To Save the Environment: Sustainabili at the Expense of the Sades

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SUMMARY

- -Countries in the lithium triangle have allowed and encouraged mining operations despite the protests of the indigenous communities living there
- -Mining operations in the lithium triangle increasingly threaten the environment, the economic well-being of indigenous communities in mining territories, and in turn the culture of said indigenous peoples

is also harming the geotourism market, as the salares are losing the aesthetic beauty that attracts so many tourists. This loss of tourism threatens the economy of the region, and despite promises from governments and mining companies alike, revenue transmote its way back into the mining community (Rentier et. al, 2024).

Community Degradation Across the Lithium Triangle

The population of indigenous peoples in the lithium triangle is threatened with the loss of its land, resources, and way of life by lithium mining. Mining companies take land from the indigenous communities to perform their mining operations, and thoughtthernational Labor Organization (ILO) specifies that indigenous communities must be consulted and give consent before any operation is performed on their land, this has been discouraged in Argentina and not followed by [(e)5 (I)33 (n)- nfollowed bollamthis has boon [(e)5n]

Table 1: Environmental, Economic, and Community Degradation Across Countries

| Degradation | Argentina | Chile | Bolivia |
|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Environmental | -Exœssivewater | -Excessive water | -Excessive water |
| Degadation | usage | usage | usage |
| | -Harm of livestock | -Harm oflivestock | -Harm of livestock |
| | and agriculture in | and agriculture in | and agriculture in |
| | Indigenous | Indigenous | Indigenous |
| | communities | communities | communities |
| | | -Sinking of the Salar | -Groundwater |
| | | de Atacama | becoming |
| | | | increasingly |
| | | | contaminated |
| Economic | -Loss of tourism due | -Loss of tourism due | -Loss of tourism due |
| Degradation | to loss of wate and | to loss of water and | to loss of water and |
| | land aesthetic | land aesthetic | land aesthetic |
| | -Lack of adequate | -Lack of adequate | -Lack of adequate |
| | compensationfor | compensation for | compensation for |
| | revenue from mining | | revenue from mining |
| Community | -Land being taken | -Land being taken | - Land being taken |
| Degradation | from Indigenous | from Indigenous | from Indigenous |
| | peoples | peoples | peoples |
| | -Toxins leaking into | -Toxins leaking into | -Toxins leaking into |
| | the environment | the environment | the environment |
| | -Violations of | making area | -Contamination of |
| | internationallaw | uninhabitable | salt loses revenue |
| | damageautonomy of | | and support for local |
| | Indigenous | | communities |
| | communities | | |

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