



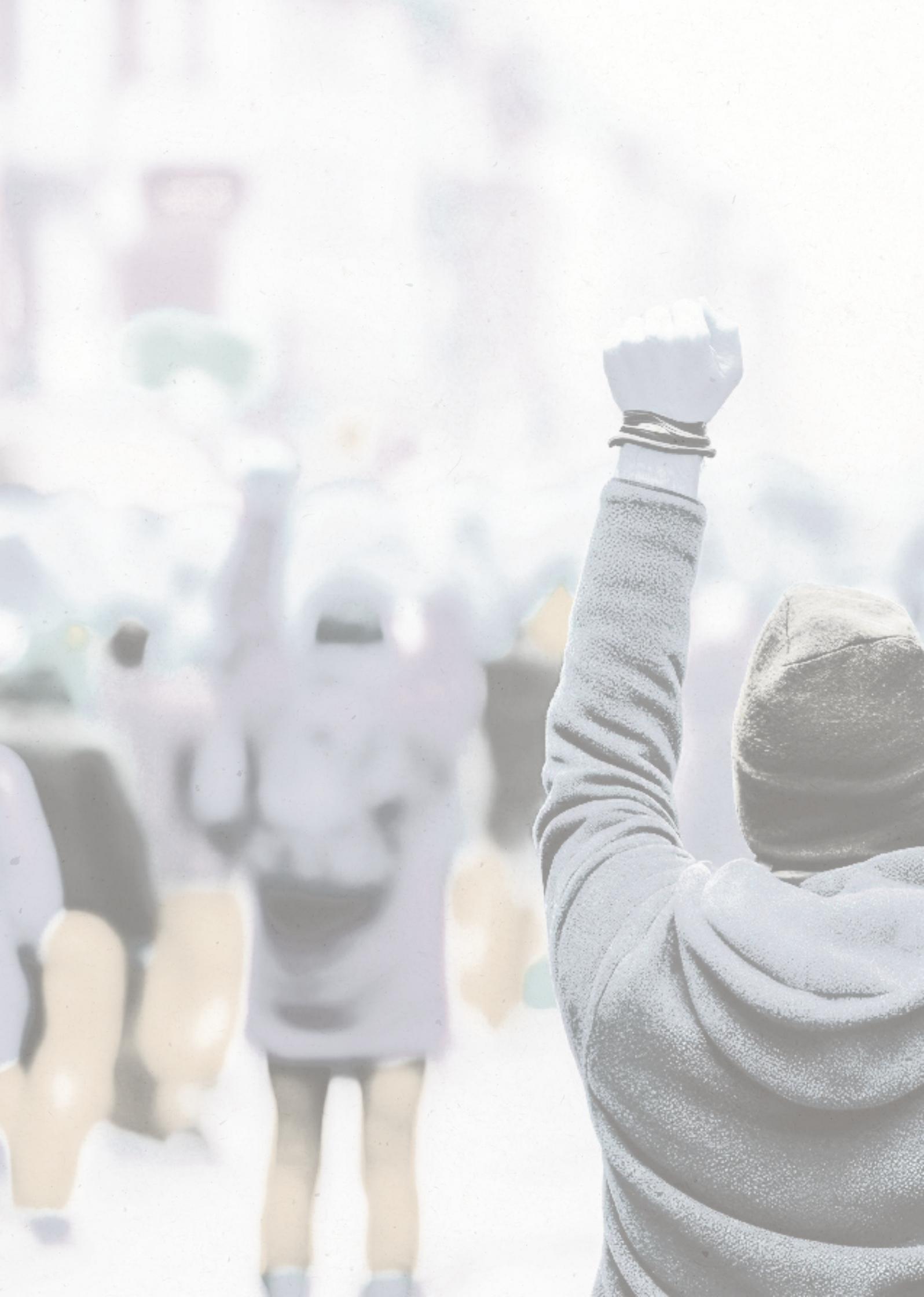
THE 2ND GLOBAL THEMATIC SOCIAL FORUM (TSF)

on Mining and the Extractive Economy

17-20 October 2023 | Semarang, Indonesia

FULL REPORT





CONTENT

• DECLARATION THE 2ND GLOBAL TSF ON MINING & EXTRACTIVE ECONOMY	4
• ACTION AGENDA THE 2ND GLOBAL TSF ON MINING & EXTRACTIVE ECONOMY	10
• CHAPTER I - INTRODUCTION	16
• CHAPTER II - PRE-TSF: PREPARATORY STRATEGY MEETINGS	18
• CAPTER III - THE STORIES AND HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE 2ND GLOBAL TSF-MINING & EXTRACTIVE ECONOMY 2023	22
• CAPTER IV - COMMUNICATION	40

THEMATIC SOCIAL FORUM ON MINING AND EXTRACTIVIST ECONOMY

SEMARANG, INDONESIA 16-19 OCTOBER 2023

TSF DECLARATION

We, the participants of the Thematic Social Forum on Mining and Extractivist Economy, gathered in Semarang, Indonesia from the 16th to the 19th October 2023, to strengthen and build a broad global movement of resistance to mining and extractivism⁽¹⁾ and build mutual solidarity and common solutions to guarantee human rights, the rights of nature and to ensure a just and equitable world for present and future generations.

We come from mining-affected communities, civil society organisations, NGOs, people's organisations, women's movements, the LGBTQIA+ community, faith-based groups, Indigenous Peoples, smallholder farmers, fisherfolk, youth, support groups, workers, Trade unions and academics from 53 countries across Asia, Africa, the Americas, the Pacific, and Europe. We celebrate our diversity, recognizing our different perspectives and the alternatives we offer, but understanding that in the face of the poly-crisis, we are bound together by our desire for a future free from mining and extractivism.

Current Realities

We are very worried that the continued reliance on fossil fuels and increased drive for mining of the purported '**critical**', '**strategic**' or '**transition**' minerals and other resources for the **new digital**⁽²⁾ and '**green**' technologies (renewable energy systems) and the **blue economy**⁽³⁾, has become the driving force for further intensified extractivism bringing frontline communities to a vulnerable position while posing a great threat to decent work. In an aggressive form of **greenwashing**, renewable energy, and so-called sustainable mining and the

- 1) Extractivism is a process of extracting natural resources from our Earth to be sold off as economic commodities. It is both an ideology and a practice, one that appropriates nature for material wealth and economic growth. Extractivism is a model based on the exploitation of "natural resources," people and other living beings. Mining is one form of extractivism, along with large-scale industrial agriculture and fisheries.
- 2) Digital Technologies- The so-called fourth industrial revolution of high tech, big data, and artificial intelligence
- 3) Blue Economy - At TSF 2023 the working group on the Blue Economy shared their understanding of the term. To many the word Blue symbolises Peace and Empowerment, while the term economy is a narrative that commodifies our Oceans - in summary, the term Blue Economy was seen as the Blue colonisation of our Oceans. This heralds a new race to carve up our Oceans, turning it into a crowded and disrupted space. The commodification of the oceans, seas, and water resources generally, commercialising as well as giving exploration licences to significant parts of our territories for experimental mining of deep-sea minerals. These explorations and other developments around ocean resources pose serious threats to the ocean and coastal territories.

certification of it are being used to justify and legitimise exploitative and **colonial** economic systems. This is resulting in the creation of new **sacrifice zones through** new practices such as deep-sea mining, expanded mining, geoengineering, and other false solutions to the climate crisis across the world, which is destroying ecosystems, and threatening the lives and livelihood of peoples.

A fantasy of **endless economic growth** conceals an intensification of **violent, racist, patriarchal** practice that threatens to undercut the conditions of life on Earth. Further commodification and financialization of nature (Land, oceans, rivers, forests, and ecosystems) are destroying local economies by this logic of wealth accumulation that benefits mining and other corporations with the complicity of rich States. Furthermore, this is leading to the undermining of workers' rights – where they exist. Public development banks and International financial institutions (PBs/IFIs) are still financing these companies and corporations. In this way, they are exacerbating climate change, global poverty, human rights violations, and other crises. Meanwhile, communities are confronted with unmanageable debt to global financial institutions.

The co-optation of traditional leaders and division of communities to facilitate the penetration of extractivism into our territories is rapidly undermining the legitimacy of these structures in many places and calls for the renewal of popular democracy at all levels, especially at the local community level. **Impacted communities, Indigenous Peoples, and women bear the double burden of the intensification of global warming, and climate injustice.** They are suffering from deforestation, extreme weather conditions, climate disasters, losses and damages, and displacement.

At the same time, their bodies, lands, farms, coasts, water sources, and communities are seized, grabbed, or destroyed by extractive activities justified as responses to the climate crisis. These impacts violate our rights and threaten to destroy our way of life, our relationship with nature, and our future. These same communities have contributed least to the climate crisis, and have often suffered the grave impacts of violence from every form of extractivism.

Threats

The Militarization of our Territories & Criminalization of our Resistance

New and reformed laws are designating minerals as "transition", "strategic", "critical" or of "national or public interest" in order to fast-track mining and further weaken communities' rights. Communities are actively divided through corruption and false development promises. We denounce the growing criminal violence established by the states, their repressive military and police apparatuses, in collusion with mining and transnational companies' crimes, which is causing deaths and criminalization of eco and human defenders and

communities around the world. We demand respect for the rights of defenders and to strengthen the role of social movements as a counterweight. Women, youths, and people who defend human and environmental rights face special risks due to patriarchal power structures. When women dissent, state and corporate-sponsored violence often takes a sexualized or gendered form.

There is an increasing closure of democratic spaces in resource-rich countries in the form of the withdrawal of basic freedoms such as free movement, freedom of speech, and freedom to associate and assemble. Trade unionism is attacked and only compliant unions are permitted.

Resistance

We celebrate life in all its forms and our victories; affirm our common resistance, and solidarities, and build knowledge. We recognize and acknowledge the existing and ongoing initiatives of communities as they resist, fight, and build alternatives to the impacts of an extractivist economy. We recognize that corporate privilege and power institutionalised through trade and investment agreements is anti-people and nature, and must be abolished. The ongoing negotiations at the United Nations for a binding international treaty to hold corporations accountable for human rights abuses are particularly critical and should be accelerated, along with other relevant UN, national, and regional initiatives, and struggles for the full implementation of UNDRIP⁴ and UNDROP⁵, and other relevant instruments like ILO 169⁶, and for Latin America the Escazú Agreement or globally making Ecocide an international crime.

The right to say NO is the right to defend our communities and our rights, including the right to self-determination, guardianship, and the right to a healthy environment, among others.

At the same time is clear:

- YES to the right to defend our communities, people, air, land, livelihoods, water, forests, biodiversity, and ways of living in harmony with the rest of the web of life.
- YES to the recognition that nature is not a collection of resources for exploitation and (maximal) profit.
- YES to valuing the care work over economic growth and profit.
- YES to production for subsistence / common good and not exchange.
- YES to respecting the rights and valuing Indigenous People's identity, traditional knowledge, and perspectives.
- Yes to women's struggle to dismantle patriarchy and any system oppressing them, and
- YES, to reparations for the historical, ecological, and social debt owed to the people who have borne the cost of slavery and colonial exploitation, which has gained new relevance through the concept of climate debt.

4) *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*

5) *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas*

6) *International Labour Organization Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention Nr. 169, from 1989, emphasises the right of indigenous and tribal peoples to decide their own priorities for development as it affects their lives, beliefs, institutions and spiritual well-being. And it calls for their participation in decisions that affect them.*

Alternatives

The planetary emergency rising from centuries of capitalist extractivism requires a deep transformation not only of our energy systems but also of how we relate to energy, how we relate with nature, and how we produce, consume, and organise our lives.

