

6

Topic guide 2: **Extractive industries**

This topic guide provides particular guidance on analysing gender and conflict in relation to extractive industries. As such industries have an impact on natural resources like land, water and the general environment, this topic guide can be further enhanced by also using Topic Guide 1: Land.

Introduction to extractive industries, gender and conflict

Box 1: What do we mean by natural resource extraction?

‘Resource extraction’ refers to processes that extract raw materials from the earth, such as metals, minerals, aggregates, oil and gas. These materials can be extracted using processes like mining, quarrying or dredging. Logging can also be considered an extractive industry as it has similar impacts on the environment and communities and involves extracting resources from one area for use somewhere else. Formal, large corporations are often involved in extracting resources, sometimes working with smaller sub-contractors. But smaller and informal businesses, or even groups of people, also do this work, depending on the materials. These more informal operations are usually referred to as artisanal or small-scale extraction and are often unregulated or illegal.¹

Natural resource extraction can be an important component of economic growth and wealth creation. However, it is often done in a way that exploits local populations or negatively impacts on their livelihoods, while enriching business or government elites. Conflict can arise when, for instance, governments and companies force communities to relocate; local communities do not feel that they are sufficiently benefiting from the revenues created by the resource extraction business; or where companies behave in a way that damages the environment and other resources on which local communities depend (for example, water and air pollution, soil degradation and deforestation). All of these activities have different impacts from a gender perspective.

Large-scale extraction and small-scale or artisanal extraction overlap in two ways: artisanal miners – which often include women and men – can be displaced and lose their livelihoods when large companies develop operations; or artisanal miners may continue to operate alongside large operations, or move back after companies leave when large-scale operations are no longer profitable. Often artisanal miners find themselves in a vulnerable position because their operations are unregulated or illegal, meaning that they have no legal protection regarding labour safety or rights to the areas in which they mine. This makes them vulnerable to exploitation and violence by criminal networks or other exploitative groups, including big companies that they may be working alongside.² In such abusive and unprotected circumstances, both men and women can be abused and exploited. However, because of gender norms and behaviours, women can be even more vulnerable to violence within the home, or by other members of the artisanal operation or criminal elements, and could also be forced into transactional sex or other potentially harmful practices.³

This topic guide consists of the following:

- 1 An overview of resource extraction and gender norms
- 2 Conflict, resource extraction and gender norms
- 3 Key questions and suggested exercises to use in research and analysis process

Overview of resource extraction industries and gender norms

Gender and gender norms are important issues to consider when trying to understand whether and how communities benefit from extractive activities; and what impacts such activities have on men, women and SGMs.

Large-scale mining operations for instance, usually employ more men than women. The allocation of these roles is often informed by gender norms and assumptions within the company, and mirror gender inequality in the society where these companies operate. For instance, the companies (and often communities) often assume that men are best suited to the physical work necessary for formal mining like digging or breaking rocks. Men are also given more administrative jobs in societies where they have a higher level of education and literacy than women, due to gender norms which often result in unequal access to education. Some communities have superstitious beliefs that women's presence in the mines – particularly while they are menstruating – may cause explosions or cause the ore to go deeper into the ground.⁴

In artisanal and small-scale mining, women often make up a much larger proportion of the work force – up to 100 per cent in some African contexts.⁵ Their roles in this type of extraction can include heavy labour like digging and carrying materials from and to the digging sites. Yet women are still expected to perform their household-related duties, adding another five to eight hours to their working day.⁶ The tasks performed by women are often paid less than those performed by men,⁷ even when their tasks appear equally unskilled or skilled. For instance, in artisanal mining in Uganda, men are paid more for breaking the rocks than women who sort through the rocks to find the best marble.⁸ Both women and men are also exposed to dangerous working conditions, including the danger of mines collapsing on them and the serious health impacts of the chemicals and dust particles released when extracting or processing minerals – a task mostly done by women.⁹ This aspect of artisanal mining – especially working with mercury to extract gold – causes very serious toxic pollution in the area where it is used, but also to global air and water pollution.¹⁰ Women sometimes work with these chemicals at home so that they can care for their children at the same time, exposing the children and the homestead to these harmful chemicals.¹¹

There is virtually no research available on the relationship between SGMs and extractive industries, suggesting that further work is needed on this issue (see section 2, pages 5–6, for more on sensitivities around researching SGMs).

