

Extractives for Development Newsletter



Information on current topics and trends in the extractives sector

A service of GIZ project Extractives and Development

Dear readers,



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welcome to the English issue of our extractives newsletter!

Every month, the Extractives for Development (X4D) Sector Programme sends you a selection of articles and links that may be of interest to you. We would like to inform you about key developments in the sector and draw your attention to new findings. If you find additional topics interesting or have event information for us, please do not hesitate to let us know so that we can include them in our newsletter!

Sincerely,
your X4D Sector Programme

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- » 6th Workshop "Responsible Gold in Germany" of the BGR

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DID YOU KNOW...?

Extractives and Public Finances

51st EITI Board Meeting: First results of country reviews under new model

Other key topics: Energy transition and the 2022 work plan

The 51st EITI Board meeting on 20 and 21 October 2021 focused on several country decisions. Gabon's application for membership was accepted and the suspension of the Central African Republic was lifted. In addition, the first results under the new validation model were presented. Senegal achieved a very high score of 93 and the United Kingdom a high score of 91. The case of the Philippines was discussed. A final assessment is still pending. The Board also discussed in which form the topic of energy transition can be included by EITI. A concept for this is to be developed by the global conference in 2023. In addition, the work plan of the International Secretariat for 2022 was presented. More information will soon be available [here on the EITI website](#).

The impact of a new era of international taxation rules on Africa

After two years of intensive negotiations, 136 states voted on 8 October to introduce an international tax system that will primarily target tax revenues from the digitalisation of the economy. The African Tax Administration Forum (ATAF) was involved in the negotiations and will support African states in implementing the new rules, which must be in place by 2023. ATAF will continue to fight for the shifting of tax rights between residence and country of origin and curb illicit financial flows by redirecting profits out of Africa. The tax reform is based on two pillars. In both, ATAF was able to obtain important restrictions for African countries. These include the exclusion of the extractive sector, which allows taxation to continue to take place in the producing country, thus allowing resource-rich countries to benefit from their reserves of raw materials.

[More information »](#)



Capacity Building to strengthen the ASM Sector in the Mano River Union



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To promote the implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) and foster knowledge about extraction- and trade-related requirements and procedures in the Artisanal and Small Scale Mining (ASM) Sector, two regional trainings took place in the four Mano River Union (MRU) countries: Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. Both trainings followed a training of trainers' (ToT) approach where relevant stakeholders of the sector participated in the initial training facilitated by international experts and then cascade their acquired knowledge to their

peers in mining regions of their respective country. The first training taught representatives from mining administration, law enforcement agencies, civil society and artisanal mining corporations about the OECD Guidance on Due Diligence in Supply Chains and the hereon based 2021 EU Regulation on Conflict Minerals. The latter determines requirements for companies based in Europe regarding the import of gold and the "3Ts" (Tin, Tungsten, and Tantalum). The aim is to foster responsible mining as well as transparency at every link of the supply chain. The sessions were facilitated by experts from the DeBeers initiative GemFair and the Colombia-based non-profit organization Alliance for Responsible Mining (ARM) and held semi-virtually with translation in all four countries simultaneously. The second training, held in two sessions – one in English, one in French – provided in depth-knowledge on data collection and statistical management of production and export data as minimum requirements of the KPCS. Here, three international experts from the KP Working Group on Artisanal and Alluvial Production and the KP Working Group on Statistics trained members of the national and local administration in theoretical and practical skills required for correct handling of statistical data linked to the trade of diamonds. In the coming weeks, the cascading of both ToTs will take place in the four countries. All activities have been implemented in partnership with the MRU Secretariat by the GIZ Programme Regional Resource Governance in West Africa (ReGo) funded by BMZ and co-funded by the EU.

