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Systematic Review

Community Perceptions of Mining Impacts—Acceptance and Opposition Across Artisanal/Small-Scale and Large-Scale Mining: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

Local communities' perceptions influence whether mining projects are accepted or contested, but the evidence is dispersed across artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) and large-scale mining (LSM). This systematic review synthesised how communities perceive the impacts of both scales, how they position themselves towards mining, and which factors studies associate with their stance. Following PRISMA 2020, 328 studies from 63 countries and territories were included (LSM, 208; ASM, 91; both scales, 28; not reported, 1). Communities perceived environmental impacts as harmful in 142 of the 160 studies that reported them, whereas social impacts were perceived as harmful, beneficial or both. Among the 165 studies that assessed a stance, opposition predominated in 69, divided positions in 53 and acceptance, often conditional, in 43; opposition was concentrated in LSM, whereas ASM studies more often described acceptance or divided positions. Unfair procedures, threats to land and identity, and unfair distribution of benefits were associated with opposition, and local economic benefits with acceptance. Methodological reporting was often incomplete. A sensitivity analysis showed that the search missed many eligible studies, mostly on LSM, so the findings describe a large sample of the literature rather than all of it.

Keywords: social licence to operate; stakeholder engagement; procedural fairness; benefit sharing; environmental risk; extractive industries; Mixed Methods Appraisal Tool; PRISMA 2020

1. Introduction

Mining supplies materials for many economic activities and takes place in territories where people live, farm, fish and gather resources [1,2]. Demand for energy-transition minerals is expected to require new mines, which makes the social and environmental costs of new projects, and the availability of local-level information about them, a matter of responsible investment and governance [3]. Rising gold prices, which have been followed by influxes of artisanal and small-scale miners into gold-bearing areas [4], and the reconfiguration of global supply chains for critical and strategic minerals add to this pressure. Nearby communities can experience mining as a source of employment, income and infrastructure, and also as a source of environmental change, displacement and social conflict [1,5]. These effects differ between artisanal/small-scale and large-scale operations, and between exploration, operation, closure and legacy phases [6]. Attitudes towards exploration and towards the reactivation of former mines have been studied as distinct situations, with their own influences on local support [7,8]. For this reason, how the people who live with mining understand its consequences has become a central question for researchers,

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companies and regulators [9]. Understanding these perspectives is necessary to interpret why some projects are supported, some are tolerated and others are resisted [10,11]. A review of the literature on resistance to mining indicates that communities react not only to perceived environmental impacts but also to a lack of participation in decisions, a lack of compensation and distrust of the company and the state [10]. Community acceptance is therefore part of the social dimension of sustainable development: the continuity of the mineral supply required by the energy transition and the benefits that mining can bring to producing regions depend on whether the people who live with mining consider it fair and acceptable.

The phenomenon addressed here is not the technical impact of mining, but the way communities perceive it. Perceived social and environmental impacts may not coincide with measured ones, because they are shaped by livelihood, experience, information and expectations [12–14]. These perceptions are expressed in different stances towards mining, from acceptance, consent and legitimacy (often described as social licence to operate) to opposition, resistance and protest [9,15]. The concept of social licence emerged from governance and sustainability debates, as communities demanded a larger share of benefits and a greater role in decisions [9]. Research on this topic has emphasised trust, procedural and distributional fairness, and confidence in governance as drivers of acceptance and has found relational variables to be stronger predictors of acceptance than perceptions of impact [15–17]. The concept has also been criticised: opposition has persisted where corporate-framed social licence did not address the procedural concerns raised by civil society [18], and the combination of social licence and social impact assessment has been proposed to give more weight to local context and community voice [19]. Stances towards mining are also diverse in form, as typologies of mining conflicts distinguish, for example, resistance, negotiation, subordination and dependency [11]. Communities are also internally diverse: a single project can generate support, ambivalence and rejection within the same territory, and participation in and opposition to mining can be intertwined and shaped by households' economic relations to mining [20]. Studying perceptions, acceptance and opposition together therefore requires attention to who is asked, where and at which stage of the project.

Empirical research on this topic uses qualitative, quantitative and mixed-methods designs, including interviews, questionnaire surveys and case studies of specific mines or territories [14,21]. These studies report perceived social and environmental impacts, and they examine factors that may shape acceptance or opposition, such as trust, benefits, participation, consultation, transparency, justice, proximity, project phase and prior experience [10,17,22]. Research on artisanal and small-scale mining and on large-scale mining has developed with different concerns and vocabularies [23,24], and the two sectors have often been examined in relation to each other mainly in debates on land conflicts and on their coexistence [24,25]. Findings are published in several disciplines and regions, in journals, theses, reports and book chapters [21,26]. As a result, the available knowledge is rich in detail but dispersed across contexts and methods.

Prior work points to several limitations that hinder the use of this literature. The studies rely on heterogeneous instruments, populations, time frames and definitions of community, which makes comparison difficult [27]. Few studies address artisanal/small-scale and large-scale mining within one framework, so that differences between scales remain hard to interpret [23,25]. Reporting of methodological safeguards, such as ethics approval, informed consent, sampling, response rates and data availability, is inconsistent, which limits appraisal of the evidence [23,25]. Existing reviews address related but narrower questions. Systematic reviews have analysed relationships between Indigenous communities and mining in Central America and Mexico [28], the impacts of mining on Indigenous peoples [26],

the research methods and participants in studies of the socio-economic impacts of mining in Africa [21], and the social, economic, environmental, territorial and health impacts of mining on communities in studies indexed in a national journal portal [29]. Other work has synthesised governance and coexistence strategies between artisanal/small-scale and large-scale mining [23], and a narrative review examined why and how communities resist mining [10]. Among the reviews identified for this study, none focuses on communities' perceived social and environmental impacts and on the factors reported as shaping acceptance and opposition across artisanal/small-scale and large-scale mining, while also appraising the methodological quality of the primary studies. This review addresses that gap.