Large-scale mining operations and artisanal miners often come into conflict because the large companies do not engage productively, or in some cases deliberately exploit and mistreat artisanal miners, and because large-scale operations trigger an influx of people who come to work in these businesses, which may have negative impacts on existing communities.¹² These changes have different gender-related impacts: for instance, when more mechanisation is brought into artisanal mining operations, women are often the first to lose their jobs.¹³

Large-scale and artisanal mining operations need to use land, water and other resources. Depending on national legislation and the policies of different companies, local communities are sometimes consulted and compensated for the loss of land use and other resources. Companies are also often under an obligation to clean up any pollution or other environmental damage resulting from their operations, even though there are many examples of them not fulfilling their commitments in practice. These aspects of extractive industries also have a gender dimension to them (see also Topic Guide 1).

Conflict, extractive resources and gender norms

Much work has been conducted to date on exploring the potential conflict risks associated with, or directly created by, extractive industries.¹⁴ These have ranged from the national to the local level, and from issues that can impact on structural conflict causes as well as issues that can contribute to violence at the local level. Extractive operations can contribute to conflict through their negative social or economic impacts, and through sustaining governance systems that are abusive or that exclude certain parts of the population. Sometimes the behaviour of companies or governments around extractive resources spark new conflicts, while other times, resource extraction sustains or worsens a conflict that is already ongoing.

Extractive resources can also directly fund conflict if governments or armed groups use the income to buy weapons and pay fighters, for example. Thus armed groups, governments and other actors compete fiercely for control of resource-rich areas in order to secure an income for themselves. In South

Sudan, for instance, control over the oil fields has been a major driver in decades of war. Furthermore, it is clear that both large-scale and artisanal extractive operations have gender-specific impacts on the societies and communities where they occur. Yet if these societies are already insecure or affected by conflict – often about the very resources that are being extracted – there is also a risk that gender norms and behaviours may further fuel divisions and violence around resource extraction.

The following table sets out some examples of how extractive resource conflicts may be fuelled by gender norms. Table 1 draws on a case study from the Democratic Republic of Congo (see box 2 below) to try and tease out more explicit links. These are only examples, and do not represent an exhaustive list of ways in which gender norms may influence conflicts over extractives: indeed, very little research has been done on this question to date. It is important to conduct a full analysis of the gender norms and practices in the specific context (using sections 3 and 4 of the toolkit) and how they interact with conflict.

Table 1: Extractive resource conflicts and gender-related impacts and norms

Potential conflict-contributing issue	Actions, impacts and gender norms
National or sub-national level	
<p>Extractive companies legitimise or provide income (through concessions, profit-sharing or taxation) to governments that commit abuse/violence against part of the population; or become part of the problem if government forces violently resettle people for the sake of the extractive operations.</p>	<p>Actions: Government forces use violence against the population to protect the interests of the companies and government elites in extracting the resources.</p> <p>Impacts: Government elite and companies become wealthy and feel powerful. People affected (men and women) suffer violence and are displaced. This disrupts their livelihoods and family structures and roles.</p> <p>Norms: ‘Men can use violence to show that they are strong and that they are the boss. Therefore government forces show their strength by using violence.’</p>

Profits from extractive industries support (directly or indirectly) a government that is corrupt and/or the profits are not handled in a transparent way.

Actions: Companies and government elites become wealthy from the investment and do not spend the money on supporting economic development and providing services for the population.

Impacts: People experience structural violence as they are poor, ill and excluded from decision making. This leads to conflict in society as people compete for livelihoods, and those who are most dependent on public services – primarily women – suffer most. Other forms of corruption and dishonesty increase as men are desperate to fulfil their role as breadwinners.

Norms: ‘Men have to be wealthy. You cannot be a real man without having wealth.’ ‘Honest people can never get rich.’¹⁵

Local or community level

Armed groups, state military or police, or private security companies employed by the company cause violence and insecurity in the area, for instance when they try to displace or intimidate artisanal miners.

Actions: Security providers and government forces target men to reduce resistance to abusive policies or actions.

Impacts: Men are targeted for beatings and killings and are traumatised by the violence. They also feel humiliated and want to take revenge, or may feel powerless against strong forces.

Norms: ‘Men need to be strong and to protect their families and communities.’

Actions: Security providers and government forces commit violence, including sexual violence, against women as a way to intimidate the entire community.