The 'just transition' as proposed from a corporate perspective deepens the existing fossil fuel and extractive development model, which doesn't offer an alternative to the prevailing climate crisis.

Without the self-determination of peoples and public participation in decision-making, without gender justice, economic justice, racial justice, and climate justice, there can be no just transition. We recognize the place of the commons⁷⁾, their struggles, and their rights, thus the Just transition should prioritise moving away from the existing destructive extractive model.

We proposed the reskilling of workers, and the transference of knowledge and technology in a just, equal, and fair collaboration. Decent livelihoods and work can flourish in building the socially owned and democratically managed renewable energy systems; agro-ecological food systems; small-scale fisheries; land, ocean, and ecosystem restoration; community health and social housing that underpin a real just socio-ecological transition. A real socio-ecological transition should centre the needs and aspirations of communities alongside workers, and ensure decent and dignified livelihoods, and public services for all.

Central to the struggles for alternatives is the Right To Say NO. We say NO to this model of extractivism and converge on the position that all remaining coal, gas, oil, and mineral reserves must remain underground, **for a future safe for nature, peoples, and Mother Earth.**

Excessive consumption must be curbed, based on the principles of sufficiency and decent livelihoods. Productivism, endless growth, and accumulation for accumulation's sake must be reversed. As it was said during the Forum: **'We do not live to produce but we produce to live'**. Contesting the narratives of capitalist "progress" and "modernization,"; defending and strengthening our own knowledge, cultural practices, and cosmovisions; and sharing stories, experiences, and testimonials are important strategies for building wide and coherent networks of resistance to extractivism in all its forms and expressions.

Local initiatives and the reconstruction of social issues are the foundation for building the counterpower needed to challenge and change the system. Nature, air, water, oceans, minerals, and all forms of life are not for sale and are worth more than minerals. These are the commons that we have to protect and share with all peoples and future generations. Respecting its preservation is an ethical imperative and a foundation for peace, and social justice. With the ongoing war and genocide in Palestine by Israel as we write this declaration, we acknowledge that war strengthens extractivism and we call on Israel to

7) Commons - Peasants, Indigenous Peoples, smallholder farmers, fisherpeople, migrants, refugees, pastoralists, displaced persons, people with disabilities, women, and communities

immediately implement a ceasefire, as has been tabled by over 120 countries in the UN, and allow for humanitarian aid and rebuilding in Gaza. We strongly condemn all indiscriminate killings and targeting of civilians.

In this regard, we are inspired by the perspectives of many Indigenous Peoples and local communities who affirm nature's rights and understand that nature is not a property. Every ecosystem has the right to live and flourish, 'water has the right to flow and birds to drink and fly'. Oceans, rivers, and land are rights-bearing entities, and we need to recognize their sacredness. In many cultures, every being experiences a special connection to nature, and the destruction of ecosystems is related to the violence imposed on them. The convergences and solidarities forged in this Thematic Social Forum provide the inspiration for our collective campaigns, actions, new global alliances, and assemblies of the peoples which will guarantee our common future beyond extractivism.

Semarang, Indonesia
19 October 2023



THE 2ND GLOBAL THEMATIC

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TSF ACTION AGENDA BACKGROUND OF THE PROCESS

We have gathered at this Thematic Social Forum in Indonesia to build knowledge, celebrate life and our joint victories, and affirm our resistance in solidarity. This Action Agenda is linked to, and seeks to implement, our calls in the accompanying Declaration.

Through the debates and discussions at this Forum we collectively propose the following:

• **Building continuity and deepening the process**

1. Maintain our communications capacity, including maintaining the website and other communication channels (e.g. social media), both for centrally agreed priorities but also to highlight more generally our struggles and victories.
2. Ensure there is adequate translation and interpretation for our joint work plans in major languages so that we can effectively communicate across regions, and aim for other languages.
3. Continue to map struggles, resistance and information that allows movements and organizations to connect with and learn from each other, which would lead to the building of a shared perspective based on people's knowledge, shared experiences and solidarity.
4. Consider specific research where there are agreed gaps in our knowledge and that research will assist our struggles.

• Upholding the Right to Say No

1. Continue the global campaign of Right to Say No, representing an alliance amongst affected communities, organized labour, forest and fishing-dependent communities, peasant and indigenous communities as well as women's, LGBTQI+ and youth movements, and other like-minded organizations determining their own development path and rejecting the violent imposition of extractive projects, by:
 - a) Collectively mobilise and empower grassroots communities, including women front-line defenders, to resist extractivist projects in their communities, defend their land and livelihoods and assert their rights. This includes building joint strategies through open dialogue and discussion.
 - b) Develop collective strategies to respond and resist corporate tactics to intimidate and pressure communities, counteract state repression and pressure governments to uphold laws and mechanisms to protect human rights and the environment
 - c) Strengthen regional and global solidarity to elevate the voices of communities affected by extractivism in the Right to Say No, including through social media, online resources, and sharing success stories. This includes counteracting the coercive narratives pushed forward by corporate interests around false solutions to the climate crisis, such as certification, green economy, and mining.
2. Identify and share alternatives and solutions, including highlighting positive stories of how communities mobilise to work together in solidarity with each other in defending their territories, and promoting communities' development visions (see Item 5).

• Reclaiming the narrative of Just Transition and defining an inclusive Just Transition

1. Map out our joint struggles specifically over transition minerals - including by geography, by commodity type of impact and supply chain connectivity - to exchange knowledge and assess how we can better support each other. Based on this mapping to consider developing a joint campaign with a limited number of shared goals. This mapping, and any subsequent actions, would ideally include:
 - a) Reducing production and manufactured consumption and the circular society

- b) Identifying the need for capacity building in affected communities, including promoting direct funding to affected communities
 - c) Identifying the links between the renewable energy transition and increased threats against local communities, environmental advocates, and human rights defenders
 - d) Documenting and sharing examples of joint organising between labour movements and communities in relation to just transition, including facilitating further discussions in different local, national and regional context
 - e) Identifying specific corporate targets and supply chains, linking to organised labour
 - f) Identifying the role of unjust trade agreements and extractivist economic frameworks
 - g) Considering how to advocate with climate related actors and events, including the UNFCC
 - h) Developing strategies for complaints and legal cases, and considerations.
2. Jointly explore narratives and counter-narratives on the Just Transition, transition minerals, and the trade and supply-chain nexus. This would include:
 - a) Key unified narratives, but with local flexibility
 - b) Notions of the 'Blue Economy' and 'green growth'
 - c) Colonial traps that reinforce "mining for development" or "more mining to solve the climate crisis" in pursuit of securing supply chain, free trade, and economic growth
 3. Emphasise feminist just transition in all conversations related to climate solutions.

• Holding actors accountable

1. Hold governments, corporations, private and public financiers and multilateral institutions accountable for environmental harms and violations against nature's right to existence through the whole supply chain
 - a) Reject certification mechanisms on "responsible mining" that justify the expansion of extractivism
 - b) Unite communities to build transnational struggles linking where companies are based and where violations occur
 - c) Support the negotiations for the UN Legally Binding Treaty on Business and Human Rights

2. Hold governments, corporations, private and public financiers and multilateral institutions accountable for human rights violations against defenders opposing mining and other extractive industries through the whole supply chain
 - a) Identify, give visibility and actual protection to defenders who are being criminalized by building public awareness, pressure, and solidarity and if possible cross-national legal support
 - b) Oppose existing and emerging government policies that target and/or criminalize defenders, or provide support for big business in mining and extractive industries
 - c) Collectively address the specific threats and attacks toward women human rights defenders such as counter narrative against feminist and queer movement, sexual violence, discrimination, character assassination and oral defamation, as well as physical and mental health issues as the result of excessive stress and exhaustion of multiple burden in the family and community
 - d) Implement and ensure upholding genuine and inclusive FPIC processes throughout the life-cycle of the project
 - e) Demand and leverage the power and influence of investors to mitigate, minimize, and address reprisals
 - f) Unite communities to build transnational struggles linking where companies are based and where violations occur
3. Promote transparency and education on state and corporate cooperation throughout the whole supply chain
 - a) Spread counter narratives exposing the use of “public interest” narratives to further corporate and private interests, including for energy transition minerals
 - b) Promote the right to say no over strategies used to co-opt communities, weaken resistance, and greenwash capitalism, such as consultation, certification, and environmental impact assessments
 - c) Expose the collaboration between government and private armed groups that threaten and harm communities who are resisting
4. Expose and build collective strategies to dismantle the architecture of corporate impunity and the corporate capture of the state through trade and investment policies, and international financial institutions and sovereign debt.
 - a) Reject the financial structure of unbearable intergenerational debt owed by the Global South to the Global North through the World Bank, World Trade Organization, International Monetary Fund and other global financial institutions

5. Expose the links between extractive industries and the military-industrial complex and support campaigns against heightening militarization around the world.

● Promoting alternatives to extractivism

1. Support grassroots and national initiatives around developing and expanding protection mechanisms for defenders opposing mining and other extractive industries
 - a) Establish and/or expand networks supporting environmental and human rights defenders working against mining and other extractive industries
 - b) Connect cultural resistance by documenting histories and stories through different art forms (e.g. songs, poems, dances, and drawings)
2. Promote and explore the concept of rights of nature as a means of defending human and more-than-human nature against mining and extractive industries
3. Promote ecofeminism as an analytical tool throughout issues related to extractivism by:
 - a) Generating safe spaces for women to share their experiences and perspectives
 - b) Maintaining balanced representation across region, gender, and background
4. Support agroecology and ecological activities and food sovereignty (e.g. building local seed banks and seed exchange)
5. Promote and explore the well-being economy (e.g. local cooperatives), degrowth, circular society, and the solidarity economy as alternatives to extractivism.

● Coordinating global and local actions

1. Launch globally-coordinated, locally-driven actions in line with an International Month / Days of Action against Mining and Extractive Industries
 - a) Propose a theme every year that local, national, and regional groups can associate with for their respective actions
2. Create regional, national and local gatherings in between global gatherings to solidify collective strategy and coordination from the bottom-up

- a) Ensure that affected communities are able to represent themselves at these gatherings and discussions
- b) Scale up women's and youth voices and experiences resisting against extractivism at local, national and international platforms.

• **Implementation**

We propose that each main action point is coordinated by a participating organisation / group of organisations, noting that Thematic Social Forum participants can choose which activities they are involved in.

The International Steering Committee (ISC), with regional hubs, will support local, national, regional actions in line with the Action Agenda, and coordinate how to take forward the outcomes of the process. One of the tasks of the ISC is to put in place a strategic communications plan to communicate, integrate and publicize the process and its outcomes including a feedback report. This includes translating the declaration, action agenda and pertinent documents of the Thematic Social Forum will be published and promoted in as many languages as possible.

The Thematic Social Forum adopts the Gender Policy provisionally adopted by the International Steering Committee. We propose a third Thematic Social Forum on Mining and Extractivist Economy in 2025 in Latin America (Brasil), including build-up activities at the regional level in its run-up, where this Action Agenda will be reviewed and amended.