A systematic review is suited to this gap because it identifies primary evidence with explicit and reproducible criteria, and it shows where evidence is concentrated and where it is missing. It also makes it possible to describe the methods used and to appraise their quality with a tool suited to qualitative, quantitative and mixed-methods designs. Because the question concerns perceptions rather than effects, the synthesis needs to combine study characteristics, coded findings and quality ratings without pooling results from different measures. A transparent selection process, based on predefined eligibility criteria and reported with PRISMA 2020, allows readers to judge which evidence the conclusions rest on [30].

This systematic review aimed to synthesise local communities' perceptions of the social and environmental impacts of artisanal/small-scale and large-scale mining and to identify the factors studies report as shaping their acceptance of or opposition to these activities. Specifically, it (1) characterises the included reports and the methods they used, (2) describes the reported impacts and stances by mining scale, and (3) appraises the methodological quality of the evidence. By showing where the evidence is concentrated, how completely it is reported and which questions remain open, the review provides a basis for planning future research and for decisions on community engagement.

The rest of the article is organised as follows. Section 2 describes the eligibility criteria, the search, the selection of reports, including a calibrated repetition of the full-text assessment, and a sensitivity analysis of the search, data extraction, quality appraisal and synthesis. Section 3 presents the selection, the characteristics and methods of the included reports, the perceived impacts and stances by mining scale, the themes of the explanatory factors and the methodological quality. Section 4 interprets these results in the light of the literature, discusses the limitations of the evidence and of the review and draws implications for practice, policy and research. Section 5 summarises the conclusions.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Study Design and Reporting Standard

This study is a systematic review of primary empirical studies, reported following the PRISMA 2020 statement [30]. Study identification, screening and inclusion follow the PRISMA 2020 flow structure, and the flow diagram and its counts were produced by an R script that also checks the PRISMA arithmetic (identification minus removals, screening, retrieval, full-text assessment and inclusion). The PRISMA 2020 checklist is provided in the Supplementary Materials (Table S1).

The review was not registered, and no protocol was published. The eligibility criteria, decision rules and exclusion codes were specified in an internal written protocol.

2.2. Review Question

The review addresses the following question: What are local communities' perceptions of the social and environmental impacts of artisanal/small-scale and large-scale mining, and which factors are reported as shaping their acceptance of or opposition to these activities?

The key concepts were used as follows. Acceptance denotes a favourable or tolerant community position towards a mining activity, ranging from tolerance (the activity is endured without active support) to approval and support. Consent denotes an explicit agreement given through a formal or customary process, such as free, prior and informed consent. Legitimacy denotes the community's judgement that a mining activity, company or decision is appropriate and justified, and social licence to operate denotes the ongoing acceptance or approval of an operation by local stakeholders, a concept that combines acceptance and legitimacy. Opposition denotes a community position against a mining activity, expressed as rejection, resistance, protest or conflict. These terms were coded as reported by each study and are not used interchangeably.

2.3. Eligibility Criteria

Eligibility was defined by nine inclusion criteria (I1–I9) and thirteen exclusion codes (E1–E13) as specified in the protocol (Table 1). A worked example of the application of each exclusion code is given in Table S9.

Table 1. Inclusion criteria (I1–I9) used to select reports.

Domain	Inclusion Criterion
I1. Phenomenon	Empirical analysis, from the perspective of local communities, of at least one of the following: perceived social impacts; perceived environmental impacts; attitudes or opinions about mining; community experiences; acceptance, support, approval, consent or tolerance; legitimacy or social licence to operate; opposition or rejection; resistance, mobilisation or protest; community conflict; or factors shaping acceptance or opposition. A study did not need to address all components.
I2. Population or context	People belonging to a local community territorially related to mining (residents of mining localities or areas of influence, rural, Indigenous, peasant, traditional or host communities, households near mines, local land and resource users, displaced or resettled people, former residents affected by legacy, and communities economically or territorially dependent on mining). The territorial link could be residence, proximity, membership of an affected territory, use of affected resources, displacement, dependence on local livelihoods, or exposure to mining operations, waste or infrastructure. Mixed populations (e.g., communities with workers, authorities or companies) were eligible only if community results were separate or identifiable. Artisanal and small-scale miners were considered part of the community only when they resided in it and their community, territorial, social or environmental experience was analysed; exclusively occupational studies were not eligible.
I3. Mining activity	Artisanal, small-scale, artisanal and small-scale (including gold), and large-scale or industrial mining; formal or informal, legal or illegal, active, planned, expanding, closed or abandoned; any phase from exploration to closure, post-closure, rehabilitation, associated resettlement or historical legacy.
I4. Outcomes	At least one of (A) perceived social impacts; (B) perceived environmental impacts; (C) acceptance or opposition; (D) explanatory factors (e.g., trust, benefits, participation, consultation, transparency, justice, proximity, project phase, prior experience, sociodemographic characteristics).
I5. Study design	Primary empirical studies with qualitative, quantitative or mixed-methods designs. Studies were not excluded for sample size, statistical non-significance, absence of a comparator, type of analysis or perceived methodological quality; quality was appraised after eligibility.

