CLIMATE CHANGE AND ARTISANAL MINING

Please refer to the conference background paper "Climate Change and ASM: The facts and Implications" by Estelle Levin

FROM

"IS CLIMATE CHANGE HAPPENING"

TO

"WHAT SHOULD WE DO ABOUT IT?"

DOES ASM CONTRIBUTE TO CLIMATE CHANGE?

- Contribution to Greenhouse Gases (CO₂, CH₄ etc.) emission is negligible
- But impacts on environment clearing forests, river pollution, deforestation/charcoal etc. contribute to climate change through damaging "GHG sinks", undermining ecosystems and affecting people' adaptive capacity.

LIKELY IMPACTS ON ASM

- Lower agriculture productivity: induced increase of ASM
 - Recent examples: Ecuador, Mongolia
 - Impacts on high ASM vs agriculture countries (India?)
- Migration flows towards ASM potential areas and conflicts with local communities
- Increased competition and conflicts for access to resources (minerals, water etc..)
- Increased risk exposure to risks related to malnutrition/hunger, health, inadequate infrastructure

- To regulate and formalize ASM is more important than ever
- Development of non-agriculture activities including ASM – important for social resiliency
- To get ASM communities out of poverty would increasingly contribute to reduce the vulnerability of people to climate change impacts in rural areas and

THE NEED FOR AN ASM CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN

- Set-up of a CASM Climate Change Working Group
- Research themes
 - Regional and minerals specifics assessments to identify potential "hotspots"
 - Identify high risk countries with large ASM sector, assess ASM development and climate change strategies
- Policy development and education
 - Share experiences (e.g. Ecuador, Mongolia, East Africa) and government policies to facilitate the development of adequate ASM strategies in rural areas
 - Climate change should now be part of any ASM country strategy and policy development
- Actions
 - Integrate an ASM component into climate change strategies at global or, mainly, regional or country levels