	<p>Impacts: Women suffer violence and may be ostracised by their communities, or abused by other men as they are seen as prostitutes. They may fall pregnant and struggle to support their children. Communities feel powerless to address these injustices.</p> <p>Norms: 'Beating and raping men and women shows dominance and power and demotivates the community because women are the custodians of community culture and honour.'</p>
<p>Forcibly resettling communities and/or resettling them in a way that undermines their well-being and removes their entitlements to benefits from the extractive resources.</p>	<p>Actions: Governments force communities to move with no compensation, or they resettle them in areas that are far from the land, water and other resources important to them.</p> <p>Impacts: Men are no longer able to earn an income, or have to change their economic activities. Women can no longer grow food for the family or collect water, medicinal herbs or wild foods. Men and women cannot access their ancestral land anymore. Men commit violence against their families out of frustration and to have some sense of power in the household.</p> <p>Norms: 'Men have to be the main breadwinner for their families'. 'Men have to have an income in order to marry and only then will they be "real men".'. 'Women have to produce food for their husbands and families.' 'Women can earn an income outside the home, but must remain subservient to their husbands.'</p>

<p>Not compensating local communities for resettlement or damages to their environment caused by the extractive operations.</p>	<p>Actions: Companies may promise compensation, but not provide it; or may promise to provide it to communities but give it to the government instead. Companies may not provide compensation because there is no individual land title proving ownership and they do not know who to compensate. Or they may only give compensation to men because they are the land title holders or because male community leaders prioritise male-headed households over female-headed ones.</p> <p>Impact: Communities receive little or no compensation, increasing their poverty and vulnerability. Women-headed households get even less compensation than other households. Women have to spend longer reaching safe water sources and producing food for the family.</p> <p>Norms: ‘Men should be the ones to decide about land and community matters.’ ‘Women are less important than men.’ ‘Women’s work (for example fetching water) is less important than men’s work.’</p>
<p>Not consulting with communities in a fair way and/or not providing communities with acceptable benefits from the extractive operations.</p>	<p>Actions: Community engagement may only focus on some members of the community, excluding the concerns and needs of others. Young men feel marginalised by more powerful older men in the communities. Women feel their voices are not heard.</p> <p>Impacts: Agreed social investments only benefit some members of the community (men, women, SGMs, children). Other community members suffer disadvantages from the operations but do not get any advantages, which makes them poorer or more vulnerable.</p>

	<p>Norms: ‘Men are the natural leaders and need to speak on behalf of the community.’ ‘Women’s opinions are less important – it is not appropriate for them to speak in public.’</p>
<p>Hiring practices and working conditions may be detrimental to family life, health of workers or other aspects of social well-being.</p>	<p>Actions: Companies only hire people from one ethnic group, race, class or caste. Companies may hire only or predominantly men, or may hire women in only low-paid roles.</p> <p>Impacts: Hiring practices increase conflict between ethnic, race, class or caste groups, and reinforce gender inequality and negative practices.</p> <p>Norms: ‘Men are more suited to the skilled and well-paid jobs and their income matters more.’ ‘Women are more suited to the unskilled jobs and their income matters less.’</p> <p>Actions: People migrate to the mines to get work. They leave their families behind and live outside of their normal social networks. They live in unhealthy conditions and engage in transactional sex.</p> <p>Impacts: Women do not have the protection of family structures and are vulnerable to exploitation and abuse. Men use their income on alcohol, drugs and transactional sex and do not send any money home. Men suffer from violence and health problems. HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) increase.</p> <p>Norms: Norms can change in these circumstances, or may be frequently transgressed, as people are removed from their social contexts.</p>

Box 2: Resource extraction and gender in the midst of conflict

In the Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), decades of war and displacement have caused different types of violence that have impacted on and been further fuelled by gender norms. In many communities in this region, masculinity is strongly defined by men having the ability to provide for and protect their families – wealth determines a man's status in society. Furthermore, men are expected to be sexually virile and have multiple sexual partners, while women are expected to be sexually available to their husbands or boyfriends. Women are expected to be subservient to their husbands even if they also provide an income for the family.¹⁶

In the context of the DRC, however, the gender norms and ideals expected from men are almost impossible to achieve. The state is corrupt and a constant source of violence (through the police and armed forces) as well as discrimination and inequality of the citizens. This means that structural violence – systems that sustain discrimination and marginalisation of certain groups – as well as physical violence is everywhere.

The combination of patriarchal gender norms, men who are unable to live up to these norms, and a society that continuously experiences structural and physical violence fuels abuse and violence around artisanal mining sites. The traditional livelihoods of farming and raising cattle have become almost impossible because of people being repeatedly displaced in the conflicts and because the crops and cattle are easily raided by armed groups. The mines, however, offer an opportunity of immediate cash income and this can be more easily hidden or protected than crops and cattle.¹⁷ This easier income fuels conflict as it motivates armed groups to fight for control of the mines and they sometimes force people to work for them and hand over the precious metals they dig up.¹⁸