Semarang, Indonesia
19 October 2023

INTRODUCTION

The 2nd Global Thematic Social Forum (TSF) on Mining and Extractive Economy was successfully carried out from 17 to 20 October 2023 in Semarang, Indonesia. It was a 3-day hybrid event that brought together a diverse base of movements, networks, unions, faith-based groups, grassroots movements, indigenous peoples and civil society organisations, to discuss critically the current issue of the climate justice-just transition-transition minerals nexus and strengthen the agenda of The Right to Say No!. The rationale behind this year's program was to strengthen the capacity of social movements to revitalise a global coalition on anti-mining in the context of growing securitisation and demand around access to 'critical' minerals for energy transitions. Additionally, with the emerging context of the rush for 'critical' minerals, a space for movements to come together to analyse and strategise at the global level continues to be pertinent. This is particularly important when recognising the complexity of existing global value chains, on which our economies are dependent, and the fact that the transition to a lower carbon economy would require inputs from mining. Therefore, a part of the agenda was to take the necessary first steps towards envisioning a transitional approach when considering strategies towards alternative paradigms and systems.

Through the TSF we explored how we should strengthen resistance against extractivism & large-scale mining, and how we can stop Extractive relations and redistribute the costs and benefits of mining exploitations. In moving forward, these emerging developments require a coordinated response from affected communities as well as continued efforts to strengthen capacities and solidarities towards developing alternative visions and paradigms for a truly just transition. The event's overall objective was to revitalize and build a global movement of resistance against Extractive mining activities that are exploiting land and people. The specific objectives were: First, to facilitate local and regional analyses, strategizing and planning on themes and topics relevant to the right to say no and the nexus of climate justice, just transition and transition minerals; second, to connect diverse actors together to strengthen the collective voices of and solidarity with mining-affected communities to campaign for the right to say no in local, national and international policy discussions on just transition and climate change; and, third, to sustain and strengthen national and international advocacy around the working themes in line with the TSF collective action agenda.

There are three activities in achieving our goals and this report highlights all results from the three activities that include:

1. **THE PRE-EVENT: PREPARATORY STRATEGY MEETINGS**
2. **THE 2ND TSF-MINING EVENT ON 16-20 OCTOBER IN SEMARANG, INDONESIA**
3. **POST-TSF: NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ADVOCACY ACTIONS**

The coordination and organization of the TSF-Mining is under the responsibility of the International Steering Committee (ISC), which is comprised of 20 local, regional and international organisations. The organisations are: Asia-Pacific Gathering on human rights and extractives, Peoples Dialogue, Churches and Mining, International Peoples Conference on Mining, London Mining Network, Franciscans International, CIDSE, Transnational Institute (TNI), Rural Women Assembly, Observatory Of Mining Conflicts Latin America, African Woman United Against Destructive Resource Extraction, Movement On Popular Sovereignty On Mining, Mining Affected Communities, United In Action, Deep Sea Mining Campaign, Yes To Life No To Mining, Resisters, Mines, Minerals & People India, Aidwatch, Alyansa Tigil Mina (ATM) & JATAM.

Indonesia as the host had set up 2 committees to prepare and implement the TSF meeting, namely: First, the national Steering committee responsible to carry out the national consolidation process to build political momentum and strategy to build a coalition on the TSF in Indonesia. The member of NSC are JATAM, KRUHA, JPIC OFM, Solidaritas Perempuan, YLBHI, PWYP Indonesia, Ekomarin, Auriga, Trend Asia, Tim Kerja Perempuan dan Tambang; Second, the National Organizing Committee responsible to all logistical preparation of the event, including all technical preparations.

As a collective movement, the 2nd Global TSF Mining and Extractive Economy also funded by collective effort from participants who self-funded their participation where we really appreciated and thanked for their contributions. Also, we thanked the funders that part of the ISC and their members as follows: Fransiscans International, CIDSE, CCFD-Terre Solidaire, Fastenaktion, DKA Austria, 11.11.11, Open Society Foundation, Heinrich-Boll Stiftung, Misereor, Fair-Green and Global (FGG Alliance), and International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).



Pre-TSF: Preparatory Strategy Meetings

The continuity between the first and second TSF was sustained through the activities of the Right to Say No! Campaign, alongside the representation of organisations in the International Steering Committee (ISC) and the regional strategy meetings to prepare for the second TSF. The first TSF in Johannesburg in 2018 marked a pinnacle moment for collective resistance against extractivism and the launch of the 'Right to Say No' campaign. The campaign has been an important international and transnational process of mobilisation and affirmation of the desire of affected communities to be free from extractive activities.

In light of the fragmentation of the global coalition and changing context, TSF also held a series of webinars to identify the needs of the movement moving forward. These events took place in August 2020, in July 2021 (online), April 2022, and December 2022 (online - internal event). The European regional group hosted in February 2023, in close collaboration with EU MEPs an event at the European Parliament.

Following the decision to hold the 2nd TSF this year, preparatory strategy meetings were held with the decentralized regional groups in Latin America, Africa, Europe and Asia-Pacific, and national meetings in Indonesia to strategize among the different regional social movements and grassroots communities. In the preparatory strategy meetings, each region discussed and analysed the main problems related to the rights to say no and transition minerals faced by the communities in their region, including identifying political/policy situations. The preparatory groups were also engaged in the preparation of the TSF program. The purpose of these meetings was to ensure that the demands and questions of the mining-affected communities and social movements were at the centre of the debate during the international gathering.

Asia-Pacific

There were 31 (thirty one) participants joined the online preparation meeting held by the Asia Pacific Steering Committee Group. The people joining the meeting were from various background of networks and residents of different countries in Asia such as: Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, India, and Bangladesh. The meeting discussed the preparation of TSF conference, particularly in deciding the grassroots representatives from Asia that shared the testimonies and cases from the ground. The Asia Pacific groups also shared their expectation on the process and outcome of TSF conference that can strengthen the struggle and solidarity among the affected communities. There

are various expectations from the participants that can be clustered as follows:

1. Learning from the lessons and experiences of people from other countries/communities, especially in anti-mining struggles and campaigning for the passage of Rights of Nature, including learn strategies from different affected communities, especially how they cope and amplify their advocacy against the issue of extractivism.
2. Connecting not only between affected communities and labour, but also young people, including young women and indigenous youth, as well as youth groups from communities, faith-based, and academic institutions.
3. Achieving concrete outcomes that connect different struggles from various affected communities in responding to the issue of energy transition and extraction.
4. Set the goal of TSF Conference to have a clear position on energy and mineral transition, especially on how to protect community rights to say no!
5. Highlighting extractivism and just transition regarding women's rights and the community, including to reconnect with sisters from Africa, Latin America, and other continents.

Europe

There were 18 (eighteen) participants participating during the online preparation meeting held on the 28th of September 2023 – the official European delegation at the TSF consisted of 27 persons. The people joining this online meeting were residents of different countries across Europe, such as: Ireland, the UK, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Germany, Austria, France, Russia, Finland, Sweden (Saami land), and Spain. The people from Serbia, and others, were contacted individually as it was not possible for them to join the call but they played an active role during the TSF. The meeting aligned on a brief shared analysis of the European context related to mining and TSF agenda that was built on two aspects: **FIRST**, on the work of the Right To Say No (R2SN) Europe Working group. This group was created to follow up the Action agenda of the TSF 2018. This group was mainly coordinating and facilitating activities in Europe on the Right to Say No (several webinars, workshops and events in the European Parliament were organised by this group in 2022-2023) and made the selection of the first 'master list' of participants for the European delegation. The group is facilitated by CIDSE and LMN and meets monthly.

SECOND, on the work of the EU Raw Materials Coalition. The work of the R2SN group is strongly aligned with the work of the EU Raw Materials Coalition, also supported by OSF. The EU Raw Materials Coalition aims to coordinate civil society organisations in monitoring EU Raw Materials policy and facilitating common advocacy efforts. CIDSE, Cultural Survival/SIRGE, SOMO and Powershift are part of this Coalition and were represented during the TSF. After the TSF the outcomes of the international gathering will feed into the European advocacy work the Coalition members are doing.

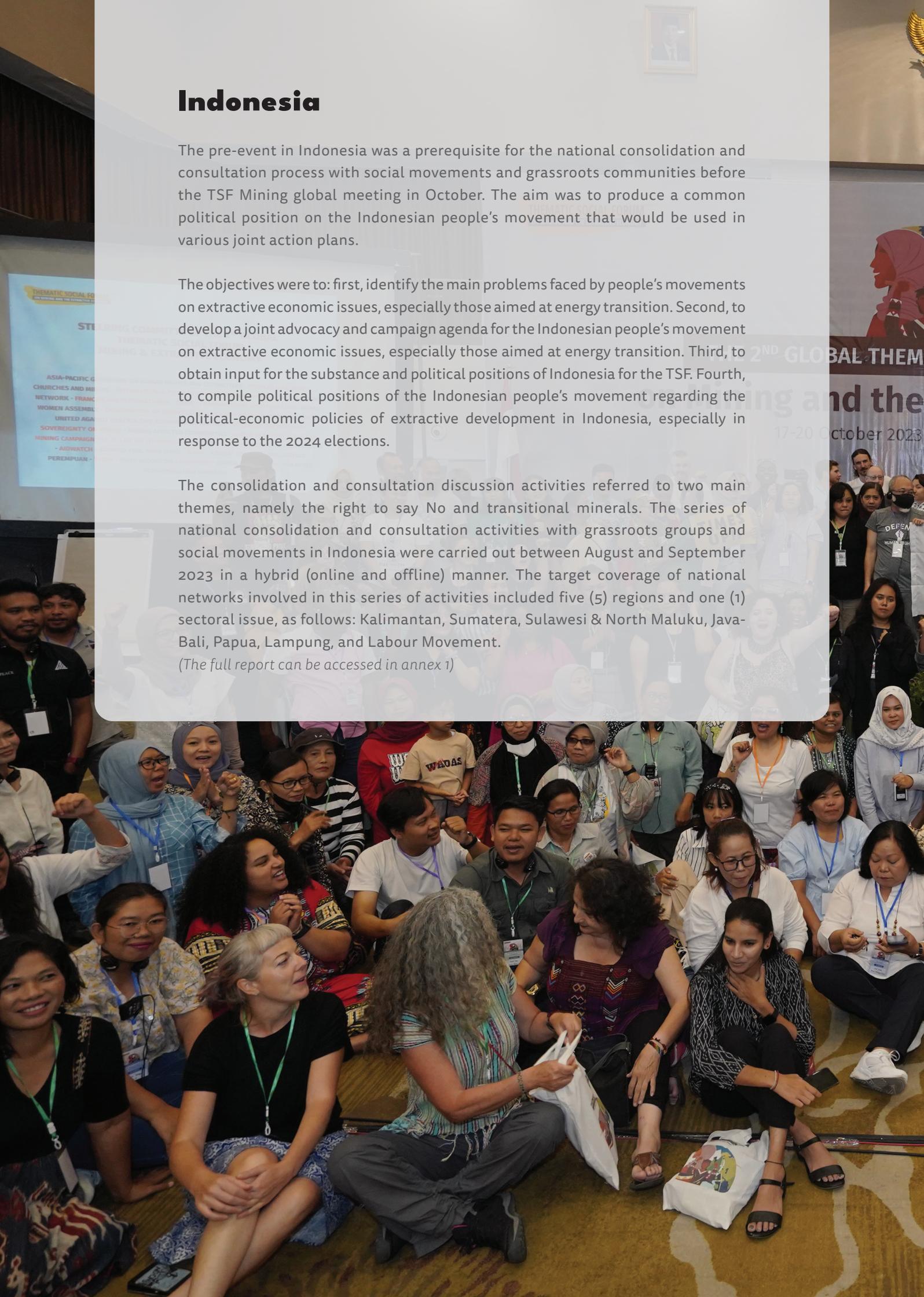
Indonesia

The pre-event in Indonesia was a prerequisite for the national consolidation and consultation process with social movements and grassroots communities before the TSF Mining global meeting in October. The aim was to produce a common political position on the Indonesian people's movement that would be used in various joint action plans.