Table 1. *Cont.*

Domain	Inclusion Criterion
I6. Publication type	Complete empirical studies published as journal articles (including accepted or final versions), doctoral or master's theses, research or technical reports, book chapters, full conference papers, or working papers with complete methods and results.
I7. Language	English, Spanish or Portuguese.
I8. Period	Publications from 2010 to 2026, up to the search closing date (18 September 2026).
I9. Information availability	A full text allowing identification of the population, context, mining activity or scale, method and at least one outcome related to the question. Lack of immediate access to the full text did not exclude a record during title and abstract screening.

Exclusion codes were as follows: E1, phenomenon not eligible; E2, population not eligible; E3, context not eligible (relation to mining exclusively occupational, professional, institutional, commercial, educational, financial or national); E4, outcome not eligible (only objective technical, biophysical, health, occupational or economic impacts without community perspectives); E5, non-mining or non-extractive meaning of "mining"; E6, scale, modality or extractive sector not eligible; E7, ineligible design or no primary empirical study (e.g., reviews, protocols, editorials, conceptual essays); E8, ineligible publication type; E9, language not processable; E10, published after the search closing date; E11, full text not retrievable; E12, insufficient information in the full text to confirm eligibility; and E13, community results, mining activity or sector not separable. When several reasons applied, a single primary code was assigned following a fixed hierarchy (E5, E2, E3, E1, E4, E6, E7, E8, E10, E9, E13, E12, E11). At title and abstract screening, a record was classified as UNCLEAR (eight codes, U1–U8; Table S7) when (1) information on the population was missing; (2) the mining scale could not be identified; (3) it was not possible to tell whether the impacts were perceived by the community or objectively measured; (4) it could not be confirmed that the study was a primary empirical study; (5) the population was mixed, and it was unclear whether community results were reported separately; (6) mining was combined with other sectors, and it was unclear whether mining results were reported separately; (7) there was any other reasonable doubt that required consulting the full text; or (8) the title and the abstract contradicted each other.

2.4. Information Sources and Search Strategy

Records were obtained from two bibliographic databases, Scopus (Elsevier, Amsterdam, The Netherlands) and Web of Science (Clarivate, Philadelphia, PA, USA), which were searched on 18 September 2026 for publications from 2010 to 2026, restricted to the article document type and without language restrictions, and exported in RIS format. Because the database searches were restricted to the article document type, publication types other than journal articles (criterion I6) were eligible but were not actively searched; all included reports are therefore journal articles, and the terms used in this review are defined as follows: "record", an entry retrieved from a database; "report", a document assessed at full text or included; and "study", the empirical investigation described in a report. Two Web of Science records had atypical metadata: an *Annual Review of Anthropology* article exported with the RIS type "book chapter", which was excluded at title and abstract screening, and an article available online in September 2026 with a 2027 issue date, which was treated as published before the search closing date. No registers were searched. The database-specific search strings, field tags and Boolean operators are given below and in Table S2 (Supplementary Materials). In Scopus, the string was applied to the title, abstract and keywords fields (TITLE-ABS-KEY); in Web of Science, it was applied to the topic field (TS). Phrases in

double quotation marks are searched by both databases as adjacent terms in the given order, so proximity operators (e.g., PRE/0 in Scopus) were not required. The strings were built from five concept blocks derived from the review question: mining (including large-scale as well as artisanal and small-scale mining), social acceptance and social licence, perception, environmental impact, and social conflict. Synonyms within each block were combined with OR and the blocks were combined with AND, so that a record had to contain terms from all five blocks; the same terms were used in both databases, adapted only to each database's field tags. Because this structure is restrictive, its sensitivity was assessed with broader strings (see the Search Sensitivity Analysis below).

Scopus: TITLE-ABS-KEY((mining OR "mining industry" OR "large-scale mining" OR "artisanal and small-scale mining" OR ASM) AND ("social acceptance" OR "social acceptability" OR "social license to operate" OR "social licence to operate") AND ("social perception" OR "public perception" OR "community perception" OR "local perception") AND ("environmental perception" OR "environmental impact*" OR "socio-environmental") AND ("social conflict*" OR "community conflict*" OR "mining conflict*")).

Web of Science: TS = ((mining OR "mining industry" OR "large-scale mining" OR "artisanal and small-scale mining" OR ASM) AND ("social acceptance" OR "social acceptability" OR "social license to operate" OR "social licence to operate") AND ("social perception" OR "public perception" OR "community perception" OR "local perception") AND ("environmental perception" OR "environmental impact*" OR "socio-environmental") AND ("social conflict*" OR "community conflict*" OR "mining conflict*")).