Therefore, despite being an important livelihood for many, the artisanal mining activities feed on the conflict dynamics and fuel conflict further, while at the same time seriously worsening gender inequality and violence based on gender identities. Armed groups, government officials and businessmen control the mines, but men, women and children do

the actual mining work, in very difficult conditions and with very low wages. Elderly women and children get the worst-paid tasks that nobody else wants to do, and that damage their health.¹⁹ Younger women set up service businesses like bars and restaurants in the mining towns or engage in sex work if they cannot survive in these service businesses. Transactional sex is common as women have to 'buy' jobs on the mines (with money or, if they do not have money, sexual favours) and also have to have sex with powerful bar or restaurant clients in the mining towns in order to keep them loyal. Refusal to have sex with a male miner or mine owner who demands it can lead to being beaten or killed. Rape is extremely common by civilian men in the towns as well as by the armed groups operating in the area. Many men have the attitude that it is the women's fault if they are raped.²⁰ Women who are landless and poor or young women who migrate from other areas to the mining towns are particularly vulnerable.²¹

Responding to the expectation that men should be the bread winners, many men leave their families to go and work in the mines. They are also exploited and face difficult conditions in the mines, as they have to pay mine bosses for their jobs and compete (often violently) with other men for the best mining sites. Young men also complain that they are given worse jobs on the mining sites because of their youth. Older men with money control the mines, as well as the cooperatives and jobs associated with the mining activities. Alcohol and drug abuse among the men is very high, which further fuels fighting and violence in the mining towns.²²

Resource extraction and gender in 'peaceful' contexts

Resource extraction can also fuel conflict and violence in contexts that are not experiencing large-scale armed conflict or civil war, but where there are latent or underlying tensions and divisions. The conflicts arising from such situations can become full-scale wars, such as happened in Bougainville, Papua New Guinea, over the activities and benefits from an open-cast gold and copper mine (see box 3 in Topic Guide 1). But they can also cause more local-level violence around the mining sites, of which there are many examples.²³

Such local violence can be fuelled by gender norms and practices such as the expectation that men should protect their communities and women should encourage them to do this. Often the violence is committed by the

companies, their security providers or government forces. In these cases, gender norms in broader society may contribute to how individuals behave. For instance, in the DRC, rape perpetrated by soldiers was attributed in part to a broader culture in society where male sexuality is seen as aggressive and forceful, thereby making rape more acceptable.²⁴

In addition, many artisanal mining communities suffer from general social problems like alcohol and drug abuse, and the violence and risky sexual behaviours that accompany this. Research has shown that artisanal mining often occurs in circumstances where there are limited economic options available and where people are already otherwise marginalised by government policies and services.²⁵ Gender norms tend to influence whether men, women or both engage in such behaviours and whether it is seen as acceptable or not. For instance, in many contexts it is acceptable for men to use alcohol and drugs, but not for women; while what is acceptable for men and women in terms of sexual behaviours also differs across contexts.

Questions and exercises

When conducting research about gender, conflict and extractives, it is important to think about the sensitivities and risks involved. Some of these sensitivities and risks are discussed in section 2. It may also be very sensitive in some contexts to discuss resource extraction, as it is a highly political issue.

It is important to already understand the gender norms and behaviours at play in your research area in general before you delve into specifics about extractive industries, so we encourage you to do the exercises in sections 3 and 4 first, as well as conducting a literature review as suggested in section 2.

Extractive operations can involve large or small companies, or informal mining groups. The first step is therefore to collect information about the nature and scope of the extractive operations in the area – whether large-scale or artisanal – and the relevant legislation and regulations governing these operations. It is also important to gather any existing information

about the role of men, women, and SGMs in these industries and how they benefit or are impacted by the extractive operations. Gender dimensions of extractive industries (whether large-scale or artisanal) can often be hidden because there may not be formal data available about women's participation and role, or about the costs and benefits of such operations on women, men or SGMs. As such, policies and approaches that claim to be 'gender-neutral' may simply not consider such issues or have any data on them, and may therefore actually be harmful, reinforce gender norms or deepen gender inequality.

Lastly, it is important to know more about what extractive operations or companies are legally allowed to do in an area, including whether they have licences to operate, contracts in place, and any formal agreements that have been made with the government or with communities in the area. Some of the documents may not be publicly available because of commercial contract confidentiality, but some information is often available in the press or can be obtained from company or government employees.

Building on this information, the issues relating to gender, conflict and extractive operations can be explored, using the following key questions. These may need to be adapted to suit the specific contexts.

This section covers the following key questions:

- 1 What are the gender dimensions of extractive operations?
- 2 How do gender norms and behaviours influence control and access to extractive operations and benefits derived from selling the extracted materials?
- 3 What are the gender roles in conflicts related to extractive resources and how do extractive resource-related conflicts impact on gender norms?

