



WOMEN IN ACTION ON MINING IN ASIA

The seventh issue of WAMA newsletter tries to capture some of the glimpses into the regional discussions around extractives in this crisis of Covid. We bring stories from the ground on women's voices and concerns during this most critical period of battling with hunger, ill-health and risks of being invisibly driven out of their homes, not just for mining but also as a spillover of mining. A strategic convergence of extractives industry players, policymakers and climate change action promoters financed by smart mining drivers have together reconfigured the resource curse. But women say no. They say no to mining, no to vaccines, no to conservation and no to ending violence against women – the IFI way. The last few months have rolled out yet another complex web of abuses on women. The future is extractively pandemic.

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WAMA News and Events

- Getting to Equal in a Changing World: Second Global Gender in Oil, Gas and Mining Conference-** On 3-4 March 2021, World Bank's Extractives Global Programmatic Support (EGPS) Trust Fund along with Inter-American Development Bank organized the second Global Gender in Oil, Gas and Mining under the theme, Getting to Equal in a Changing World. The conference explored the role of gender in rapidly shifting oil, gas and mining landscapes. On behalf of WAMA and GAGGA, we were invited to participate in this conference to share the concerns of women. We present here our critical review of this conference as a protest against the tokenistic and highly frivolous manner in which women's rights are addressed by the International Financial Institutes on a subject that has serious implications to the lives of women affected by their finances to the extractives sector. [Link](#)

- Cross Movement Collaborations for a more Gender and Climate Just World: Experiences from GAGGA** - On April 9, 2021, Dhaatri represented WAMA to share our experiences about bringing together women's rights, environmental justice and concerns around what Just Recovery would imply from women's experiences with regard to violations in the extractives sector, in the 'Global Just Recovery Gathering, 2021'.



- OCEANA'S MINING PERMIT RENEWAL - 25 more years of violence and destruction:** On May 11, 2021, LILAK (Purple Action for Indigenous Women's Rights) released a statement on the FTAA renewal of OceanaGold Philippines Inc. LILAK believes that President Duterte's renewal of the mining agreement of OceanaGold Philippines Inc. (OGPI) for another 25 years is a threat to Tawali, Didipio, Kasibu, Nueva Vazciya & other rural and indigenous communities. Mining operations have been responsible for land degradation, water contamination, loss of livelihoods, environmental destruction and health deterioration of not only the Didipio Community but also the whole province of Nueva Vizcaya. LILAK calls for support to Bileg Dagiti Babbae and DESAMA (Didipio Earth Savers' Movement Association), and their call – to end the destruction of Didipio and the whole of Nueva Vizcaya, to heal and rehabilitate the land, and reject the renewal of OGPI's mining permit. Read the full statement [here](#).



- WAMA Story of Water- A Skillshare, 2021:** On April 12 2021, as part of our ongoing series of skill-shares for the year, WAMA members gathered together online, to highlight the deep connection between women and water and to understand what it means to them in their own context of extractives destroying their water bodies. Women documented evidence of their polluted rivers and streams sharing these with each other and demonstrated the angry voices of women from across the region. To read more, [click here](#).

- Anti- Mine Day 2021- 'Women voices defend for Tanah Air'**- Anti-Mine Day on May 29 of every year coincides with the beginning of Lapindo mudflow in East Java. On 29 May 2021, a press release was issued to commemorate the Anti-Mine Day in Indonesia. Five stories from East Kalimantan, Papua, North Sumatera, Central Sulawesi and Gunung Tumpang Pitu were shared widely to talk about the destructive effects of mining on the environment, livelihood and food security of local communities. In East Kalimantan, women have been suffering the most from floods due to forest destruction, polluted rivers and sources of water along with the death of their children in the coal mine pits. In North Sumatra, women in Dairi regency opposed the zinc and lead mine of PT Dairi Prima Mineral that would affected their water sources and agricultural land. Similarly in Tumpang Pitu of East Java, women have voiced against the gold mine operated by PT Bumi Suksesindo and PT Damai Suksesindo. In Sulawesi, women from Ganda-Ganda village protested the nickel mining and coal power plants owned the Chinese entrepreneur, PT CORII, which pollutes the air and coastal area while also impacting human health. While in Mimika regency of Papua, the women protest against PT Freeport whose waste pollutes six rivers, coastal areas, and cause sedimentation of coastal areas and wells. [Read more](#)

