

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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DID YOU KNOW...?

News from the Sector Project

Personnel changes in the GIZ Sector Project: New faces and farewells

As of June, there have been personnel changes in the GIZ part of the sector programme. Johanna Wysluch, who has been the programme manager for many years, has left the project and assumed her position as cluster coordinator for GIZ in Mexico since June. We wish her all the best and much success for her new tasks. Lisa Stellner has also left the team. Lisa was an advisor responsible for the topics of environment & climate and digitalisation. With her occupational change to the private sector, Lisa remains thematically loyal to extractives sector. We also wish Lisa much fun and success in her new position. **Tim Schlösser** succeeds Johanna Wysluch as project manager in the GIZ part of the Sector Programme. The regional and political scientist already worked as an advisor in the "Extractives and Development" Sector Programme from 2015 - 2019. After that, Tim worked as a negotiation support specialist in the CONNEX Support Unit. We are pleased to welcome Tim as project manager and look forward to an exciting time ahead.

[Find out more »](#)



Extractives and Public Finances

53rd EITI Board Meeting: Angola admitted as 57th EITI Implementing Country

For the first time in two years, the EITI Board Meeting was held in person on 16-17 June 2022. At the Board meeting in Brussels, the Board admitted **Angola** as 57th implementing country of the EITI. Discussions also focused on reports on the situation in Ukraine, the evaluation of EITI support provided through the World Bank programme EGPS and the status of revisions to the EITI Standard.

Revisions will mainly evolve around the inclusion of a stronger energy transition and anti-corruption angle into the Standard. At the EITI Members' Meeting on 10 June, the term of Board and Chair was extended for another year until the Global Conference in Dakar in June 2023. Also, the EITI scope was extended to energy companies. The EITI-validations for [Argentina](#), [Liberia](#) and [Mexico](#) have been successfully completed. Due to the results, Mexico is temporarily suspended until its next validation in 2024.

[Find out more »](#)

Tackling Illicit Financial Flows

The recent invasion of Ukraine has resulted in unprecedented multilateral sanctions on Russia, and a global effort to freeze and seize assets belonging to sanctioned actors. Never before has a G20 economy been subject to such sweeping measures. SDG Action took these recent developments regarding illicit financial flows (IFF) as reason to analyze the most important steps in tackling these:

- The first critical step in this effort is tackling anonymity in corporate ownership.
- Secondly, enablers of corruption should be targeted.
- Third, the muscular exertion of financial pressure should also be part of the equation.
- Finally, more should be done to empower and incentivize the private sector in the fight against IFFs.

It is concluded that IFFs are a vexing problem for which there is no single solution. What is needed is a concerted, multipronged global effort. Thus, the current situation poses a historic opportunity for change, given unprecedented public attention on this issue and with many destination countries for IFFs finally focused on cleaning up their own backyards.

[Read the article here »](#)

Mapping Taxes & Fees in DRC's Artisanal Gold Supply Chain

Research has shown that high taxes and complex administrative burdens are driving gold smuggling in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). While IMPACT implemented the [Just Gold project which brought conflict-free, traceable, and legal gold from DRC to international market](#)—the country's high taxes often pushed the price of gold beyond what the industry was willing to pay, creating a barrier to commercial viability. Additionally, IMPACT documented the onerous administrative steps to export gold, which were complex and often lacked clarity. Based on the DRC's national legislation, IMPACT has developed four technical notes (available in French) making available a list of agreed upon taxes, fees, and administrative procedures for:

- » [1. transferring artisanal gold between provinces](#)
- » [2. exporting artisanal gold from DRC](#)
- » [3. purchase and sale of artisanal gold in Ituri Province](#)
- » [4. extraction of artisanal gold in Ituri Province](#)

The goal is to develop a shared understanding of legally required taxes, fees, and administrative steps in DRC to decrease corruption, as well as improve transparency.