The objectives were to: first, identify the main problems faced by people's movements on extractive economic issues, especially those aimed at energy transition. Second, to develop a joint advocacy and campaign agenda for the Indonesian people's movement on extractive economic issues, especially those aimed at energy transition. Third, to obtain input for the substance and political positions of Indonesia for the TSF. Fourth, to compile political positions of the Indonesian people's movement regarding the political-economic policies of extractive development in Indonesia, especially in response to the 2024 elections.

The consolidation and consultation discussion activities referred to two main themes, namely the right to say No and transitional minerals. The series of national consolidation and consultation activities with grassroots groups and social movements in Indonesia were carried out between August and September 2023 in a hybrid (online and offline) manner. The target coverage of national networks involved in this series of activities included five (5) regions and one (1) sectoral issue, as follows: Kalimantan, Sumatera, Sulawesi & North Maluku, Java-Bali, Papua, Lampung, and Labour Movement.

(The full report can be accessed in annex 1)



The Stories and Highlights from the 2nd Global TSF-Mining & Extractive Economy 2023

Overview

The 2nd Global TSF Mining & Extractive Economy held on 17-19 October 2023 in Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia. Semarang is the capital city of Central Java province in Indonesia. Indonesia, where the 2nd TSF-Mining 2023 held, has become an important global player in the supply chain production of EV batteries with abundant critical mineral deposits. As Indonesia has become a strategic ally for several G20 countries, it is very strategic for the Indonesian people's movement and other international movements to provide a critical response to extractive-based industrialization policies linking to processes where just energy transitions are discussed and governed internationally.

The main themes of TSF-Mining 2023 are Right to Say No! and the Nexus of Climate Justice, Just Transition and Transition Minerals.

The Right to Say No is a permanent process of mobilization and affirmation of the territory's desire to remain "Free from Extractives activities". The devastating impacts of corporate extractives, which violate human rights and the rights of nature are still a big challenge. State laws and mechanisms are far from protecting peoples and places. Although in many countries, the law provides communities and nature with several safeguards, they are being ignored or partially enforced.

In the last three years, the international debate around the so-called 'critical minerals' has greatly intensified, including the publication of hundreds of academic research papers, technical reports and policy documents on the importance of these elements in the context of the global transition required to respond to the climate emergency and the need for a digital transition. The prevailing narrative about energy transition has been that the world will need to extract more minerals in order to deliver the pledges for renewable or clean energy. In 2017, the World Bank concluded that "that a low-carbon future will not be possible without minerals", resulting in the coining of "climate-smart mining". Recent years have witnessed a surge in global demand for critical minerals following the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and War on Ukraine on global supply chains and access to

energy. Governments, corporations and investors have since made critical mineral security a top priority. Already in 2020, the World Bank said that the production of minerals such as graphite, lithium and cobalt could increase by nearly 500% by 2050, to meet the growing demand for clean energy technologies.

Therefore, these emerging developments require a coordinated response from affected-communities as well as continuing efforts at awareness-raising, capacity-building and solidarity. And, the 2nd Global TSF-Mining & Extractive Economy was the great space to do it.

The 2nd TSF-Mining event brought together 336 participants (51% female) from 53 different countries over three days at the MG Setos Hotel in Semarang, Indonesia. The breakdown of participants by region is as follows: Indonesia (44%), Asia-Pacific (25%), Europe (11%), Africa (10%), Latin America (8%), and North America (1%), and included a diverse base of movements, networks, unions, faith-based groups, grassroots movements, indigenous peoples and civil society organisations.

Under the two overall themes, the Right to Say No! and the climate justice-just transition-transition minerals nexus, the program included 3 main plenaries 13 workshops and 13 open spaces. The first day was centred around plenary discussions around these two themes to set the context for workshops held on day two. The third day focused on consolidating the discussions towards the TSF Declaration and Action Agenda.

The final program, including the delineation of workshops, was finalised by the International steering committee through consultation with the regional groups and the Indonesian national committee.

TSF Program and Key Takeaways

PLENARIES

To set the scene for the three days, the day consisted of 3 plenaries inviting speakers from different regions to share and discuss three main topics:

- Community Struggles and Resistance Against Mining and Extractives
- Global Political Context TSF 2023 is facing now
- Nexus of Climate Justice, Just Transition and Transition Minerals

The first session brought to the stage different representatives of affected communities from around the world to share their stories and struggles of resistance against extractivism and mining. The following two plenaries aimed to provide a contextual framing to the stories of resistance and why it was vital for all of us to meet in the context of growing and intensifying extractivism. Speakers from all the regions were represented, and many participants from the floor were also encouraged and motivated to share the stories from their communities as

well during the discussion and Q&A. Struggles against mining and extractivism were shared from Indonesia, Thailand, Myanmar, Serbia, Chile, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Brazil, Ecuador, Fiji, Tonga, South Africa, Colombia, United States, and many others. The different struggles shared covered the breadth of different regional contexts allowing the opportunity for speakers and participants to draw connections across specific resources (e.g. lithium or gold), specific companies (e.g. Canadian companies), or initiatives (e.g. blue economy).

KEY INTERVENTIONS:

- Extractivism is a vital function of capitalism and neo-colonialism that is sustained by a global architecture of organised violence. Extractivism is not limited to mining, it includes other industrialised sectors such as oil and gas, agriculture and fishing. Extractivism is not limited to the exploitation of natural resources but also entails the exploitation of labour and the exploitation of imagination.
- Violence used against communities and human rights defenders resisting extractivism is not limited to direct militarised violence, but includes structural forms of violence – if you do not comply you will be punished, exploited and excluded. This also entails reinforcing existing structures of oppression including patriarchy and racism.
- Transition minerals and energy transition represent a new stage of capitalism. These minerals are already creating conflict, accelerating environmental licenses, deforestation and Co2 emissions, legitimising mining for green extractivism. Communities are paying twice, first from the impact of climate change and second the false solutions being proposed to address climate change.
- The geopolitical context is a state of perpetual war whether militarised or trade wars (US-China).
- It is important to remember when we hear about ‘critical minerals’, critical to who? These minerals are not only for energy transition, they are also used for the war industry. If you ask communities what are critical resources for them, the answer is water, air, land, etc.
- Women are the centre of the crises; women are pushed to the margins as custodians of the land but also leaders of the resistance in many places.
- We need to decolonise the global transition, mobilise communities, spread awareness, educate, exchange knowledge and share information. We need to increase power to the people, including populations affected by extractivism, workers and others. These are the principal agents of the popular struggle.

WORKSHOPS

The workshops were designed in terms of relevance to the current geopolitical and global context with regards to extractivism, including the emerging frontiers of global capital – the blue economy and just energy transition; and relevance to affected communities, including strategizing and countering extractivism, strengthening solidarity and campaigning, and building towards alternative visions of development. (For the list of workshops’ participants see Annex ...)

1. SEABED AND SACRIFICE ZONES.

Convened by Deep Sea Mining Campaign, Pacific Network on Globalisation, Civil Society Forum Tonga, Alliance of Solwara Warriors, Solomon Islands Climate Action Network

The workshop was attended by 17 participants and aimed to contextualise the impacts of deep-sea mining (DSM), which are likely to be far-reaching for marine ecosystems, Pacific Island communities and Pacific Island economies – as predicted by Blue Peril, a scientifically robust visualisation that models the spread of pollution and the scale of destruction of deep seafloor ecosystems. The focus of the workshop was to provide a contextual overview of the different types of seabed mining taking place globally, the nexus between climate justice, just transition and transition minerals, and share responses and resistance stories while exploring and recommending positions to stop all forms of ocean extraction.

The main discussion was the oceanic structure and the recommendations to the TSF 2023 on Coastal and Ocean People centred around one central demand – to say No to extractivism in the ocean. The Ocean is of human heritage that should be protected from the Blue Economy. This is particularly important to Pacific Islanders and coastal communities, which came down to one big conclusion: “We are the Ocean People”.

2. TOWARDS A GLOBAL CAMPAIGN ON TRANSITION MINERALS?

Convened by London Mining Network (LMN), SOMO and Transnational Institute (TNI)

Key issues we are facing related to critical minerals in our contexts: ‘Critical’ for whom? Green capitalism and the current development paradigm, characterized by colonialism, racism, violence, patriarchy, and facilitated by government corruption, corporate power and policies such as the Critical Raw Materials Act in the EU, are creating inequalities and sacrificing (indigenous) areas in mining areas for the energy ‘transition’ elsewhere. There has been insufficient legal protection for affected communities, with an absence of monitoring of mining activities and enforcement of protective mechanisms, with no ‘right to say no’, while environment and water sources are polluted or destroyed. Meanwhile, consumption continues to increase especially in the Global North, driving increased mining given minimal recycling of materials such as lithium.

Emerging responses shared by participants: Indigenous people, peasants and communities are defending their territories, creating safe spaces for human rights defenders, and using international frameworks to defend claims. Gender justice has been central to the struggle, and solidarity networks are forming across communities, at national and international levels, including through funding support. The Right to Say No campaign is ongoing, as well as other

campaigns to target corporations and supply chains. Affected communities and allies are also doing research and building knowledge databases, building anti-colonial counter-narratives and demanding supply chain due diligence. There are also discussions on alternatives framed around post-extractivism, post-growth, agrarian justice and circular economy.

Possibilities for collaboration and gaps: Participants identified that we could build more information-sharing between communities, more research and documentation of impacts, while continuing the RTSN campaign. We can hold international financial institutions and corporations accountable, use legal instruments such as binding treaties, as well as mobilize in regional and international spaces such as the COP. Suggestions included an International Day of Action against mining and extraction, and other forms of protest.

Gaps: identified by participants included addressing immediate concerns of violence and militarization in communities, especially for women. A potential urgent alert system for human rights defenders; further expanding networks of solidarity, and the need for language translation to build solidarity. Particular attention is needed to tendencies toward division in our network – including around certification schemes, with suggestions for a focus on countering Green Capitalism as development model. We also need to share more victories and strategies, and a more cohesive counter-narrative, potentially targeting the broader public, pressuring corporations, and building more capacity for ‘follow-the-money’ campaigns.

Follow-up: Having identified the above common issues and potentials for collaboration, we agreed to follow-up the discussions after the TSF to continue the discussion and potential actions, having shared our contact information with workshop facilitators. The organisers are working with attendees to continue the discussions on-line, with the next meeting pencilled in for 5th February.

3. DEFENDING ENVIRONMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS (EHRD) AND WOMEN HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS (WHRD).

Convened by YLBHI, Bersihkan Indonesia, and LBH Semarang.

There were two workshops on this issue, attended 51 participants and 42 participants, respectively. They aimed to contextualise and understand what EHRDs are facing around the world. In particular, we discussed how we can centre communities historically bearing the brunt of environmental harms to be able to shape what happens on the land that they own and use, including the power to say no to projects they deem harmful, the power to take part in the enforcement of environmental regulation, and the opportunity to lead necessary transitions on communities. A key issue raised in this discussion was the violence communities face when seeking justice. Some also highlighted that they are not against development per se, however require

justice and protection in the face of organised violence being used against them. Common types of violence include intimidation and threats, physical violence, arbitrary arrest and detention, and judicial harassment, and particularly in cases where land grabbing occur. An International solidarity mechanism is needed to protect the rights of EHRDs/WHRDs, including emergency funds and assistance, knowledge sharing, community-based assistance, legal aid and strategic planning.

