

# Forest-smart mining:

## WHAT IS IT AND HOW TO ACHIEVE IT?

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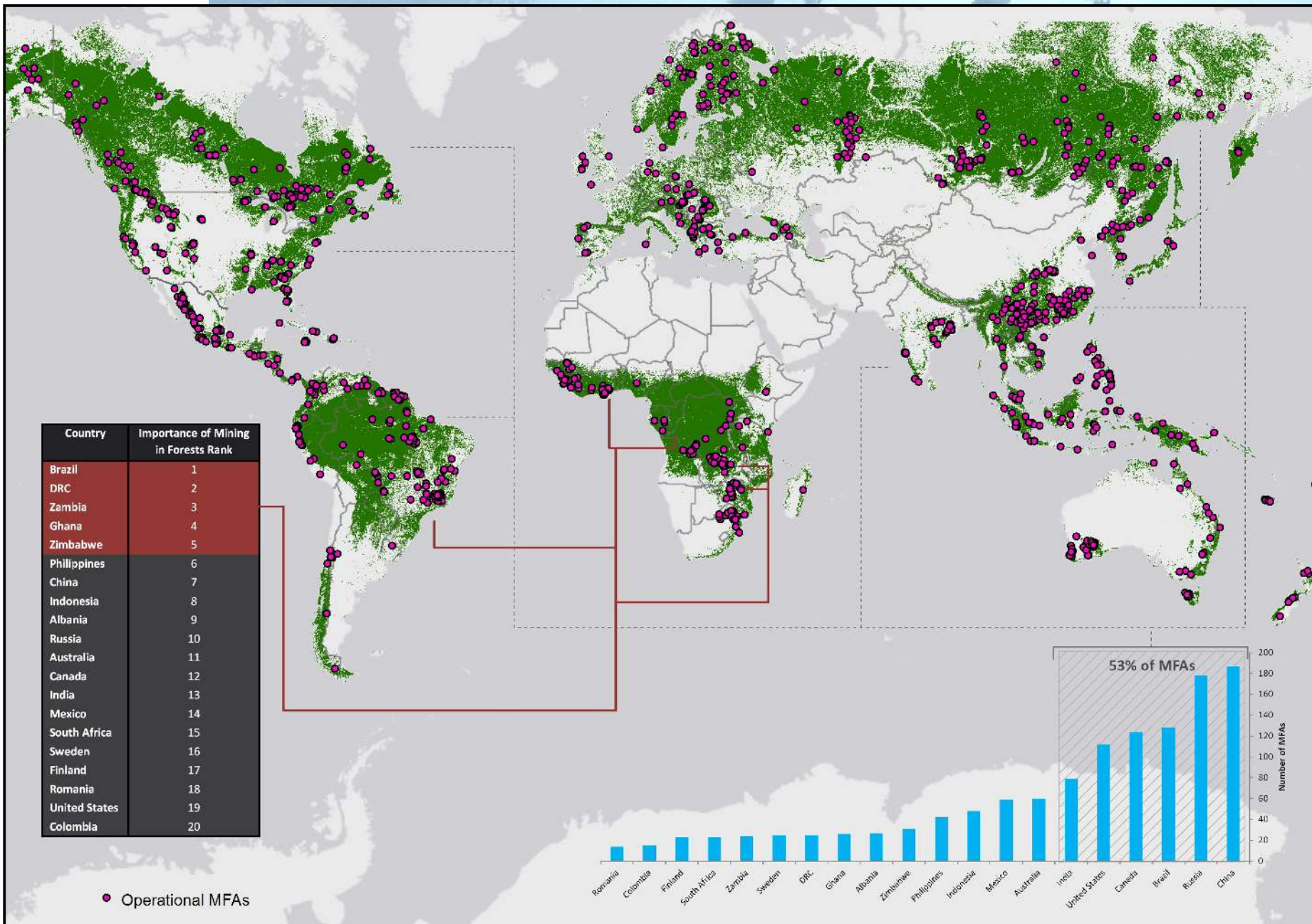
**LEVIN SOURCES**