Search Sensitivity Analysis

To assess the sensitivity of the search strategy, six broader search strings were run in Scopus and Web of Science on 23 October 2026 (Table S2). In each database, one string combined mining, community and acceptance or opposition terms, a second combined mining, community, perception and impact terms, and a third used Spanish and Portuguese terms. All strings kept the original period (2010–2026) and the restriction to the article document type. The 4267 records retrieved were deduplicated by DOI and normalised title, among themselves and against the 831 records screened in the review, which left 2270 records that had not been screened. A stratified random sample of 300 of these records was drawn in R, with the database of origin as strata (both databases, 1077 records; Scopus only, 595; Web of Science only, 598), proportional allocation and a fixed seed. The sample was screened by title and abstract and assessed in full text by the same two reviewers, independently and with the same eligibility criteria, codes and decision rules as the main review; records marked INCLUDE or UNCLEAR by either reviewer were sought in full text, and full-text disagreements were resolved by consensus. For each eligible study, one author extracted mining scale, country, main mineral, primary outcome category and community stance, and a second author verified every entry against the full text. The number of eligible studies among the 2270 records was estimated with a stratified estimator and its 95% confidence interval [31] under two scenarios: a conservative scenario, in which unretrieved reports were treated as ineligible, and an adjusted scenario, in which unretrieved reports were assigned the eligibility rate observed in their stratum. The characteristics of the eligible studies were compared with those of the included reports with chi-square tests, with *p*-values obtained by Monte Carlo permutation (5000 replicates) [32] because of small cell counts.

2.5. Record Management and Deduplication

RIS files were imported and processed in R with the revtools package; when the package could not read a file, a line-by-line RIS parser written for this project was used as a fallback

(this was necessary for the Web of Science file). Each record received a unique identifier (record_id, format SR######) that was kept through all stages, and the completeness of title, abstract, DOI, year, authors, keywords and journal was audited per source file.

Duplicates were identified by exact DOI matching (485 groups) and by exact matching of normalised title and year (10 groups). Each of the 495 duplicate groups contained two records; candidate groups were reviewed and validated before removal, a single record was retained per group, and the retained identifier had to belong to the group. In all groups, the Web of Science record was removed and the Scopus record retained. The deduplicated records were exported to a screening workbook. The final list of included reports was exported in RIS format for import into a reference manager.

2.6. Selection Process

Title and abstract screening. Screening used only the information in the title and abstract and applied protocol rules that prohibited using authors, journal, institution or country as decision criteria, assuming that "stakeholders" or "miners" meant local communities, searching for additional information about a record, or excluding records because the abstract was short or the scale, method or population was not described. Each record received an independent decision from two reviewers (Reviewer 1 and Reviewer 2), who did not see each other's decisions, as INCLUDE, EXCLUDE (with one primary code E1–E13) or UNCLEAR (with one code, U1–U8). Any doubt between EXCLUDE and UNCLEAR, or between INCLUDE and UNCLEAR, had to be resolved as UNCLEAR, and UNCLEAR records advanced to full-text assessment. Two professionals with expertise relevant to the review topic acted as Reviewer 1 and Reviewer 2. Before screening, both received the research question, the predefined eligibility criteria and written screening guidance, and they were not blinded to author names, institutions, journals or publication years. Disagreements at title and abstract screening were examined by one author (C.C.-J.), who reviewed both assessments against the predefined eligibility criteria and made the final decision. Agreement between reviewers was quantified with raw agreement and Cohen's kappa [33].

Full-text retrieval. Full texts were sought for all records retained after title and abstract screening, using the DOI or bibliographic URL recorded for each record. The retrieval status of each report (retrieved or not retrieved) and retrieval notes were recorded. In the original round, 155 reports could not be retrieved, mainly because the report was not freely available (123 of 155) or the DOI was incorrect (28 of 155). During the revision, these reports were searched again through the institutional access of Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja, and 26 were recovered and assessed in the corrective round described below; the full text of one further report, retrieved in the original round, could not be accessed during the corrective round because the publisher's page reached through its DOI was unavailable, and it was assessed during the second revision. In total, 129 reports were not retrieved; they were not assessed and are reported separately in the PRISMA flow diagram (Table S3). No other routes of access, such as interlibrary loan or requests to the authors, were attempted. The potential consequences of non-retrieval are examined in the Discussion.

Full-text assessment. In the original round, Reviewer 1 and Reviewer 2 independently recorded INCLUDE, EXCLUDE (with a single primary exclusion code, applying the hierarchy above) or UNCLEAR for each retrieved report, and disagreements were resolved by one author (C.C.-J.). Agreement in that round was very low (Section 3.1), which showed that the reviewers had applied the eligibility criteria differently. For this reason, full-text assessment was repeated during the revision in a corrective round, after a calibration of the eligibility criteria; the decisions of the original round were kept unchanged and are reported for transparency (Table S4). Calibration had three steps. First, both reviewers independently assessed a pilot set of 35 reports (26 original disagreements and 9 original

agreements). Second, each reviewer independently proposed written decision rules for the five themes that explained the pilot disagreements (population and mixed samples, community perspective, primary data, mining combined with other sectors, and sufficiency of information), and the coordinator (C.C.-J.) compared the anonymised proposals and drafted 23 rules. Third, each reviewer independently approved or objected to each rule; 18 rules were approved by both, and the final wording of the other five was set by the coordinator from the alternatives proposed by the reviewers. The resulting manual (criteria, codes and 23 calibration rules) was then applied by both reviewers, independently and without seeing each other's decisions, to all 349 reports retrieved in the original round, including the 35 pilot reports, and to the 26 reports recovered during the revision (375 reports in total). One of the 349 reports, whose full text could not be accessed during the corrective round, was assessed in the same way by both reviewers during the second revision of the manuscript. Disagreements were discussed by the two reviewers until consensus was reached, and the coordinator confirmed the primary exclusion code according to the hierarchy. A report was included when both reviewers decided INCLUDE, either independently or by consensus. Agreement was quantified with raw agreement, Cohen's kappa with a bootstrap 95% confidence interval [34] and Gwet's AC1 [35], for all assessed reports and, separately, excluding the pilot reports. Included reports were checked for multiple reports of the same study by comparing DOI, title, authors, study site, sample size and data collection period; no two reports were judged to describe the same study.

