

GLOBAL IGNATIAN ADVOCACY NETWORK

JUSTICE IN MINING

PROGRESS REPORT 2019-2023



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Acronyms

CIDSE : Coopération Internationale pour le Développement et la Solidarité

CJI : Canadian Jesuits International

CARF : Centre Arrupe pour la Recherche et la Formation

CNCA : Canadian Network on Corporate Accountability

CORE : Canadian Ombudsman for Responsible Enterprises

CPAL : Conference of Latin American Provincials

CSDDD: Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive

GIAN : Global Ignatian Advocacy Network

IAJU : International Association of Jesuit Universities

JCAM : Jesuit Conference of Africa and Madagascar

JCSA: Jesuit Conference of South Asia

JCAP : Jesuit Conference of Asia Pacific

JENA : Justice and Ecology Network Africa

GSP: Global Strategic Plan

PER : Plataforma por las Empresas Responsables

NRGI : Natural Resources Governance Institute

S.G.: Strategic Goal

UISG : International Union of General Superiors

XN : Xavier Network

Justice in Mining Core Group Members

JCCUS - Jenny Cafiso (Canadian International Jesuits)

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CPAL - Heriberta Fernandez (Centro Montalvo)

JCAM - Toussaint Kafarhire, SJ (CARF)

JCAS - PM Tony SJ (Bagaicha Social Center)

JCAP - Jack Piper (Jesuit Social Services Australia)

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Introduction

The Justice in Mining Network is one of the four Global Ignatian Advocacy Networks (GIAN) created by the Society of Jesus in response to the 35th General Congregation (hereafter GC35), which took place in 2008. GC35 noted the need to (1) act as a global apostolic body; (2) advocate for justice; and (3) promote international networking. Shortly afterwards, during a meeting in El Escorial, Madrid, the idea of a Global Ignatian Advocacy Network to connect Jesuit social apostolate institutions willing to do advocacy was raised. The result was not one but four advocacy networks organized around specific issues such as Migration and Forced Displacement (GIAN-Migration), Right to Education, Integral Ecology (Ecojesuit) and Governance of Natural and Mineral Resources (renamed in 2015 as Justice in Mining)¹.

Like any social innovation, the creation of the GIAN networks has not been without risks and lessons learned. The internal evaluation report of the networks, published in 2018 on the occasion of their tenth anniversary, went so far as to state that the GIANS "have not taken off and have fallen short of expectations in terms of global impact". There were two main stumbling blocks during this first decade of life:

1. **The challenge of networking the apostolate at the international level:** given the lack of previous references, the geographical and cultural diversity, the lack of knowledge of the different political and social contexts and the absence of a culture of collaboration between Jesuit Provinces.
2. **The difficulty in achieving a global advocacy strategy:** due to the lack of an advocacy case that could attract others; the lack of ownership of the GIAN networks by the social centres, which did not have a clear sense of belonging to them; and the lack of significant previous experience of members and leaders in international advocacy.

The analysis of these weaknesses was addressed in November 2018 in Johannesburg, South Africa, where the Justice in Mining Network's core group met on the occasion of the 1st Thematic Social Forum on Mining and Extractivism. This meeting served to lay the groundwork for our Global Strategic Plan 2019-2023 (hereafter GSP), initiate the handover of the network's leadership (from Jesuit Social Services Australia to Fundación Alboan, Spain) and identify the following thematic priorities shared by the network:

1. **Stop the criminalisation of human rights defenders** and environmental activists.
2. **Promote strong business regulations** and denounce unethical behavior by companies and governments involved in mining conflicts.
3. **Raise awareness about the social impacts and environmental degradation caused by mining** at the local level (especially on water use and community health) and challenging the global dynamics of extractivism to promote development in a more sustainable way.

The SGP 2019-2023 articulates the above-mentioned thematic priorities in four cross-cutting strategies:

1. accompanying the excluded and advocating for justice in mining contexts;
2. strengthen and promote research and documentation of case studies;
3. building solidarity and alliances with other actors and networks;
4. communication and fundraising.