# Large Scale Mining (LSM) in forests

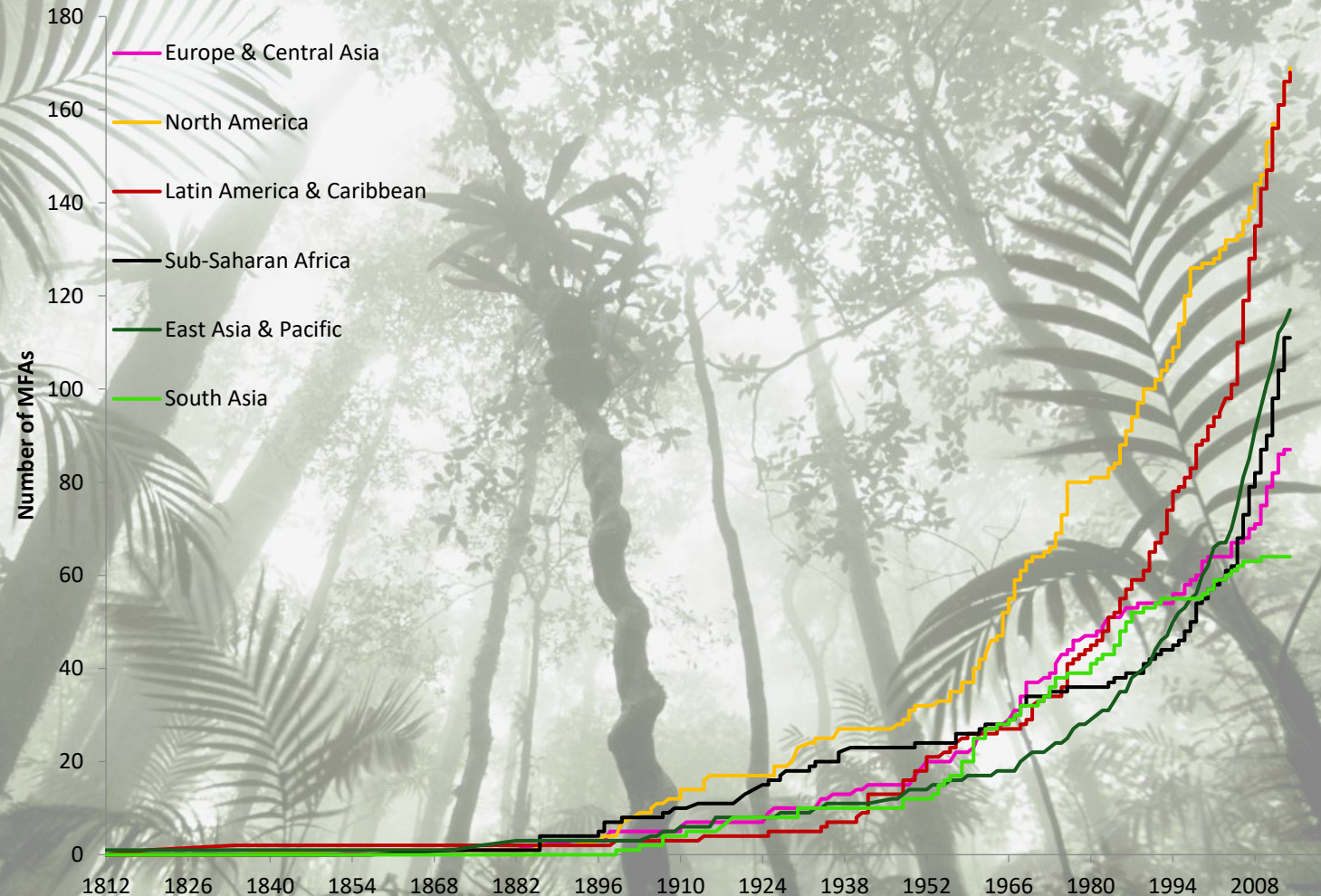




# Global Extent of Mines in Forested Areas (MFAs)

