

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...?

Extractives and Public Finances

NRGI Briefing on Resource-Backed Loans in Ghana

The Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI) published a briefing on Resource-Backed Loans in Ghana: Risks, Opportunities and Lessons. These are some of the key messages:

- Ghana's government continues to pursue "creative" financing approaches involving the country's resources. Lessons from Ghana's past experiences with resource-backed loans (RBLs) should inform such plans as there are shared characteristics and risks.
- RBL arrangements have helped to address critical infrastructure gaps in key sectors such as power, gas and road infrastructure but are characterized by ineffective oversight, project financing challenges, hidden debt and negative economic impacts. Officials ought to address such risks in the conception of any unconventional financing arrangements in the future.
- RBLs in Ghana, as elsewhere in sub-Saharan Africa, have been largely characterized by unrealistic projections of loan amounts and potential projects; this has resulted in disbursement challenges and project funding bottlenecks. More modestly sized loans and rigorous valuation of earmarked projects could address these and minimize costs charged as a percentage of the initial loan amount.

[To the briefing »](#)

Calling for a Substantial Transformation at Glencore

In the aftermath of the corruption scandals uncovered at Glencore, six civil society groups (Global Witness, Natural Resource Governance Institute, Oxfam America, Public Eye, Resource Matters, RAID) are calling on the company to fundamentally change its corporate culture. They recommend Glencore make transparent its transactions with state-owned enterprises (SOEs) in countries beyond EITI membership. In addition, they recommend expanding its due diligence system and prohibiting working with entities that pose clear corruption risks. Further recommending the company to cease business and financial relations with Dan Gertler and his companies, enact reforms to prevent market abuse and price manipulation across the market where Glencore trades and engage in efforts to compensate victims. The civil society groups not only focus on Glencore's responsibilities

but ask commodity trading buyers and sellers, the banks involved in financing and investors to take corrective and preventive actions too.

[Find out more »](#)



Responsible Raw Material Supply Chains

New X4D study on the implementation of due diligence in 3TG supply chains



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The sector programme „Extractives and Development” of the Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources (BGR) has published a new report on the implementation of due diligence in the supply chains of the 3TG minerals (tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold). Based on the countries Burkina Faso, Mozambique and Nigeria, the report analyses the 3TG sectors and the risks of violating due diligence obligations and proposes actions to improve the implementation of due diligence.

[Download the study »](#)

The UK launched its first Critical Minerals Intelligence Centre

To help build a more resilient economy, the UK government launched its first-ever center to collect and analyze information on the supply of critical minerals, which are vital to the UK’s economic success and national security. Based in Nottingham, the Critical Minerals Intelligence Centre (CMIC) will improve the resilience of the UK’s critical mineral supply chain by providing policymakers with up-to-date data and analysis on supply, demand, and market dynamics. This data will then be used to develop evidence-based policies aimed at developing more robust critical mineral supply chains to the UK. The CMIC has already published a [study into the future UK demand for, and supply security of, critical minerals required for electric vehicle batteries](#). Later in 2022, the government will publish a UK Critical Minerals Strategy later, setting out its approach to bolstering the resilience of our critical mineral supply chains.



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[Find out more »](#)



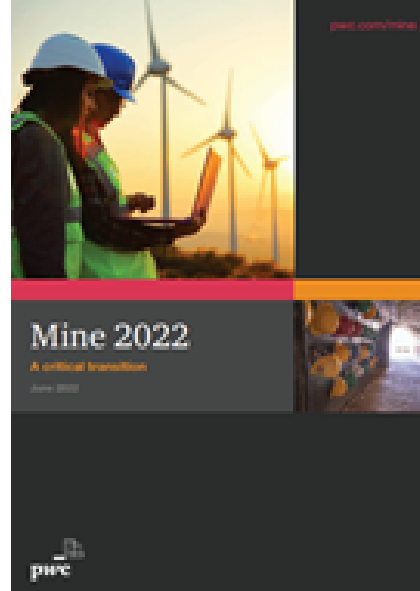
Extractive Economies

PwC Report: Mine 2022 – A critical transition

PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) published a report on the

upcoming transitions in the mining sector. What it means to be a miner is changing, and there's no single answer to the complex task of transformation. But the world's big miners should be focusing on four key areas:

- Evaluating their exposure to critical minerals and working out where they need to be.
- Revisiting deal strategy and identifying opportunities to own more of the supply chain or to partner with end users and original equipment manufacturers (OEMs).
- Deploying capital and cash flow strategically and at sufficient pace to meet the needs of the transition to net zero.
- Building trust with stakeholders and strengthening mining's social licence to operate by increasing the focus on ESG.