KEY QUESTION 1

What are the gender dimensions of extractive operations?

Checklist of issues to cover under this key question

- How are men, women and SGMs involved in extractive operations (formally and informally)? What roles do they play?
- What benefits do families, households and communities derive from the extractive activities? Who benefits and who does not?
- Who controls what happens to these benefits?
- Does this differ by age, marital status, class, ethnicity, (dis)ability, location, religion, or other relevant markers of identity?

SUGGESTED TOOL

Exercise 1: Gender, extractive operations and benefits. This exercise investigates how men, women and SGMs are involved in these operations and what roles are seen as acceptable roles for them to play. It also looks at what benefits are created when men, women and SGMs play these accepted roles in extractive resource activities. This will help you understand some of the gender norms related to what roles men, women and SGMs play in extractive processes, the expectations of them to perform these roles, and the benefits that this creates for individuals, families and communities.

Exercise 1: Gender, extractive operations and benefits

Objective	To understand how men, women and SGMs are involved in and benefit from extractive resource operations.
Timing	Approximately 1 hour.
Preparations	<p>Flip chart paper, pens. Plan the exercise first, by deciding which of the statements below you want to use.</p> <p>Think about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Should you swop 'women', 'men' or any other gender categories around in any of the statements? ■ Which statements fit best with the type of extractive operations happening in the area? ■ Are there extractive companies operating in the area? Are all the extractive operations informal/ artisanal? Are both things happening at the same time (companies and artisanal activities)? <p>Revise your statements and select three or four to use before proceeding with the exercise.</p> <p>Prepare in advance tables 2 and 3 below on separate flipchart sheets. These tables will be used for this and the next exercise. If there are more gender categories in the community than 'men' and 'women', add extra columns for those.</p>
How to run the exercise	<p>Write down on a flipchart or read out to participants your selection among the following statements for them to discuss (or come up with your own statements that apply to the context):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Older men need to be employed by companies in formal jobs. ■ Women need to do all the digging in the mines. ■ Homosexual men cannot be employed by the companies.

How to run the exercise

continued

- Younger women should do small tasks around the mining sites.
- Younger men should wash out the gold/precious stones in the rivers.
- Women should provide food for the miners.
- Men and women should be paid the same amount for the same tasks.
- Men should lead in telling companies what compensation and social investment they should give to communities.

As participants discuss, ask them to write down (or the facilitator can write down), the answers in the first column of table 1 below (*Roles in extractive activities*), on the pre-prepared flipchart sheet, breaking down the answers between men, women and SGMs (adapting this latter category as appropriate to the context).

Next, ask them: 'What benefits are created from the extractive operations?' If it is unclear, prompt participants by suggesting that benefits could include cash income from selling the precious metals or stones from mining, or earning a salary with a mining company. It can also include social investment or compensation benefits a company provides to communities (for example building a school or clinic). Benefits can also include intangible things like increased status in the community for the individuals who represent the community in negotiations with extractive companies.

Write down the answers in the first column of table 3 below (*What benefits are created from the extractive operations?*) on your second pre-prepared flipchart sheet.

For both discussions, make sure you ask probing questions about what other aspects of men, women and SGMs' identities (such as age, race, class, ethnicity and (dis)ability) influence their experiences.

Things to be aware of	The gender norms around extractive resource operations may not be that different, and men, women and SGMs may have similar roles in terms of the work they do. However, there are often differences in terms of the payment men and women receive, so it is worth exploring this within the discussion about the benefits from these activities. This may not directly lead to conflict in the community, but may reinforce gender inequality. These discussions should also lead people to identify the challenges involved in accessing benefits as they talk through who controls benefits and assets.
------------------------------	---

Table 2 (for Exercise 1 and 2):²⁶**Roles in extractive activities – use column 1 for Exercise 1**

	Roles in extractive activities	Who has access to the extractive resources?	Who controls this access?
Men			
Women			
SGMs			

Table 3 (for Exercises 1 and 2): Benefits arising from extractive activities – use column 1 for Exercise 1

	What benefits are created from the extractive operations?	Who has access to these benefits?	Who controls these benefits?
Men			
Women			
SGMs			

KEY QUESTION 2

How do gender norms and behaviours influence control and access to extractive operations and benefits derived from selling the extracted materials?

Checklist of issues to cover under this key question

- Do men, women and SGMs have the same opportunities for jobs in the extractive operations? If not, how is it different for each group? Why?
- Who controls the access to the areas where the extractive resources are and to the jobs attached to these operations? How do these people treat men, women and SGMs?
- Who makes decisions or controls the benefits arising from land use?
- Does this differ by age, marital status, class, ethnicity, (dis)ability, location, religion, or other relevant markers of identity?