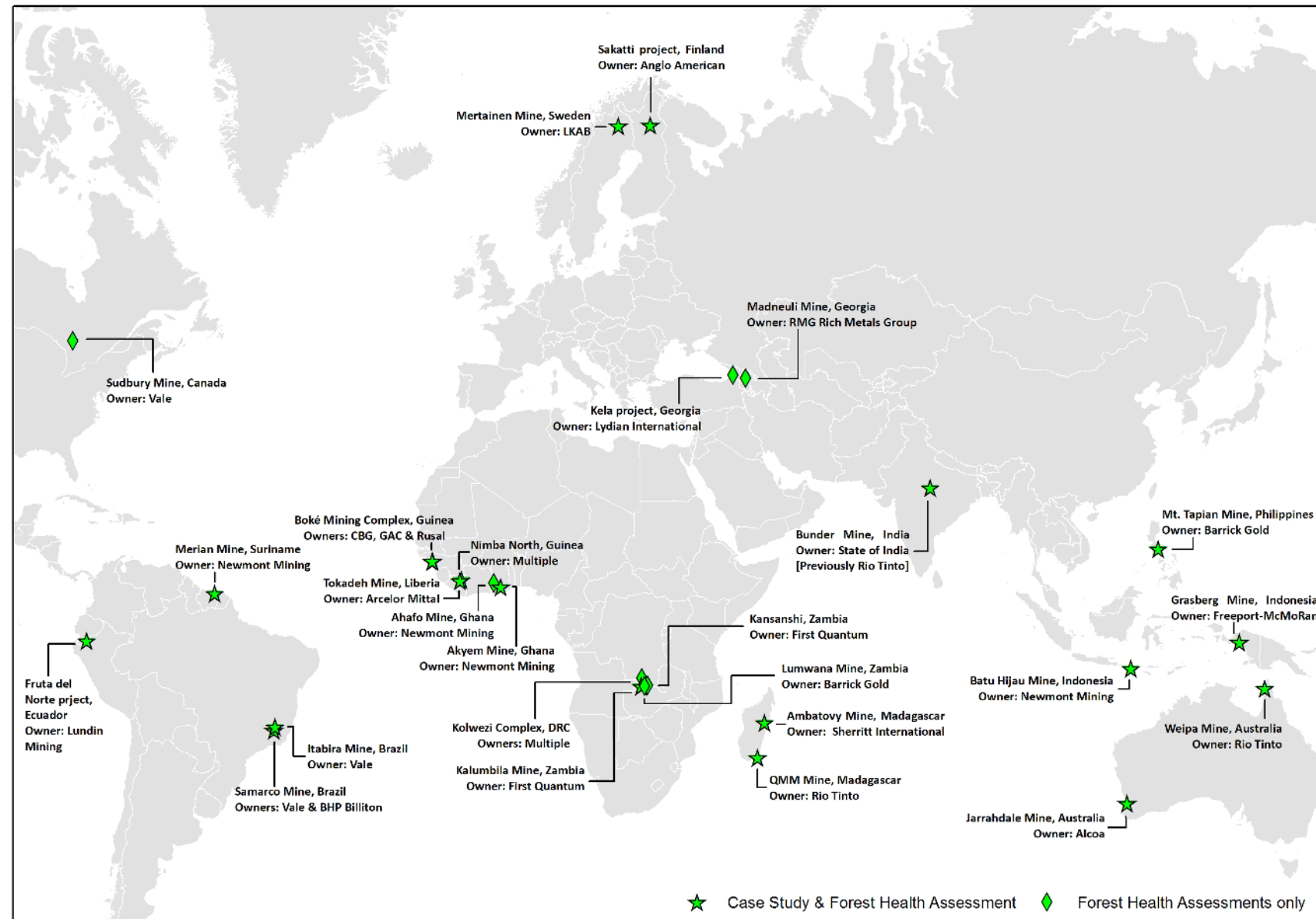


Before 2005, 4.5 MFAs were commissioned each year, since then this has increased by more than 420 percent





