

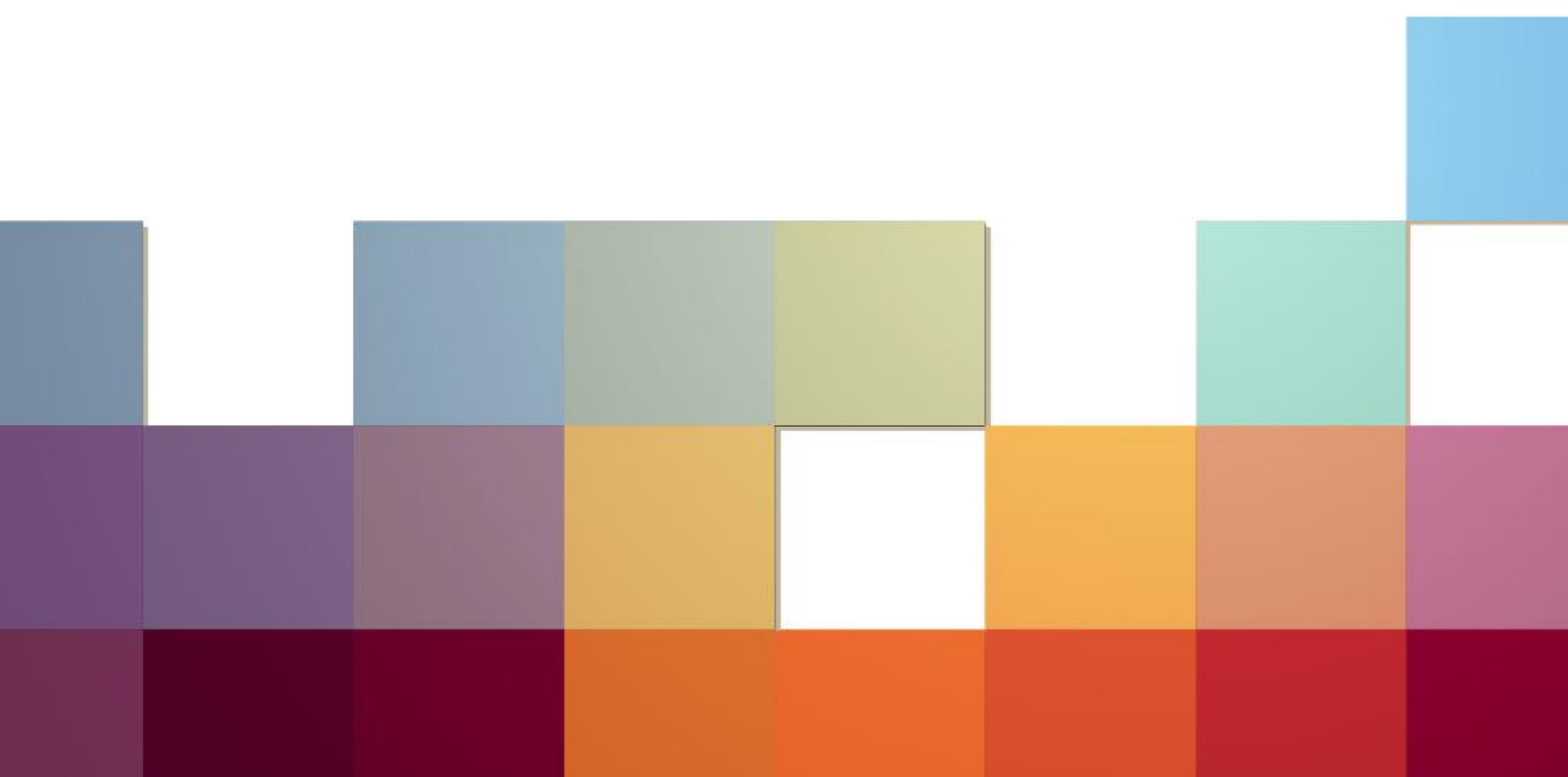


International WIM Alliance

Global Data Deficit | WG3-2


September 2021

A summary of the meeting with WG3-1 was made including the next steps agreed



Highlights

- WIM Senegal has limited data except that generated in the EITI report. Hence WIM Senegal is building a gender index in the mining sector to raise awareness regarding decision-making on gender issues, considering living and working conditions of women in the mining sector with the support of a partner. This index is organized around 5 pillars:
 - Governance (legal and legislative framework; gender representation in the sector's governance bodies and local bodies)
 - Formal employment (companies' perception of their gender policy; presence in formal employment; gender representation in senior leadership; suitability of the companies' working environment and presence in mining training schools)
 - Entrepreneurship (share of total of local purchases; integration of gender mechanisms in local procurement and presence of women as service providers)
 - Impacted communities (amount of social investment in budgets; amount of investments for economic self-promotion; access to basic infrastructure and services and local jobs)
 - Artisanal mining (living conditions of women; prevalence of cases of GBV; use of toxic products by women and income of women in mining activities)
- WIM Colombia presented a Colombian mining sector report developed by the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank. In Colombia, participation of women in the mining sector is around 20.54%. It is low compared with other countries worldwide, but if you compare with other countries in the region it is good. The report also establishes different gaps regarding women and men in the mining industry, for example, it states that companies focus mainly on pregnancy and maternity leave regarding women. In the mining sector last year, 21.2% women were hired, more than in the oil & gas and utilities sectors.
- Colombia has a low percentage of women in senior roles (only 16%) and there is only one female CEO in the biggest coal mine in the country (Cerrejón). It would be interesting to compare with other countries in Latin America.
- Another report is expected next year based on this year's data. On the back of this, the Colombian government is planning to issue a public policy on gender for mining, oil & gas and utilities sectors.
- In Nigeria, a rough and total percentage in the extractive sector - referring to oil and gas is almost 6.8% but this data is not disaggregated. This information was presented by Premium Times, but there are not references on data accuracy.
- In Ecuador, data gathering is just starting: a WIM survey was conducted to establish how many women in total, how many women are leaders, professionals, community workers; what are the policies regarding equal opportunities? 30 companies are targeted to participate.
- One question raised by WIM Ecuador is how to classify results when companies are in different stages. Other meeting attendees confirmed this represents a challenge in other locations as well.

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- What has been done initially in the case of Ghana is to gather the data per company.
 - In Colombia the data is being collected without differentiating the stage the mining projects are in.
 - In the case of Nigeria, it was the importance data in mining communities and the impacts of mining in such communities.
 - Ecuador also considers the impact that vendors and providers have in the communities.

Next steps

- Participants will share the reports mentioned as part of their presentation in the meeting.
- Each region will continue gathering information with regards to data deficit to bring to the next meeting.