Each of these cross-cutting strategies was accompanied by strategic objectives and concrete actions. The identification of these actions was based on the commitments made by some member organizations of the core group for the coming years and the expectations we had for the future of the network. The result is an ambitious plan, although we were aware of the challenges that existed to carry it forward. This progress report analyzes the achievements and lessons learned and, as a suggestion, offers recommendations for the future of networking in this area.



Photo: SGP drafting team in Johannesburg, South Africa. November 2018. From left to right David Solomon (Bagaicha, India); Cecilia Calvo (JCCUS Justice and Ecology Secretariat); Martin Van Nierop (JCAM); Alicia Aleman (Alboan, Spain); Meyatzin Velasco (Centro ProDH, Mexico); ; Guillermo Otano (Alboan, Spain); Charlie Chilufya SJ (JCAM Social Delegate); Julie Edwards (Jesuit Social Services Australia); and Xavier Jeyarat SJ (SJES).

Executive Summary

The development of the Justice in Mining's Global Strategic Plan 2019-2023 has been marked by a series of events external to the Justice in Mining network. 2019 was a busy year in the ecclesial environment, with several international meetings on mining (the Mining and the Common Good Day organized by the Dicastery for Integral Human Development and the JPIC Seminar on Mining) where we were able to establish contacts with other related networks such as Churches and Mining and CIDSE. This momentum was halted by COVID-19 in 2020. However, the pandemic also prompted one of the network's first public statements in solidarity with mining-affected communities². These communities are under increasing pressure, as the pace of mineral extraction is increasing due to energy transition plans. Paradoxically, the fight against climate change will boost the demand for these critical minerals and, foreseeably, greater conflict for those living in the areas of extraction. Hence the need to continue networking on this issue in the years to come.

The evaluation of the SGP 2019-2023 shows a positive balance of the network's performance in this period, although it is true that some of the difficulties identified in 2018 persist. The four crosscutting strategies identified in this planning are broken down into **thirteen strategic objectives, of which we have fully or partially met eleven** (Table 1). All these years we have been able to count on a global core group, with representation from the six Jesuit Conferences, and their commitment has been fundamental in reaching more organizations. In this sense, the main achievements to celebrate have to do with the efforts made to weave the network "from below", to know better where (and in what way) we are present in each Jesuit Conference and to weave alliances "outwards" with other similar networks that can help us to have more impact.

In this mapping process we identified 22 Jesuit institutions globally that have worked or are working on projects related to mining, of which 12 are social centers in the Global South, 5 are NGOs in the Global North and 5 are research institutes associated with Jesuit universities. With the help of core group members, we documented a selection of cases to better understand the diversity of existing practices and experiences (from accompaniment of affected communities, to advocacy campaigns, ethical investment initiatives, etc.). The result of these efforts was published in *Promotio Iustitiae* Issue 135, entitled *Mining: bonanza or ruin?* The holding of a face-to-face meeting of the network (Loyola, September 2022) to share information has also been fundamental to strengthen links between network members and establish alliances with other church networks specialized in accompanying communities affected by mining and defending their rights, such as Churches and Mining and CIDSE.

All of this is cause for celebration. It represents a breakthrough in relation to the first of the challenges identified in 2018. In these five years we have improved mutual knowledge and sense of

belonging to the network, strengthening a culture of collaboration between Jesuit institutions addressing mining issues in diverse contexts. However, despite having identified successful references of collaboration and advocacy among organizations that are part of our network, **the difficulty of achieving a global advocacy strategy is still present**. Here it is worth rethinking what we mean by "global" and whether this term is well suited to the realities covered by this network. Mining conflicts are very localized geographically and politically and taking demands beyond the territory only makes sense on the basis of a systemic analysis of responsibilities. Where transnational companies are involved, it makes sense to "globalize" the protest and to demand effective corporate accountability, to demand more demanding laws for supply chains and to facilitate access to justice for victims. Where artisanal mining is promoted illegally, endangering the Common House, working on awareness raising, training and the search for alternative livelihoods at the local level requires a greater effort. A global advocacy strategy that addresses such different and complex problems on different continents would require a capacity for analysis and response that we have not been able to develop with the limited resources at our disposal.