# Case Study Approach





Addressing  
Indirect and  
Cumulative  
Impacts are key



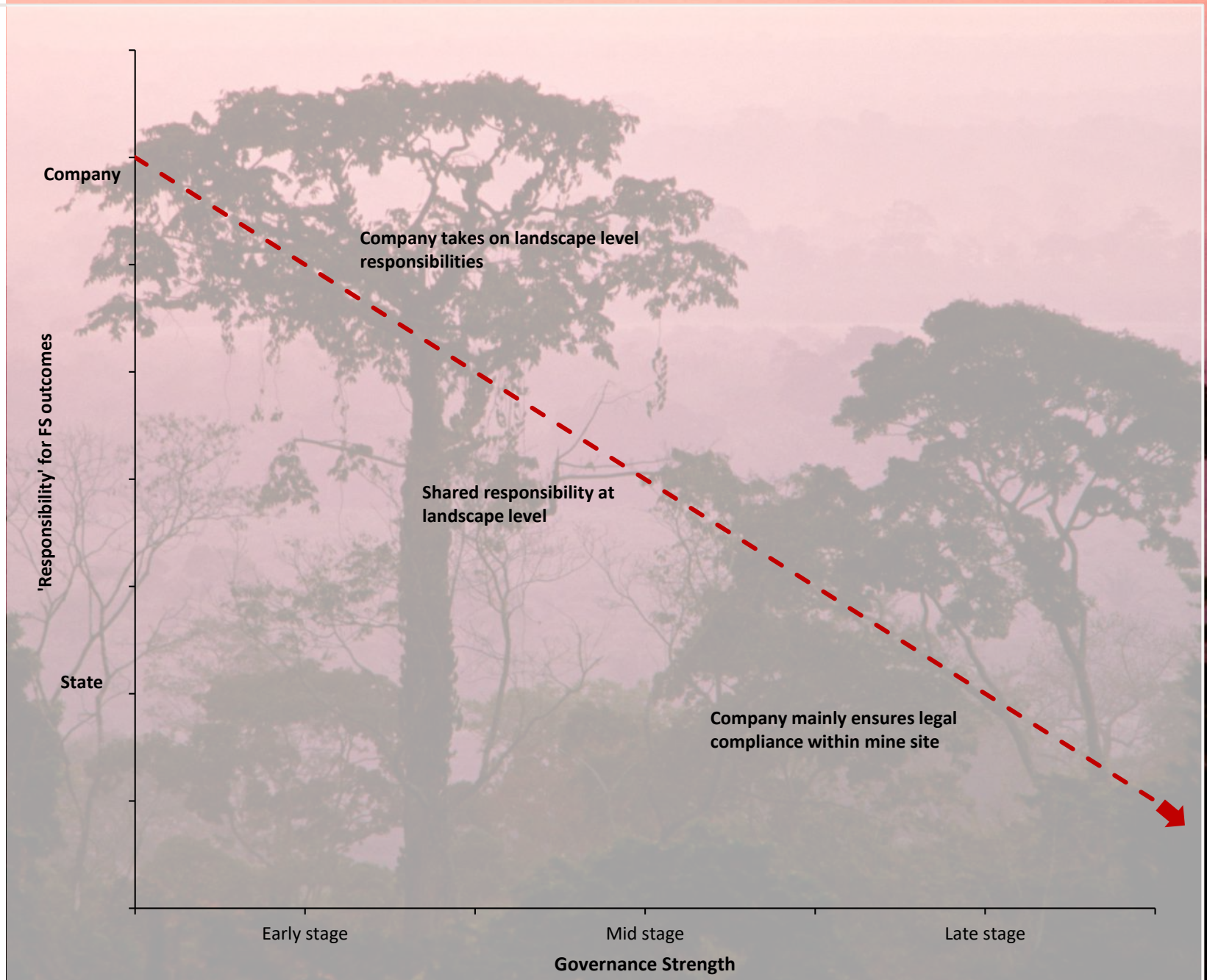




Companies  
cannot achieve  
