

ACTIVATING FEMINIST NATURAL RESOURCE GOVERNANCE TO HERALD A JUST TRANSITION: 18-POLICY IMPERATIVES

Advancing women's rights vis-à-vis extractive industries requires an intersectional and transformative feminist natural resource governance agenda that centers the leadership and lived realities of women and frontline communities. Such an agenda seeks to close the power differentials born of economies based on resource extraction that have emerged from interlocking systems of capitalism, colonization, imperialism and militarism.¹ This agenda demands that principles of equity and respect for human rights, especially the rights of women and girls, underpin natural resource management. It honors the rights of nature and recognizes that women and communities may oppose resource extraction as we advance a just transition to a low-carbon world.

Any blueprint of action for Economic Justice must address the extractive industry sector. Nearly 3.5 billion people live in countries rich in natural resources.² In 2018 total rents from oil, gas and minerals in developing countries were worth just over USD 290 billion, about double the USD 150 billion of global Official Development Assistance for that same period.³ Yet the COVID-19 pandemic is laying bare the reality that economies reliant on resource extraction have not lived up to promises of sustainable development. Lack of access to water and sanitation services, to health care and hospitals, and to emergency relief services are putting communities living in the shadows of extractive projects at tremendous risk. And women and girls are dealing with the fallout.

The climate crisis tells us that our dependence on fossil fuel must end. But it is almost certain that mining activity will only increase as the transition to renewable energy intensifies global demand for minerals. Women's rights and gender justice will hang in the balance.

From gender-based violence, to unpaid care work, and rights to land and livelihoods – the oil, gas, and mining sector is a major perpetrator of women's rights violations, particularly of Indigenous women. Women and girls continue to experience devastating impacts, while enjoying minimal benefits, including access to the economic opportunities generated by and around extractive projects.⁴ Women are largely excluded from decision-making and policy formulation in a system of natural resource governance that is riddled with structural gender inequality.

In this moment of global reckoning; as we face the intersecting crises of a global pandemic, widespread economic devastation, worldwide uprisings against racial injustice, and a burning planet saddled by climate change, our global community must take a stand. Do we have the courage to seize this moment and decide – once and for all – that we will no longer tolerate the injustices of inequality; that our recovery will be **just**, and that it will be driven by women and frontline communities – especially women of color, Indigenous women, gender diverse people, people from the Global South, migrant and refugee communities, and youth? Or will we perpetuate the status quo?

We, the undersigned organizations, call for the Generation Equality Action Coalition on Economic Justice and Rights to develop a bold and concrete action plan that incentivizes and commits governments, regional governance bodies, extractive industry companies and industry associations, donors, and

¹ Feminist Green New Deal Principles: <http://feministgreennewdeal.com/principles/>

² <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/extractiveindustries/overview>

³ <https://www.oecd.org/development/development-aid-drops-in-2018-especially-to-neediest-countries.htm>

⁴ <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/18236>

international finance institutions to enact the laws, policies, and practices necessary to guarantee the following for resource extraction:

1. **FPIC.** Free, prior, informed consent with gender equity is obtained from impacted Indigenous and other local communities through an inclusive, whole-of-community approach that respects the rights of women – in all their diversities – to meaningful participation and the right of Indigenous Peoples to self-determination. FPIC processes are culturally and linguistically appropriate and consent is established before and during all key phases of extraction and prior to significant changes linked to the extractive project. Robust gender power analysis of the local context, that includes indicators on the gendered impacts of resource extraction, can inform inclusive FPIC processes. Concurrently, the right of communities to withhold consent is respected and established mechanisms deter potential reprisals and ensure that resource extraction does not occur.
2. **COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS.** The meaningful participation⁵ of women, especially Indigenous women, is ensured in consultations carried out by governments, companies or civil society in communities impacted by extractive industries so that women’s strategic gender interests and the policy imperative of realizing women’s rights drives decision-making. Adequate benefit-sharing arrangements are reached through community consultations that prioritize the leadership of rural and Indigenous women. Consultations are also designed to ensure women’s safety and agency.
3. **IMPACT ASSESSMENTS.** Intersectional gender impact assessments of extractive industry projects are mandated, involve broad public participation and the public disclosure of information, and are carried out by independent entities. Assessments can be standalone or integrated into other impact assessment processes (human rights, social and environmental or other assessments) and are conducted ex ante, periodic and ex post through processes that guarantee broad and diverse participation of impacted women and communities. Such assessments should identify the impacts of extractive industry projects on women, men, girls, boys, and gender diverse groups, as well as on gender power relations at all levels (individual, household, and community), and include, among others, impacts on women’s livelihoods, access to and control of resources, Indigenous cultural sites and practices, unpaid care work, and sexual, reproductive, and maternal health. All assessments are informed by intersectional gender analysis and include impact mitigation measures and do-no harm project alternatives.
4. **COMPENSATION & LAND AND TERRITORY RIGHTS.** Expropriation and involuntary resettlement are avoided; women’s land and territory rights, and rights to access communal lands and natural resources are respected and secured; and women’s land usage is identified and included in valuation assessments regardless of whether women hold formal land titles. Land-for-land exchange is prioritized and compensation aims to improve or, at a minimum, restore livelihoods and food security. Compensation programs do not exclusively focus on heads of households.
5. **PARTICIPATION IN THE WORKFORCE.** The right of women and gender diverse people to non-discrimination is respected by governments and extractive industry companies. Legal and regulatory barriers prohibiting women from working in extractive industries are removed,

⁵ “Meaningful participation goes beyond counting women to include women’s ability to exercise voice, engage in leadership, and influence decision-making.” https://assets.oxfamamerica.org/media/documents/Accountable_to_Whom_researchbackgrounder.pdf

gender pay gaps addressed and gender-equitable human resource policies adopted (such as hiring policies and practices, paid parental leave, childcare benefits, and gender-specific worksite facilities and equipment). Governments ratify ILO Convention 190 on eliminating gender-based violence in the world of work and companies adopt zero-tolerance policies for sexual harassment and gender-based violence.

6. **LOCAL PROCUREMENT.** Women, minority and Indigenous-owned businesses are prioritized in the extractive industry supply chain, including for services that diverge from those often associated with women-owned businesses, like catering and cleaning. Good practices include: transparent and accessible procurement processes; implementing the local procurement reporting mechanism;⁶ expressly designing procurement to reach women and facilitate their participation; identifying and tracking how much business is awarded to women-owned businesses; analyzing whether existing procurement criteria disadvantages women-owned businesses; setting targets for the percentage of contracts (or spend) awarded to women-owned businesses, and supporting businesswomen's access to training, finance, capital and networks.
7. **POLITICAL PARTICIPATION.** Women's political participation in natural resource governance is guaranteed, including in decision-making over the use of natural resources and revenues from extractive industries, as well as in global, national, and local policy-making in pursuit of a just transition to a low-carbon economy. Quotas or other policies and incentives are adopted to ensure gender-balanced representation in decision-making, and mechanisms are put in place to ensure women's meaningful participation. The political participation of women's rights organizations in natural resource governance is supported through adequate funding, logistical support and technical training.
8. **GENDER-RESPONSIVE MANDATORY DUE DILIGENCE.** Companies conduct gender-responsive due diligence throughout their supply chains, identifying and addressing gender-based human rights risks. States adopt mandatory human rights due diligence laws that are gender-responsive. The legally binding treaty on transnational corporations and human rights currently being developed at the United Nations adopts an intersectional gender analysis and women's rights approach.⁷
9. **WOMEN'S SEXUAL & REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH.** Women's rights to sexual, reproductive, and maternal health are respected and progressively realized, including by mitigating against environmental pollution (including, for example, infrastructure maintenance and updated response plans to prevent environmental contamination). Increased risks to sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS are addressed. Women's health services receive adequate budget allocations and investments, with specific programs where necessary to address the health impacts caused by extractive industries.
10. **GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE & HUMAN TRAFFICKING.** Measures are in place to address, mitigate, and end gender-based violence, violence against women and girls, human trafficking and sexual