*"Women as land is a philosophy of Amungme Tribe, but now it's just a story since PT Freeportis digging our customary land that has changed and erased women existence as Life-giver."
Adolfina-Kuum, Mimika-Papua, 2021*



In India, Adivasi community display their wild food and herbs procured from the forest on World Environment Day 2021. Photo credits: Dhaatri Resource Centre for Women and Children

- We want our Land, not Vaccines say Baiga Women** – in an online consultation in June 2021, of Bodai village in Chhattisgarh. The community which lost land 15 years ago to BALCO for its Daldali bauxite mining project, is very disturbed by the loss of livelihoods both by mining and by closure of mines in March 2020. Due to risks of Covid, they are neither able to migrate for work nor find food in their land. The Baiga women were angry that their forest that gave them abundant food, and the land where they used to grow a wide variety of traditional millets for their sustenance was forcibly taken for a meagre compensation of INR 100000, with an assurance that they would be given employment and that land would be restored to a cultivable form and returned to them. On the contrary, mining has left huge pits right up to their doorsteps, posing a constant threat to the safety of their children and cattle.

- World Environment Day 2021-** On June 5, 2021 in Kanker district of Chhattisgarh, India, an online community webinar was organized on the occasion of the World Environment Day, by Adivasi Samta Manch (ASM). Adivasi women from Chattisgarh and across India participated through their songs, oral testimonies and showcasing of the diverse food and medicinal resources that highlighted the significance of biodiversity and wild-food in the life of indigenous communities. They also shared the challenges to protecting their forests due to large-scale mining like bauxite mining of BALCO, limestone mines, small quarries and coal mining in Raigarh district, the problems with the elephant sanctuary and national park in Chattisgarh, diversion of forest lands for commercial activities in Chatra district of Jharkhand, problems of silicosis widows and Adivasi women due to Covid in the Panna Tiger Reserve villages.



World Environment Day 2021. Photo credits: Dhaatri Resource Centre for Women and Children

Neither did they get any jobs, nor is the land restored, nor the local ponds and springs which have dried up due to intensive mining, been recharged. In response to the Covid challenges, the women's main demand was for handing over their land back in a cultivable form and rehabilitation of their water bodies as they see neither mining nor migration as sustainable for their health and security. Their hesitancy to take vaccines emerges from this lack of trust on governance institutions which continue to ignore all their representations regarding mining violations. We women do not want to leave our village and risk Covid-we need our land back.



Food & ration kits distribution in Adivasi villages in India. Photo credit: Dhatri Resource Centre for Women and Children

- COVID-19 food kits and masks distributed by the network in India-** In the second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic, indigenous communities have been severely affected both due to large numbers falling ill and due to the lack of medical support and food. During the second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic in India, several mines have shut down due to which the community lost livelihood opportunities. Simultaneously, the country had been in lockdown which restricted the mobility of the communities. The prices of basic goods like oil etc. have also suddenly surged. With support from philanthropic groups, food kits and masks are being distributed since June 2021, in five states of India to Adivasi women.