Therefore, until now, the Justice in Mining network has functioned more as a **"community of practice"** in which we share lessons learned, experiences and common challenges, than as an advocacy network with the capacity to deploy its own agenda at different levels. This space for dialogue has allowed us to identify windows of "political opportunity", such as the negotiation of corporate due diligence laws on human rights and sustainability in Europe and Canada, which allow us to coordinate joint advocacy actions. It has also served to identify elements of common interest, such as concern for the impact of energy transitions, the Rights of Nature or the role of financial institutions in mining. These are all elements that can give continuity to our network and can even nurture collaboration with other GIAN thematic networks, such as Ecojesuit. But for this to be possible it will be necessary to identify common objectives aligned with the excluded communities we serve, raise the necessary resources and secure political backing for the initiatives that emerge.



Guillermo Otano

Justice in Mining Network's coordinator

Description of the Plan

The SGP 2019-2023 consists of four transversal strategies and thirteen strategic objectives (Table 1). The absence of explicit references to the Universal Apostolic Preferences issued by Father General Arturo Sosa in 2019 is due to the fact that the plan was approved shortly before the publication of the latter. However, the first of the strategies contained in the plan is clearly missional and focuses on accompanying excluded people in mining contexts and defending their rights. This is fully aligned with the second Universal Apostolic Preference. Likewise, the thematic priorities of the network also have a clear link with the fourth preference, Care for the Common Home. The other three strategies included in the SGP 2019-2023 however, are instrumental and are dedicated to case documentation, strategic alliance building, and communication and fundraising, thus serving the deployment of the first strategy.

The formulation of the plan was carried out without budgetary resources. For this reason, the strategic objectives were chosen based on the lines of work already existing in the organizations of the core group or in other institutions linked to the Justice in Mining network. To compensate for the ambiguity with which they are formulated, a series of concrete actions were included that could serve as a reference when evaluating the plan.



Photo: The core group at the Social Thematic Forum on Mining and Extractivism. Johannesburg, November 2018.

The concrete actions associated with each strategic objective are not included in Table 1, but have been considered in the analysis of results. **The assessment of the objectives has been done qualitatively (we used three colors: green, full achievement; orange, partial achievement; red: not achieved)** and has been carried out based on the analysis of information from annual reports, core group meeting notes, the website and other documents collected in the network's Google Drive folder.

Table 1. Core elements of the JIM Network's Global Strategic Plan 2021-2023		
Strategy 1. Accompanying the excluded and advocating for justice in mining contexts		
Strategic Goals	1.1. Support the work of Jesuit organizations and Jesuit Social Centres accompanying communities and indigenous peoples affected by mining	Orange
	1.2. Promote awareness-raising and sensitisation campaigns related to the thematic priorities of the network.	Orange
	1.3. Demand the creation of strong legal frameworks on corporate regulations related to extractive industries	Green
Strategy 2. Strengthening and promoting research and documentation of case studies		
Strategic Goals	2.1. Serve as a hub for global resources	Orange
	2.2. Promote research projects or document case studies related to our thematic priorities	Green
	2.3. Improving and strengthening our capacities to create knowledge	Green
Strategy 3. Building solidarity and alliances with other actors and networks		
Strategic Goals	3.1. Follow up on global forums on mining, extractivism and corporate regulations	Red
	3.2. Connecting with other Jesuit networks	Orange
	3.3. Building alliances with other Catholic advocacy networks	Green
	3.4. Building alliances with other advocacy networks outside the Church	Red
Strategy 4. Communication and Fundraising		
Strategic Goals	4.1. Strengthening the internal communication of the network	Green
	4.2. Strengthening the external communication of the network	Orange
	4.3. Improving the economic sustainability of the network	Orange

