Rubber plantation and manufacture

In collaboration with the Swedish organization SwedWatch, we performed the first assessment of environmental impacts linked with rubber plant activities in the vicinity of Harbel, in central Liberia. Rubber plantations and manufactory is considered to be a major source of pollution in the area.

We did a screening phase for a full project to be held in 2020. We met local partners, we studied the context, and we took some air and water quality data. Already in this phase, we identified the main source of pollution for water and air and, together with SwedWatch, we designed a full environmental and human rights monitoring to be held at the beginning of 2020.
Source International completed two different missions to implement a baseline study of human rights and environmental conditions in the area of Moatize, in northern Mozambique, affected by coal mines. We focused on the area of six communities located in the Moatize city in the Tete District. The project is part of the “Environmental Governance for Sustainable Management of Natural Resources” ran by the United Nation Environmental Program and the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency. Furthermore, we trained local communities about participatory environmental monitoring on air and water quality.

Our investigation highlighted that the fundamental rights of the communities of Nchantchere and Bagamoyo, adjacent to the open pit Moatize II, are directly affected by the environmental impacts caused by the coal mining activities. Specifically, communities are affected by the high concentrations of inhalable dust caused by blasting and general operations of the mine. Our investigation also highlighted that the resettlement of a huge amount of population to give space to the establishment of mining megaprojects in the region did not take place in accordance with human rights standards. We also identified violations of the rights to health, an adequate standard of living, and possible damage to water rights and the right to food. Impacts on human rights most severely affect vulnerable groups on the sidelines of all decision-making and our community monitoring training has the goal to rebalance such groups.

Watch the documentary of the case study here.
For the twelfth years in a row Source International has been working on the case of Cerro de Pasco. We evaluated the potential exposure to heavy metals present in water, soil, air, and food in critical areas historically affected by the mining activity. We compared the data with the city of Carhuamayo, located 43 kilometers from Cerro de Pasco, in the neighboring Province of Junín. A city that has the same geographical, climatic and historical background of Cerro de Pasco but that does not have any mining activity.

The study highlighted the presence of heavy metals in all aspects of life in Cerro de Pasco. Water, soil, food, air (dust) are all affected by heavy metal pollution. This study has detected toxic metals such as cadmium, lead, and arsenic in water samples of Cerro de Pasco in concentrations higher than both the background values (the city of Carhuamayo) and national and international quality standards. Our study has also demonstrated that toxic metals such as lead, mercury, cadmium, and arsenic in soil samples collected from Cerro de Pasco are in concentrations much higher than the background values and national and international quality standards. The worst cases are in urban soils of the city for recreational use: kindergarten and parks where kids play.

You can support this specific project through our [crowdfunding campaign](#) at Global Giving.
Others main activities of 2019

Zambia
In collaboration with the organization SwedWatch we published a study on the pollution and the Human Rights abuses caused by two different mines in the copper belt region, north of Zambia. We analyzed water quality of the Nchanga mine and smelter and of the Konkola copper mine. We identify pollution of iron and manganese in the Nchanga mine and smelter and pollution by several heavy metals (including lead, vanadium and aluminum) in the Konkola mine. We also identify a high risk for the health of people in the community of Shimulala.

Mongolia
In collaboration with the United Nation Development Program and the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency we organized a series of workshops in Ulaanbaatar and in the field in which we trained more than a hundred of community members and state officials in how to organize and perform a community-based monitoring system of mining activities. After a few days of theoretical lessons, we did a field visit in the Arkhangai region to put in practice the monitoring and we designed the first community-based monitoring of mining activities in central Mongolia.

Global - Annual EGP (UNDP) meeting in Switzerland
More than thirty representatives from ministries of mining and environment, environmental protection agencies, human rights commissions, civil society and development practitioners from Mongolia, Kenya, Mozambique, Colombia, Sweden, and the USA, met to exchange knowledge and experiences on responsible and human rights-based environmental governance of the mining sector. Discover the program here.
**FINANCIAL SUMMARY**

#### INCOME
- Institutional Donors: 78% 151,833 €
- Source US: 12.9% 25,000 €
- Consultant for NGOs: 4.1% 8,000 €
- Private donations: 4.6% 8,972 €
- Operating surplus 2015: 0.1% 208 €

**Total:** 193,553 €

#### EXPENSES
- Operations (salary, analysis, travels): 98% 191,745 €
- Marketing & Administration & IT: 1.9% 1153 €
- Finance and Legal Administration: 0.9% 505 €

**Total:** 194,013 €

The above summarised financial statements are extracted from the full statutory directors’ annual report and financial statements which were approved by the board of directors and organization members on 21 October 2020.
Thank you to all of our supporters

Source International is a non-profit organization that relies on the generosity of our supporters and partners to continue our tireless investigations. Without your support, the victories we have struck against environmental pollution, social conflict, disinformation, human rights abuses, and illegality would never have been achieved.

In the coming years, we will continue to challenge environmental destruction and human rights abuses worldwide. We will ensure governments act in the best interests of their people rather than powerful corporations and fight against social and environmental injustice.

We will step up our work to protect our global climate and environment for future generations while safeguarding people’s rights to their land and livelihoods.