The Pala'wan community with Mayor Feliciano (green shirt in the center). Photo from the Mayor's Office of Brooke's Point, Palawan. Photo credits: NTFP-EP Philippines

- **Indigenous groups, environmental and women's organizations condemn the suspension order on Brooke's Point Mayor Feliciano and the resumption of mine operations-** On June 16 2021, a suspension order issued to Brooke's Point Mayor Maryjean De los Angeles-Feliciano by the Office of the Ombudsman for going against the order of local government, in 2017, to demolish certain mining-related structures of Ipilan Nickel Corporation (INC) inside the forest and watershed. In 2017, INC cleared around 25,000 trees in Maasin, Brooke's Point to give way to the construction of their mining structures. Consequently, the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development cancelled the Strategic Program Clearance granted to INC, and the Palawan court issued a Temporary Environmental Protection Order for INC to stop their activities and restore the forest areas they have destroyed. The indigenous Pala'wan women's group called Mga Kalebonan et BICAMM (MKE-BICAMM), along with Pineuntungan Et KePelewanan (PEKP) BICAMM, Kabatangan Ancestral Domain ng Sampung Barangay (KAD10) and other organizations have started a petition to reverse the decision of the Ombudsman regarding this suspension order. WAMA joins the Pala'wan in Brooke's Point, along with the organizations and individuals supporting the defense of their forest against extractive mining operations to amplify their petition for the denouncement of the suspension order on Mayor Feliciano and the withdrawal of the resumption of INC's mining operations in Brooke's Point. [Read more](#)



The worksite of the tailings dam expansions. Photo credit: Dhaatri Resource Centre for Women and Children

- **Tailing dam expansion in Zawar mines, Rajasthan** – In July 2020, Hindustan Zinc took up massive expansion work on the tailings dam at Zawar mines, in the midst of Covid cases escalating in the area. A recycling plant was created at the tailings dam site to filter zinc from the tailings. The dam has been continuously opposed by Kanpur village whose stream and agricultural lands are directly contaminated by zinc and lead deposits causing acid mine drainage into their lands and underground water. During the summer months, when the slurry collected in the tailings dam dries up, the fine particles from the tailings get carried away with the wind. This can be seen in the form of white silt that settles on the fields leading to poor yields and contaminated crops. Earlier due to a large protest by the women, the company started sending water trucks for drinking and domestic uses. Now during the lockdown, this supply completely stopped and people living closer to the tailings dam site have developed skin diseases and respiratory issues due to consuming the polluted water. To add to their troubles, a new tailings dam has been constructed during the pandemic, right next to the residential settlements. Residents of Kanpur village have filed multiple complaints regarding the pollution from the tailings dam and demanding a relocation of the site away from residential area. They find themselves at even more risk now with the massive expansion of the tailings dam last year. To view the petition, [click here](#).



Photo credit: LILAK

- **The National Government Must Heed the Call of the People, End Mining in Didipio, Now!** – On July 2, 2021, a joint statement was released by LILAK (Purple Action for Indigenous Women’s Rights) and Bileg Dagiti Babbae (Power of Women) on the second year of expiration of OceanaGold Philippines Inc.’s Financial and Technical Assistance Agreement (FTAA). On June 29, 2019, the OceanaGold Philippines Inc.’s Financial and Technical Assistance Agreement (FTAA) expired. The OceanaGold in the Philippines: Ten Violations that Should Prompt Its Removal report published by Institute for Policy Studies (U.S.) and MiningWatch Canada concludes the mine has huge negative impacts on land, water, forests, indigenous communities and human rights. OGPI’s violation of human rights can be traced as far back as more than a decade ago. In a 2011 report by the Commission on Human Rights (CHR), OGPI directly violated Didipio’s residents’ Right to Adequate Housing and Property. The commission cited an unlawful demolition of 187 houses in 2008, which was described as a violent and bloody incident where people were beaten and shot at. Those who were displaced were not offered compensation and relocation. Similarly, there are several accounts of violence and brutality against the Didipio community violating their human rights and environmental laws. LILAK (Purple Action for Indigenous Women’s Rights) and Bileg Dagiti Babbae (Power of Women) together demand that mining at Didipio should be put an end. OGPI and state perpetrators should be held accountable for inducing violence against the indigenous communities. Read the full statement [here](#).