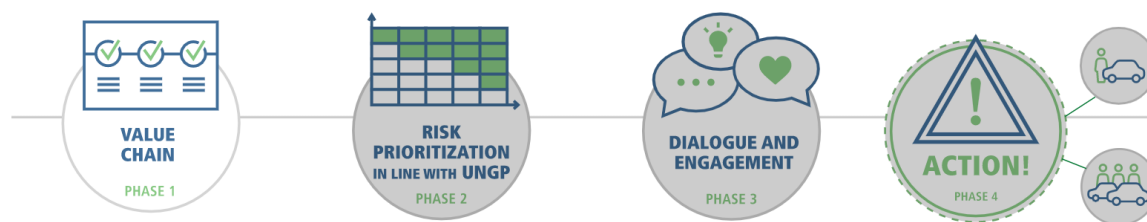
The EU "Supply Chain Law" - postponed again

Three months after the adoption of the German Supply Chain Act, the European Supply Chain Act should have been published on 27 October. Since the beginning of the year, the European Commission has been discussing the law on sustainable corporate governance and corporate due diligence. In the meantime, 5 EU countries have already passed such a law. The draft directive was first announced for the summer, but was postponed to October due to discussions within the Commission. Now this date has also been postponed. More information can be found [here](#).

New outlook platform for raw materials in the automotive value chain

Drive Sustainability has released a new platform to help users manage and address human rights risks and environmental, social and governance (ESG) impacts of raw materials by mapping the value chain and identifying ESG risks. This Drive Sustainability initiative strengthens the

environmental and social due diligence of the automotive industry and promotes collaboration between industries and different stakeholders. It is a first step in decoding each material value chain by mapping each stage, outlining key players and identifying key ESG risks. The Raw Material Outlook Platform (RMO) is a tool for individual automotive companies and the Drive Sustainability Group to analyse materials value chains and promote responsible sourcing efforts. The RMO provides information on the four phases from "Value Chain" to "Action!" and for the main minerals in the automotive sector from aluminium to zinc. With interesting infographics, the most important information on each mineral is presented.



© Drive Sustainability

[Have a look at the RMO here »](#)



Extractive Economies

MinSus Newsletter now available

MinSus has launched a newsletter with focus on responsible mining practices in the Andean region. The second newsletter, which was recently published places particular focus on lithium and copper value chains. To access the existing newsletters and register to receive future ones, please visit:

[MinSus Newsletter »](#)

Awareness-raising campaign against smuggling with border communities in the Mano River Union (MRU)

Due to illegal trafficking of valuable commodities such as diamonds and gold across national borders, resource-rich countries in West Africa lose considerable revenue every year. These would be needed urgently especially by the often neglected communities in border areas to create solid infrastructure and to compensate for the loss of agricultural land due to open pit and underground mining. The incentive to make a quick buck through illegal practices is particularly strong in disadvantaged areas; especially when borders are porous, controls insufficient and legal alternatives less convenient. In order to combat smuggling and similar illegal/ illegitimate practices together with civil society, local administrative authorities and border police, the programme Regional Resource Governance in West Africa (ReGo), which is funded by the BMZ and cofounded by the European Union (EU), supported their respective partners in organising an awareness-raising campaign in the four countries of the Mano River Union (MRU). Various border communities were visited, discussions held, and joint plans made over several days on how each individual can contribute to insuring the communities' benefit of the available resources and thus to the long-term development of the region. In total, more than 550 people participated in



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the activities offered. These included training sessions, interactive group discussions and speeches by various representatives of the government and civil society. In some communities, anti-smuggling committees were established or re-activated. Essential knowledge and tools have been provided for them to carry out their monitoring function independently. In addition, large billboards with anti-smuggling messages were developed together with the communities, were erected at some border crossings to make people aware of the negative consequences of such practices. The positive feedback from participants on the activity confirmed the great relevance of this issue. Several border communities stressed that they would also like to see more cooperation with the responsible authorities in future, to jointly find ways out of informal and illegal activity. "Many of us were not aware of our role in combating diamond smuggling and how to do it [...]now we are committed to working with our new committee and the local authorities to preserve the benefits [from mining] for our community and the country," said a young participant in Koyamah, Guinea.