©PwC

The miners that can successfully address these challenges will be best positioned not only to navigate the changing market dynamics but also to create value and to benefit from the rapidly increasing demand for critical minerals and the energy transition.

[To the report »](#)

Critical Materials, Green Energy and Geopolitics

Whitepaper by the Leiden-Delft-Erasmus Universities

In this whitepaper, researchers from Leiden-Delft-Erasmus Universities share their perspective on the global dependencies and geopolitical aspects that play a role in acquiring the much-needed raw materials to achieve the energy transition – how we got where we are now, and how we can reduce our dependencies going forward. These are some of the take home messages from the whitepaper:

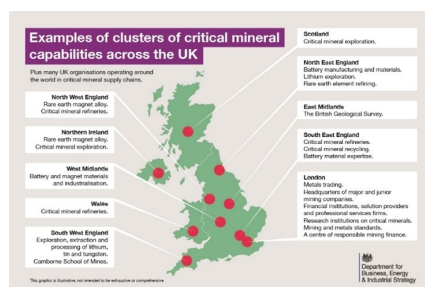
- The EU will have to build its own (urban) mining and refining operations to decrease its raw materials dependency.
- The EU will need to foster the materials that will accumulate in the energy infrastructure in the coming decades.
- We need EU industrial policy for improving raw material availability as well as environmental and ethical aspects.
- The EU can no longer rely on market mechanisms to solve all its raw materials problems.
- From an economic perspective, the real revolution of the energy transition is that we do away with fuel and emissions costs.



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[To the whitepaper »](#)

Policy paper: Resilience for the future – The UK’s critical minerals strategy



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With its first ever Critical Minerals Strategy, the UK aims at maximizing its production along the critical minerals value chain – through mining, refining, manufacturing and recycling – in a way that creates jobs and growth and protects communities and the natural environment. The Strategy sets out ambitions to work with other countries to strengthen trading and diplomatic relationships, and efforts to make supply chains more diverse, transparent, responsible and resilient. The UK government states that

this strategy will help create the more secure, more resilient supply chains needed for a clean, safe and prosperous future. These are some of the Strategy’s main points:

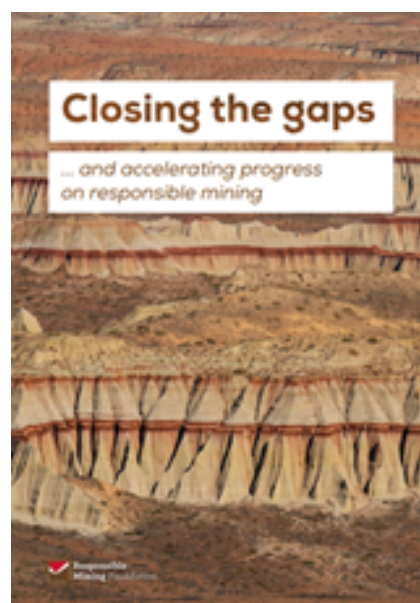
- Accelerate the UK’s domestic capabilities
 - Maximise what the UK can produce domestically, where viable for businesses and where it works for communities and our natural environment.
- Collaborate with international partners
 - Diversify supply across the world so it becomes more resilient as demand grows.
- Enhance international markets
 - Boost global environmental, social and governance performance (ESG), reducing vulnerability to disruption and levelling the playing field for responsible businesses.