[Find out more »](#)

Call for Ideas: EITI is looking for Innovative Solutions for a Data-driven Energy Transition

EITI data represents a resource and an opportunity for data-driven solutions to tackle the energy transition, a key climate change issue. However, the potential of this data remains untapped. Partnered with the Open Knowledge Foundation (OKF) and Thibi, EITI is organizing a **datathon** that aims to find innovative solutions and tools to support a transparent energy transition based on EITI data. Teams can submit their idea for one of four given energy transition scenarios between 4 and 29 July. Ahead of the two-day main event on 10 and 11 September, the selected teams will have time in August to further develop their ideas. Prizes will be awarded to the teams who come up with the best tool during this event. The call will be open from **6 to 31 July 2022**. Webinars to field questions from interested applicants will be held on July 19th and 20th.

[Please check the EITI website for more information »](#)



Responsible Raw Material Supply Chains

Climate Mineral Explorer

The Climate Mineral Explorer (CME) focuses on the importance of the low-carbon transition, required to combat the threat of climate change and the scale of increase in demand for critical minerals for the transition such as aluminum, copper and lithium. The platform builds on the work of the **Climate-Smart Mining Initiative** (CSM). There is a growing cognizance of the importance of understanding the supply chains of these minerals to help facilitate their steady and secure supply, while integrating an ESG approach to managing these mineral-technology supply chains. CME maps mineral supply chains from extraction to end-use of low-carbon technologies, identifies where greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are located within each step of the supply chain. In this first version, CME 1.0 provides view of the GHG, energy and shipping footprints for stakeholders along the supply chain of **lithium**.



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[Find out more »](#)

Guinea: More transparency and accountability in the mining sector through community-based monitoring



Open-pit mining areas not yet rehabilitated

The rapidly growing extractive mining sector in Guinea offers significant development potential, but at the same time it also poses substantial challenges. A strong civil society is also needed to address these and achieve good governance in the sector. The GIZ project Regional Resource Governance in West Africa therefore supported the international non-governmental organisation (NGO) NRG (Natural Resources Governance Institute) to implement a project to strengthen community-based monitoring. In the

then piloted this approach in five communities which are affected by mining activities. Together with the NGOs, the representatives decided on which topics to work, ranging from monitoring expenditure in the area of a state development fund financed by the mining activities (FODEL) to environmental commitments. This also introduced the use of simple digital means - such as the use of clouds - which allows the citizen committees to store their data and communicate with each other more efficiently. Although this is a pilot project, the first positive results have already been achieved. One municipality, for example, imposed a 20% levy on project funding from youth and women's interest groups - without their consent and without this type of levy being foreseen. After an engagement of community representatives with the support of the NGOs, the municipality promised to stop this practice immediately and to allocate 100% of the budget for the implementation of the projects to them in the future. In another municipality, the personal commitment of the mayor and the secretary general was won to work for the rehabilitation of a closed mine - actually a legal requirement of the mining companies. In all communities, communication between civil society, community and mining companies was improved, for example by creating committees or reviving abolished ones. The introduced method of community-based monitoring and the guide help communities to learn about their rights and to claim them. For example, a representative of a community says: "The community was not aware of the importance of taking an interest in the management of the FODEL. However, the community-based monitoring interventions raised awareness of the importance of monitoring activities related to this fund." The Regional Extractive Governance in West Africa project is now supporting the five NGOs to consolidate the impacts of the pilot.

NRGI has made the following products available following the completion of the piloting:

- » [The French-language guide](#)
- » [Video explaining the methodology used \(automatically generated subtitles available\)](#)
- » [Video documenting the pilot in Guinea \(automatically generated subtitles available\)](#)



Extractive Economies

MinSus Newsletter

Learn more about the activities of the Regional Cooperation for Sustainable Management of Mineral Resources in the Andean Region (MinSus) in the latest newsletter that summarises the results of the last three months. Amongst other activities, the newsletter highlights a compilation of tools to understand how the IRMA (Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance) standard works; a review of leading practices, progress and pending challenges of operational grievance mechanisms, which reviews 18 practices of mining companies; and a comparative assessment of the lithium tax regimes and fiscal challenges in Argentina, Bolivia and Chile.