4. GLOBAL TRADE, SUPPLY CHAINS, AND TRANSITION MINERALS.

Convened by TNI, SOMO, APWLD, CCPA, Bilaterals.org, Sahita Institute (Hints), Solidaritas Perempuan, IGJ, and Focus on the Global South

The workshop was attended by 55 participants and brought together trade justice activists, trade unions, and grassroots organizations from across the world to examine and discuss the risks and impacts of global trade and investment rules and frameworks that shape and affect the governance of critical raw materials and natural resources for the energy transition. Particularly, the discussion looked at the trade agreements and strategic partnerships on raw materials that are currently being negotiated and concluded, including those pushed for by the European Union and Canada, the US-led Indo-Pacific Economic Framework, and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership.

Trade is an important vehicle of extractivism and exploitation, and unjust trade agreements and Extractive economic frameworks are finding new life through these calls for “just transitions” and the false solutions to “just transitions,” to perpetuate inequalities that are already historically fostering upon us. When we talk about trade, there are global inequalities when it comes to trade and resources, but we also need to take note and remember that there are also inequalities happening at the national level. For example, in Indonesia, they have protectionist frameworks for their resources but at the same time, it only benefits a few, the wealthy elites of their population. There are also double standards when it comes to trade, with some countries having protectionist policies but at the same time wanting to open their countries to foreign direct investments, which translates to even more suffering for our communities. Strategies of resistance include dialogues and protests, advocacy, and building and creating new alternative agendas for just transitions.

5. OVERCOMING TENSIONS BETWEEN LABOUR MOVEMENTS AND AFFECTED COMMUNITIES.

Convened by FPBI, KASBI, Kesatuan Perjuangan Rakyat (KPR), Trend Asia, Sahita Institute, and Transnational Institute (TNI)

The workshop was attended by 20 participants and aimed to start a conversation around the challenges of unifying labour movements and affected communities in a common campaign/strategy around the right to

say no to extractivism. The workshop was designed to hear the experiences in different contexts from the perspectives of trade unions and affected communities. The workshop aimed to find ways forward to connect the labour movement with other movements beyond labour perspective on energy transition and the right to say no campaign.

The major takeaway from this session was that more dialogues are required to 1) learn from different experiences around the world of integrating communities' needs into the labour movement, and 2) bring affected communities and workers together to build a common vision of struggle in light of the corporate and state capture of energy transition agendas. A common frame of understanding was the critique of the current transition agenda, that the current agenda is focused on expansion and maximisation rather than socio-economic and ecological transformation and distribution. Transition is not about moving from one technology to another, it is about the transfer of power to the workers and the people.

The experience in South Africa provided a good example of how this tension did not exist as prominently and how labour and affected community interests were common in the fight against exploitation, extractivism and apartheid. We also heard from unions in Indonesia and Philippines, including the challenges of bringing this issue to workers in Indonesia and how consumers were mobilized alongside unions to resist privatization.

However, challenges moving forward were also highlighted, including the traditional structure of labour organizing – e.g. tripartite – that gives labour a seat at the table with government, but not affected communities, and the challenge of business interests co-opting unions. Another critique raised when labour issues and workers are centred is that we do not go back to the basics of what is most important for communities, what we need and want – food sovereignty, clean water, clean air, etc. While a conclusion was not reached, the workshop provided a starting point for the conveners to move forward towards unifying the needs of labour and affected communities in a common struggle against extractivism.

6. THE BLUE ECONOMY AS AN EMERGING THREAT.

Convened by Deep Sea Mining Campaign, Pacific Network on Globalisation, Civil Society Forum Tonga, Alliance of Solwara Warriors, Solomon Islands Climate Action Network, Ekomarin

The workshop was attended by 25 people and aimed to create a space where participants could hear from ocean peoples' perspectives on the blue economy in a place of safety and mutual trust, to learn, share and engage in potential collaborative work to centre equity and justice on any developments happening in the world's oceans. Many of the growing economic activities under a blue economy are unregulated or unmonitored with little to no consultation with Ocean peoples

and their Right to Say No to such developments. A key point of discussion was how the blue economy is colonisation under the pretence of peace and development, and what should be done to amplify communities' right to say no. This included documenting traditional rights and practices and strengthening alliances between those affected by the Blue Economy and Green Economy.

7. THE RIGHTS TO SAY NO! GLOBAL CAMPAIGN.

Convened by MAM (Movement for Popular Sovereignty in Mining); WoMin (African Woman United Against Destructive Mining); Peoples Dialogue, Churches and Mining Network

The workshop was attended by 42 people and aimed to discuss how to carry the campaign forward towards a global campaign. The 1st TSF-Mining convened in Johannesburg in November 2018 and agreed to take forward a "Right to Say NO" global campaign. Following this, TSF-Mining organized a series of regional and global webinars to explore this initiative further. Key themes included: Global Struggles, Women's Leadership, Reclaiming Territorial Sovereignty, Normative and Legal Instruments, Social Mobilization. In this session we discussed how to continue this process of the Right to Say No.

8. THE RIGHTS OF NATURE, ALTERNATIVE COSMOVISIONS.

Convened by Yes to Life No to Mining (YLNM), Frente Nacional Antiminero Ecuador, Earth Thrive, Philippine Misereor Partnership, Inc.

The workshop was attended by 20 people and aimed to be a free and safe space for learning and understanding the Rights of Nature movement, its principles, and how communities across the world use the Rights of Nature as a platform and a tool to stop environmentally destructive projects like mining in their communities. Specifically, this workshop aimed to strengthen the contribution of the Rights of Nature movement in the campaign against mining and other extractives, for the protection of communities' environmental and human rights, and more specifically to the overarching Right to Say No global initiatives. In the workshop we highlighted what the principles of the right to nature are, which affirm nature has a right to exist and therefore has rights just as humans have rights. This includes recognising that humans live in harmony with nature.

9. UN BINDING TREATY & BINDING INSTRUMENTS: TIME TO HOLD CORPORATIONS ACCOUNTABLE!

CIDSE, TNI, AIDC, Iglesias & Minería

The workshop was attended by 35 people and looked at how the UN Binding Treaty for Business and Human Rights can be a tool in the struggle against extractivism. The treaty was first proposed to the United Nations Human

Rights Council by South Africa and Ecuador in 2014. Movements, unions, affected and indigenous communities, and civil society organizations have been instrumental in the treaty process so far, working to ensure that the treaty will be effective and reflect the needs of the people it is meant to benefit and protect. In particular, women and rural communities in the Global South. The draft Treaty and ongoing negotiations shows there is growing recognition of the need for corporations to be held accountable for human rights obligations and violations. Civil Society and grassroots organizations should be involved in the UN's architecture to make the Right To Say No as legally binding.

First, participants shared their local struggles & realities of corporate impunity in subgroups. Afterwards we identified the architecture of impunity: The impunity of corporations is based on a structure of voluntary norms (UNGPs, certifications), Lex Mercatoria (FTAs, ISDS clauses) and rules that are mainly protecting companies, instead of communities or states. Rene Pamplona presented the Tampakan case in the Philippines and made clear that the legislative architecture enables the impunity of companies and argued that the Binding Treaty could be a privileged space to fight back. Recognising that the Binding Treaty can:

- a) Be a feasible horizon on international level: there is an ambitious and clear mandate and committed states negotiating
- b) Have significant results in the process: not even approved and already national/regional norms being proposed
- c) Be an organizing space of struggle that articulates resistances worldwide
- d) Finalising with a focus on the key element to an effective Binding Treaty. This analysis was based on the work of the Global Campaign, TNI and CIDSE. It showed how the world could be with the Binding Treaty. We focus on the key elements of the Binding Treaty that can have a big impact on holding corporations accountable. Using examples and case studies shared by the group and facilitators, the following key elements are discussed together.

- Primacy of human rights law above any trade & investment agreements
- Global value-chains: Responsibilities of parent companies & investors/funds
- Direct Obligations to TNCs: prevention & reparation
- Enforcement mechanisms
- Rights of affected peoples (access to justice, right for information, reversal of the burden of proof)
- Administrative, civil and criminal liability

10. ECOFEMINISM VS EXTRACTIVISM.

Convened by TKPT, WAMA, Resister Dialogue.

The workshop was attended by 38 people and aimed to bring together women activists from Asia, Latin America and Africa to share their experiences and

perspectives to prompt discussions and learning exchanges. Collected stories from this event can contribute in the profiling of women-led struggles against extractivism in their communities and the interactions are hope to inspire everyone in attendance to continue and strengthen the resistance and forge solidarity among women activists and rights defenders. Ecofeminism must not be separated from anti-Extractive struggles.

11. HOW “PUBLIC UTILITY / PUBLIC INTEREST / NATIONAL INTEREST” IS USED TO LEGITIMIZE EXTRACTIVE PROJECTS AND BENEFIT ‘PRIVATE INTEREST’.

Convened by Misereor, UPYCA, Acción Ecológica, Iglesias y Minería

The workshop was attended by 32 people and aimed to present research conducted that included nine case studies where Public Utility/Public Interest/National Interest was used to legitimise Extractive projects. Furthermore, we wanted to energize a discussion about the possibilities and utility of a re-definition of “Public Utility” for resistance and protection of territories. Therefore, an exchange of experiences in different countries and regions and a strategic conversation on “public utility” as a part of the ‘Right 2 Say No’ rounds up this workshop. The majority of legislation in Ecuador, Guatemala, El Salvador etc. uses the concept of “public utility” as a legitimization of extractivist activities. Because something is considered to be in the public interest, companies are given permission to repress local communities, and also receive relief from the government (tax relief, ease of bureaucracy, etc.). In many countries, such as Mozambique, the concept of public property rights becomes private rights, which results in conflicts with local communities. It requires an understanding between public rights and private rights, it requires legal reform that accommodates local communities.

12. TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP AND MINING.

Convened by North East Peoples Alliance

The workshop was attended by 15 people and aimed to contextualise the roles of traditional leadership in struggles against mining. The proponents of Indigenous, Tribal and Traditional Community rights locate traditional leadership as a ‘last’ defence to counter government, funders and corporations’ efforts to loot minerals without respecting local people where the minerals are found. However, a complete trust in traditional leadership is far more complicated as can be seen from many stories across the world.

Open Spaces

The Open Space is a self-organized workshop that gives more space and time among mining-affected communities in every region to have dialogue and exchanges,

including becoming a “Safe Space” for women, indigenous people, and youth. It can also be used as a space to discuss some issues which are not covered in the earlier break-out workshop sessions, including for regional or national caucuses.