[To the policy paper »](#)

New RMF Report: Closing the gaps ... and accelerating progress on responsible mining

The Responsible Mining Foundation’s (RMF) report highlights the main opportunities and considerations on how to address society’s conflict of conscience, the power disparities in the system, the reluctance of governments to regulate, access to justice, and the tension between profits and ESG for investors. The report presents four potential indicators that can be used to help track major shifts towards responsible mining. These include:

- ESG-led business models with accountability and agency for ESG issues embedded across all functions and high in company hierarchies;
- Meaningful information-sharing of public interest data as a minimal tool to reduce the power disparities and information asymmetries in company-community interactions;
- Rights-based approach to harm prevention, notable in company actions that go beyond compliance and company reporting that includes disclosures of how any harmful impacts are being managed and remedied;
- International action on responsible mining among home country and producing country governments, including more widespread application of legislative and regulatory tools and



© RMF

[To the report »](#)



Extractives and Environment

CCSI paper on the “Allocation of Climate-Related Risks in Investor–State Mining Contracts”



© CCSI

effects of climate change than mining companies.

The Columbia Center on Sustainable Investment (CCSI) published a paper on the allocation of climate-related risks in investor–state mining contracts. CCSI finds that domestic laws are the ideal legal instrument to regulate the mining sector, including in relation to its climate impacts. However, considering that mining contracts often serve as a stop-gap measure in the absence of relevant laws, risk allocation provisions in investor–state mining contracts and model mine development agreements should be reframed from a climate change lens to clearly allocate the risks associated with climate change between states and mining companies. Because current risk allocation provisions within mining contracts fail to appropriately allocate climate change–related risks, states and the communities surrounding the mine may be at a greater risk of facing losses due to the

[Access the paper here »](#)

IGF Article “Mining and Climate Change: Risks, responsibilities, and solutions”

The Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, and Metals (IGF) highlights in its article the many ways mining intersects with climate change. The sector has a vital role to play, and time is no longer on our side if we want to avoid the worst-case scenarios. Even if interests, timing, and priorities are different—and sometimes diametrically opposed—policy-makers and corporate leaders have no choice but to coordinate their actions to find solutions that work for all. But currently, progress is too slow and lacks ambition. Most strategies to develop climate solutions are nationally driven and have become geopolitical tools. There is little interest alignment to achieve global objectives, and the global architecture, most notably the rules governing trade and investment, seem no longer fit for purpose.

[Access the article »](#)

Water protection in the post-mining rehabilitation and reprocessing of mining waste in Peru

As part of the Federal States Project (BLP) Saxony-Peru “Water Protection in Mining Reclamation in Peru”, a delegation trip to Peru took place at the beginning of July together with the **MinSus** team of the BGR. Among others, staff members of the Dresden Groundwater Research Center and the State Ministry of Energy, Climate Protection, Environment and Agriculture of Saxony participated in the mission. The aim of the trip was to present the results of the BLP on water protection issues and to conduct training activities with the Peruvian partners. In addition, the TC activities of the MinSus project on the cooperation on secondary mining with the medium-sized mining company SMRL Acumulación Los Rosales in Puno were presented. The trip was concluded with an on-site visit to the company and a review of the individual program results in a virtual workshop. Los Rosales is a good example of how the economic reuse of abandoned tailings ponds can reduce environmental impacts and improve the socio-economic development of the region. In this regard, MinSus supports the implementation of innovations in the treatment of mining waste and the reprocessing of waste tailings.



© MinSus

[Find out more »](#)



Battery raw materials

Pedal to the Metal: Decarbonization Pathways for Copper and Nickel



© CommDev

CommDev’s models indicate that by 2050, annual nickel demand will need to increase by 102 percent and annual copper demand will grow 56 percent, relative to 2020 production levels, to satisfy the needs of clean technology deployments. To support the mining industry’s journey towards decarbonization, through the **World Bank Group’s Climate Smart Mining (CSM) initiative**, IFC has developed a net-zero roadmap for copper and nickel value chains

covering scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions of typical mining operations, in partnership with Carbon Trust, Rocky Mountain Institute (RMI), the Colorado School of Mines and the Colombia Center on Sustainable Investment at Colombia University. The roadmap, planned for launch this fall, outlines existing and likely low-carbon technological interventions available over different time horizons as well as ESG and other considerations to inform company decision makers. The idea is to support companies as they build their decarbonization action plans and encourage continued collaboration among industry players, policymakers, and sustainable finance investors – driving toward a climate-positive future.

