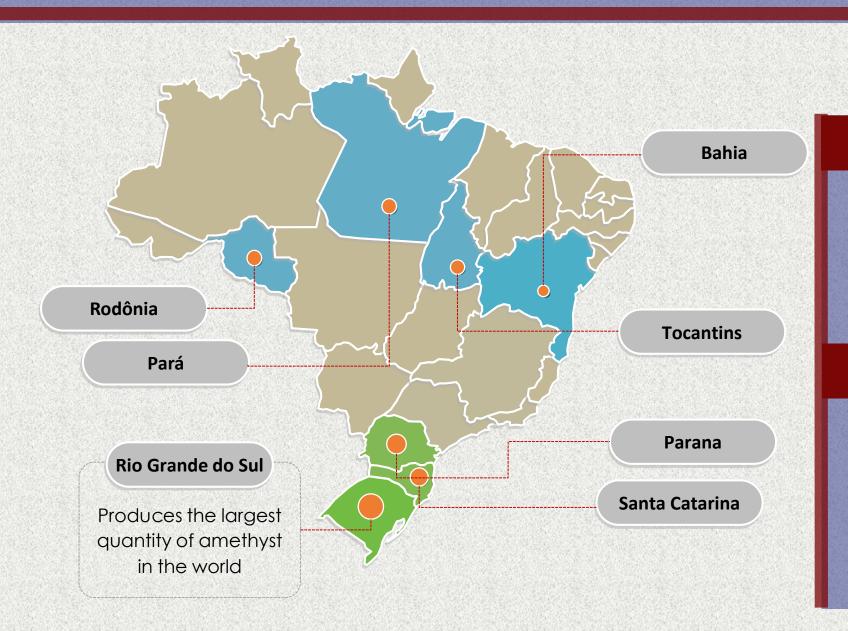




Citrine Amethyst

The main occurrences of colored gems and diamonds in Brazil





#### North

- Informal Industry
- Individual mining permits are hard to receive
- Lack of resources
- Miners are not local

#### South

- Formal Industry
- Miners: members of Cooperatives that handle all legal processes
- Cooperatives support education and health initiatives
- Miners are local

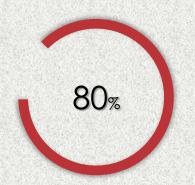


#### Governance



- The federal government owns mineral resources and deposits
- The government grants mining permits to Brazilian citizens or companies
- Government agencies:
  - The Ministry of Mining and Energy (MME)
  - the National Mining Agency (ANM)
- Current goal: More extraction