Working Method

After the approval of the GSP 2019-2023 by the core group, we focused in 2019 on strengthening the contacts established during the previous year with other Catholic networks and organizations. In parallel, Alboan developed a three-year work plan for 2020-2022 aimed at connecting the work of Jesuit institutions with a history of engagement in the mining sector to strengthen the network. The work plan included two phases:

- Identification Phase: Three online meetings were held, coordinated by the core group and open to the participation of social centers and other Jesuit institutions from three conferences: CPAL, JCSA, and JCAM. We relied on the indispensable help of the social delegates from these three conferences. As a result of this initial mapping, we identified 22 Jesuit institutions (12 social centers, 5 cooperation NGOs, and 5 university research institutes). With this information, we created a directory of potential collaborators and offered them the opportunity to document two case studies per conference.
- Case Documentation Phase: We identified criteria for selecting 2 or 3 case studies per conference (Jesuit presence, relevance, potential added value of network work, local-global linkage, and diversity) and developed a simple methodology for collecting information. The goal of this accompaniment was to prepare a thematic publication by the network, but above all to initiate a discernment process to better understand which emblematic cases exist in each Jesuit Conference and to share the results of this work at a network meeting. The broader aim was to find new forms of collaboration to support those Jesuit Social Centers dedicated to accompanying communities affected by mining.

To implement the plan, the core group meetings increased from quarterly to monthly, depending on the progress with case documentation and the preparation for the International Seminar on Energy Transitions and Mining in Bilbao and the subsequent network meeting at the Sanctuary of Loyola in September 2022. By 2023, we succeeded in publishing the documented cases in issue 135 of *Promotio Iustitiae* and established an annual work agenda focused on holding regional meetings and on the participation of two people from India in the Second Thematic Social Forum on Mining and Extractivism in Semarang, Indonesia (October 2023).

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

Activity	2019				2020				2021				2022				2023			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Relaunch of the website	■	■	■																	
Evento Mining and Common Good, Rome		■																		
JPIC Mining Seminar, Rome			■																	
COVID-19 Public Statement						■														
Elaboration of work plan				■	■															
Mapping of Jesuit institutions					■	■	■													
Documentation of cases									■	■	■	■								
Publication editing and translation														■	■	■	■			
International Seminar on Energy Transitions and Mining, Bilbao, Spain.														■	■					
Preparation of Network meeting, Loiola														■	■					
Evaluation Report of the Network Meeting																■				
Facilitation of regional meetings / webinars																	■	■	■	■
Participation in II TSF-Mining, Indonesia																		■	■	■

Analysis of results

Strategy 1. Accompanying the excluded and advocating for justice in mining contexts	Valor
S.G..1.1. Support the work of Jesuit organizations and Social Centres accompanying communities and indigenous peoples affected by mining	
S.G.1.2. Promote awareness-raising and sensitisation campaigns related to the thematic priorities of the network	
S.G.1.3. Demand the creation of strong legal frameworks on corporate regulations related to extractive industries	

Strategic Objective 1.1. envisaged three actions: to promote cooperation projects between members of the Justice in Mining network; to support actions against the criminalisation of human rights defenders; and to identify mining-related conflicts in the territories where the network's organizations operate. The objective **has been partially achieved**. That is, bilateral projects have been carried out between organizations that were already working together (e.g. Alboan, Jesuit Missions UK and Canadian International Jesuits are NGOs from the Global North that support initiatives of environmental education and advocacy in contexts affected by mining in collaboration with other social centers from the Global South, such as ERIC-RP in Honduras, CINEP/PPP in Colombia, Centre Arrupe in Madagascar or CARF in the DRC). **The added value of the Justice in Mining network has been limited to disseminating the results or activities of these projects.** On the other hand, **there are social centers in the Global South that have turned to the network to obtain funding for advocacy capacity-building projects and we have not found a way to channel or obtain the necessary resources** (e.g., the "community-led advocacy" project of Bagaicha Social Center, India, is still looking for funding). There has been notable progress in identifying and documenting the works for these institutions related to mining conflicts, but this has been as a result of the second strategy.