Forest Smart  
Mining alone



There is a shared responsibility between business and government



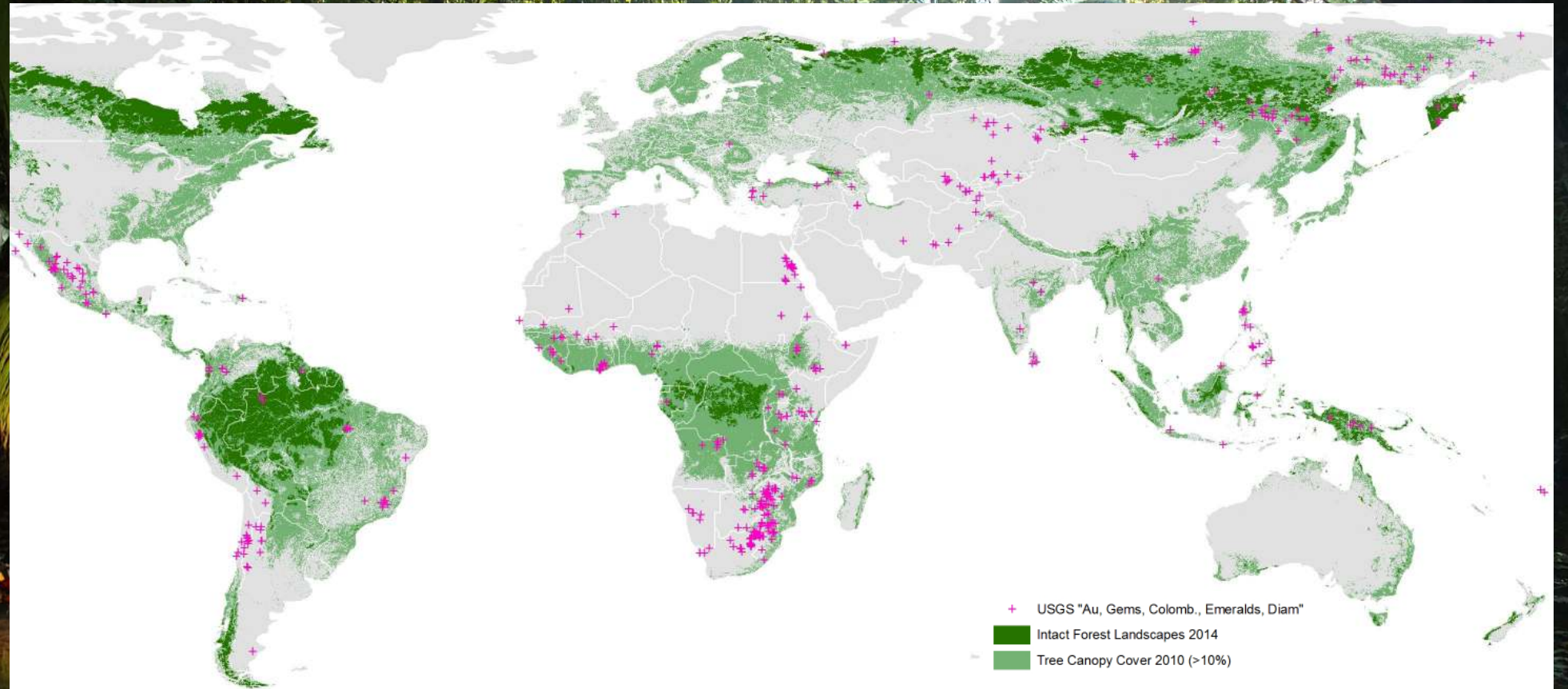




# Artisanal and Small Scale