[Find out more »](#)

Transport & Environment Study: Solid state batteries can further boost climate benefits of EVs

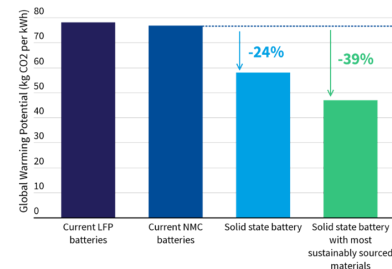
The new technology could reduce the carbon footprint of an electric car battery by up to 39%

Solid state batteries can reduce the carbon footprint of electric vehicle batteries by almost two-fifths – further

increasing EVs' advantage over fossil fuel vehicles. That's according to research commissioned by Transport & Environment (T&E) from Minviro, a company specialised in raw material life-cycle analysis, which compared emerging solid state technology to current battery chemistries. A solid state battery, which stores more energy with less materials, can reduce the already decreasing carbon footprint of an electric car battery by a further 24%, the study finds. MEPs and EU governments are currently negotiating the final text of the new Battery Regulation. T&E calls on lawmakers to both ensure the legislation incentivises the production of batteries with a lower carbon footprint, and increases lithium recycling targets to 70% in 2025 and 90% in 2030 – higher than what the EU Commission has proposed. They must also ensure companies are required to protect human rights and the environment in all stages of battery production.

[Find out more »](#)

Solid state batteries can reduce carbon footprint of EV batteries even further



Results for displayed solid state batteries are with an oxide solid electrolyte and a NMC cathode
Source: Minviro (2022), Comparative Life Cycle Assessment Study Of Solid State And Lithium-Ion Batteries For Electric Vehicle Application In Europe
TRANSPORT & ENVIRONMENT @transportenvironment.org

© Transport & Environment



Extractives and Human Rights

New briefing note on the nexus between the Environment and Human Rights in mining

An examination of global supply and value chains for mineral raw materials shows the close link between human rights and the environment. Along mineral supply chains, both risks to human rights such as child labor as well as environmental damages such as greenhouse gas emissions, biodiversity loss or deforestation occur. However, beyond its impact on the environment and the climate, environmental degradation often leads to human rights violations of local populations.

[To the briefing note »](#)



What are the Human Rights Implications of Environmental Damages in the Extractive Sector?

Mined raw materials are essential for the energy and mobility transition as well as the digital transformation. Electronic products and components of solar panels or wind turbines are largely made up of minerals such as copper, aluminium, cobalt and lithium. According to World Bank estimates, the global consumption of minerals will increase considerably by 2050. For example, the demand for cobalt could exceed current production by up to five times. The extraction of minerals causes environmental damage. This can have an impact on the living conditions of the local population and affect or even violate their Human Rights (HR). HR can be affected both directly and indirectly by changes in the environment.

- Individual HR affected by environmental damage (Indigenous Peoples):
 - Principle of free, prior informed consultation, Art. 15 para. 2, Art. 16 para. 2 ILO 169 and comment, Art. 10, 11 para. 2, 20 para. 1, 29 para. 2 UNDRIP, protecting mining activities on traditional lands.
 - Right to collective ownership and possession of traditional lands as well as the right to see the natural resources therein, Art. 14, 15 para. 1 ILO 169.
 - Right to fair compensation for damages by mining activities, Art. 15 para. 2 ILO 169.
 - Right to preserve their culture, Art. 27 ILO 169.

The following environmental impacts that are typical for mining operations illustrate how they affect not only ecosystems and biodiversity, but also the HR of the local population.



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Launch of CommWell in the Andean region

The **Devonshire Initiative** (DI) and **MinSus** launched the CommWell framework on Wednesday, June 22th, 2022. CommWell is a framework for a participatory process to discuss, define, measure and analyze community well-being in mining regions. The data, dialogue and decisions on community well-being generated by the Framework act as catalysts for various stakeholders to plan and coordinate community development initiatives in a mining context. The Framework was developed jointly by participants in the Devonshire Initiative, which includes mining companies, civil society organizations and academics. It is designed to engage stakeholders in a participatory process to

define and collect data on community well-being in mining contexts. CommWell helps communities, companies, governments and civil society organizations answer questions such as:

- How do we know if the situation in the mining community is improving? What do we measure?
- How do we know where we need to spend time and money?
- How do we know what other partners are doing to support community development?
- Where do we discuss community development with local partners?