SUGGESTED TOOL

Exercise 2: Access and control over extractive operations and benefits. This exercise helps to understand who among men, women and SGMs are in a position to access opportunities related to extractive activities, and who can make decisions about these opportunities. Similarly, the exercise helps think through who can enjoy the benefits from these resources, and who has the power to make decisions about how these benefits are enjoyed (or who enjoys them).

Exercise 2: Access to and control over extractive operations and benefits

Objective	To understand how gender norms influence access to and control of land, as well as the benefits of land use.
Timing	Approximately 2 hours.
Preparations	Flipchart sheets, pens; and the flipcharts with tables 2 and 3 from Exercise 1 under Key Question 1.
How to run the exercise	<p>Using the flipchart sheets with tables 2 and 3 from Key Question 1 (see above), ask participants to answer the following sets of questions and to write down their answers in the appropriate column in the tables (or the facilitator can write down the answers). Remember to break down the answers among 'men', 'women' and any other appropriate gender categories (in the examples below we have referred to third gender people, but this should be adapted depending on the context) and to probe participants whether the situation is the same for all men, women or SGMs, or whether there are differences within each group as well (according to other aspects of their identities such as age, race, class, ethnicity and (dis)ability).</p> <p>Table 2, column: <i>Who has access to the extractive resources?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Can men access opportunities to extract the resources? Are these all men or only some? ■ Can women access opportunities to extract the resources? Are these all women or only some? ■ Can (for example) third gender people access opportunities to extract the resources? Are these all third gender people or only some? <p>Table 1, column: <i>Who controls this access?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Who makes decisions about who gets opportunities to extract the resources? Men, women, third gender people? Certain men, certain women or certain third gender people?

<p>How to run the exercise <i>continued</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ What does this mean for the access of men, women and third gender people? Table 3, column: <i>Who has access to these benefits?</i> ■ Who enjoys each of the benefits from the resource extraction? Men, women, third gender people? Certain men, certain women or certain third gender people? Table 3, column: <i>Who controls these benefits?</i> ■ Who makes decisions about what happens to the benefits of resource extraction activities? Tables 2 and 3 should be completely filled in by the end of this exercise. Remember to probe participants about roles and benefits that relate to both formal and informal extractive operations as both may exist in the same place and have very different dynamics and impacts.
<p>Things to be aware of</p>	<p>Issues around who makes decisions about the benefits of extractive industries can be sensitive, especially if there is corruption or violence involved (from companies, the government or within communities and families).</p>

KEY QUESTION 3

What are the gender roles in conflicts related to extractive resources and how do extractive resource-related conflicts impact on gender norms?

Checklist of issues to cover under this key question

- What impact do conflicts about resource extraction have on men, women and SGMs? Which men, women or SGMs gain from these conflicts? Which men, women or SGMs lose something because of these conflicts?
- What is expected from men, women and SGMs when there is a conflict about extractive resources? Is it acceptable for men, women or SGMs to use violence in resolving these conflicts?
- How are men, women and SGMs actually involved in conflicts over extractive resources? What roles do they play?
- Does this differ by age, marital status, class, ethnicity, (dis)ability, location, religion, or other relevant markers of identity?

SUGGESTED TOOLS**Exercise 3: Gender impacts of conflicts over extractive resources.**

This exercise focuses on how extractive resource conflicts impact on men, women and SGMs in different ways. Often those who suffer the most negative impacts of conflicts are not the ones with the ability to resolve the conflicts. By doing Exercises 3 and 4, it will become clearer to what extent those who suffer most from the conflict have the power to resolve it; and to what extent those who most benefit from the conflict have the power to fuel it.

Exercise 4: Extractive resource conflicts, gender expectations and gender roles. This exercise helps to understand whether conflict is fuelled by the behaviours of certain groups alone or whether it is also fuelled by broader social expectations. In extractive resource conflicts, as in all conflicts, men, women and SGMs may be involved in different ways in resolving or indeed fuelling these conflicts. Some of the ways people behave will be informed by the gender norms of their societies. It is therefore helpful to understand how men, women and SGMs are involved in extractive resource conflicts as well as what is expected from them as men, women or SGMs.