S.G.1.2. has also been **partially achieved**. The Network has served to disseminate and support advocacy campaigns launched by its members (e.g., signing of appeals in solidarity with the Guapinol case in Honduras, dissemination of online webinars or specific reports on mining and energy transitions). But **we have not launched our own campaigns due to the difficulty of aligning individual priorities with global issues, the shortage of time and the lack of financial resources of the social centers to work in that direction.** On the other hand, we have supported the dissemination of campaigns of other allied networks, such as the Mining Divestment Campaign³ of the Churches and Mining Network. But without achieving the political support to ensure the adhesion of other Jesuit institutions.

S.G.1.3. has been fully achieved. Some organizations of the Justice in Mining Network participate in ad hoc coalitions aimed at promoting corporate due diligence laws on human rights and the environment. This is the case of Canadian Jesuits International (CJI), which is part of the Canadian Network on Corporate Accountability (CNCA), or the Alboan Foundation, which is part of the Platform for Responsible Business (PER), the European conflict minerals coalition and CIDSE. **Networking with these ad hoc coalitions at national or regional level has yielded tangible results in the form of legislation.** In Canada, Bill C-263 seeks to give the Canadian Ombudsman for Responsible Business (CORE) the power to compel Canadian companies to provide documents and testimony in response to complaints about actions that violate human rights; and Bill C-262 will require Canadian companies to exercise human rights and environmental due diligence throughout their global supply chains. In Europe, after years of harsh negotiations, a similar law, the European Corporate Due Diligence Directive on Sustainability (CSDDD), has been passed in 2024.

Although none of these laws fully reflects the demands of civil society, **we did manage to involve social centers, collaborators and Jesuits.** In the Canadian case, Canadian International Jesuits organized the "Green Justice Speaking Tour"⁴ with Congolese Jesuit Jacques Nzumbu SJ. On the other hand, CPAL's network of social centers was invited by Alboan and PER to join other Latin American organizations in signing a letter in support of the European Directive⁵. The goal in this case was to influence the EU-LATAM summit, under the Spanish Presidency of the Council. A more global action was carried out by CIDSE, which elaborated a Faith Leaders Statement on the European Directive⁶ signed by 230 religious leaders (5 of them Jesuits).

Strategy 2. Strengthening and promoting research and documentation of case studies	
2.1. Serve as a center for documentation and mutual learning	
2.2. Promote research projects or document case studies related to our thematic priorities.	
2.3. Improving and strengthening our capacities to create knowledge	

S.G.2.1. included two actions: collecting and disseminating relevant international documents on extractive industries on our website and social networks and exchanging experiences of member organizations. Although it is true that the network has functioned more as a "mutual learning community" than as an advocacy network, the amount of international documents published in this period has exceeded our capacity to systematize the information. In this sense, **the objective has been partially met.**

S.G.2.2. has been fully achieved by carrying out the planned actions. Three online meetings open to social apostolate institutions working in mining contexts were organized with CPAL, JCAM and JCSA. We

identified **22 Jesuit institutions** globally that have worked or are working on mining-related projects, of which 12 are social centers in the Global South, 5 are NGOs in the Global North and 5 are research institutes associated with Jesuit universities. **Not all of these institutions have among their priorities work in mining contexts, but all of them have had some experience related to mining. We documented 12 of these experiences and created a directory of Network collaborators.** This has improved mutual knowledge of Jesuit initiatives. However, encouraging regular participation of all of them in GIAN or other regional Jesuit working groups or networks remains a challenge.

S.G.2.3. has also been fully achieved with the publication in June 2023 of the *Promotio Iustitiae* Magazine no. 135, which compiles twelve advocacy experiences documented by the network. Some training sessions have also been held on specific topics, such as the webinar co-organised with JENA on Africa's Role in Diversifying Critical Minerals Supply Chains⁷, or the international seminar co-organised by Alboan and the University of Deusto on Energy Transitions and Mining⁸, in which experts from outside the network participated, prior to the Justice in Mining meeting in Loyola (Sept 2022).