During the launch, the CommWell framework was presented, which was followed by a discussion on how this tool can contribute to the experiences of mining companies in the territories where they operate.

[Access the recording »](#)

MinSus launches an online course on incorporating a human rights-based approach in environmental impact assessments in mining contexts

As an opportunity to launch the online course "Mining with the People" and reflect on the progress, challenges and opportunities that arise in the protection and promotion of the rights of populations and communities potentially impacted by mining activities, the webinar "Protecting human rights in business activities in mining contexts" was held on June 29th, 2022. The event was coorganized by the Iberoamerican Federation of Ombudsmen (FIO) in collaboration with the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Network of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Americas (RINDHCA), and GIZ, within the MinSus Program framework. The webinar included welcoming remarks by Pablo Ulloa, President of FIO and Ombudsman of the Dominican Republic; José Apolonio Tobar, Secretary General of RINDHCA and Ombudsman for the Defense of Human Rights of El Salvador; and Corina Küesel, GIZ ConoSur Resident Coordinator. The webinar sought to highlight the issue of human rights protection in mining. Discussions focused on environmental impact assessments, one of the most relevant environmental policy instruments in the region and with a high potential to promote human rights in potentially impacted communities through prevention. The event also highlighted the role of the National Human Rights Institutions (NHRI) and Ombudsmen Offices of the region, as guarantors of the enforcement and protection of the fundamental rights of their citizens, and from their institutional roles and mandates, in the promotion of a sustainable and responsible mining. For this reason, the meeting included a panel of experts composed of Soledad García Muñoz, Special Rapporteur on Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Rights of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights; Germán Zarama, Focal Point for Latin America of the OECD Center for Responsible Business Conduct; Hernán Coronado, Technical Specialist Officer for Indigenous Peoples of the ILO; and Gabriela Burdiles, Environmental Affairs Officer of ECLAC. The expert reflections framed the launch of the online course "Mining with the People" developed by FIO's Thematic Group on Human Rights and Business in mining contexts, with the support of ECLAC and GIZ, through MinSus. The presentation was given by Patricia Tipian, Commissioner of the Environmental, Public Services and Indigenous Peoples Office of the Peruvian Ombudsman's Office, and Verónica Palao, Environmental Legal Specialist and Commissioner of the Environmental, Public Services and Indigenous Peoples Office of the Ombudsman's Office, gave a presentation on the online course. You can access the webinar's recording [here](#). The course is based on the publication "[Recommendations for incorporating a human rights-based approach in environmental impact assessments of mining projects](#)", prepared by the same FIO Working Group. It will identify the importance of incorporating a human rights-based approach and environmental protection in the development of mining activities, exploring the mining context in the region, the global, regional, and national regulatory framework for action and the tools and strategies of various actors to promote

more sustainable mining. The course is free and open to the public, so everyone is invited to take it by [registering here](#).



Extractives and Gender

What are the Gender Dimensions of Child Labour in Mining?



© WRM

Child labour in mining is gendered. Girls and women primarily wash the minerals, sell food and products around the mining site, are involved in sex work in the mining area and perform household duties. Boys and men transport minerals, control the washing process and dig and extract the minerals. To address the root causes of child labour its consequences and its gendered dimensions, as well as

avenues for intervention in artisanal and small-scale mines (ASM), the [Women's Rights and Mining \(WRM\)](#) working group organised a [virtual roundtable](#) on June 16, 2022.