[Access the newsletter »](#)

Land Rights and Mining in Liberia

The Center for Transparency and Accountability in Liberia (CENTAL) – the national chapter of Transparency International – with support of the GIZ programme Regional Resource Governance in West Africa launched a research report on “Land Rights and Mining” with a focus on more

sustainable and participatory mining practices for communities in three counties of Liberia. Ultimately, the research aims to contribute to an improved respect of community rights by the Ministry of Mines and Energy, and thereby to significantly improve the mining licensing process to enhance citizens participation and optimize benefits for mining-affected communities. The research brought to light that across the three surveyed counties, a little over half (53.9%) of the citizens surveyed have heard about the Land Rights Act (LRA), compared to just 17.8% for the Environmental Law, 16.9% for the Mining Procedures, while only 5.2% have heard about the Minerals and Mining Law of 2000 (MML). Hence, despite being the most recent of legal instruments, the Land Rights Act is the most publicized and most well-known to the communities. The comparatively high knowledge about the Land Rights Act could be due to the importance given it by the government and other international and technical partners through nationwide awareness of the reforms in the land sector. Similarly, a majority (57.3%) of those surveyed indicated that they have heard about community land rights; including communities' ownership and legalization to land; knowledge of private land, public land, government land, and customary land; and finally, communities rights to "Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)", which entails a need to inform local communities and requires their consent before their land is given out as a concession. Having access to this kind of information is crucial because rural communities now have ownership of land, and the Land rights Act provides that government needs their consent before giving out licenses. Moreover, they should get a 5% undiluted interest in every concession. However, the current Minerals and Mining Law of 2000 predates the Land Right Act and therefore does not concur with some of its contents. Recognizing this challenge, the ongoing drafting exercise for a new mining law – also supported by GIZ - does take into consideration younger legal instruments such as the Land Rights Act to maintain structural and content consistency amongst the laws governing the mining sector. Concluding, the research recommends that the Ministry of Mines and Energy improves its information dissemination mechanism to mining communities on the current Mining Law and formulate changes to the licensing process to incorporate communities' prior and informed consent. This has the potential to boost a more cordial relationship between the government, mining communities and miners.



Launch of the research report © CENTAL

[Find the report here \(soon\) »](#)



Battery raw materials

Visualization: The Key Minerals in an EV Battery

Inside practically every electric vehicle (EV) is a lithium-ion battery that depends on several key minerals that help power it. This infographic uses **data** from the European Federation for Transport and Environment to break down the key minerals in an EV battery. The mineral content is based on the 'average 2020 battery', which refers to the weighted average of battery chemistries on the market in 2020. The cells in the average battery with a 60 kilowatt-hour (kWh) capacity—the same size that's used in a Chevy Bolt—contained roughly **185 kilograms of minerals**. This figure excludes materials in the electrolyte, binder, separator, and battery pack casing.



THE KEY MINERALS IN AN EV BATTERY

Lithium-ion batteries harness the properties of various minerals to power electric vehicles.