Mining (ASM) in forests

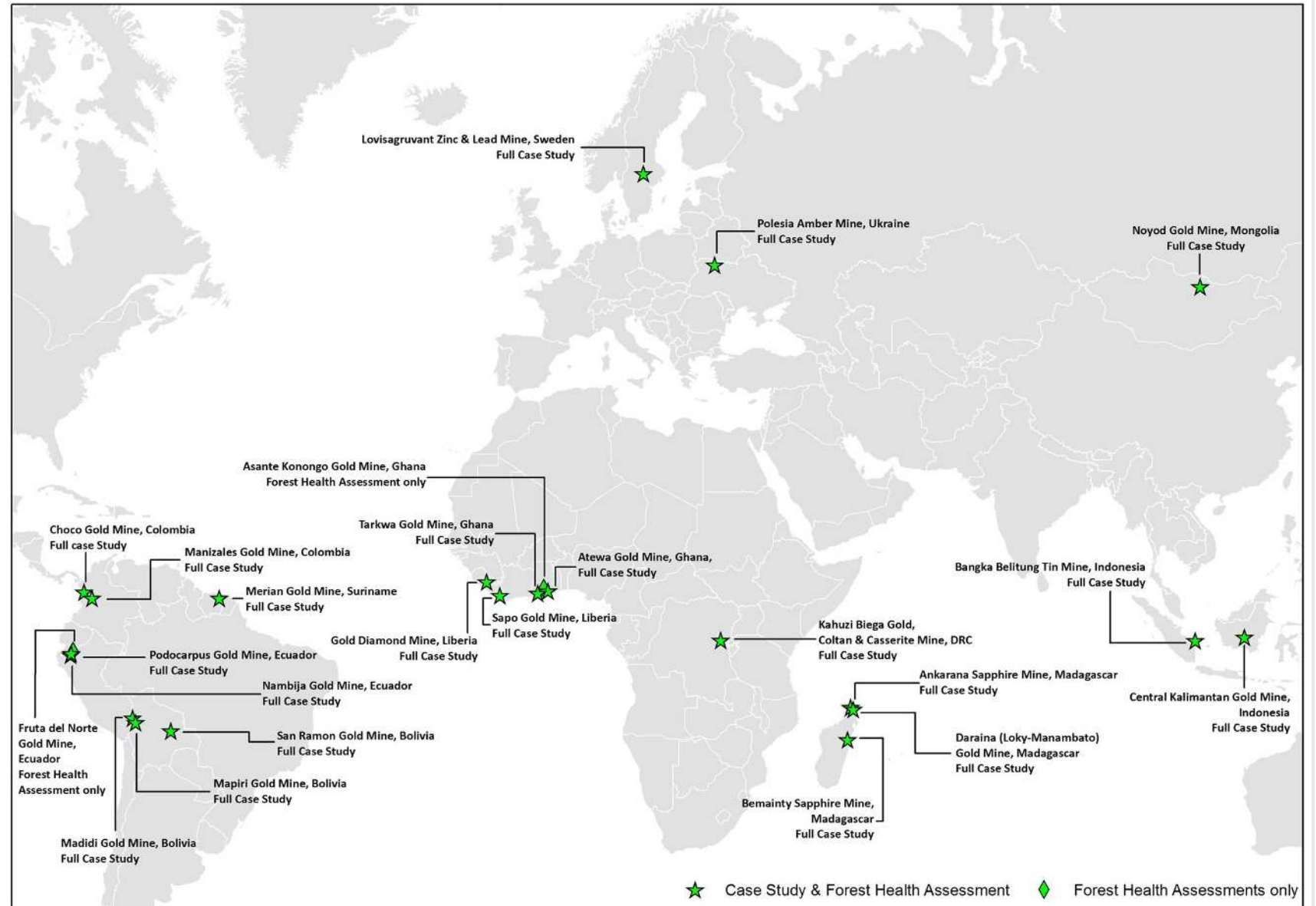


Gold, Gems,  
Diamonds &  
Niobium; as  
a proxy for  
ASM in low  
& middle-  
income  
countries