⁶ <http://miningsharedvalue.org/mininglprm>

⁷ https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/HRCouncil/WGTransCorp/Session6/OEIGWG_Chair-Rapporteur_second_revised_draft_LBI_on_TNCs_and_OBEs_with_respect_to_Human_Rights.pdf

exploitation⁸ in communities affected by extractive industry projects. Such measures address the fact that women face intersecting forms of discrimination, and that Indigenous women are particularly at risk of gender-based violence.

11. **PROTECTING WOMEN HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS.** The rights of women human rights defenders (WHRDs) are safeguarded and their security and protection is ensured by States and extractive companies, with the higher risks faced by women who experience intersecting forms of discrimination, such as Indigenous women, taken into account. Families of murdered or persecuted WHRDs have access to legal counsel and judicial remedy. State-led and state-complicit defamation campaigns no longer occur, WHRDs are no longer criminalized and states investigate and prosecute WHRD attackers.
12. **ACCESS TO JUSTICE & REMEDY.** Women and communities impacted by extractive industries have access to effective, safe and accountable grievance mechanisms and judicial remedies that are gender responsive and recognize the power imbalance between extractive industry companies and members of local communities. There is protection from gender-based violence and reprisals. Women and communities impacted by extractive industries can seek accountability of extractive industry companies domiciled in other countries through binding formal mechanisms, transnational legal proceedings, independent non-judicial complaints mechanisms, specialized investigative mechanisms, and UN treaty bodies, in line with general recommendation No. 28 on the core obligations of State parties of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. States recognize their extraterritorial obligations to ensure companies in their jurisdictions respect the rights of women when operating abroad.⁹ Perpetrators are brought to justice and women whose rights have been violated receive just and swift compensation and rehabilitation.
13. **ARTISANAL MINING.** Artisanal women miners have access to safe and decent jobs and their role in the supply chain is recognized. They are protected from gender-based violence; can engage in mercury-free gold mining; have access to finance and training, and are supported in accessing the formal market, for instance receiving training in certification processes. Any state effort to formalize ASM through legislation is based on intersectional gender analysis and carried out in consultation with women artisanal miners and women's rights organizations.
14. **REVENUE ALLOCATION.** The fiscal regimes governing the allocation of revenues are gender responsive and the allocations themselves at both national and local levels promote gender equality and advance women's rights. Gender budgeting and the earmarking of public resources for programs and services that promote gender equality are two mechanisms that support this.
15. **TAX JUSTICE.** Illicit financial flows are eliminated so that states can mobilize maximum resources from extractive industries for sustainable development and to advance gender equality. Corporate tax evasion and avoidance, such as trade misinvoicing, is deterred through measures such as: country-by-country reporting, automatic exchange of information, public disclosure of beneficial ownership, eliminating the practice of transfer pricing, and cracking down on tax havens. Just, progressive and adequate tax rates are levied on oil, gas and mining companies.¹⁰

⁸ Note that human trafficking and sexual exploitation are distinct from sex work

⁹ <https://www.wilpf.org/cedaw-committee-recognises-extraterritorial-obligations-towards-human-rights-for-sweden/>

¹⁰ <https://www.globaltaxjustice.org/en/latest/global-campaign-tax-justice-extractive-industry>