WAMA Reports

- **Mongolia: Water – Precious Treasure** – In 1990, the Government of Mongolia initiated the GOLD program which paved the way for massive investments in gold mining projects throughout the country. Since then, there has been a huge depletion of water sources where 30 percent of Mongolia’s water has been depleted due to the mining operations. The major sources of income for herder women are milk and dairy products. Due to lack of water sources, the cattle are unable to produce enough milk and cattle are suffering from many health problems due to consuming contaminated water. This is responsible for a reduced ability of food security in these households. [Read more](#)

WAMA Training Manuals

- MONES published a series of three manuals that can be used by local citizens and women during the pre-extraction, extraction and closure stages of mining operations, explaining **a total of 282 provisions of 59 national laws, 9 international conventions and 12 regulations** that local citizens, especially women should know in terms of intersectional issues of environment and mining. These are a series of easy-to-understand manuals for local herders and local activists on how to use legislations in their lives and struggles provided a very important impetus for herder women affected by negative mining impacts to be able to protect their rights and to file their complaints to court by using laws and regulations within the legal framework. These are available in Mongolian language [here](#). Dhaatri worked with MONES in bringing out a set of two training handbooks for NGOs to understand the impacts of mining on women in Mongolia. These are available in English and Mongolian [here](#)

Regional News

- **200,000 trees proposed to be felled for a diamond mine in Madhya Pradesh's Buxwaha forest. NGT halts tree cutting** - The proposed Bunder diamond block in Chhatarpur district, Madhya Pradesh will be spread across an area of 364 hectares and is part of the roughly 3,000 ha Buxwaha protected forests. The Bunder mining project falls under Bundelkhand region which is also a water-stressed area. The water required for the project is estimated to be about 5.9 million cubic meters per day. The forests' water streams are sources of groundwater recharge and contribute to the Betwa River. The project will also be responsible for felling 200,000 trees and will highly disturb the ecological balance of the region. 'Save Buxwaha Forest' and 'India stands for Buxwaha Forest' campaigns have been active on social media. Local youth and the communities have actively been protesting against the project. Several children have also raised their voice on social media pleading with the state government not to go ahead with the projects. However, On July 1, 2021, National Green Tribunal (NGT) Bhopal bench issued an interim order to halt the cutting of trees.
- **New agreement between Rio Tinto and Turquoise Hill Resources (TRQ) for Oyu Tolgoi expansion**- After a two-year delay and a \$1.5 billion jump in the Oyu Tolgoi project's expansion cost to \$6.8 billion, Rio Tinto was willing to scrap off the 2015 deal and redraft the terms of agreement with Mongolian government. Currently, Rio Tinto has signed a new agreement with Turquoise Hill Resources (TRQ) for a \$2.3 billion financial plan for underground development of Oyu Tolgoi mine. With this expansion project, it is claimed to be the world's largest new copper-gold mines.
- **Myanmar's junta being funded by mining and extractives industries**- Following the February 1 coup and violent crackdown against protestors and civilians by Myanmar's military regime, several key concerns have been raised against the extractive industries. The regime's major sources of revenue are from the oil and gas companies which account for around \$1 billion a year in duties, taxes, royalties, fees, tariffs and other profits. Amidst increasing pressure from the civil society, Total and Chevron SA decide to suspend cash dividends to Myanmar owned oil and gas company. On the other hand companies like PTT, despite the rising repression, continue to fund around US\$ 1 million annual rent to the military conglomerate, Myanmar Economic Corporation (MEC). The US, UK, EU and Canada have already sanctioned MEC and Myanmar Economic Holding Limited (MEHL) for their vast role

in financing military abuses and brutality against Myanmar civilians. On the other hand, Myanmar has been planning to [restart issuing licenses for jade mining and rare earth metal mining](#) despite their extensive environmental destruction in Northern Kachin state. Civil society groups, Publish What You Pay (PWYP), Mineral Inheritors' Rights Association (MIRA) released a new report on the SHWE Oil and Gas links to financing the military junta in Myanmar that highlights the direct association between the extractives sector and the military government's human rights excesses. [Report link](#)