Visualisation of all metals mined in 2019

More than 3 billion tonnes of iron ore were mined in 2019. This represents 94 % of all metals mined. 98 % of iron ore was used for steel production. Aluminium and manganese ores rank second and third, leaving a large gap to first place. Lithium, important for the production of batteries for electric cars, is negligible in comparison to the pure extraction mass, at about 97,000 tonnes. Beryllium brings up the rear with 49 tonnes mined. Overall, metals account for only 3 per cent of our consumption of about 100.6 billion tonnes of material annually. With increasing urbanisation and electrification, consumption will continue to grow.



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Indonesia plans export stop of unprocessed raw materials

Indonesian President Joko Widodo is planning to stop the export of all previously extracted raw materials that are still unprocessed. Local processing is supposed to create jobs and attract investors. So far, the export of unprocessed ores including nickel, tin and copper has already been stopped in order to stimulate the downstream industry. Now the government is conducting a study on how to promote the processing of other raw materials. The aim is to export only processed raw materials. In other Indonesian industries, such as the production of palm oil, an end to the export of the raw material is also being considered.

[To the article »](#)



ICMM commits to net zero emission targets

The International Council on Mining & Metals (ICMM) has set itself net zero emissions as a climate target by 2050 at the latest (Scope 1 and Scope 2). In doing so, ICMM also wants to reduce Scope 3 emissions as far as possible and bring about positive effects among suppliers. ICMM will evaluate and publish progress at Scope 1, 2 and 3 level on an annual basis. This target was set out in an open letter signed by the CEOs of the 28 member companies in the ICMM. The ICMM represents approximately one third of all mining and metals industries, representing approximately 650 sites in over 50 countries.

[To the article »](#)

Fortescue Metals commits to net zero Scope 3 emissions by 2040

Australian mining company Fortescue Metals, the world's fourth largest iron ore producer, became the first major mining company to commit to achieving net zero Scope 3 emissions by 2040 in early October. This includes emissions from customers such as steel producers. Earlier this year, Fortescue Metals set itself a deadline of net zero Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030. This puts the company two decades ahead of its competitors BHP, Rio Tinto and Vale, which now have to follow suit. These ambitious targets require a restructuring from a company with diesel consumption of 1 billion annually to an exporter of clean and renewable energy. To achieve this, Fortescue Metals plans to produce green hydrogen as early as 2023.

[More information »](#)

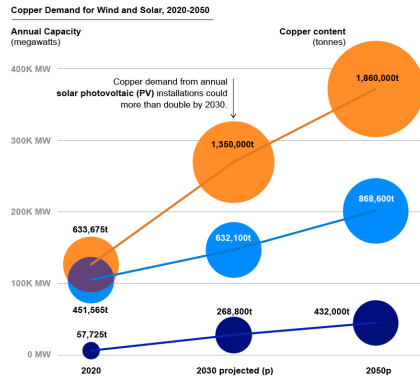
How communities can better engage with mining-related environmental issues

ETH and RMF initiatives studied examples of community engagement in Ghana and Zimbabwe

An article by the Responsible Mining Foundation (RMF) and ETH Zurich illustrates the potential for mining-affected communities to actively engage with local mining companies on environmental issues. Through external assistance in the form of capacity building and small-scale financial support, community members can use constructive, evidence-based methods to demand improvements in companies' environmental management and disclosure of information. Find out more [here](#).



Visualizing copper's role in a low-carbon economy



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[More visuals »](#)

and electric drive systems in e-motors due to its properties: high electrical conductivity, ductility, thermal efficiency and 100 % recyclability. Accordingly, a strong increase in copper demand is to be expected with fewer operating mines at the same time. Goldman Sachs predict a copper demand of 5.4 million tonnes in 2030 - a fivefold increase from 1 million tonnes needed in 2021. Increasing supply bottlenecks are forecast from as early as 2026. The pressure to develop new copper mines is growing.