2.7. Data Extraction

Data were extracted from the full text of each included report into a structured workbook (Table S5) with four data sheets and a codebook with controlled vocabularies. Missing information was recorded as "NOT REPORTED", and extracted text was written in English. The authors carried out the data extraction, and the two professionals who screened the records did not take part in this stage. The 169 reports newly included in the corrective round and the report included during the second revision were extracted with the same workbook, codebook and procedure as the original reports. A script pre-populated selected fields (Section 2.8). The sheets were as follows:

- **Study characteristics (one row per report):** bibliographic data, country or region, study aim, study design, mining scale, commodity, mining project or site, mining phase, community population, primary outcome category, perceived impacts reported, overall stance towards acceptance or opposition, explanatory factors reported, data collection period, sample size or participants, data collection methods, analysis approach, funding and conflicts of interest.
- **Method components (one row per method component or sample):** method as reported, method family, research approach, theoretical framework, sampling strategy, participant groups, whether community results were reported separately, sample size, study sites, instrument, language of data collection, analysis method, software, triangulation or validation, reliability or validity measures, response rate, ethics approval, informed consent, researcher reflexivity, comparison group, temporal design, missing data or non-response, data availability statement and supplementary material.
- **Findings (one row per finding):** community or subgroup, mining-scale context, result domain (perceived social impact, perceived environmental impact, explanatory factor, opposition, acceptance, social licence), theme, direction of the perception, metric name, value and unit, statistical test or association, uncertainty, comparator, main finding, implication for acceptance or opposition, policy or management relevance, limitations reported and research gaps.
- **Quality appraisal (one row per report):** see Section 2.9.

Reports containing several methods, samples, contexts or outcomes contributed several rows to the corresponding sheet, so that they could be synthesised separately. The direction of each finding followed the controlled vocabulary of the codebook: negative (impact perceived as harmful), positive (impact perceived as beneficial), mixed (both benefit and harm), neutral (no perceived effect) and not applicable (not a directional finding, shown as "Not directional" in the Results). The overall stance of the community was extracted as reported by each study and grouped for the synthesis into four categories: predominantly opposition, ambivalent or divided, conditional acceptance, and predominantly acceptance; reports that did not state a stance were classified as not assessed. Direction and stance were coded by the authors and verified as described in Section 2.8; no measure of agreement between coders was calculated for these two variables. Findings on explanatory factors were coded thematically as described in Section 2.10.

2.8. Automation and Human Verification

The review workflow was implemented as a sequence of numbered R scripts. Automated tools were not used to determine study eligibility. Automated procedures employed for database consolidation, data cleaning and duplicate detection supported record management rather than replacing human eligibility decisions.

Data extraction was conducted by the authors using a structured workbook. An R-based workflow pre-populated selected fields from bibliographic metadata, titles, abstracts and available full-text PDFs; PDF text extraction was performed using pdftools version 3.9.1 in isolated subprocesses managed with callr version 3.7.6. Automation was limited to locating, organising and suggesting potentially relevant information and did not make eligibility, interpretation, appraisal or verification decisions. All pre-populated entries were checked against the source report and corrected by both authors before being marked as verified. Information that could not be confirmed was recorded as "NOT REPORTED" and was not inferred. No study investigators were contacted to obtain or confirm missing data, and no independent duplicate extraction was performed.

2.9. Methodological Quality Appraisal

Methodological quality was appraised with the Mixed Methods Appraisal Tool (MMAT), version 2018 [36], because the included studies used qualitative, quantitative and mixed-methods designs. For each report, the two screening questions (clear research questions; data allowing the questions to be addressed) were answered, and the study was assigned to one MMAT category (qualitative; quantitative non-randomised; quantitative descriptive; mixed methods). The five criteria of that category were rated "Yes", "No" or "Can't tell", each with a written justification from the report. The two authors appraised all 328 included reports independently, after reading the full text and without seeing each other's ratings; passages located by the R workflow (Section 2.8) were used only to find the relevant information faster. Agreement on the MMAT category and on each criterion was quantified with raw agreement, Cohen's kappa with a bootstrap 95% confidence interval and Gwet's AC1, and disagreements were resolved by consensus between them. No overall quality score was calculated, following the MMAT guidance, and quality was not used to exclude studies. Instead, a sensitivity analysis repeated the main descriptive results (direction of findings by result domain, community stance and mining scale) in the subset of reports rated "Yes" on at least three of the five criteria. No assessment of reporting bias or of the certainty of the body of evidence was performed.

2.10. Data Synthesis

The synthesis was descriptive and narrative. Frequencies were calculated by publication year, country (first country listed for multi-country studies), study design, mining scale, commodity, primary outcome category, method family and research approach, reporting of ethics approval, informed consent, data availability and supplementary material, result domain, direction of the reported perception (negative, mixed, positive, neutral) and MMAT ratings by criterion and category. Semicolon-separated categories were expanded before counting. Mining scale (artisanal and small-scale, large-scale, or both) was used to compare outcome categories and the overall stance of communities. Because a report can contribute several findings, finding-level frequencies are not counts of studies and are labelled accordingly. Numeric values (percentages, means, odds ratios, coefficients) were tabulated only when explicitly reported and were not pooled or compared across different measures, scales or populations; no meta-analysis was performed.