16. **GENDER RELEVANT & GENDER DISAGGREGATED DATA.** Natural resource governance and extractive industry data that is routinely collected is disaggregated by gender and other social identifiers, such as age, race, and Indigenous status, among others. Data and information that can be used to advance gender equity and women’s rights in the context of extractive industries is publicly disclosed and made accessible. Examples of highly relevant data that should be gender-sensitive include: existing land and resource uses and rights; extractive contracts; beneficiaries of compensation, local content contracts, and training opportunities; employment figures (including occupational level); social payments; subnational transfers; project-level payments; and health indicators including sexual and gender-based violence and reproductive health.
17. **ACCESS TO DATA.** The management of the extractive sector is based on the principles of transparency and accountability. Data and information relating to natural resource governance and extractive industries is publicly available and made accessible at community, national, and regional levels, particularly to women and communities impacted by extractive industries. Communication and dissemination plans take into account the range of gender-based barriers to accessing, understanding, and using information, including language and literacy, and how these barriers differ based on age, race, Indigenous status, sexual orientation, and other social identifiers.
18. **JUST TRANSITION & THE CLIMATE CRISIS.** The transition to a low-carbon economy happens swiftly and equitably, with a focus on protecting the rights of women, communities and environments from the impact of the potential growth in demand for minerals used in renewable energy technologies. An accountable transition plan, developed through broad-based consultation, for women and communities dependent on economic activities linked to the extractive industries, is in place. States, companies and civil society take gender-responsive actions to reduce the climate impacts of mining, oil and gas extraction, and support communities with climate adaptation. All decisions on resource extraction and the role revenues from extractive industries play in local, and national and regional economies are made in line with the Paris Agreement.

Signatories

Working Group on Gender Justice and Extractive Industries (Development Gateway, FEMNET, Natural Resource Governance Institute, Oxfam, Publish What You Pay, World Resources Institute)
Memory Kachambwa, The African Women’s Development and Communication Network (FEMNET)
SESILIA SHIRIMA, YOUNG AND ALIVE INITIATIVE
Maria Malomalo, Mwana Pwo
Tigist Alebachew, New Millennium Hope Development Organization /NMHDO/
Eunice muthoni waweru, Workers Rights Watch
Alice Maranga, Federation of Women Lawyers Kenya
Elisa Peter, Publish What You Pay
Nigest Haile, Center for Accelerated Women's Economic Empowerment
Okeke Julie, Women Initiative For Peace and Good Governance (WIPGG Nigeria)
Ernest Ekurot, Publish What You Pay
Sascha Gabizon, WECF International
Kirui Zephaniah, FEMNET
Aaron Mintzes, Earthworks

Osprey Orielle Lake, Women's Earth and Climate Action Network
Saa Pascal Tenguiano, CEDE
Gloria Novovic, Cooperation Canada
Clancy Moore, PWYP Australia
Jackie Neapole, Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women (CRIAOW)
Emmanuel Kuyole, Centre for Extractives and Development, Africa (CEDA)
Bayarsaikhan Namsrai, Steps Without Borders NGO
Shahlo Abdunabizoda, NGO Jahon
Rahul Basu, The Future We Need
Adnen Nouioua, Transparency & Democracy
Inna Michaeli, Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID)
Jimmy Luhende, Actions for Democracy and Local Governance (ADLG)
Cory Greenlees, Mining Justice Action Committee
Nwadishi Faith, Women In Extractives
Jamie Kneen, MiningWatch Canada
Saswati, Mineral Inheritors Rights Association
Jeff Geipel, Mining Shared Value initiative of Engineers Without Borders Canada
Mariya Lobacheva, NGO Echo (Kazakhstan)
Tafadzwa Muropa, Gender Activist
Fadzai Traquino, Women and law in Southern Africa
Hadija Malimusi, Governance Links Tanzania
Keith Slack, EarthRights International
María Graciela Cuervo, DAWN (Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era)
Kim Perrotta, Creating Healthy and Sustainable Environments (CHASE)
Mara Dolan, WEDO
Marley Leitner, WRI
Nathalie Margi, Urgent Action Fund for Women's Human Rights
Judith Marcuse, International Centre of Art for Social Change
Angela Bischoff, Greenspiration
Georgette B Sakyi-Addo, Women In Mining Ghana
Stefan Hostetter, Green Majority
John Strongman, World Bank Mining Advisor retired
Michelle Higelin, ActionAid Australia
Toni Pickard, Coalition Canada: basic income - revenu de base
MiningWatch Canada
Green Alternative
Resource Equity
Mukupu Nsenduluka, Oxfam Zambia
Josephine Alabi, Keen and Care Initiative (KCI), Nigeria
Ramatu Umar Bako, Oxfam Nigeria
Queen-Esther, International Network for Corporate Social Responsibility
Daniel M. Abah, OXFAM Nigeria
Bev LeFrancois, Women Of Halton Action Movement, WHAM
NURU DEEN, Oxfam in Sierra Leone
Dean Evangelidou, Climate Reality Project Canada
Khon Ja, Kachin Peace Network
Thyn Zar Oo, The PLAN: Public Legal Aid Network
Tijah Bolton-Akpan, Policy Alert
Dr. Danladi Erisa, Motherhen Development Foundation
Erdenechimeg Dashdorj, Open Society Forum
Chundy Huon, Community Legal Education Center
Responsible Mining Foundation
Maquila Solidarity Network