Photo: International Seminar "What does a Just Transition mean? The challenges of North-South extractivism" co-organised by Alboan and the University of Deusto, Bilbao September 2022.

Strategy 3. Building solidarity and alliances with other actors and networks	Valor
3.1. Follow up on global forums on mining, extractivism and corporate regulations.	Red
3.2. Connecting with other Jesuit networks	Orange
3.3. Building alliances with other Catholic advocacy networks	Green
3.4. Building alliances with other advocacy networks outside the Church	Red

S.G.3.1. has not been completed as planned. Between 2019 and 2023 we have not actively participated in global forums associated with our thematic priorities despite having identified some, such as the OECD Forum on Minerals Supply Chains or the UN Binding Treaty on Business and Human Rights negotiations. Participation in such events requires prior training, logistical preparation and, ultimately, time. And the lack of committed funding for this activity has discouraged time commitment during this period.

- In 2023/24 we are working to improve these results.** Thanks to a grant from Jesuiten Weitweit, and co-funding from CIDSE, two people (a woman and an indigenous leader) working with Bagaicha Social Center (India) have participated in the II Thematic Social Forum on Mining⁹ held in Indonesia (Semarang, Oct 2023). In 2024 we will establish contacts with other networks participating in the UN Forum on Business and Human Rights in Geneva to facilitate the participation of the Justice in Mining network in the coming years.



Photo: Participants at the 2nd Thematic Social Forum on Mining and Extractivism, Semarang, Indonesia Oct. 2023.

S.G.3.2. has been partially achieved. The three networks with which we aimed to maintain a strategic link were Ecojesuit, the International Association of Jesuit Universities (IAJU) and the Xavier Network (XN). With the first two we have not been successful. With Ecojesuit, not having a common goal and agenda and lacking the resources and mandate to work together, we have not progressed beyond supporting their public statements towards the COP. With IAJU it was not necessary because we managed to identify five research centers on our own. With two of them (the Centre for Applied Ethics of the University of Deusto and the Laudato Si' Research Institute) we have collaborated on publications. With the XN we have been more successful. The coordinator of Justice in Mining also participates in the XN's advocacy group and this has facilitated the flow of information and the possibility of presenting the SGP 2019-2023 at the Xavier Network's EXCO.

S.G..3.3. has been successfully achieved. With CIDSE and Churches and Mining (lyM) we participated, in May 2019, in the Day on Mining and the Common Good organized in Rome by the Dicastery for the Promotion of Integral Human Development; and months later, we consolidated this relationship in the Seminar on Mining organized by the Justice, Peace and Integrity of Creation Commission (JPIC) where we approved a Declaration on the Right to Say No¹⁰. At the institutional level, several CPAL social centers participate in lyM and a representative of lyM also participated in the meeting of our network in Loyola (Sept 2022). Moreover, Alboan is part of CIDSE's working group on "Corporate Power" and was therefore able to co-fund the participation of two of our collaborators in the II Thematic Social Forum on Mining.



Photo: JPIC Mining Seminar of the International Union of Superiors General (UISG)



Photo: Participants at the Justice in Mining Network meeting, Loyola Sanctuary, September 2022.

Regarding **S.G.3.4.**, for the International Seminar "What is a Just Transition? Challenges of North-South Extractivism", we were able to count on experts belonging to expert mining institutions outside the Church, such as the Ford Foundation or the think tanks Natural Resources Governance Institute (NRGI) or Transport & Environment. However, **beyond this one-off action, we have not been able to forge a strategic alliance with these organizations.**

Strategy 4. Communication and Fundraising	
4.1. Strengthening the internal communication of the network	
4.2. Strengthening the external communication of the network	
4.3. Improving the economic sustainability of the network	

S.G.4.1. has been satisfactorily fulfilled. During the period covered we have held a core group with participants from the 6 Jesuit Conferences and have set up a Google Drive folder where we store all network documents (meeting notes, campaign proposals, plans, etc.). **During this five-year period we have only managed to raise funds to hold a single network meeting,** instead of meeting every two or three years as we planned in the PEG 2019-2023. However, at the Loyola meeting (2022) we managed to bring together twenty-four people (ten Jesuits, ten lay people and four laywomen) from nine different countries (Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Italy, Belgium, Australia, Mexico, Canada, United Kingdom, India and

Spain) and linked to seven Jesuit Social Centres, three Universities, four Jesuit NGOs and four external networks (Churches and Mining, CIDSE, JENA and REBAC). In addition, since this meeting, other regional meetings have been held in JCEP, JCSA and JCAM.