Explanatory factors were synthesised by thematic coding. Each finding coded in the result domain "explanatory factor" was assigned one primary theme and up to two secondary themes from a coding frame of 16 themes (F01–F16; Factor_coding_frame sheet of Table S5), which included the themes commonly examined in research on social acceptance and social licence (trust, procedural fairness and participation, information and transparency, distributive fairness and compensation, economic benefits, environmental risk, land and territory, place attachment and identity, governance, company conduct, power and collective action, sociodemographic characteristics, proximity, mining history, health and safety, and livelihood alternatives). Each finding was also coded for the direction of the association reported by the study: associated with greater acceptance, associated with greater opposition, mixed or conditional, or direction not stated. The two authors coded all findings independently; agreement on the primary theme and on direction was quantified with raw agreement, Cohen's kappa with a bootstrap 95% confidence interval and Gwet's AC1, and disagreements were resolved by consensus. The frequency of each theme was calculated at the report level (reports with the theme as primary or secondary code) and compared across mining scales, project phases and world regions. Because the reports did not use comparable measures, the relative importance of the themes was not estimated.

Two sensitivity analyses were performed: a sensitivity analysis of the search strategy (Section 2.4, Search Sensitivity Analysis) and a sensitivity analysis restricted to reports with at least three MMAT criteria rated "Yes" (Section 2.9).

2.11. Software and Reproducibility

All processing, validation, synthesis and figure production were performed in R, version 4.5.2 (R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria) [37], using project scripts run in numbered order, from a common setup script that defines the folder structure. The workflow used dplyr 1.2.0, tidyr 1.3.2, stringr 1.6.0, stringdist 0.9.17, lubridate 1.9.5, readr 2.2.0, data table 1.18.2.1, janitor 2.2.1, revtools 0.4.1, pdftools 3.9.1, callr 3.7.6, openxlsx 4.2.8.1, ggplot2 4.0.2, scales 1.4.0, RColorBrewer 1.1-3, svglite 2.2.2 and PRISMA2020 1.1.5 [38]. The archived session log records that R ran under Windows 11 x64 (Microsoft Corporation, Redmond, WA, USA), with RStudio, version 2026.08.2 (Posit Software, PBC, Boston, MA, USA) [39]. The analyses added in the revision (deduplication and random sampling of the sensitivity search, agreement statistics, the final MMAT ratings and factor coding the tables and figures of the Results section and the supplementary tables were produced by a further R script, run in the same R version, that reads the screening, extraction, appraisal and coding workbooks and also uses readxl 1.4.5, stringi 1.8.7 and ragg 1.5.0. Each script wrote its intermediate tables and its validation checks to files, and decisions were stored in workbooks with fixed column names, so that the counts in the PRISMA flow diagram

and all results can be regenerated from the screening and extraction files. The extraction and appraisal workbook, the tables of reports not retrieved and excluded, the bibliographic export of the included reports and the R scripts used in the revision (File S1) are provided in the Supplementary Materials; the scripts of the original workflow are available from the corresponding author on request.

3. Results

The results distinguish five units of analysis: records (entries retrieved from the databases), reports (documents assessed at full text or included), studies (the empirical investigations behind the reports), method rows (one row per method component or sample within a report) and finding rows (one row per coded finding within a report). Because a report can contribute several method rows and finding rows, frequencies of rows are never counts of studies. Counts of records and reports follow the PRISMA 2020 flow diagram (Figure 1).