The Leap
CAFAGB
Joanna Osawe, WiRE Women in Renewable Energy
Hannah Owusu-Koranteng, Wacam
Ian Thomson, Oxfam Canada
Maureen Weinberger, Corresponding Secretary, Advancement of Women Halton
Joanne Lebert, IMPACT
Ban Seng Bu, Alliance for Gender Inclusion in the Peace Process (AGIPP)
Green 11, Green 11
Sierra Club
Lelung Khumi, KAHUNG-Khumi Social Council
Mong Vichet, Highlanders Association
Pham Thi Minh Hang, Research Centre for Gender, Family and Environment in Development (CGFED)
Khin Hla, Yaung Chi Thit -Myanmar
Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact, Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact
KABUYA MUYEBA ALBERT, Centre National d'appui au développement et à la participation populaire , CENADEP
Thialy FAYE, Forum Civil
Barry Mariama, Action Mines Guinée
Abdellatif jaffel, Coalition tunisienne pour la transparence d'énergie et de mines
DEBA BRAHIDIL, APAD
Amadou BAH, Action Mines Guinée
Houanfe ayaovi lucien. Oui, ONG " CD" Au coeur du Développement
Diallo Oumar kanah, Association Guinéenne pour la Transparence AGT
Nkolo Ayissi Ernest, GrP Agir pour GARantir la Gouvernance Economique et Sociale (AGAGES MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS
Sihem Bouazza, PWYP Tunisia
Fanta Mariette SAMBA VOMI, Association des Femmes du Secteur Minier de Centrafrique, AFESMICA
AGBOTON Noélie Jésusgnon, Association des femmes du secteur minier du Bénin (AFESMIB)
SOULAMA DRISSA, FOSCAOCI
SOULEY HAROUNA Issaka, OXFAM
Toure Djenebou Sidibe, Fédération des Femmes Minières du Mali FEMIMA
ELISABETH PENKEN, CAFAGB CELLULE ASSOCIATIVE DES FEMMES ACTIVES POUR LA GOUVERNANCE LES DROITS HUMAINS ET LE BIEN ETRE
Sihem Bouazza, Association Tunisienne de Droit du Développement
Paul Correa, OXFAM SENEGAL
Kafui ADJAMAGBO-JOHNSON, WILDAF AO
Amadou Mariatou, ROTAB/PWYP
David Velazco Rondón, Fundación Ecuménica para el Desarrollo y la Paz - FEDEPAZ
Emma Velasquez, Foro Social de la Deuda Externa y Desarrollo de Honduras
Raquel Reynoso Rosales, Asociación Servicios Educativos Rurales
José Bayardo Chata, Derechos Humanos y Medio Ambiente-DHUMA
Gladys Lorena Terrazas Arnez, Red Paz Integración y Desarrollo
Valeria Urbina, Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales-DAR
Ramona Virgen Rojas Lantigua, Centro de Formación para Mujeres Organizadas María Liberadora – CEFORMOMALI
Juana Mercedes De Brioso, Confederación Nacional de Mujeres del Campo – CONAMUCA
Karem Rivero, Participación Ciudadana