Mining companies reconsider DRC and Zambia - thanks to rising copper prices

Mining giants like BHP are reconsidering investing in countries they previously considered too risky. Among them especially the DRC and Zambia, which are being considered again despite their high corruption risk due to their copper deposits. The increasing demand and rising price for copper could be an opportunity for African countries like DRC and Zambia. BHP has not been active in Africa since 2015. Long-term planning of mining projects also means that the political situation in today's fragile states could look very different in ten years, says the portfolio manager of Ninety One, a global investment management firm. The extraordinarily high copper content of ores from the African copper belt makes up for the risk, he said.

[Read more »](#)

BMW invests in an innovative process for efficient and sustainable lithium mining

The BMW Group is focusing on the expansion of electromobility. By 2030, half of its sales are expected to come from electric cars. This is accompanied by an increasing demand for lithium for the production of battery cells. For the automotive group, sustainability, resource conservation and compliance with environmental and social standards in the supply chain are of central importance. BMW is therefore investing in the US start-up Lilac Solutions, which has developed a technology that enables lithium to be extracted more efficiently, cost-effectively and sustainably from saltwater deposits. Local communities and ecosystems are to be protected. Now the technology has to prove itself before it can be industrialised.

[To the article »](#)



A podcast sheds light on Chinese mining activities in the DRC

The China in Africa project focuses on the relationship between China and the African continent. Of particular importance is the relationship between China and the Democratic Republic of Congo. In the podcast episode of 21.09.2021, contracts of foreign mining operators in the Congo, or more precisely the mining activities of China, are discussed, because more than half of all mines in the Congo are operated by Chinese companies. After months of negative media coverage, Chinese mining companies in the Democratic Republic of Congo are fighting back against the perception that they are not fulfilling their contractual obligations to provide social services and build infrastructure for the local communities in which they operate. Recently there have been a number of reports in the news, posts on social media and even visits by ministers to mining areas to reinforce their position. In the podcast, Congolese mining experts shed light on the issue.

[To the podcast »](#)

Magnesium supply chain bottlenecks: EU in talks with China

Due to new mitigation targets in China, particularly energy-intensive industries such as magnesium production have been shut down. As a result, magnesium prices have soared to record highs and export volumes have fallen. Since China provides about 85% of the world's magnesium, there have been serious supply bottlenecks since September. European reserves are expected to be exhausted by the end of November. Industries dependent on magnesium, such as the automotive industry, and entire supply chains will then be at risk. This scenario would then also threaten millions of jobs in Europe. The European Commission is in talks with China to defuse the situation.

[Find out more »](#)



Extractives and Human Rights

Mining is associated with 17 % of human rights violations

The Responsible Mining Foundation (RMF) has studied the human rights performance of mining companies and published a report.

Human rights address civil, political, economic, social, cultural and environmental issues, many of which are relevant to mining. Some 10 years after the adoption of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs), a report by RMF shows that mining companies still have a lot of catching up to do on human rights. On the positive side, human rights are receiving increasing attention in the mining sector, but there is still a lack of effective measures to comply with them. In some areas, such as risk management, companies are already achieving very good results, but there is a lack of consistency. Many mining companies do not address all of the above issues and the often oversimplified approach leads to human rights violations for which no company feels responsible.

[To the article »](#)

New Corporate Human Rights Benchmark for the extractive sector



© World Benchmarking Alliance

The World Benchmarking Alliance has launched a new benchmark for corporate human rights. The Corporate Human Rights Benchmark will compare the largest companies on their policies, processes and practices related to human rights. In 2022 and 2023, the benchmark will be applied to the following five sectors: Apparel Sector, Automotive Sector, Extractive Sector, Food and Agriculture Sector and the ICT Sector. The results will be transparent and publicly available.