Exercise 3: Gender impacts of conflicts over extractive resources

Objective	To create a better understanding of how extractive resource conflicts impact on men, women and SGMs.
Timing	About 1 hour.
Preparations	Flipchart, pens; your conflict analysis and any further analysis or information you may need on extractive resource conflicts in the area and the roles of different actors in these conflicts. List these on a flipchart or draw pictures of each issue.
How to run the exercise	<p>Using the list (or pictures) of extractive resource conflicts on the flipchart, ask participants to discuss and agree on which conflicts are the most important. Limit the discussion as otherwise this could take up a lot of time. Frame the discussion around the question: 'What specific extractive resource conflict, if it is resolved, will make the biggest difference to bringing peace to your community?'</p> <p>Once the three top issues have been identified, split participants into three groups and ask each group to look at one of the three issues, using the exercise below. It is also possible for all three groups to focus on the same issue, if there is one issue everybody agrees on or if it is important to have lots of perspectives and discussion on one very important issue. Or, if you would like to discuss more issues, each group can take two issues – just bear in mind that this will double the time needed for the exercise.</p> <p>Ask the groups to discuss: 'What impact does this conflict over extractive resources have on people of different genders?' 'Do people of different genders have to take on different roles as a result of this conflict over extractive resources?'</p>

<p>How to run the exercise <i>continued</i></p>	<p>Ask the groups to capture their answers on a flipchart, in table 4 below, so that they can share with others. If the group is illiterate, place a researcher or other literate person within each group to do the writing.</p> <p>The facilitator then highlights the main points from each group's work in plenary.</p>
<p>Issues to be aware of</p>	<p>Groups can be split into men, women and SGMs, if this is not a sensitive issue. If it is sensitive, it is better to have three groups representing all three so that discussions are broad-ranging and non-specific.</p> <p>Groups should be encouraged to think about how other identity characteristics make a difference here, for example age, race, class, ethnicity and (dis)ability.</p>

Table 4

	Extractive resource conflict discussed	Impact on...
Men		
Women		
SGMs		

Exercise 4: Extractive resource conflicts, gender expectations and gender roles

Objective	To understand how men, women and SGMs behave when there are conflicts over extractive resources and whether this is partly because of gender-related expectations from their communities.
Timing	About 2 hours.
Preparations	Flipchart, pens; table 4 notes from Exercise 3 above; draw table 5 for each group on second sheet of flipchart paper.
How to run the exercise	<p>Tables 4 and 5 connect to each other – we propose doing them as two tables to make it more manageable rather than one big one.</p> <p>Ask participants to go back into their groups. Using their notes from table 4, they need to discuss the following questions and fill in table 5 (see below):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ In this specific extractive resource conflict, how do men behave? (In other words, what do they do in this conflict?) ■ How do women actually behave in this conflict? ■ How do (for example) third gender people actually behave in this conflict? ■ In this specific extractive resource conflict, how <i>should</i> a 'real man' behave? Why? ■ How <i>should</i> a 'real woman' behave? Why? ■ How are third gender people expected to behave? Why? ■ What happens to men, women or third gender people who do not behave as they are expected to? ■ What impact does the behaviour of people of different genders have on the conflict? Does this make the conflict worse or is does it help to resolve the conflict?

<p>How to run the exercise <i>continued</i></p>	<p>Share the answers between groups. If important to discuss, let each group talk through what they have written. This will take much more time. If it is not so useful to discuss as a whole group or time is limited, participants can be given 10 minutes to look at the other groups' work and then the facilitator can highlight the main points from each group's work.</p>
<p>Issues to be aware of</p>	<p>While the tables will help to capture the main points, it is important to take notes of the discussions as well, since this is where the most interesting information about gender expectations and how they link to conflict dynamics is likely to come from.</p> <p>Discussing these conflicts can become quite heated as people may have different views on whether the roles played by men, women and SGMs in their communities are helpful or not. It may therefore be useful to have a researcher or another trained facilitator facilitate the group discussions.</p> <p>The same notes also apply with respect to the group composition – see Exercise 3 above.</p>

Table 5

	<p>What are their roles/ what do they do in extractive resource conflicts?</p>	<p>What are they expected to do by their society in extractive resource conflicts?</p>	<p>How/ does this behaviour make the extractive resource conflicts worse?</p>	<p>How/ does this behaviour help resolve the extractive resource conflicts?</p>
Men				
Women				
SGMs				

Suggested sources for further reading

Business and Human Rights Resource Centre hosts many documents on extractive industries, including about companies, international regulations and standards for extractive industries, and research on specific extractive resource conflicts: <http://business-humanrights.org/>

Buxton A (2013), *Responding to the challenge of artisanal and small-scale mining: How can knowledge networks help?*, (London: International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)), www.womin.org.za/images/impact-of-extractive-industries/women-and-artisanal-mining/IIED%20-%20%20Artisanal%20Mining%20and%20Use%20of%20Knowledge%20Networks.pdf