S.G.4.2. has been partially fulfilled, although there is much room for improvement. Alboan has kept the www.justiceinmining.org website active since 2019. In five years we have uploaded an average of **19 news items per year** and the website has had **an average of 2,269 visits per year** from all over the world. The twitter account @justiceinmining was created in November 2018 and has 438 followers. On the facebook profile of the network we have 457 followers. While we have succeeded in consolidating these external communication channels, these are modest numbers compared with the amount of time that the communication management requires. Therefore, It is necessary to rethink the external communication strategy and the need to keep all these channels operational.

With respect to **S.G.4.3, the objective of sustainability of the network has been met, although the model needs to be reviewed to ensure sustainability over time.** The implementation of the SGP 2019-2023 has been possible because the institution in charge of coordination (Alboan Foundation) has covered the costs of web maintenance (363 US\$/year), staff costs (one person half-time during 5 years) and funding from a shared project with the University of Deusto. The network meeting in September 2022 was made possible thanks to funding from this project (€18,000), a grant from Jesuiten Weltwait (€9,600) and self-funded air travel by participants from the Global North. For the period 2023/24 we have secured a new grant from Jesuiten Weltwait that is helping us to improve the results of objective 3.1. But in order to participate in global advocacy forums, it is necessary to find ways to first finance the financial needs to strengthen the capacity of members (specially, Social Centers from the Global South) to advocate and accompany local communities.

Lessons learned

1. **Mining conflict will increase in the coming years** due to the implications of energy transition plans for resource extraction. This conflict will be greater in the territories where indigenous populations and the most excluded communities are located.
2. In the SGP 2019-2023 we have identified around **12 social centres, 5 NGOs and 5 Jesuit University Research Centres** that either work with mining-affected communities or have developed research related to mining.
3. These institutions are not always articulated at regional level. **Each Jesuit Conference has its regional networks within the social apostolate and the priorities of these regional networks do not always coincide with the themes covered by the GIAN.** So there can sometimes be overlaps, duplication or simply a lack of communication.
4. To minimize these "communication gaps" **it is essential** that the representatives of the Jesuit Conferences in the GIAN steering group have an understanding of the social apostolate and can facilitate as much as possible **the alignment of the regional networks with the global ones.**
5. **Face-to-face network meetings (whether global or regional) are essential to strengthen links and the capacity for joint analysis of these challenges.** Without investment in "relational capital", it is difficult to sustain the network.
6. In the case of mineral supply chains, **the participation of local organisations in national or regional coalitions pushing for corporate human rights due diligence laws has proven to be effective** in increasing awareness of corporate obligations, strengthening advocacy capacities, advocating for access to justice and opening horizons for collaboration between partners from the Global South and the Global North.
7. The link with other church networks such as Churches and Mining, CIDSE, REPAM or REBAC is key to **amplify the voices of the territories** and strengthen our capacity for action.
8. Although we have identified experiences of collaboration in campaigns and advocacy actions between organisations from different Conferences, the lack of their own resources and clear political backing has prevented the strengthening of joint planning spaces as a network.
9. For this reason, the space created by the Justice in Mining network has functioned more as a **"community of practice"** in which we share learning, experiences and challenges, than as an advocacy network with the capacity to develop its own agenda.