- » [article](#)
- » [benchmark for the extractive sector](#)

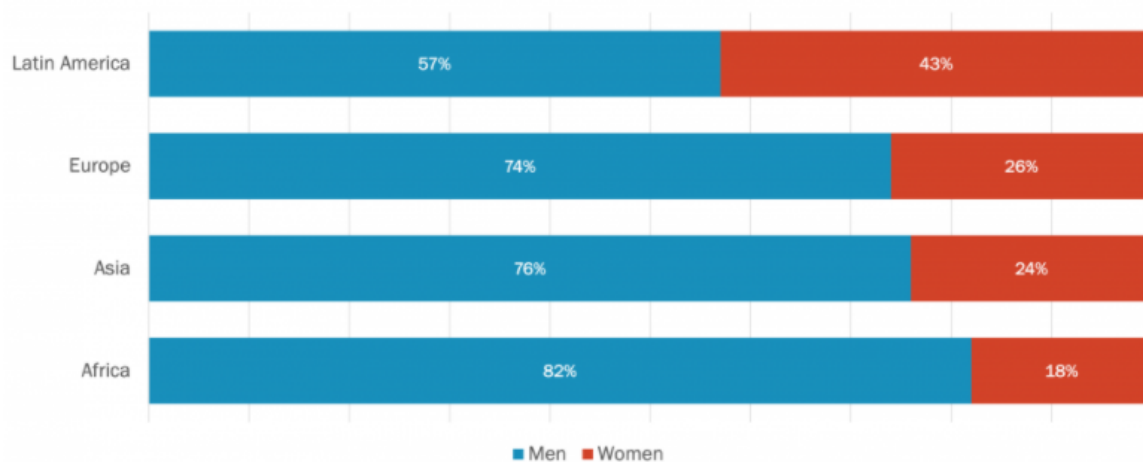


Extractives and Gender

EITI and gender: encouraging results

The 2019 EITI Standard was intended to increase the inclusion of gender and diversity in EITI reporting. In April 2020, an initial study was conducted to understand how countries were prepared for implementation. In September 2021, the analysis was repeated and subsequently compared and evaluated. It is encouraging to note that the number of women has increased in almost all the areas surveyed. This year, women represented 24% of the representatives of multi-stakeholder groups, compared to only 20% last year. The proportion of EITI countries publishing some form of gender-disaggregated employment data has increased from 33% to 60% over the same period. Although some data suggest a positive trend, there is still a long way to go to achieve gender equality in the extractive sector. Building on the findings of the study, the EITI Secretariat will take targeted action to further strengthen gender in the sector.

Average gender distribution in EITI multi-stakeholder groups



© EITI

[More information »](#)



Energy and Mines Virtual World Congress *The Roadmap to Net-Zero*

09.-10.11.2021 ONLINE

The mining sector is undergoing a major transition away from fossil fuel-based power generation, transportation, and processing. With investors and customers increasingly focused on the emissions intensity of assets and raw materials, building a pathway to net-zero mining is a core strategic focus for major and mid-tier mines. Now in its 9th year, the Energy and Mines World Congress will provide insight on how miners are rising to this challenge. It will explore how the roadmap to net-zero is accelerating the uptake of renewables, energy storage, and low-carbon technologies and what additional processes, investments, technologies, and skillsets are needed to decarbonise mining in line with climate targets.

[Register here »](#)

EU-Latin America Convention on Raw Materials

25.-26.11.2021 ONLINE

The EU-Latin America Convention on Raw Materials, organised in the framework of the EU-Latin American Partnership on Raw Materials, brings together the mineral raw materials community including policy makers, industry, the private sector, and researchers in the EU and Latin America. It seeks to promote cooperation and direct knowledge exchange between the EU and Latin American partner countries, based on their common interests, goals and shared values. The Partnership aims to move a step further towards integration of strategic industrial value chains for both regions, exploring new business models and adding value to society, while maintaining high environmental and social standards at the core of this partnership.

[Register here »](#)



Past Events

Annual general meeting of the IGF

On 19 and 20 October, the 17th Annual General Meeting was hosted virtually.

The Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development (IGF) is a voluntary association of currently 79 countries and was founded in the follow-up process of the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2005. The theme of the 2021 Annual General Meeting was "Building tomorrow together: Mining for a responsible and inclusive future". Governments, companies and mining communities today face a multitude of challenges. In addition to responding to the pandemic, there is a growing call for a transition to clean but metal-intensive energy sources to combat climate change. New technologies are changing existing processes and posing new challenges for community engagement and local decision makers. In addition, assessing and managing the environmental and social impacts of mining throughout its life cycle is crucial to maintain the sustainability of the sector. Therefore, the focus of the 2021 Annual Meeting was on a variety of topical issues around mining sector governance, including: artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM), community engagement, critical minerals, environmental management, environmental and social impact assessments (ESIA), gender equality, local content, partnerships, taxation and technology. Comprehensive documentation of the meeting and the respective workshops and panels can be found [here](#), and recordings of the individual sessions are available [here](#).