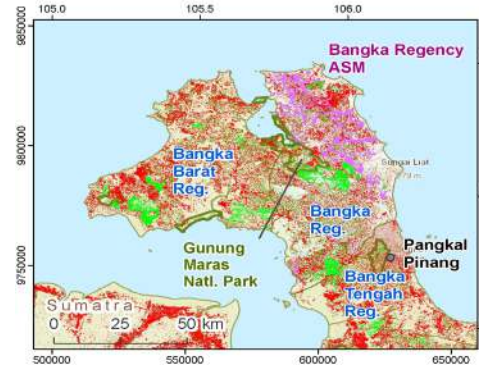
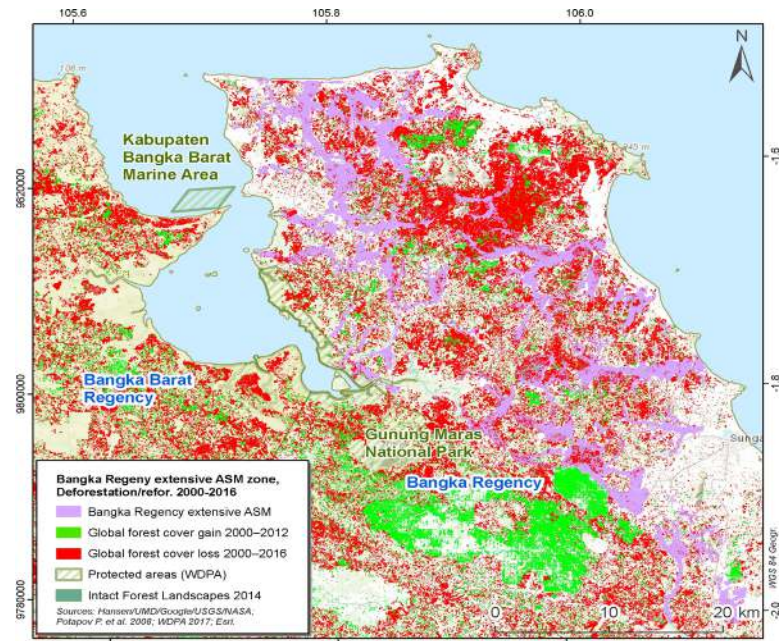


# Case study approach

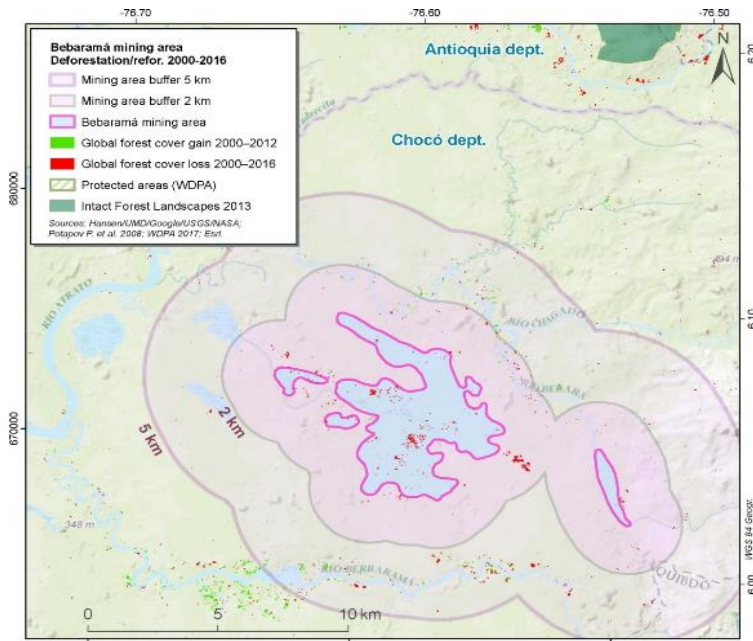




# ASM has relatively minor direct impacts on forests



The Bangka Regency extensive ASM zone, Global Forest Cover Loss/Gain 2000-16 (Global Forest Change, Univ. Maryland). Protected areas (World Database on Protected Areas), Intact forest (Intact Forest Landscapes 2013).



The Bebaramá mining area, with buffer areas (2km, 5km), Global Forest Cover Loss/Gain 2000-16 (Global Forest Change, Univ. Maryland). Protected areas (World Database on Protected Areas), Intact forest (Intact Forest Landscapes 2013).