- **Centre to control the allocation and utilization of DMF funds in India** – Under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2021, Centre has sought out to control the district mineral funds. It is stated in the [sub-section \(3\) of Section 9B](#) of the Act that “the Central Government may give directions regarding the composition and utilization of fund by the District Mineral Foundation”. Until now, the nature of DMF fund allocation and utilization has been autonomous to the respective districts and states. But with the Centre assuming these responsibilities, the process of fund utilization for DMF projects will be delayed than usual.
- **Goa Foundation issues their comments on the draft Mineral (Auction) Second Amendment Rules, 2021 and the draft Minerals (Evidence of Mineral Contents) Amendment Rules, 2021** – On April 23, 2021, In the context of the [comments issued on several proposals of the above laws](#), it was believed that “auctioning off G3 blocks will inevitably result in a loss to the mineral bearing States simply due to the fact that lack of knowledge will result in lower prices being offered for the block”. Similarly, the proposals for State governments to auction off shared inheritance (“family silver”) to the outsourced extractive companies for more and more financial capital without any provisions for intergenerational equity and sustainable development are highly objected. In this scenario, these proposals are “misleading, misconceived and premature”.
- **In a landmark judgement, Shell ordered to further carbon cuts** – On May 26, 2021, A Dutch High Court ordered Royal Dutch Shell [to reduce the absolute levels of CO2 emissions by 45% by 2030 from their 2019 levels](#). Shell Chief Executive rejected the absolute reduction targets in their annual general body meeting stating that “reducing absolute emissions at this point of time is predominantly possible by shrinking the business”. Earlier, the company has set out the targets to reduce the carbon intensity of their products by at least 6% by 2023, by 20% by 2030, by 45% by 2035 and by 100% by 2050 from 2016 levels. But the court said that the company's policy was “not concrete and is full of conditions... that's not enough”.

- **Exxon loses three directors to an activist hedge fund while Chevron investors back up a proposal for carbon cuts** – Three nominees from Energy No. 1, a \$50 million dollar activist hedge fund, were elected to the 12- member board of Exxon Mobil Corporation. The move is against the rising pressure on the energy industry against continuous failed attempts to cut down on carbon emissions. In a similar move, on May 26, 2021, shareholders of Chevron moved in favour of a proposal to cut emissions generated by the company's products. Shareholders voted 61% in favour of a proposal to cut on "Scope 3" emissions. The moves come as a shock in the energy industry which has been put on a pedestal by investors, climate activists and governments to shift investments from fossil fuels to renewables.
- **Germany's Federal Constitutional Court rejected the country's climate law** – In a landmark judgement, the German Supreme Court ordered the government to detail how and when Germany will be made climate neutral, in the Federal Climate Change Protection Act, 2019. The court stated that, firstly, the construct of adopting a climate budget, as formulated by UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), is acceptable. However, there ought to be an equitable distribution of emissions among all the individuals until the heating is to be kept under 1.5°C and the remaining amount to be equitably shared among all the world's inhabitants, including between current and future generations. Secondly, the court stated the climate mitigation phenomenon is under the purview of individual freedom until it infringes on the rights of future generations. Thirdly, the court suggests that climate policies should evolve with the evolving scientific knowledge systems. They should be adjusted based on the best currently available scientific knowledge and technology advancements. Fourthly, the court emphasized that the German government should contribute as a priority to frameworks for emission reduction and mitigation of global heating in foreign policy.
- **Australian federal court emphasizes on the government's duty to protect young people from climate change** – In a case filed by eight teenagers and an octogenarian nun, Justice Mordecai Bromberg of a federal court in Australia passed a judgement that establishes that environment minister Sussan Ley has a duty to protect young people from climate crisis. The judgement has come forward against the move to prevent Ley from approving a proposal by Whitehaven Coal to expand the Vickery coalmine in New South Wales. The expansion of the mine could lead to emission an extra 100m tonnes of CO₂- accounting to 20% of climate carbon footprint. Although the defendants sought an injunction and it was not granted as the court believes the environment minister will recognize duty of care, the judgement was "thrilling and deeply relieving" as 17-year-old Ava Princii says.