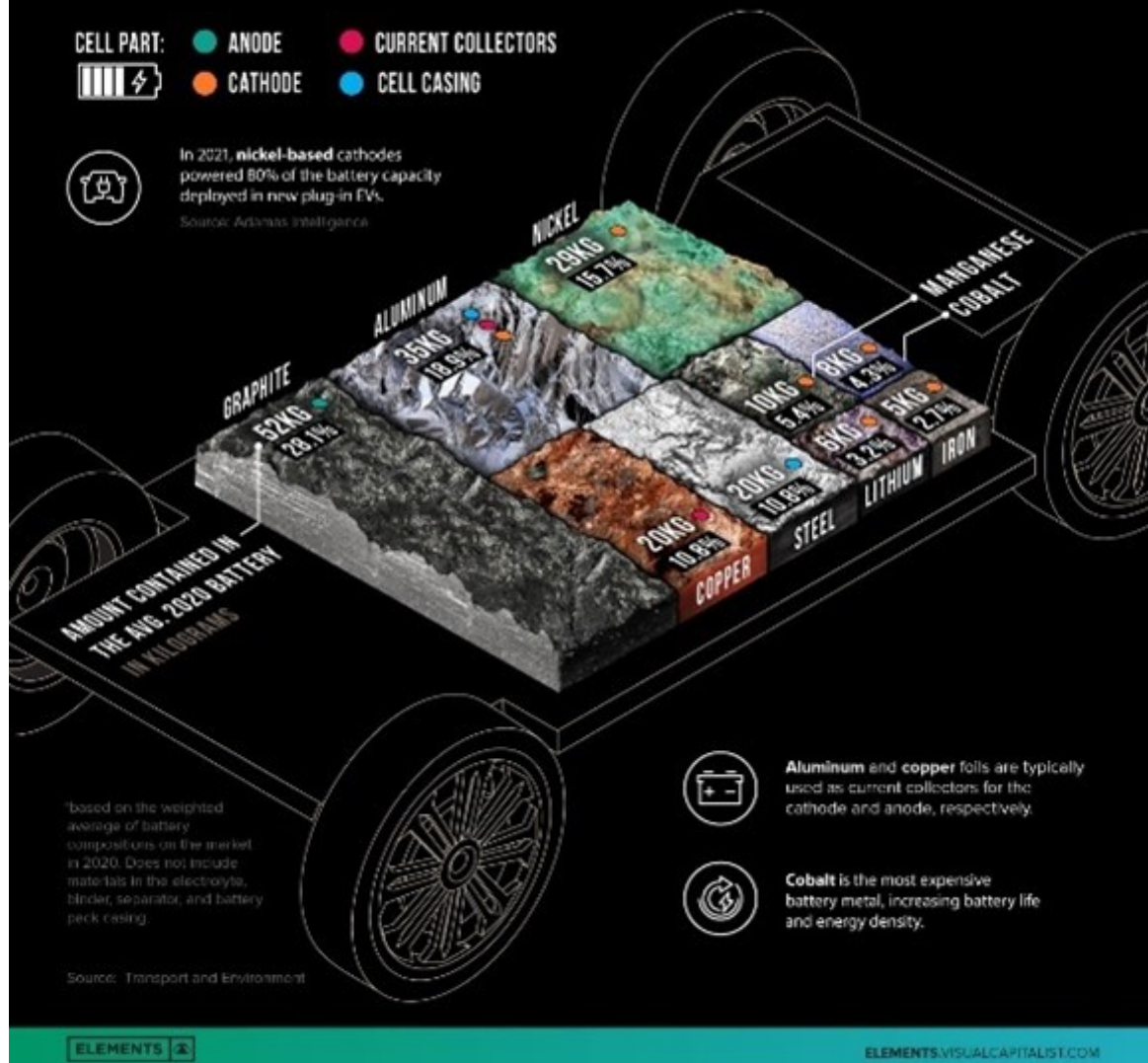
The cells in the average lithium-ion battery with a 60-kilowatt-hour (kWh) capacity contain around 185kg* of minerals.

CELL PART: ● ANODE ● CURRENT COLLECTORS
● CATHODE ● CELL CASING



In 2021, nickel-based cathodes powered 80% of the battery capacity deployed in new plug-in EVs.