[Learn more here »](#)

New Tool to Assess an Event's Gender-Responsiveness

Have you attended or convened events tackling challenges and opportunities faced in mining? Do you want to know how to create a more inclusive and diverse discussion space? Then head over to [WRM's](#) new [Guidance Tool](#) to retrospectively assess the gender-responsiveness of these events and use it as a reference for future events. If you have any questions or feedback regarding the Tool, please send an e-mail to info@womenandmining.org.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS
AND MINING



Retrospective Assessment Tool on Gender-Responsiveness of Mining Sector-Focused Knowledge and Information Events: Guidance and Participants Questions

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Upcoming Events

Minerals and the Energy Transition: Key Findings and How Africa Can Leverage Its Potential

03.08.2022, 11-12:30 pm CET, online

On the 3rd of August 11-12:30 p.m. CET, NRGI is hosting a Webinar on the implications of the looming minerals boom in resource-rich countries. The focus lies in understanding the implications, opportunities and challenges and the interests of the key players involved in the extraction. The event will highlight the impact of climate change and the energy transition on mining, focusing on future critical minerals (i.e. lithium, cobalt, nickel and graphite) in the global supply chain and the path to clean energy and net-zero revisiting the concept of critical minerals or green minerals and if a new policy

direction is needed for Africa's mineral-rich countries.
[Register here »](#)

Minerals and the Energy Transition: Key Findings and How Africa Can Leverage Its Potential | Continuation of the webinar series, "East and Southern Africa Civil Society Energy Transition Joint Capacity-building And Road To COP27"

Moderator: Gerald Byarugaba, Oxfam

Speakers: Chenai Mukumba, Tax Justice Network Africa; Dalaly Peter Kafumu, Former commissioner for Minerals, Government of Tanzania; Marit Kitaw, African Minerals Development Centre; Thomas Scurfield, NRG

3 August 2022
11 a.m. EAT

#RoadToCOP27 | Register: bit.ly/ESAFRCMET

Logos: Natural Resource Governance Institute, ECONews AFRICA, POWER SHIFT AFRICA, OXFAM, PUBLISH WHAT YOU PAY, TAX JUSTICE NETWORK AFRICA

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Thoughts without Guarantee*

The Criticality of Minerals

The transition to renewable energies such as wind or solar power, the advancing digitalization and the increased production of electric vehicles will considerably increase the demand for minerals.

This is why, countries such as the USA, Canada, Australia and the EU have been regularly releasing a list of minerals critical to them for the past few years. With critical minerals being mostly defined as those minerals that are both essential for the economy and whose supply faces high risks of disruption.

For countries of the global South, such as Mexico, Argentina or the DR Congo, minerals categorized as "critical" by industrialized nations are often seen as mere export commodities. They do not play a decisive role for their own supply but increase their potential state revenues through the increased demand of the industrialized nations. This increased profitability makes these minerals strategically important for producing countries.

These different assessments show that there is no universal definition for the "criticality" of a mineral, as governments and industries view criticality from different angles and apply different criteria based on regional, national, economic or geopolitical specificities relevant to them.

Thus, it is crucial to always consider in which context one talks about "critical minerals", as a global definition cannot be applied universally due to different governmental interests.



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Anuschka Kessel, legal trainee at the Sector Programme "Extractives and Development", May 2022 - July 2022





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... **"the Luck of the Irish"** is originally a mining term? During the gold and silver rushes in Western America, some of the most famous and successful miners were Irish immigrants or of Irish descent. This phenomenon gave rise to the phrase "The Luck of the Irish."

([source](#))



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Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Registered offices
Bonn and Eschborn, Germany

Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 32 + 36
53113 Bonn, Germany
T +49 228 44 60-0
F +49 228 44 60-17 66

Dag-Hammarskjöld-Weg 1 - 5
65760 Eschborn, Germany
T +49 61 96 79-0
F +49 61 96 79-11 15

E info@giz.de
I www.giz.de

Registered at

Local court (Amtsgericht) Bonn, Germany: HRB 18384
Local court (Amtsgericht) Frankfurt am Main, Germany: HRB 12394

VAT no. DE 113891176
Tax no. 040 250 56973

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Ingrid-Gabriela Hoven
Thorsten Schäfer-Gümbel

In charge of this newsletter:

Tim Schloesser, tim.schloesser@giz.de
Linda Carstens, linda.carstens@giz.de

Editor(s):

Linda Carstens, linda.carstens@giz.de

With contributions from:

Christina Domingos

Kim Deschka

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