- **Cambodia set to be a gold producer**- On June 10 2021, Prime Minister Hun Sen of Cambodia announced the commencement of commercial gold mining operations from June 21, 2021 in Okavu area in southwest Mondulkiri province. After 14 years of exploration and research, Australian miner Renaissance Minerals (Cambodia) Ltd. will be the first company to commercialise the gold at Okavu Gold Project. According to the Prime Minister, Cambodia expects the project to generate \$185 million per annum in pre-tax cash flow, with \$40 million from royalties and taxes transferred to the national budget. These announcements come in contrast to the indigenous communities protesting against their lands being taken for mining operations.

Campaigns

- **NGO forum lobbies on ADB Energy Policy. ADB declares exit from coal in the Asia Pacific**- On May 7 2021, ADB released the draft Energy Policy amended from its 2009 policy, owing to strong criticism by several environmental activists and civil society organisations in the context of climate change dialogues. The draft suggests that the bank will rule out financing the coal projects and bans further exploration of coal, oil and gas. However, it will still continue financing gas projects including gas transmission and distribution pipelines, LNG terminals, storage facilities, gas-fired power plants, natural gas for cooking under certain conditions. Critics claim that this could lead to an increase in investments in gas finance in lieu of renewables.
- **EU Civil Society denounces raw material plans in European Green Deal**- A global coalition of 180+ communities, organisations and academics from 36 countries reject the EU Green Deal and Green Recovery plans. They sought out to abandon the plans as they will drastically increase destructive mining beyond ecological limits in Europe and in the Global South in the name of 'green mining'. The statement also sets out actions for the EU Commission to reduce material dependence, EU overconsumption of energy and minerals in absolute terms, calling for binding targets and to change course towards legal and environmental justice.

- **A do or die agitation against pollution by a coal block project, Odisha, India-** Since January 2021, villagers near Kulda opencast mine in Hemagiri block, Sundargarh district, of Odisha, India have been agitating against the pollution caused while transporting coal from the mine in trucks over a 25 km road stretch affecting 19 villages. Women and children participated in large numbers to protest against the expansion as it affects their health and education. It is after a decade long struggle against coal pollution that the affected villages have embarked on a do or die agitation. Many of the protestors were detained and some of them even jailed. Despite strong opposition, in January 2021, an Expert Appraisal Committee of the Government of India recommended the expansion of the Kulda opencast mine from 14 mtpa to 19.6 mtpa.
- **Indonesian Supreme Court orders to revoke PT Mantimin Coal Mining's (MCM) permit-** On February 4, 2021, the Supreme Court of Indonesia rejected the review of MCM, a coal mining company operating in South Kalimantan, on the grounds of operating without the completion of the environmental permit. The lawsuit was filed in 2018 by Walhi, an NGO, against the company and ministry of energy and mines. The decree for MCM to operate on 5908 hectares was issued on December 4, 2017. In early January 2021, flash floods hit several towns of South Kalimantan in which 24 people died and over 100,000 people have been displaced. Several environmental activists claimed that widespread forest clearance had been responsible for the disaster. According to Walhi, around 3.7 million hectares i.e. almost 50% of the land was taken for mines, timber and oil palm plantations.
- **Women in Rajasthan are voicing their problems in mine contamination affected villages of Hindustan Zinc-** Women in local villages reported that they had not given consent or even consulted for this massive expansion which they fear leads to more serious water crisis and livelihood impacts. They reported that they did not have any access to information regarding the new tailings dam. Adivasi women from the Bhil and Meena communities in the region have been demanding compensation for crop losses and health issues they have been facing due to contamination from zinc pollution from the existing operations. At their Zawar plant, HZL's continued operations during the pandemic crisis are reported to have led to rapid community spread of the virus, including deaths of workers and locals. The elected representatives submitted an appeal to the district authorities asking for a temporary halt to mining activities, to contain the virus. There has been no response from officials as reported by local leaders. On yet another site, the Adivasis are being threatened with eviction for expansion of HZL operations and they report that forest staff have been negotiating on behalf of the company for handing over of land. The Village Council passed a resolution against any expansion plans and submitted a petition to the district authorities. Here Adivasi women are very clear that they want recognition of their rights to forest lands and not the expansion of zinc operations.