Amethyst extraction makes up 80% of Ametista do Sul's economy

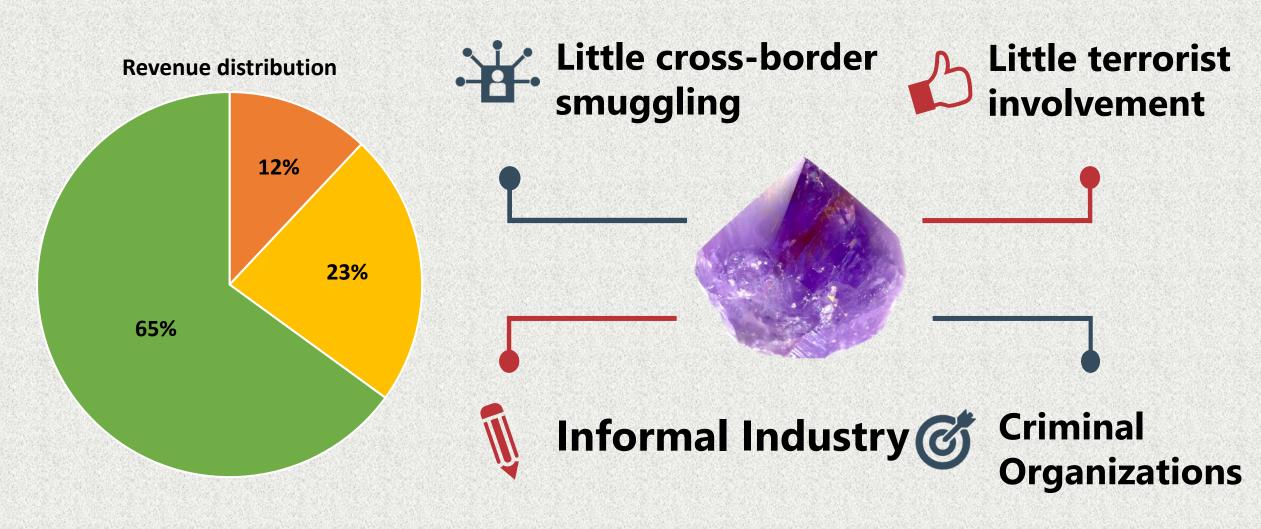


In Ametista do Sul, 8,000 residents work for the 107 licensed mines nearby



Brazilian amethyst miners, on average, make \$100 USD-\$200 USD per month.

## Economy



■ The Federal Government ■ The State Government ■ The Municipality

# Economy





Amethyst Cutting

Gem & Jewelry Trade Shows







Little use of toxic materials



Cut down or burn the forest



Abandoned open-pit mines



Fail to enforce the environmental regulations effectively



#### Health

- Miners tend to not use proper equipment
- Injury and death is common in informal mines







- In Ametista do Sul, miners can attend local health centers
- In northern Brazil, health centers are not easily accessible.

## **Human Rights**



Workers' Rights



Indigenous Groups



Women's Rights



Children's Rights



# Scoring Methodology

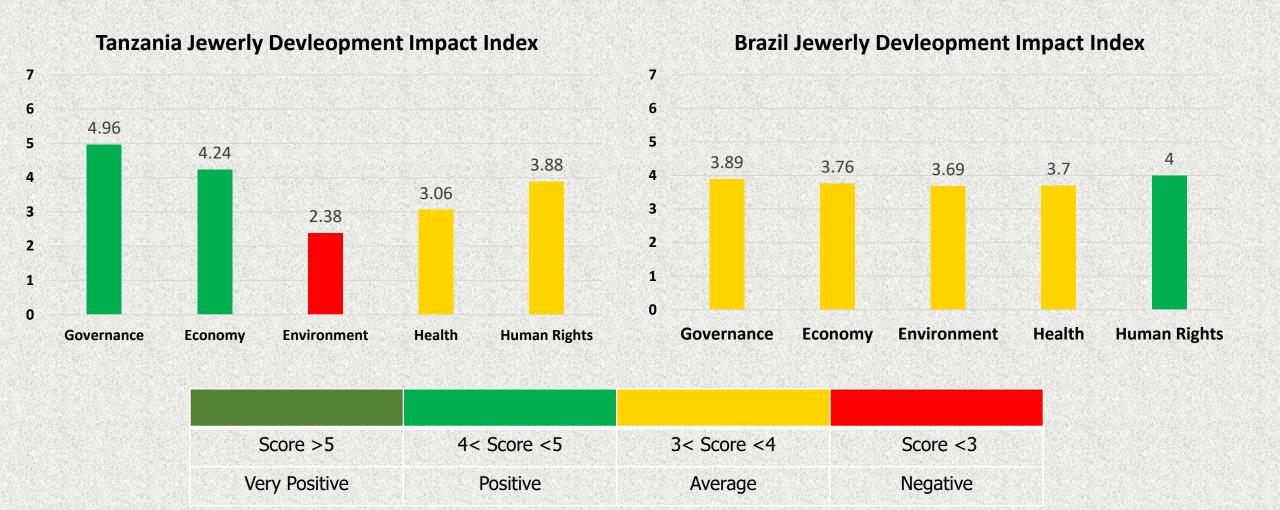
#### The Jewelry Development Impact Index (JDI)

Questions	<b>Values (1-7)</b>
What is the availability of the formalized industries?	
	hat is the availability of the

- 5 Categories
- 23 Sub-Categories
- 124 Questions

**Low Risk** 6 Very **High Risk** 

#### Two Country Comparison



## Ten Country Comparison