Source: Argus Intelligence



© Visual Capitalist

[Find out more »](#)



Extractives and China

China unveils New Eritrea Mining Project

Chinese ambassador to Eritrea, Cai Ge, cut the ribbon to officially inaugurate Eritrea's new polymetallic mine – the Asmara project. The **Asmara Mining Share Company**, the holder of the Asmara Project in Eritrea, is a 60:40 joint venture between Chinese SRBM and state-owned ENAMCO. The project hosts four known deposits at Emba Derho, Adi Nefas, Gupo, and Debarwa. The mine is



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expected to have a life span of 17 years, producing an estimated 381,000 metric tons of copper, 850,000 tons of zinc, 436,000 ounces of gold, and 11 million ounces of silver. In Phase 1A, the high-grade copper will be mined from the Debarwa deposit by open-pit methods, crushed and loaded into

containers, and transported 120 km to the port facility at Massawa for shipping and sale to a smelter in China (a process known as direct shipping ore or “DSO”).

[Find out more »](#)

Red Flags for Forced Labor Found in China’s Car Battery Supply Chain

In the context of the U.S.’ new ban on products from China’s Xinjiang region, The New York Times analyzed the reasons for the ban and the extend of its expected effects on car battery supply chains. The new U.S. law blocks all goods made with any raw materials that are associated with Xinjiang until they are proven to be free of slavery or coercive labor practices. The law is expected to disrupt the global battery industry given Xinjiang’s deep ties to the raw materials needed for next-generation technology. Companies like the Xinjiang Nonferrous Metal Industry Group directly and indirectly supply major American entities, including automakers, energy companies, and the U.S. military. The supply chains of the processed raw materials are complex and secretive; thus it is difficult to trace precisely where the metals produced by Xinjiang Nonferrous go. Overall, it remains to be seen if the U.S. government is willing or able to turn away such an array of foreign goods.

[Find out more »](#)



Extractives and Human Rights

Child Labor in the Extractive Sector



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June 12 is International Day against Child Labor. According to ILO estimates from 2020, 160 million children between the age of five and 17 years are currently engaged in work prohibited under international law. Around 1 million of these work within the mining sector. Legislators have already taken action at both the European and national levels to hold companies in particular accountable with regard to their supply chains. The German development cooperation is also providing support in the area of cobalt and glimmer mining

through projects in the DR Congo and in India in order to counteract child labor.

[Access the article »](#)

USA: Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act comes into force

The United States began implementing the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA) on June 21, 2022. It requires companies importing goods from China’s Xinjiang region to provide “clear and convincing evidence” that no component was produced through slave labor. The UFLPA follows the unusual approach of classifying all goods related to China’s Xinjiang region as a product of forced labor. This classification can only be eliminated by said “clear and convincing evidence.” The controversial rule has angered the Chinese government, which has called U.S. allegations of oppression against members of the Uighur ethnic minority “malicious lies.” Some U.S. companies

are also concerned about the law, believing that the U.S. government has not provided sufficient guidance to prevent the confiscation of imports at the U.S. border.

[More details »](#)



Extractives and Gender

Peru's first Network of Women in ASM presents its Agenda

A group of women dedicated to artisanal and small-scale mining have launched the first Peruvian union of its kind. The creation of the National Network of Women in Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (RNM-MAPE) was supported by the RECLAIM Sustainability! Programme, funded by the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Solidaridad started working with the group in May 2021 to establish their common hopes and needs. In March 2022 they legally consolidated their network to make their situation and expectations known to state actors and other civil society organizations. The union will confront various challenges that women miners face in Peru, including:



© Solidaridad

- The lack of recognition of the work mining women do in the artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) sector.
- Their economic and social vulnerability due to informality.
- The domestic burden that limits their participation at labor and community levels.
- The lack of inclusion of mining women in training and political consultation processes.

[Find out more »](#)

How will Women fit into the Mining Workforce of the Future?

The Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development (IGF) analyses the role of women in future mining in the context of its initiative Women and the Mine of the Future (WMF), which is supported by the sector programme "Extractives and Development". Forecasting the potential gendered implications of new mining technologies is no easy task. But it's safe to assume technology alone cannot be expected to bring equity to the mining sector. It will take good policy based on sound evidence. The preliminary data from WMF offers insights that must be considered by governments, industry, and other stakeholders in large-scale mining. The next phases of the project will use the data to assess how these technology-driven trends will affect women in mining and related supply chains and outline key barriers to increased participation by women in mining. Finally, the IGF will publish guidance and implementation resources to inform decision-makers in a position to make policy and impact the mining industry.