Laws and Policies

- **Indonesia eases regulations on mining export permits, nickel excluded**- Last year, Indonesia announced a ban on exports of unprocessed mineral ore by 2023 to probe an increase in high-value smelting industries in the country. It considers projects to be on schedule if they have reached the 90 per cent construction target in a particular time as specified. In the new resolution, dated March 12, 2021, [the companies that haven't reached the specified target are also eligible for export permits](#). However, there will be a 20 per cent of export value "administrative fine" to companies receiving permits having not met the construction schedules. However, the ministry said that "this export incentive does not eliminate the company's obligation to building smelters in the country".
- **Despite climate change concerns, India plans to build new coal power plants**- [The February draft of National Electricity Policy \(NEP\) 2021](#) suggests that "while India is committed to adding more capacity through non-fossil sources of generation, coal-based generation capacity may still be required to be added in the country as it continues to be the cheapest source of energy generation". It also suggests all future coal-based power plants should only operate with "ultra-supercritical" less polluting technologies "or other more efficient technology".

Films

- ***Women Hold Up The Sky*** is a 35 minute documentary film released by Women and Mining (WoMin) Africa. It tells the story of how women activists affected by mining, fossil fuels and hydropower projects have been fighting against the oppression caused by the corruptive governments and capitalist institutions. It is a compilation of stories of resistance by women from Uganda, Democratic Republic of Congo and South Africa to defend their land, ecosystems and biodiversity from the large extractive companies. While documenting the activism of women across these countries, the film also talks about the massive destruction caused by large-scale mining and hydropower projects on the natural resources thereby also marginalizing the communities. To watch the film, [click here](#)

Gender and Mining Reports

- **Gender in Mining Governance: An annotated bibliography for large-scale mining** - The International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) and Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development (IGF) published *[Gender in Mining Governance: An annotated bibliography for large-scale mining](#)*. It is a compilation of a series of articles, reports, guidelines, and policy documents in the form of an annotated bibliography for governments, researchers, industry practitioners, civil society organisations, and the development community. It is primarily focused on “not only literature exploring the disproportionate burden women carry when it comes the negative impacts of mining but also certain enablers that could support women’s equitable benefit sharing in the sector”.
- **The Big Con: How Big Polluters are advancing a “net-zero” climate agenda to delay, deceive and deny** - “Net zero” climate plans are simply Big Polluters’ latest attempt to delay and distract from real climate solutions. However, it is the Indigenous communities, people in the Global South, women, and other marginalized communities who are paying the price with their lives and livelihoods. *[The Big Con: How Big Polluters are advancing a “net-zero” climate agenda to delay, deceive and deny](#)* is a report endorsed by more than 70 organizations across the world and gives an idea of what the Big Polluters actually mean by “net-zero”.
- **Material Transition: Exploring supply and demand solutions for renewable energy standards** – Due to increasing pressure from investors, governments and climate activists to reduce carbon emissions and shift to renewables, there has been a push to increase the production of green technology components like electric vehicles batteries, solar panels, clean energy storage and wind turbine components. The report argues how the shift from fossil fuels to renewables without any strategies to reduce energy consumption will have similar negative impacts that can be traced back to “mines, smelters, seaports, power stations, huge logistic hubs and renewable manufacturers”. It analyses the complexities of energy sector supply chains and “propose a path to supply chain justice which marries structural, regulatory change with a transition based on equity, justice, and a reduction of harm”. To access the report, [click here](#).