TITLE OF OPEN SPACE	CONVENORS	
“Community mapping of Extractive aggression: the Iberian Mining Observatory (MINOB) experience”	Observatorio Ibérico de la Minería (MINOB)	17 people
“Imagining a world without mining:	Seas At Risk	20 People
“Stories of Resistance and the Journey Beyond Extractivism”	YLNM	34 people
Feminist critiques of climate false solution: the case of geothermal development	Aksi! for gender, social and ecological justice, and Solidaritas Perempuan	48 people
SERBIAN LOCAL AND NATIONAL GROUPS	Mars sa Drine, Earth Thrive, London Mining Network, SEOS Serbia	???
Reclaiming the Nature; Reimagining the Future	Friends of the Earth India, KIARA, PPNI, Social Need Education & Human Awareness (SNEHA), Jharkhand Mines Area Coordination Committee (JMACC)	35 people
Rapid, Just and Equitable Phase Out of Fossil Fuel Extraction”	the Asian Peoples’ Movement on Debt and Development, together with its members WALHI (Friends of the Earth -Indonesia), mines, minerals and People (mmP), and Environics Trust,	???
Sea Sand Mining, Destruction of Socio-Ecological Sovereignty of Coastal Communities	KIARA and EKOMARIN	25 People
Palm Oil: Lessons from Indonesia and Expansion in India	North East Peoples Alliance, JATAM, and WALHI	18 People
Taiwan’s iconic victory of Indigenous Rights over mining activities	Citizen of the Earth, Taiwan	15 People
The Dangers of Green Extractivism: Human Rights Risks in the EV Battery Supply Chains	Legal Rights and Natural Resources Center-Friends of the Earth Philippines (LRC-FoE Philippines) Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia-Friends of the Earth Indonesia (WALHI-FoE Indonesia) Friends of the Earth Japan Pacific Asia Resource Center (PARC)	74 People
Using development bank standards to defend defenders in extractives	Coalition for Human Rights in Development	15 People
Stop the Plunder! Make Mining Companies Pay Their Share! Fighting for Tax Justice in the Extractive Industry	Asian Peoples’ Movement on Debt and Development (APMDD (of which WALHI and Samata are members) and Tax and Fiscal Justice-Asia (TAFJA)	20 People

Solidarity Visits

The solidarity visits were organised as a space to share experiences of the struggle between TSF participants and communities visited related to the movement against the extractive industries and demonstrate solidarities across communities' struggles.

Not all participants could be accommodated to attend solidarity visits on account of space, therefore participants coming from affected communities were prioritised. 122 participants joined the solidarity visits who were divided into three groups to visit three different communities: Dieng, Banjarnegara Regency, which is facing the geothermal power plant industry; Kendeng, Pati Regency, which is facing the mining industry and cement factory; and Jepara, which is opposite a coal power plant and iron sand mine.

- **KENDENG**

The solidarity visit to Kendeng was attended by 42 participants, from the following regions:

- » Asia Pacific: 8
- » Africa: 8
- » Middle east: 1
- » Europe: 5
- » Latin America: 7
- » North America: 1
- » Indonesia: 12

This solidarity visit was to Omah Kendeng in the Kendeng Hills Area, where we were welcomed by members of the Jaringan Masyarakat Peduli Pegunungan Kendeng/Kendeng Hills Concerned Community Network (JM-PPK). Omah Kendeng is a building that represents the center of resistance, but also a place of education for the children of the Sedulur Sikep community, who until this day still maintain the tradition of educating their children through family or community study rooms, without sending them to formal school. Gunretno, the leader of JM-PPK, said that the movement to reject mining and cement factories in the Kendeng began in 2008 and continues to this day. In 2008 JM-PPK rejected PT Semen Gresik's (state owned enterprise) exploration in Sukolilo, Pati. At that time, the people won and succeeded in stopping plans to operate a mine and cement factory in Pati Regency.

However, in 2012 PT Sahabat Mulia Sakti, a subsidiary of Indocement and Heidelberg Cement (Germany), appeared to mine in the Tambakromo and Kayen Districts, Pati. In the same year, a regulation from the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources was issued regarding the designation of the Sukolilo Karst Landscape Area (Kawasan Bentang Alam Karst, KBAK), which should further protect Kendeng from mining threats. Due to the massive community resistance movement, including international advocacy, this plan has not



been realized. The community movement continued, however, until in 2017 the Strategic Environmental Study (KLHS) of Kendeng Area was published based on the results of the people's struggle which recommended the establishment of a protected area in the Kendeng, to the mining moratorium there. Unfortunately, all of the citizens' victories over legal decisions and KLHS (strategic environmental studies) were denied by the Indonesian government. As of 2022, there were still at least dozens of mining permits in the Kendeng area. From November 2022 to January 2023, a flash flood disaster occurred in Pati Regency and caused residents to be threatened with crop failure. Until now, their land has not been optimally cultivated because it has been flooded due to water catchment areas in the Kendeng Mountains which have been damaged by mining. Likewise in Rembang, agricultural land around mining areas often fails to harvest due to not optimally absorbing sunlight because the entire land area, down to plant leaves, is covered by dust due to mining operations.

Participants expressed their solidarity and support for their struggle, sharing their own stories from their communities where governments prioritised investment over the safety of citizens. Additionally, many were impressed by the people's struggle which has persisted to this day, as it is not easy to maintain the struggle for years and regenerate resistance into young people to continue the struggle.

Additionally, the angle of cultural resistance resonated as an effective strategy in other countries as well. One of the participants from Germany also shared a story about how they were connected and involved with the Kendeng struggle. The campaign in Germany criticizing IFIs' support for the Kendeng mining and cement industry was quite widespread at that time and was able to attract the media and the public. This is an important lesson in advocacy related to the environment and natural resources, it's targeting

the financial sector. This discussion closed with the shared hope that the TSF Mining and Solidarity Visit activities will become an entry point for wider solidarity and movement.

- **JEPARA**

There were more participants in the solidarity visit to Jepara compared to the other two sites, up to 52 people, with the following details:

- » Asia Pacific: 10
- » Africa: 12
- » Europe: 2
- » Latin America: 3
- » Indonesia: 25

We visited Lemah Abang Beach, Balong District, which has had a history of resistance to the mining and energy industry since the 1970s when it rejected the construction of a nuclear power plant in the area. Even though plans to build a nuclear power plant have now been stopped, other threats come from the operation of coal power plants and iron sand mining. Iron sand mining is partly legal and illegal, but every time residents report illegal mining to the police, there are never any arrests or penalties for illegal mining.

As a result, iron sand mining, both legal and illegal, continues to increase. The Balong people expanded their resistance by building a coalition with residents at other iron sand mining locations. People routinely, like night watchmen, continue to monitor iron sand mining activities, several times residents have directly clashed with iron sand mines. In the community



network in Bandungharjo and Donorejo, Jepara, fifteen residents were criminalized and sentenced to prison. The long struggle against iron sand mining has finally succeeded. Today in Balong and Bandungharjo there is almost no iron sand mining anymore, but occasionally it comes back. The reason for the people's rejection is that iron sand is very important for the lives of coastal people. Iron sand on the beach protects residents' villages and agricultural land from abrasion. Apart from that, the good quality of the iron sand means that residents' wells close to the beach do not taste salty. Massive iron sand mining has made abrasion even worse, in the Lemah Abang coastal area there is abrasion of up to one meter every year.

Some of the community resistance strategies presented in this discussion include: connecting with other groups outside the community network, namely NGOs such as YLBHI and Walhi, student groups and academics. Apart from that, they also collaborated with the arts community in Jepara to package their resistance to make it more interesting, one of which was mural artists, who drew resistance murals at several points in Balong District and Jepara Regency. Stories of how residents were intimidated by thugs and even criminalized by the police also emerged in this discussion. This is what invited many responses from TSF Mining participants, who also told stories that were not much different from what they faced in their countries.

- **DIENG**

This Solidarity Visit to Dieng had the fewest participants compared to the other two sites. In fact, many participants were enthusiastic and wanted to be involved in the solidarity visit to Dieng, considering that the struggle of the people in Dieng was related to the issue of false solutions to the energy transition, where geothermal is one of the sectors being encouraged/promoted to replace fossil energy. However, due to security considerations for participants, considering that the situation is still not conducive and there is a lot of intimidation there. So only 28 participants went to Dieng, from the following regions:

- » Africa: 3
- » Asia Pacific: 1
- » Europe: 3
- » Indonesia: 12
- » Latin America: 7
- » Middle east: 1
- » North America: 1

The Dieng Plateau area has actually been designated as a Geothermal Working Area (WKP) for the development of Geothermal Power Plants (PLTP) since 1974, the management of which has been handed over to Pertamina (Oil and Gas state-owned enterprise). Then in 2002, Pertamina, in collaboration with the State Electricity Company (PLN), established PT Geo Dipa Energi which was given the management rights of the Dieng Plateau WKP to this day.

The Dieng Plateau WKP has an area of 113,400 hectares covering six districts in Central Java. Currently, Geo Dipa Energi has operated PLTP Unit 1 Dieng in four villages, namely Karangtengah, Sikung, Dieng Kulon and Pakisan.



Meanwhile, Geo Dipa Energi's geothermal expansion in Dieng is currently in three areas, namely Sikidang, Sileri and Pakuwaja. In the future, Geo Dipa Energi will build nine more PLTPs in the Dieng Plateau WKP. The Solidarity visit to Dieng began with lunch and discussion with eight people representing Bakal Village and Karangtengah Village located in Joglo Mudal, Wonosobo Regency. In the discussion, a representative from Karangtengah Village, said that since the arrival of the Geothermal industry in Dieng, social and ecological disasters have begun to occur, especially felt by the people whose area is the PLTP unit 1 Dieng expansion, such as decline in agricultural productivity, pipe explosions, H₂S leaks, local earthquakes, and water, air, land and sound pollution.

In this discussion, apart from the participants' solidarity support for the struggle of the people in Dieng, several plans for future advocacy strategies also emerged. One of them is a plan to advocate for the financial sector on this geothermal issue, including to the Asia Development Bank as one of the funders of the Dieng geothermal project.

Overall Reflections and Challenges

Many participants highlighted the importance of the TSF, to have a moment to come together to collectively learn, share, and strategise around the future of communities affected by mining and extractivism. Some overall reflections and challenges are as follows:

- The TSF provides an important space for affected communities, movements and organisations in solidarity with peoples' struggles against extractivism. Firstly, in terms of mutual capacity development through learning from each other's struggles and linking across struggles – e.g. labour and affected

communities. Secondly, in the context of anti-mining and the right to say no, it's important to have a strong network and backing to strengthen the voice of our campaign. At the moment there is no international network against mining and extractivism, this is the closest thing to it. Finally, this space provides an opportunity to outline alternative visions of development that centre the needs of people, communities and the planet. Solidarity was a key word that came out of the TSF, where many communities expressed their need for increased and strengthened solidarity efforts.

- Comparing the 1st TSF, the 2nd TSF involved more work in the lead-up with a more conscious effort to bring affected communities into the discussion and to the TSF. Those who participated in both TSFs highlighted how in Semarang there was a more diverse representation of affected communities from around the world compared to Johannesburg. However, because of this, there was less focus on analyses and analytical discussions, particularly in the plenary sessions. Balancing between both is challenging, but something to consider for the next TSF. Possible solutions could be to have longer time for workshops while having fewer workshops, and having run-up events online to fill any gaps in terms of analysis to facilitate strategizing during the TSF. Additionally, it was noted that compared to the last TSF there was a bigger representation of island and coastal communities in the discussions through the interventions around the blue economy.
- Venue: The original venue was planned to be a university in Semarang, however, within a month of the TSF the university informed us that they would not be able to host the event. As such our only options at such short notice were at a convention hall in the MG Setos Hotel. While participants highlighted it was easier to have all the sessions in one location, which was where many participants were also accommodated, an academic or community setting would have been ideal.
- Technical and logistical difficulties: During the event, there were some technical difficulties related to the interpretation devices and interpreters because of the amount of interpretation required (English, Spanish, French, Bahasa). This was particularly the case in the workshops as the interpretation devices couldn't be used.
- Reach: Owing to security reasons, TSF could not expand the participation online nor grow the social media and website audience. This is because no content was allowed to be shared during the 3 days to ensure the safety of all the participants present. It is recommended that the steering committee in collaboration with the TSF comms working group develop a strategic communications plan for the next two years.

Post-TSF : Way forward

Moving forward the key strategy documents to guide the work of the TSF will be the declaration and action agenda. The action agenda provides practical actions required to support the rights and struggles of indigenous and affected communities in the face of mining and extractivism.