[Find out more »](#)



World Bank Group Report: Global Perspective on Coal Jobs and Managing Labor Transition out of Coal



This report analyzes the status of coal phase-out around the world, the magnitude and character of coal mining jobs and their spillovers in local economies, and the challenges associated with future labor transition. The analysis exploits differences in transition stages to draw lessons from countries that have experienced coal mine closures in the past, and uses these lessons to inform policy responses in the context of future decarbonization, with particular attention to facilitating the transition of directly and indirectly affected workers – whether formal or informal – into alternative employment. This report is part of a broader multi-sector effort by the World Bank to support coal regions confronting the realities of decarbonization and help lay the groundwork for achieving a just transition for all. The policy

framework developed in this report is organized into four phases, ranging from before the mine closure decision is taken through to the period following layoffs and closure.

[Find out more »](#)



Upcoming Events

RCS Webinar: Future-proofing supply chain due diligence management in the digital age

06th July 2022, 2:00pm CEST, online

The EU Battery Regulation is expected to be agreed this autumn impacting both downstream and upstream companies in the raw materials value chain. Being just one law among a growing body of mandatory rules for supply chain due diligence, the regulation will require both EU-based and global companies to manage social and environmental risks in their battery supply chains based on international good practice standards like the OECD guidance documents and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. With guest speakers **Stellantis** and **Global Battery Alliance**, you will hear from practitioners on how companies can build due diligence management systems that are proactive and forward-looking to forthcoming regulatory requirements, both direct and indirect, and how digitisation plays an important role for such systems.

[Register here »](#)

"Carbon emissions reduction in mining: Approaches and best-practices", co-hosted by CCCMC, CSD and X4D

13th July 2022, 11-12:30 h CET, online

To reach the goals of the Paris Agreement, countries all over the world need to reduce greenhouse emissions. Many have committed to Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) with sector specific goals. Present and upcoming regulations also include carbon emissions. Currently, the mining sector is among the largest emitters with huge reduction potential by for example using renewable energy in mining and processing. The sector is also under pressure by stakeholders and shareholders to reduce emissions and minimize harmful effects on the climate. In the last years climate friendly technologies are increasingly used by mining companies. The event will facilitate a dialogue between representatives of politics, development cooperation and the private sector on what options exist for minimizing carbon emissions in mining.

[The link to the event will soon be posted on the X4D website »](#)

Equitable Energy Transition in Light of Global Crises – What to Expect for Resource Producer Countries

22th July 2022, 2-4 pm CET, online

From record lows to all-time highs, energy markets have seen it all throughout the pandemic and the Russian invasion of Ukraine. To close this year's course on Natural Resource Governance and Energy Transition, ETH NADEL and the Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI) invite you to an online public debate on 22 July 2022, 2 pm CET, discussing the potential implications of global crises on an equitable energy transition in natural resources producing countries. What perspectives do state-owned enterprises, civil society and academia share or dispute when it comes to the effects of the war in Ukraine and the coronavirus pandemic on resource-dependent countries around the world? With Linda Tamakloe (Ghana National Petroleum Company, GNPC), Paul Stevens (University of Dundee), Ana Tamborrel (Climate Initiative Mexico, ICM), moderated by NRGI's Ana-Carolina Gonzalez.

