



MINING EXTRACTIVE SECTOR

ambition for biodiversity

BIODEV 2030



01. MAIN PRESSURES EXERTED BY PRODUCTIVE PRACTICES ON BIODIVERSITY

The main adverse productive practices observed in the sector were identified through the **DPSIR⁽¹⁾** framework. The classification of pressures on biodiversity is based on the categorization of the Intergovernmental *Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* (IPBES): artificialization of natural environments, overexploitation of natural resources, pollution, global climate change, invasive alien species.

Detailed data on the consequences for biodiversity (State) and humans (Impact) are available in the diagnoses carried out in phase I of the BIODEV2030 project.

The main productive practices that have been targeted in the 4 countries are:

- Conversion, clearing and artificialization of natural environments.
- Informal artisanal exploitation or in sensitive areas.
- Soil and water pollution: mercury, cyanide, mining residues.
- Disturbance of rivers: turbidity, sedimentation, diversions.
- Insufficient rehabilitation of mining sites.
- Limited application of ESIA⁽²⁾ and ESMP⁽³⁾.
- Impacts of explosives: vibrations, projections, habitat fragmentation.

02. SUMMARY OF THE ASSOCIATED SECTORAL PUBLIC POLICY INSTRUMENTS (SPPI)

Cross-cut

- Integration of biodiversity into land use planning and exclusion zones.
- Implementation of the offsetting sequence (Avoid, Reduce, Compensate).
- Alignment with ISO/IFC standards (international standards).
- Strengthening of controls, sanctions and intersectoral coordination.

Industrial mines and quarries

- Progressive rehabilitation and mandatory post-operation.
- Management of discharges, residues, effluents and associated infrastructure.
- Revegetation of the sites with local species.
- Conditioning of permits to environmental performance.
- Flagging of royalties to tracking and restoration

Artisanal gold panning & Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining

- Reduction of mercury and cyanide.
- Dissemination of good practices, washing, safety and water management.
- Formalization of gold panners and delimitation of authorized zones.
- Development of participatory monitoring and economic alternatives.

KEY FIGURES



4 COUNTRIES
targeted this sector



4 SECTORS
concerned

Gold panning, diamonds, iron, manganese.



8 SPPI
associated



2 PILOT PROJECTS

(co-constructed at landscape level)

⁽¹⁾ Driver – "Practical", Pressure – "Pressure", State – "State", Impact, Response – "Action to be considered"; Kristensen, P. "The DPSIR Framework", European Environment Agency, 2004. ⁽²⁾ Environmental and Social Impact Studies ⁽³⁾ Environmental and Social Management Plans

03. EXAMPLES OF PILOT PROJECTS



Loading of ore from manganese mining in Moanda, Haut-Ogooué, Gabon. Wikimedia

GABON - Ogooué-Ivindo mining area

Support for the integration of biodiversity in mining

Sectors: gold panning, manganese, iron, mines and quarries.

Main activities: good environmental and social practices, monitoring the quality of rivers, site restoration, formalization of two gold panning cooperatives, integration of artisanal gold into legal channels.



Budget

€2M

4 years



Transport of bauxite by the Compagnie des bauxites de Kindia, Guinea. Wikimedia

GUINEA - Kindia region

ConserVie "Conserve for a Living"

Sectors: gold panning, diamonds, mines and quarries

Main activities: formalization of mining cooperatives, mapping of artisanal mining zones and corridors, integration of environmental and social standards, community monitoring, financial incentives conditioned on responsible practices.



Budget

€285K

5 years

04. STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED

PRIVATE SECTOR

Industrial mining companies, quarry operators, artisanal and small-scale operators, cooperatives, transporters, gold panners, buyers and traders, consulting firms, banks, foundations and CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) schemes.

PUBLIC SECTOR

Governments, Ministries of Mines, Ministries of the Environment, Ministries of Forests, Ministry of Land Use Planning, environmental control agencies, territorial communities, decentralized services, research institutes, multilateral donors and embassies



CIVIL SOCIETY

NGOs, local communities and indigenous peoples, associations of gold panners, community organizations, environmental monitoring committees and local media