And, it has been decided amongst the steering committee that the next TSF will be held in Brazil in 2025 to coincide with the COP30 that will be held in the Amazonian city of Belem do Para. Brazil is well endowed with highly valuable 'critical' minerals, including 94% of the world's niobium, 22% of all graphite, and 16% of known reserves of rare-earth minerals. Much of these mineral deposits are still in the ground. According to official data close to 15% of known deposits of rare earths lie in protected conservation areas and more than 4% within indigenous lands. Brazil and the wider continent have a rich history of resistance and struggle against mining and extractivism, which TSF 2025 will be able to build from to strengthen global solidarities and strategies. This is particularly relevant as Brazil and the wider continent will likely be key players in the global economy geared towards the global energy transition.

Overall, the TSF provided the much-needed space and opportunity for a diverse range of participants to come together to reaffirm and strategise around the right to say no to mining and extractivism. As one step in the struggle, moving forward the organisations involved will continue to support the ongoing struggles of workers and affected communities while linking to new struggles in the face of corporate-led energy transition and blue economy agendas.



Communications

The communications team consisted of: 2 people dedicated to the website, 2 media/press person, 2 video/graphics tech people and 1 social media person. Unfortunately, the communications team were unable to access the 2018 TSF website and therefore had to create a new one.

The following communication channels were created for TSF 2023:

- [TSF Google Drive](#) to house key docs for SC and Working Groups
- New website at <https://tsfmining.org> in English, Spanish, French and Bahasa. This is hosted for free by ActionSkills. Currently there are 6 posts on the TSF website, this including summaries from day 1 here and day 2 here.
- TSF Social platforms [X/Twitter](#), [Facebook](#), [Instagram](#), [YouTube](#) and Linktree
- MailChimp to collect sign-ups from the website and for future email updates
- TSF Comms email tsfmining.comms@gmail.com

SOCIAL MEDIA

- Instagram: As of November 14th, there are 116 followers and 13 posts.
- Facebook: As of November 14th, there are 384 followers and 21 posts.
- X/Twitter: As of November 14th, there are 91 followers and 18 posts.
- MailChimp: There are 259 contacts on MailChimp of which 26 subscribed through the website.

PRESS CONFERENCE

Pre TSF there were two media alerts that went out on 11 October in English, Spanish and Bahasa and one for the press conference on 18 October. The press conference was held on Thursday 19 October. There was not much pick up by journalists, however, there were some articles in Indonesian news:

- Suara Warga Kendeng di Forum Internasional TSF-Mining di Semarang: Kekuatan Negara bukan di Senjata - Tribun Jateng
- Suara Warga Kendeng di Forum TSF-Mining Semarang Kekuatan Negara Bukan Senjata Tapi Pangan Dan Air
- Pameran Bumi Ojo Dieksplorasi Gambaran Industri Ekstraktif Gerogoti Jawa Tengah Sang Perut Jawa
- Hadiri Forum Sosial Tematik 2023 Gunarti Kartini Kendeng Kami Melawan Dengan Cara Menanam
- Respect Peoples Right To Say No To Mining
- Waspada Ekstraktivisme Berbalut Hijau



THEMATIC SOCIAL FORUM

ON MINING AND THE EXTRACTIVE ECONOMY

17-20 October 2023, Semarang, Indonesia



www.tsfmining.org



FULL PROGRAM

The 2nd Global Thematic Social Forum (TSF) on Mining and Extractives Economy

17-20 October 2023, Semarang, Indonesia

Registration Days: 15-16 October

10.00-22.00 - Participants registration, collecting badge, and distribution of meeting kits, at Lobby Hotel of MG Setos, Artotel Hotel, and Khas Hotel

Day 1 17 Oct

08.00-08.30 WIB
Collecting Translation tool for Participants

08.30-09.10 WIB

OPENING PROGRAM

- Spiritual/Cultural Opening
- Welcoming and Introduction of the conference

At Shamrock Ballroom 16th Floor

Day 2 18 Oct

08.00-08.30 WIB

Collecting Translation tool for Participants

08.30-10.30 WIB

- Overview from Day 1 and Introduction to Workshops at Shamrock Ballroom 16th Floor

• 1st Session of PARALLEL WORKSHOPS

on Climate Justice, Just Transition and Transition Minerals at Tulip A and Tulip B at 17th floor or Fennel, Cinnamon, Pappermint, Bleubell 1, Bleubell 2 at 15th floor or Orchid Bloom and The Orchid at 8th floor

Day 3 19 Oct

08.00-08.30 WIB

Collecting Translation tool for Participants

08.30-09.00 WIB

Overview from Day 1 and Introduction to Open Spaces at Shamrock Ballroom 16th Floor

09.10-10.40 WIB

MAIN PLENARY 1:

“Speak Out” - Community Struggles and Resistance Against Mining and Extractives At Shamrock Ballroom 16th Floor

Day 4 20 Oct

Participants Gathered at MG SETOS Hotel Lobby at **08.30**

SOLIDARITY VISITS

09.30-11.00 WIB

The 1st Session of Open Spaces:

Communities exchanges and dialogues; Thematic Discussions at 17th floor or Fennel, Cinnamon, Pappermint, Bleubell 1, Bleubell 2 at 15th floor or Orchid Bloom and The Orchid at 8th floor

<p>11.00-12.00 WIB MAIN PLENARY 2: Global Political Context TSF 2023 is facing now At Shamrock Ballroom 16th Floor</p>	<p>12.00-13.00 WIB Lunch Break</p>	<p>11.00-13.00 WIB The 2nd Session of Open Spaces: Community exchanges and dialogues; Thematic Discussions at 17th floor or Fennel, Cinnamon, Pappermint, Bleubell 1, Bleubell 2 at 15th floor or Orchid Bloom and The Orchid at 8th floor</p>	<p>Participants Gathered at MG SETOS Hotel Lobby at 08.30</p> <h2>SOLIDARITY VISITS</h2>
<p>12.00-13.00 WIB Lunch Break</p>	<p>13.00-15.30 WIB MAIN PLENARY 4: Right to Say No - Diversity of Resistance At Shamrock Ballroom 16th Floor</p>	<p>13.00-14.00 WIB Lunch Break</p>	
<p>13.00-17.30 WIB MAIN PLENARY 3: Nexus of Climate Justice, Just Transition and Transition Minerals At Shamrock Ballroom 16th Floor</p>	<p>16.00-17.50 WIB</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to Workshops at Shamrock Ballroom 16th Floor • 2nd Session of PARALLEL WORKSHOPS on The Right to Say No! at Tulip A and Tulip B at 17th floor or Fennel, Cinnamon, Pappermint, Bleubell 1, Bleubell 2 at 15th floor or Orchid Bloom and The Orchid at 8th floor 	<p>14.00-16.30 WIB MAIN PLENARY: CLOSING EVENT Finalising the declaration, next action agenda, and campaign plans At Shamrock Ballroom 16th Floor</p>	
<p>18.30-21.00 WIB DINNER & FILM SCREENING</p>	<p>17.50-18.30 WIB Plenary sharing of 2nd Session of Parallel Workshop At Shamrock Ballroom 16th Floor</p>	<p>16.30-17.30 WIB Break Before Dinner & Festival Night</p>	
<p>18.30-21.00 WIB DINNER & FILM SCREENING</p>	<p>19.00-21.00 WIB DINNER & FILM SCREENING</p>	<p>17.30-21.00 WIB FESTIVAL NIGHT</p>	

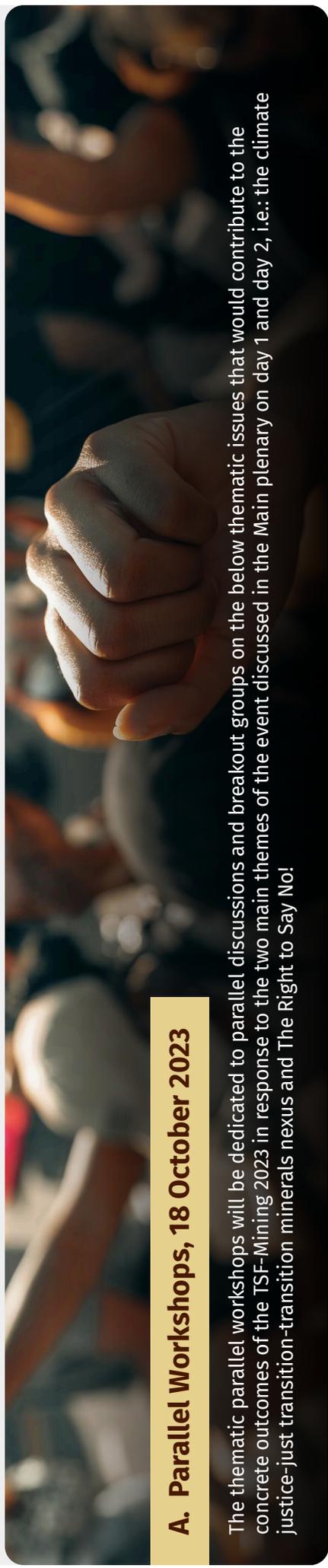
SCHEDULE AND REGISTRATION LINK OF PARALLEL WORKSHOPS AND OPEN SPACES

The 2nd Global Thematic Social Forum (TSF) on Mining and Extractives Economy

17-20 October 2023, Semarang, Indonesia

Meeting Rooms:

8th floor: Orchid Bloom and The Orchid | 15th floor: Fennel, Cinnamon, Pappermint, Bleubell 1, Bleubell 2 | 17th floor: Tulip A and Tulip B



A. Parallel Workshops, 18 October 2023

The thematic parallel workshops will be dedicated to parallel discussions and breakout groups on the below thematic issues that would contribute to the concrete outcomes of the TSF-Mining 2023 in response to the two main themes of the event discussed in the Main plenary on day 1 and day 2, i.e.: the climate justice-just transition-transition minerals nexus and The Right to Say No!

1st Session

Workshop Breakout groups on Climate Justice, Just Transition and Transition Minerals

At 08.30-10.30 UTC/GMT +7 hours

No	Workshop Tittle	Short Description	Convenors	Registration Link
1	Seabed & Sacrifice Zones	Pacific Talanoa on Seabed Mining & Climate Justice The impacts of deep-sea mining (DSM) are likely to be far-reaching for marine ecosystems, Pacific Island communities and Pacific Island economies – as predicted by Blue Peril, a scientifically robust visualisation that models the spread of pollution and the scale of destruction of deep seafloor ecosystems. The participants in this workshop can learn	Deep Sea Mining Campaign, Pacific Network on Globalisation, Civil Society Forum Tonga, Alliance of Solwara Warriors, Solomon Islands Climate Action Network	https://forms.gle/sBP3TtaJ3SRfbKi8

		about the different types of seabed mining taking place globally, the nexus between climate justice, just transition and transition minerals, share responses and resistance stories as well as exploring and recommending positions to stop all forms of ocean extraction.		
2	Towards a Global Campaign on Transition Minerals?	The aim of the workshop is to review current campaigning undertaken locally or globally on transition minerals, to analyse what gaps or opportunities there are for greater cooperation and explore what a global campaign could look like, with recommendations for action. Finally, the participants will explore whether an international campaign is possible, is needed/wanted and what form it could take - what we want it to achieve and what will be needed for it.	London Mining Network (LMN), Fair, Green and Global Alliance (FGG - featuring SOMO & Transnational Institute)	https://forms.gle/sBP3TtaJJ3SRfbKi8
3	Defending the ERDs/WHRDs	The protection of environmental human right defenders Communities historically bearing the brunt of environmental harms to be able to shape what happens on the land that they own and use, including the power to say no to projects they deem harmful, the power to take part in enforcement of environmental regulation, and the opportunity to lead necessary transitions on communities; own terms, according to their informed consent. This will include specific questions related to environmental transparency, protection of environmental defenders, and equitable distribution of investment. The workshop would like to understand better what the environmental human rights defenders all over the world need and what situation they are currently facing.	YLBHI, Bersihkan Indonesia; LBH Semarang	https://forms.gle/sBP3TtaJJ3SRfbKi8
4	Global Trade, Supply Chains, and Transition Minerals	The workshop brings together trade justice activists, trade unions, and grassroots organizations from across the world to examine and discuss the risks and impacts of global trade and investment rules and frameworks that shape and affect the governance of critical raw materials and natural resources for the energy transition. Particularly, the discussion will delve into the various free trade agreements and strategic partnerships on raw materials that are	TNI, SOMO, APWLD, CCPA, Bilaterals.org, Sahita Institute (Hints), Solidaritas Perempuan, IGJ, and Focus on the Global South	https://forms.gle/sBP3TtaJJ3SRfbKi8