ASM impacts  
on soil and  
water quality  
are often  
more severe





Economic conditions are stronger determinants of the forest impacts of ASM than mechanisms, such as environmental governance

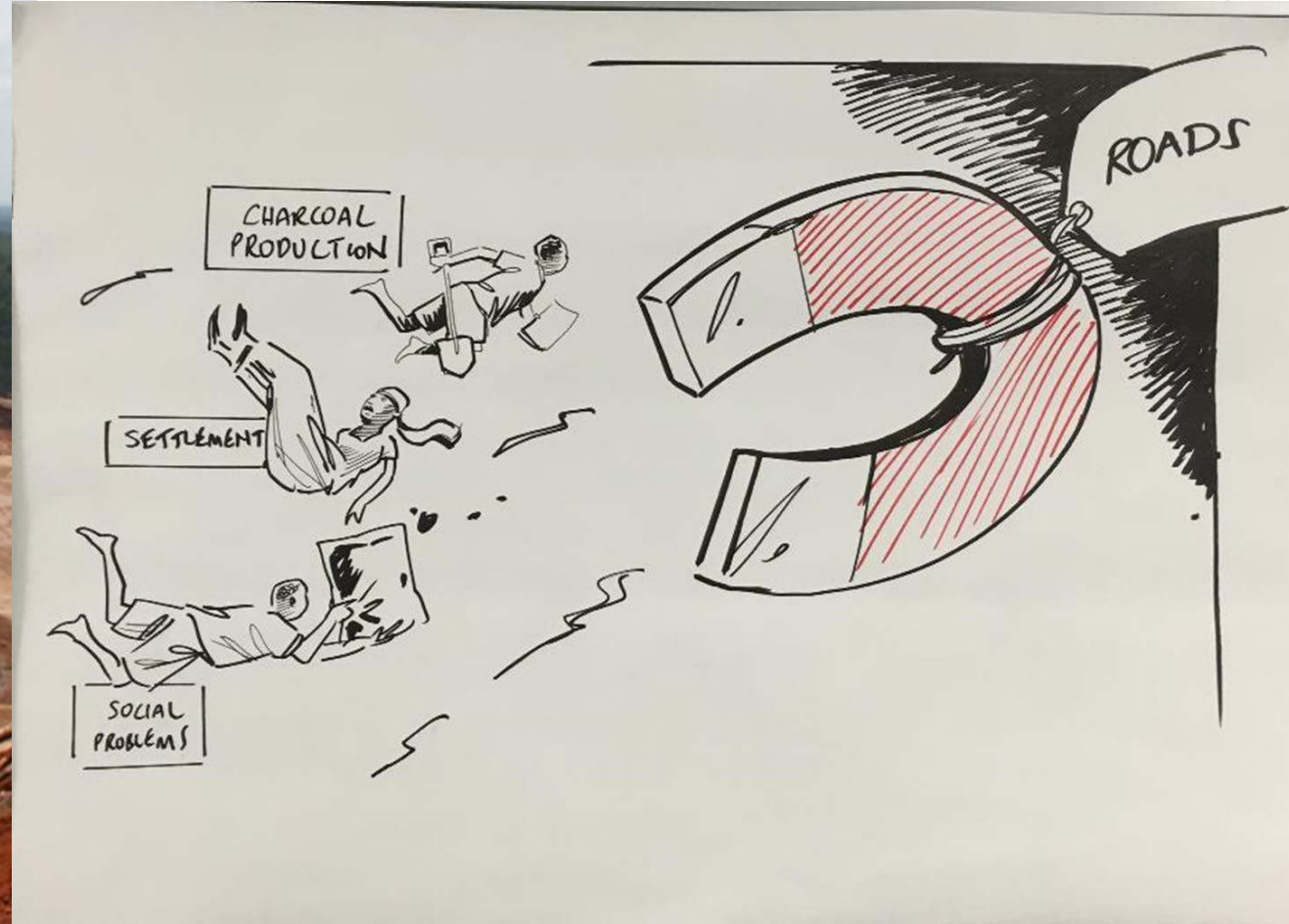






# Forest Smart Recommendations









Thank you