[To the registration »](#)



Past Events

7th BGR-Workshop “Responsible Gold”

On behalf of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), BGR's sector programme "Extractives and Development" organized the seventh workshop on "Responsible Gold". The workshop dealt with due diligence in supply chains and featured several presentations and inputs from the participants. In two presentations, members of Levin Sources and the German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP) presented their research on the implementation of the EU regulation on due diligence in the supply chain of so-called "conflict minerals" (gold, tin, tantalum, tungsten) in Sub-Sahara Africa and the Andean region. In addition, the head of the German Competent Authority - EU Due Diligence Obligations in Mineral Supply Chains (DEKSOR) discussed challenges regarding their role as competent authority for the implementation of the EU Regulation in Germany. Furthermore, a vocational school teacher, responsible for the training of goldsmiths, gave insight into teaching the topic "responsible gold". Interactive teaching material informs students on sustainability criteria and socio-ecological risks along the gold supply chain. With 30 participants, the interest in the cross-sectoral exchange was again very high. The next workshop will take place in November 2022.

[More information »](#)



Thoughts without Guarantee*

The Human Right to a Healthy Environment

(Not) a contradiction to the extraction of raw materials

A healthy environment is a prerequisite for many human rights. The implementation of the energy transition, which is intended to protect the environment by halting global warming, demands a considerable amount of raw materials. However mining often leads to considerable environmental damage due to pollution of air, water and soils. So how can the mining sector be reconciled with a human right to a

healthy environment? A human right to a healthy Environment has been recognised in varying degrees in some regional human rights treaties and has already been successfully applied in some decisions of the respective human rights courts: For example, Article 24 of the 1986 African Charter of Human and Peoples' Rights ("Banjul-Charter") contains the right to a "generally satisfactory environment favourable to the development". This right was successfully applied in the so-called "Ogoniland-Case" in



© GIZ/ Michael Duff

2001: The indigenous Ogoni People sued the Nigerian government for environmental and human rights violations in connection with oil production in the Niger Delta, which was traditionally owned by the Ogoni. The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights found that Nigeria violated Article 24 of the Banjul Charter by failing to take reasonable measures to prevent environmental damage. The American Convention on Human Rights also contains an explicit right to a healthy environment in Article 11 of the 1988 Additional Protocol of San Salvador. This right was interpreted by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACtHR) in a 2017 advisory opinion and applied as right of its own in a decision in 2020: The "Lhaka Honhat" Association of Indigenous Peoples sued Argentina, because the ecosystem in the Salta region, traditionally owned by the indigenous members of the association, was destroyed by deforestation and other activities – including by the state – to such an extent, that the peoples could no longer support their traditional way of life. The IACtHR found that the human right to a healthy environment not only contains the duty of the state to respect that right, but also a duty to ensure environmental protection, including by monitoring the activities by private actors. The European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) does not contain an explicit right to a healthy environment. Nevertheless, the European Court of Human Rights has recognised through established case law that some human rights, including Article 8 of the ECHR (right to respect for private and family life), contain a right to protection against significant environmental damage. All these decisions on the right on a healthy environment have something in common: They do not interpret the right to a healthy environment to contain a duty by the state to prevent all and every environmental impacts. Rather, a balance must be struck between environmental protection and other issues such as economic development. Thus, there is no contradiction between the right to a healthy environment and mining raw materials per se. On the international level, a right to a healthy environment is not yet recognised. In particular the three core human rights treaties of the United Nations – the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights – do not contain rights specific to the environment. However, the Human Rights Council of the United Nations (UN HRC) passed a **resolution** in October 2021, recognising the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment. While the UN HRC resolutions are not legally binding declarations of political intent, this one has been passed on to the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) for a decision in that body. While the UNGA-resolutions also do not create legally binding duties, they carry a great political weight. As with the 2010 right to water, such recognition could lead to increased government action to protect against environmental degradation, as well as increased willingness to finance and spend resources to implement such a right.

Christiane Seiff, legal trainee at the sector programme April – June 2022



Did you know...?



June 12 was the **International Day against Child Labor!** Launched in 2002 by the International Labor Organization (ILO), the annual day raises awareness and brings together stakeholders. Learn more about **child labor in the extractive sector** here!



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* The category "Thoughts without Guarantee" is filled by our legal trainees. The sector project does not take responsibility for the statements made.