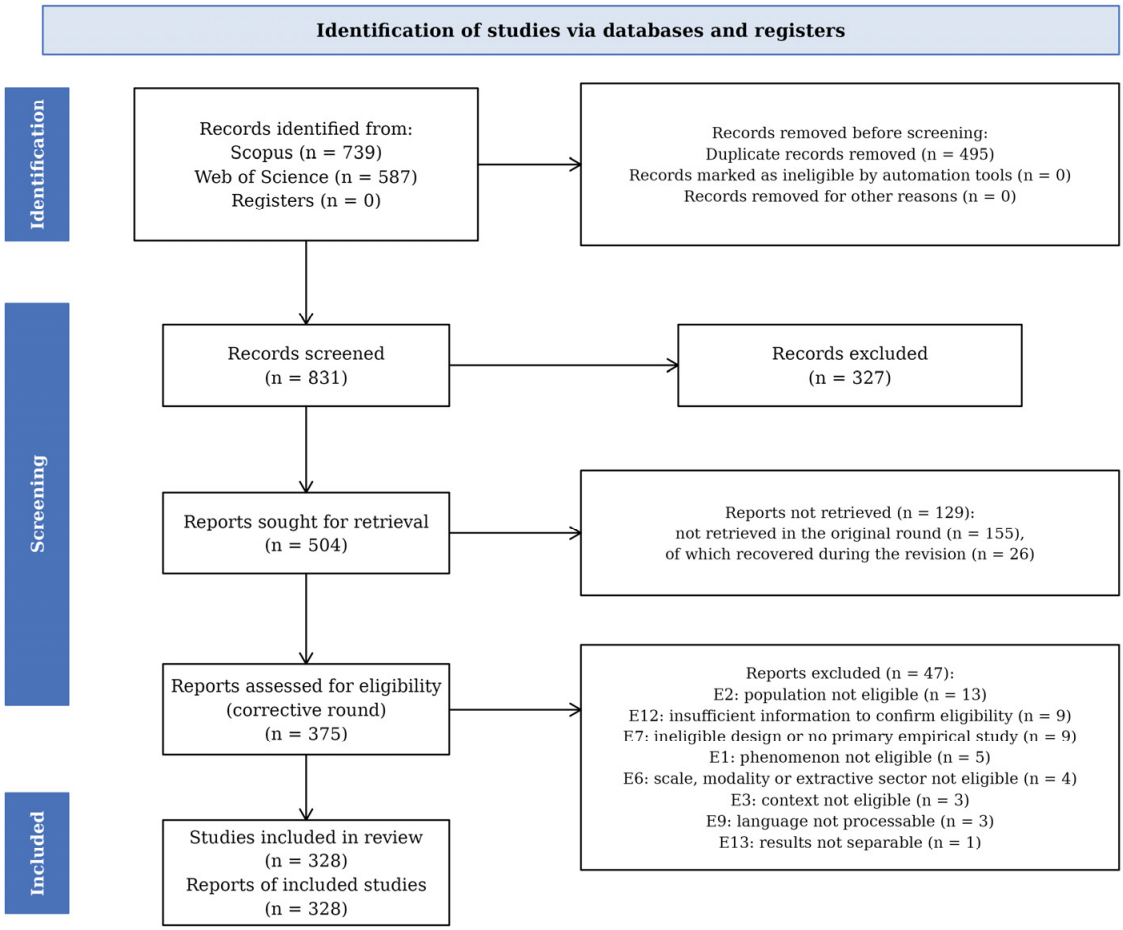


Figure 1. PRISMA 2020 flow diagram of the identification, screening and inclusion of reports (corrective full-text round).

3.1. Study Selection

The selection process is summarised in Figure 1. The two databases yielded 1326 records, and 495 duplicates were removed before screening. Of the 831 records screened by title and abstract, 327 were excluded and 504 advanced to full-text retrieval. Of these, 129 reports could not be retrieved (Table S3), and 375 were assessed for eligibility in the corrective round. The 129 reports not retrieved are the 155 reports not retrieved in the original round minus the 26 recovered during the revision, and the 375 reports assessed

are the 349 reports retrieved in the original round plus these 26. The full text of one of the 349 reports could not be accessed during the corrective round because the publisher's page reached through its DOI was unavailable; it was assessed in the same way by both reviewers during the second revision and included by independent agreement. Forty-seven reports were excluded, and 328 were included. Of the 160 reports included in the original version, 158 remained included and two were excluded because the full text did not allow eligibility to be confirmed (E12); 170 reports were newly included, 146 from the reports assessed in the original round and 24 from the 26 reports recovered during the revision. No two included reports were judged to describe the same study (Section 2.6), so the 328 reports correspond to 328 studies.

At the title and abstract stage, the reviewers agreed on 650 of 831 records (raw agreement 78.2%, Cohen's kappa 0.66).

In the original full-text round, the two reviewers reached the same decision for 161 of the 349 retrieved reports (raw agreement 46.1%; Cohen's kappa 0.02); in all 188 disagreements, Reviewer 2 had excluded a report that Reviewer 1 had not excluded. In the calibration pilot, assessed with the original criteria, agreement was 23 of 35 reports (65.7%; kappa 0.14). In the corrective round, after calibration, the reviewers agreed independently on 332 of the 375 assessed reports (88.5%; Cohen's kappa 0.52, 95% CI 0.40–0.63; Gwet's AC1 0.87); excluding the 35 pilot reports, agreement was 302 of 340 (88.8%; kappa 0.54, 95% CI 0.41–0.65; AC1 0.87). Among the 43 disagreements, the criteria rated differently most often were outcomes (I4, 21 reports), population (I2, 17), study design (I5, 17) and phenomenon (I1, 13). These 43 reports and the two reports rated UNCLEAR by both reviewers were decided by consensus between the reviewers; 21 of the 45 were included. The primary reasons for excluding the 47 reports (Table S4) were population not eligible (E2, 13 reports), ineligible design or no primary empirical study (E7, 9), insufficient information to confirm eligibility (E12, 9), phenomenon not eligible (E1, 5), scale, modality or extractive sector not eligible (E6, 4), context not eligible (E3, 3), language not processable (E9, 3) and community results not separable (E13, 1).

Search sensitivity. The broader search strings retrieved 2270 records that had not been screened (Section 2.4, Search Sensitivity Analysis). Of the 300 sampled records, 177 were excluded at title and abstract screening (agreement 90.3%; kappa 0.82, 95% CI 0.76–0.88) and 123 were sought in full text; 35 were not retrieved and 88 were assessed (agreement 84.1%; kappa 0.62, 95% CI 0.42–0.79; 14 disagreements resolved by consensus). Sixty-one studies (20.3% of the sample) were eligible, eight of them published in 2026. The estimated number of eligible studies among the 2270 unscreened records was 462 (95% CI 367–557) in the conservative scenario and 644 (95% CI 537–750) in the adjusted scenario. Conversely, the broader strings retrieved only 201 of the 328 included reports (61.3%). Compared with the included reports, the 61 eligible studies had a similar regional distribution ($p = 0.90$) and a similar distribution of community stance among the studies that assessed it ($p = 0.18$), but differed in mining scale ($p < 0.001$), with fewer studies on artisanal and small-scale mining (5.2% vs. 27.8%) and more on both scales (20.7% vs. 8.6%); in main mineral ($p = 0.002$), with less gold and coal and a wider range of commodities; and in primary outcome ($p = 0.02$), with more studies on opposition, resistance or conflict and on social licence and fewer on perceived social impacts (Table S8).