Eftimie A, Heller K, Strongman J, Hinton J, Lahiri-Dutt K, Mutemeri N (2012), *Gender Dimensions of Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining: A Rapid Assessment Toolkit*, (Washington DC: World Bank), www.womin.org.za/images/impact-of-extractive-industries/women-and-artisanal-mining/World%20Bank%20-%20Gender%20in%20Artisanal%20Mining%20-%20Assessment%20Toolkit.pdf

Eftimie A, Heller K, Strongman J (2009), *Gender Dimensions of the Extractive Industries: Mining for Equity*, (Washington DC: World Bank), http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTOGMC/Resources/eifd8_gender_equity.pdf

Environmental Peacebuilding (website portal) has many resources on the environment, natural resources and conflict, including a section only on extractive resources at: www.environmentalpeacebuilding.org/library/?LibraryFilter=12

UNEP, UN Women, PBSO, UNDP, *Women and Natural Resources: Unlocking the Peacebuilding Potential*, http://postconflict.unep.ch/publications/UNEP_UN-Women_PBSO_UNDP_gender_NRM_peacebuilding_report.pdf

USAID (2005), *Minerals and Conflict: A toolkit for intervention*, (Washington DC: USAID), http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/Pnadb307.pdf

Jenkins K (2014), *Women, Mining and Development: An Emerging Research Agenda*, *The Extractive Industries and Society*, Vol. 1, pp 329–339, www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2214790X14000628

Hill C, Newell K (2009), *Women, communities and mining: The gender impacts of mining and the role of gender impact assessment*, (Oxfam Australia), <http://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/women-communities-and-mining-the-gender-impacts-of-mining-and-the-role-of-gende-293093>

Lahiri-Dutt K (2012), *Digging women: towards a new agenda for feminist critiques of mining*, *Gender, Place & Culture: A Journal of Feminist Geography*, Vol.19, Issue 2, www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/0966369X.2011.572433?journalCode=cgpc20#.V1ByrfrLIU

NOTES

- 1 Eftimie A, Heller K, Strongman J, Hinton J, Lahiri-Dutt K, Mutemeri N (2012), *Gender Dimensions of Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining: A Rapid Assessment Toolkit*, (Washington DC: World Bank).
- 2 Saferworld and Uganda Land Alliance (2016), 'Gender, land and conflict in Moroto'.
- 3 Buxton A (2013), *Responding to the challenge of artisanal and small-scale mining: How can knowledge networks help?*, (London: International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)), p 7.
- 4 Eftimie A, Heller K, Strongman J (2009), *Gender Dimensions of the Extractive Industries: Mining for Equity*, (Washington DC: World Bank), p 9.
- 5 *Op cit* Eftimie, A, Heller, K, Strongman, J, Hinton, J, Lahiri-Dutt, K, Mutemeri, N (2012), p 6.
- 6 *Ibid.* pp 9–11.
- 7 *Op cit* Buxton A (2013), p 7.
- 8 Refer to our recent Uganda research
- 9 *Op cit* Eftimie A, Heller K, Strongman J, Hinton J, Lahiri-Dutt K, Mutemeri N, (2012), pp 8–10.
- 10 *Op cit* Buxton A, (2013), p 9.
- 11 *Op cit* Eftimie A, Heller K, Strongman J (2009), p 24.
- 12 *Op cit* Buxton A (2013), p 8.
- 13 *Ibid.* p 7.
- 14 The Business and Human Rights Centre brings together a lot of these resources on their website: <http://business-humanrights.org/>
- 15 Harvard Humanitarian Initiative (2016), pp 12–15.
- 16 Lwambo D (2011), *"Before the war, I was a man": Men and masculinities in Eastern DR Congo*, (Goma, DRC: HEAL Africa), pp 12–13, 15.
- 17 Harvard Humanitarian Initiative (2016), pp 11–12.
- 18 *Ibid.* pp 13, 27–28.
- 19 *Ibid.* pp 16–17, 24–25.
- 20 *Ibid.* pp 18–21.
- 21 *Ibid.* p 25.
- 22 *Ibid.* pp 17, 25.
- 23 The *Environmental Peacebuilding* website includes some of these cases in its section on extractive resources at: www.environmentalpeacebuilding.org/library/?LibraryFilter=12
- 24 *Op cit* Lwambo D (2011), p 19.
- 25 *Op cit* Buxton A (2013), p 7.
- 26 Tables 2 and 3 are adapted from Goddard N, Lempke M (undated), p 12.