		<p>currently being negotiated and concluded, including those pushed for by the European Union and Canada, the US-led Indo-Pacific Economic Framework, and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership. Importantly, the workshop provides a platform for sharing experiences from the wide range of local, regional and national struggles in relation to mining and extractivism.</p>		
5	Overcoming Labours VS Community Tensions	<p>Energy Transition and Mineral Downstreaming for Electric Vehicles from a Labor Perspective The current energy transition is driven by business interests and large corporations, leading to a reliance on technology and capital, promoting an extractive growth model. The Labour movement needs to reconsider its political stance regarding the transition agenda. They should support alternative development agendas that prioritize the environment and labour justice. The primary goal of the energy transition should be environmentally friendly and fair production, restoring the rights of marginalised labour. The workshop will connect labour movement with other movements beyond labour perspective on energy transition and right to say No! campaign.</p>	FPBI, KASBI, Kesatuan Perjuangan Rakyat (KPR), Trend Asia, Sahita Institute, Transnational Institute (TNI)	https://forms.gle/sBP3TtaJJ3SRfbKi8



2nd Session

Workshop Breakout Groups on the Right to Say No!

At 16.10 to 17.50 UTC/GMT +7 hours

No	Workshop Tittle	Short Description	Convenors	Registration Link
1	The Blue Economy as an emerging threat	<p>The Blue Economy Retreat from Equity and Justice</p> <p>Many of the growing economic activities under a blue economy are unregulated or unmonitored with little to no consultation with Ocean peoples and their Right to Say No to such developments. A workshop space where participants can hear from ocean peoples' perspectives on the blue economy in a place of safety and mutual trust, to learn, share and engage in potential collaborative work to centre equity and justice on any developments happening in the world's oceans.</p>	<p>Deep Sea Mining Campaign, Pacific Network on Globalisation, Civil Society Forum Tonga, Alliance of Solwara Warriors, Solomon Islands Climate Action Network, Ekomarín</p>	<p>https://forms.gle/sBP3TtaJJ3SRfbKi8</p>
2	The Rights to Say No! Global Campaign	<p>The 1st Thematic Social Forum on Mining and the Extractivist Economy convened in Johannesburg in November 2018 agreed to take forward a "Right to Say NO" global campaign. Following this, TSF-Mining organized a series of regional and global webinars to explore this initiative further. Considering the process done: Global Struggles, Women's Leadership, Reclaiming Territorial Sovereignty, Normative and Legal Instruments, Social Mobilization. How to continue this process of the Right to Say No and which would be the steps for launching a Global Campaign.</p>	<p>MAM (Movement for Popular Sovereignty in Mining); WoMin (African Woman United Against Destructive Mining); Peoples Dialogue, Churches and Mining Network</p>	<p>https://forms.gle/sBP3TtaJJ3SRfbKi8</p>
3	Defending ERDs/W-HRDS	<p>The protection of human rights defenders</p> <p>Communities historically bearing the brunt of environmental harms to be able to shape what happens on the land that they own and use, including the power to say no to projects they deem harmful, the power to take part in enforcement of environmental regulation, and the opportunity to lead necessary transitions on communities; own terms, according to their informed consent. This will include specific questions related to environmental transparency, protection of environmental defenders, and equitable distribution of investment. The workshop would like to understand better</p>	<p>YLBHI, Bersihkan Indonesia; LBH Semarang</p>	<p>https://forms.gle/sBP3TtaJJ3SRfbKi8</p>

		what the environmental human rights defenders all over the world need and what situation they are currently facing.			
4	The Rights of Nature, Alternative Cosmovisions	<p>Strengthening the Right to Say No through the Rights of Nature</p> <p>The hybrid workshop will be a free and safe space for learning and understanding the Rights of Nature movement, its principles, and how communities across the world use the Rights of Nature as a platform and a tool to stop environmentally destructive projects like mining in their communities. Specifically, this workshop hopes to better understand the contribution of the Rights of Nature movement in the campaign against mining and other extractives, for the protection of communities' environmental and human rights, and more specifically to the overarching Right to Say No global initiatives.</p>	Yes to Life No to Mining (YLNMM), Frente Nacional Antiminero Ecuador, Earth Thrive, Philippine Misereor Partnership, Inc.	https://forms.gle/sBP3TtaJJ3SRfbKi8	
5	UN Binding Treaty & Binding Instruments: Time to hold Corporations Accountable!	<p>The workshop will discuss how the UN Binding Treaty for Business and Human Rights can be a tool in the struggle against extractivism. The treaty was first proposed to the United Nations Human Rights Council by South Africa and Ecuador in 2014. Civil society organisations have been instrumental in the treaty process so far, working to ensure that the treaty will be effective and reflect the needs of the people it is meant to benefit and protect. The draft Treaty and ongoing negotiations shows there is growing recognition of the need for corporations to be held accountable for human rights obligations and violations.</p>	CIDSE, TNI, AIDC, Iglesias & Minería	https://forms.gle/sBP3TtaJJ3SRfbKi8	
6	Ecofeminism VS Extractivism	<p>Women activists from Asia, Latin America and Africa will lead the sharing of experiences and perspectives to prompt discussions and learning exchanges. Collected stories from this event can contribute in the profiling of women-led struggles against extractivism in their communities and the interactions are hope to inspire everyone in attendance to continue and strengthen the resistance and forge solidarity among women activists and rights defenders.</p>	TKPT, WAMA, Resister Dialogue	https://forms.gle/sBP3TtaJJ3SRfbKi8	

7	<p>How “Public Utility / Public Interest / National Interest” is used to legitimize extractive projects and benefit private interest.</p>	<p>The workshop aims to present the unilateral use of mentioned figures such as Public Utility/Public Interest/National Interest; using investigated cases from nine countries. Also is the aim to connect with movements and organizations who protect their territories and resist mining and extractives projects linking their work to the definition and (legal) use of “Public Utility”. Furthermore, we want to energize a discussion about the possibilities and utility of a re-definition of “Public Utility” for resistance and protection of territories. Therefore, an exchange on experiences in different countries and regions and a strategic conversation on “public utility” as a part of the ‘Right 2 Say No’ rounds up this workshop.</p>	<p>Misereor, UPYCA, Acción Ecológica, Iglesias y Minería</p>	<p>https://forms.gle/sBP3TtaJJ3SRfbKi8</p>
8	<p>Traditional Leadership and Mining</p>	<p>The proponents of Indigenous, Tribal and Traditional Community rights locates traditional leadership as a ‘last’ defense to counter government, funders and corporations’ effort to loot minerals without respecting local people where the minerals are found. However, a complete thrust and trust on traditional leadership is far more complicated as can be seen from many stories across the world</p>	<p>North East Peoples Alliance</p>	<p>https://forms.gle/sBP3TtaJJ3SRfbKi8</p>

B. Open Spaces, 19 October 2023

The Open Space is a self-organized workshop that gives more space and time among mining-affected communities in every region to have dialogue and exchanges, including becoming a “Safe Space” for women, indigenous people, and youth. It can also be used as a space to discuss some issues which are not covered in the earlier break-out workshop sessions, including for regional or national caucuses.



1st Session

Open Space

At 09.30-11.00 UTC/GMT +7 hours

No.	Open Space Event	Title of Open Space	Convenors	Registration Link
1	Communities exchanges and dialogues	“Community mapping of extractivist aggression: the Iberian Mining Observatory (MINOB) experience”	Observatorio Ibérico de la Minería (MINOB)	https://forms.gle/sBP3TtaJ3SRfbK18
2	Communities exchanges and dialogues	“Imagining a world without mining:	Seas At Risk	https://forms.gle/sBP3TtaJ3SRfbK18
3	Communities exchanges and dialogues	“Stories of Resistance and the Journey Beyond Extractivism”	YLNM	https://forms.gle/sBP3TtaJ3SRfbK18
4	Communities exchanges and dialogues	Feminist critiques of climate false solution: the case of geothermal development	Aksi! for gender, social and ecological justice, and Solidaritas Perempuan	https://forms.gle/sBP3TtaJ3SRfbK18
5	Communities exchanges and dialogues	SERBIAN LOCAL AND NATIONAL GROUPS	Marsa Drine, Earth Thrive, London Mining Network, SEOS Serbia	
6	Communities exchanges and dialogues	Reclaiming the Nature; Reimagining the Future	Friends of the Earth India, KIARA, PPNI, Social Need Education & Human Awareness (SNEHA), Jharkhand Mines Area Coordination Committee (JMACC)	https://forms.gle/sBP3TtaJ3SRfbK18

7	Thematic Discussion	Rapid, Just and Equitable Phase Out of Fossil Fuel Extraction”	The Asian Peoples’ Movement on Debt and Development, together with its members WALHI (Friends of the Earth -Indonesia), mines, minerals and People (mmp), and EnviroNics Trust.
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2nd Session

Open Space

At 11.30-13.00 UTC/GMT +7 hours

No.	Open Space Event	Tittle of Open Space	Convenors	Registration Link
1	Thematic Discussion	Sea Sand Mining, Destruction of Socio-Ecological Sovereignty of Coastal Communities	KIARA and EKOMARIN	https://forms.gle/sBP3TtaJJ3SRfbKi8
2	Communities exchanges and dialogues	Palm Oil: Lessons from Indonesia and Expansion in India	North East Peoples Alliance, JATAM, and WALHI	https://forms.gle/sBP3TtaJJ3SRfbKi8
3	Thematic Discussion	Taiwan’s iconic victory of Indigenous Rights over mining activities	Citizen of the Earth, Taiwan	https://forms.gle/sBP3TtaJJ3SRfbKi8
4	Thematic Discussion	The Dangers of Green Extractivism: Human Rights Risks in the EV Battery Supply Chains	Legal Rights and Natural Resources Center–Friends of the Earth Philippines (LRC-FoE Philippines) Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia-Friends of the Earth Indonesia (WALHI–FoE Indonesian) Friends of the Earth Japan Pacific Asia Resource Center (PARC)	https://forms.gle/sBP3TtaJJ3SRfbKi8
5	Thematic Discussion	Using development bank standards to defend defenders in extractives	Coalition for Human Rights in Development	https://forms.gle/sBP3TtaJJ3SRfbKi8
6	Thematic Discussion	Stop the Plunder! Make Mining Companies Pay Their Share: Fighting for Tax Justice in the Extractive Industry	Asian Peoples’ Movement on Debt and Development (APMDD) (of which WALHI and Samata are members) and Tax and Fiscal Justice-Asia (TAFJA)	https://forms.gle/sBP3TtaJJ3SRfbKi8