Presentation of NRGi's new tool to identify corruption risks in the extractive sector

On 4 October 2021, X4D, in collaboration with the National Resource Governance Institute (NRGI), organised an online event on anti-corruption in the extractive sector. NRGi presented their tool for identifying corruption risks in the areas of licensing, operations, revenue collection and management, and state-owned enterprises. The tool enables anti-corruption actors to take evidence-based action to improve integrity in the sector, which is highly vulnerable to corruption. NRGi explained that with the help of the tool, in a relatively short period of 3 to 4 months, stakeholders identify the prevalent forms of corruption in the country through a structured, participatory process and, based on this, create an evidence-based action plan aimed at preventing future corruption. Alexandra Gillies and Matthieu Salomon of NRGi can be contacted if you have any questions or are interested in applying the project.

» [anti-corruption diagnostic tool](#)

» [blog entry](#).

6th Workshop “Responsible Gold in Germany” of the BGR

On behalf of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the Sector Programme "Extractives and Development" of the BGR organised the sixth workshop on "Responsible Gold in Germany". The focus of this workshop was gold recycling. The topic was examined from different angles. A jeweller reported on her work on urban mining, in which minerals are recycled from electronic waste. In addition, two inputs elaborated on the challenges and opportunities of corporate due diligence in the supply chains of recycled gold. With 37 participants, the interest in this format was once again very high, so that this series of events will continue to take place every six months.

[Read the article »](#)



Thoughts without Guarantee - Insights into the World of Legal Trainees of the Sector Programme*

The fight against corruption - a promising endeavour or a bottomless pit?

When the term "anti-corruption" comes up, many things can be associated with it: "This is an important issue that needs to be addressed!" or "I want to help fighting corruption!", but also "Where and how is it best to start?"

As I delved deeper into corruption, its causes and eventually measures to curb it, more questions arose: How effective are the decades of work in the fight against corruption? Can corruption even be curbed to the extent that was initially imagined?

There are undoubtedly various efforts to fight corruption. Be it through European conventions that commit to anti-corruption or through German Development Cooperation, which, in cooperation with Transparency International, NRGi



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or EITI, tries to identify the causes of corruption and take targeted action against it with the help of various tools. Mostly, the aim is to create transparency and increase accountability in order to reduce incentives for corrupt behaviour and illegal transactions. But are these approaches sufficient or merely an outgrowth of idealistic ideas? Change does not only begin with increased transparency, the filing of annual accountability reports or the creation of more and more regulations.

Change starts in the mind. A fundamental rethinking of the stakeholders along the value chain would have to begin in order to achieve long-term success. This would have to start much further upstream, as corruption is also linked to the value system in the respective countries, which has been imparted since childhood. However, it seems rather

encroaching if the industrialised countries, in addition to trying to establish democratic structures, would also try to establish values and norms according to the Western model in developing and emerging countries.

Corruption also usually arises when a personal advantage can be generated, for example to have a better standard of living. This problem also seems insoluble, as there cannot and will not be an evenly and fairly distributed prosperity. There will always be incentives that tempt people to engage in corruption-related behaviour.

The fight against corruption is right and important. However, I am left with a mixed feeling. There are minor successes from time to time, but in the end you find yourself in a vicious circle and always face the same question: "Where do you start, where do you stop?"

Andrea Baehring, legal trainee in the sector programme August-October 2021

Did you know...?

14th of October was **International E-Waste Day!** According to the UN, each person on the planet will have produced an average of 7.6 kg of e-waste in 2021. Due to the Corona pandemic, the demand for electronics has increased and so has the amount of waste generated. ([Source](#))



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