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10. In order to be able to articulate this agenda, apart from economic means, it is necessary to **strengthen the work of the social centers at the local level** in accompanying the communities affected by mining, **in order to be able to elaborate advocacy demands based on these testimonies.**

Recommendations

1. Given that the work of the organizations in the Justice in Mining network is based on concrete projects and in dynamic contexts, we recommend **periodically updating the directory of collaborators** that has been created during this SGP 2019-2023.
2. To gain greater impact, **it would be desirable that Jesuit organizations funding projects related to mining issues in the Global South have greater coordination.** We recommend finding spaces to align these projects with common advocacy priorities or objectives where the Justice in Mining network can add value.
3. Although the social centers that work on mining-related issues are not a majority at the global level, **it is also important that the Provinces and Conferences identify the initiatives that already exist and support their capacity to have an impact in order to connect them with the GIAN.**
4. In order to strengthen the relationships between the institutions from the same conference that are working on mining it could be useful to **include this topic in the existing regional networks or gatherings and/or open the participation in the global core group to more than one representative per Jesuit Conference.**
5. With regard to the call to **collaborate with other sectors** of the Society of Jesus, given the thematic specificity of the Justice in Mining network, we believe that in our case it does not make sense to force such collaboration "from above". But **it would be useful to make our network known in other sectors so that this collaboration can emerge organically to the extent that interests converge** (this is how we have forged relationships with some Jesuit universities).
6. **In terms of increased collaboration between GIAN networks,** there are clear thematic intersections that provide room for collaboration. **But criteria should be established and discernment should be made around specific issues or campaigns** where collaboration can yield greater results. A generalized commitment without a specific horizon will not work.
7. It would also be useful to **analyze the different ways of working of the GIAN networks** and to see how they can be articulated at regional level with the networks present in each Conference.

Footnotes

¹ Initially there was a fifth network dedicated to the defense of Democracy and Human Rights but it did not have continuity due to the difficulty of putting together agendas beyond the local level. For a history of the GIAN networks see the document [Introduction to the Ignatian Advocacy Network](#) published by SJES in 2010 and the monograph on GIAN Networks published in [Promotio Iustitiae n°110, 2011/2](#).

² Justice in Mining Network, "COVID-19 pandemic: A call of the Justice in Mining Network to strengthen cooperation and solidarity with communities affected by mining", available at: <https://justiceinmining.org/2020/05/06/covid-19/>

³ Iglesias y Minería, Campaña Desinversión en Minería, see: <https://iglesiasymineria.org/>

⁴ Canadian International Jesuits, 2022, "Green Justisdgfsdce speaking tour: Human Rights and Energy Transition", see: <https://www.canadianjesuitsinternational.ca/green-justice/>

⁵ Plataforma por las Empresas Responsables (2023), "Más de 100 organizaciones latinoamericanas piden a la presidencia española de la UE una ley contra los abusos de las multinacionales ", accesible en: <https://empresasresponsables.org/mas-de-100-organizaciones-latinoamericanas-piden-a-la-presidencia-espanola-de-la-ue-una-ley-contra-los-abusos-de-las-multinacionales/>

⁶ CIDSE, 9th September 2023, "A Call from Faith Leaders on Corporate Accountability" available at: <https://www.cidse.org/2023/09/06/a-call-from-faith-leaders-for-corporate-accountability/>

⁷ Webinar JENA, El rol de África en la Diversificación de las Cadenas de Suministro de Minerales Críticos:: <https://jenaafrica.org/events/a-webinar-on-africas-role-in-diversifying-the-global-critical-mineral-supply-chains-amid-chinese-and-western-tensions/>

⁸ Lecture by Anthony Bebbington, "What Does a Just Energy Transition Mean? Challenges of North-South extractivism", organised by the University of Deusto and Alboan in Bilbao: <https://justiceinmining.org/2023/01/19/recording-of-the-conference-what-does-a-just-energy-transition-mean/>

⁹ II Foro Social Temático sobre la Minería y el Extractivismo <https://tsfmining.org/es/>

¹⁰ Final Statement of the participants in the JPIC International Seminar on Mining, available at: <https://aefjin.org/en/statement-from-the-participants-of-the-jpic-mining-seminar/>