3.2. Characteristics of the Included Reports

The geographical distribution of the 328 included reports is shown in Figure 2. The reports were published between 2012 and 2027 and covered 63 countries and territories; two further reports identified only a broader region (West Africa and the Guianas). Publication was concentrated in recent years: 217 of the 328 reports (66.2%) were published between

2021 and 2026. Ghana accounted for the largest share (53 reports, 16.2%), followed by Colombia (21), Indonesia (19), Peru (17), Chile (13), Australia and South Africa (12 each) and Brazil (10). Multi-country reports are counted under the first country listed. The characteristics of each included report are listed in Appendix A (Table A1).

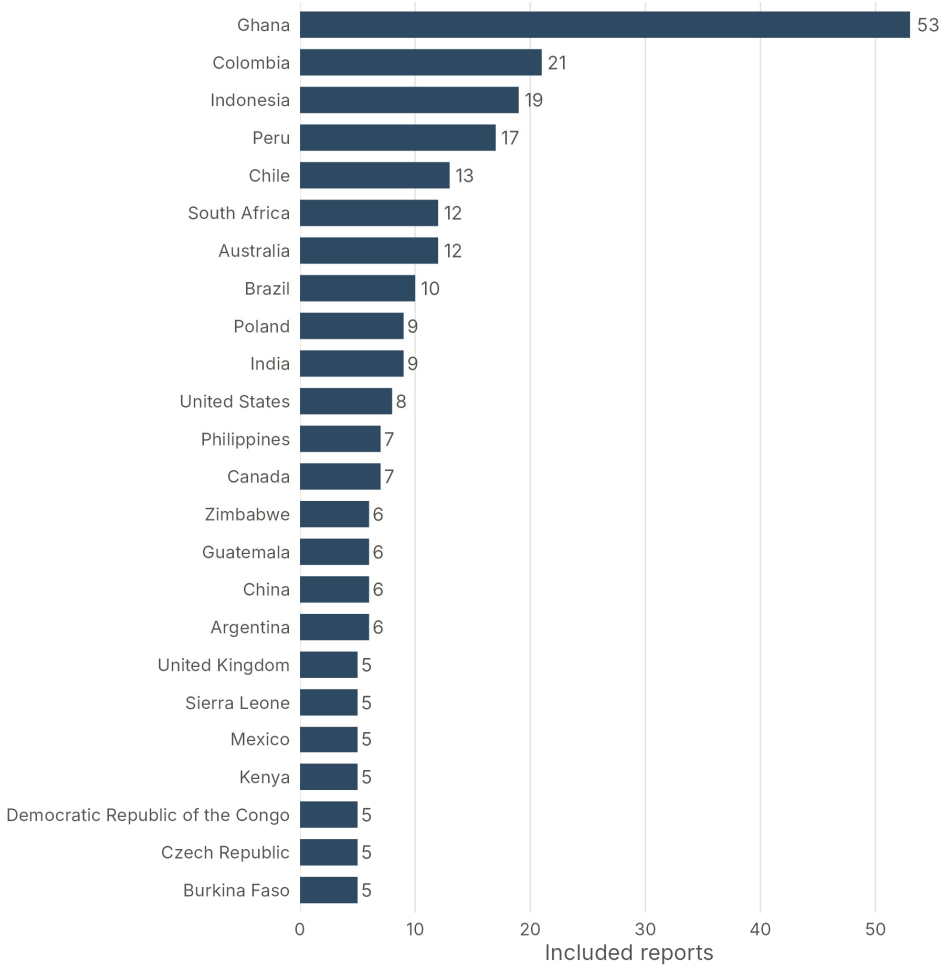


Figure 2. Countries with five or more included reports. Multi-country reports are counted under the first country listed.

Table 2 summarises the included reports by mining scale, design, commodity, mining phase and primary outcome category.

Table 2. Characteristics of the included reports (n = 328 reports).

Characteristic	Category	Reports	%
Mining scale	Large-scale or industrial	208	63.4
	Artisanal and small-scale	91	27.7
	Both scales	28	8.5
	Not reported	1	0.3
Study design	Primary empirical case study	165	50.3
	Other primary empirical study	157	47.9
	Other design	6	1.8
Commodity	Gold	133	40.5
	Coal (including lignite)	62	18.9
	Multiple commodities	61	18.6
	Other single commodity	35	10.7

Table 2. *Cont.*

Characteristic	Category	Reports	%
	Copper, nickel, lithium or iron ore	24	7.3
	Not reported	13	4.0
Mining phase	Operation	180	54.9
	Multiple phases	69	21.0
	Proposed or exploration	46	14.0
	Expansion, construction or closure	32	9.8
	Not reported	1	0.3
Primary outcome category	Opposition, resistance or conflict	95	29.0
	Perceived social impacts	85	25.9
	Perceived social and environmental impacts	63	19.2
	Perceived environmental impacts	33	10.1
	Social licence to operate or legitimacy	31	9.5
	Acceptance or support	21	6.4

Note: Percentages are calculated over the 328 included reports and may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

The combination of mining scale and primary outcome is shown in Figure 3. Reports on large-scale mining contained most of the reports on proposed or exploration-stage projects (64 of 75), and most of those centred on opposition or conflict (68 of 95), whereas more than half of the reports on artisanal and small-scale mining addressed perceived social impacts, alone or jointly with environmental impacts.

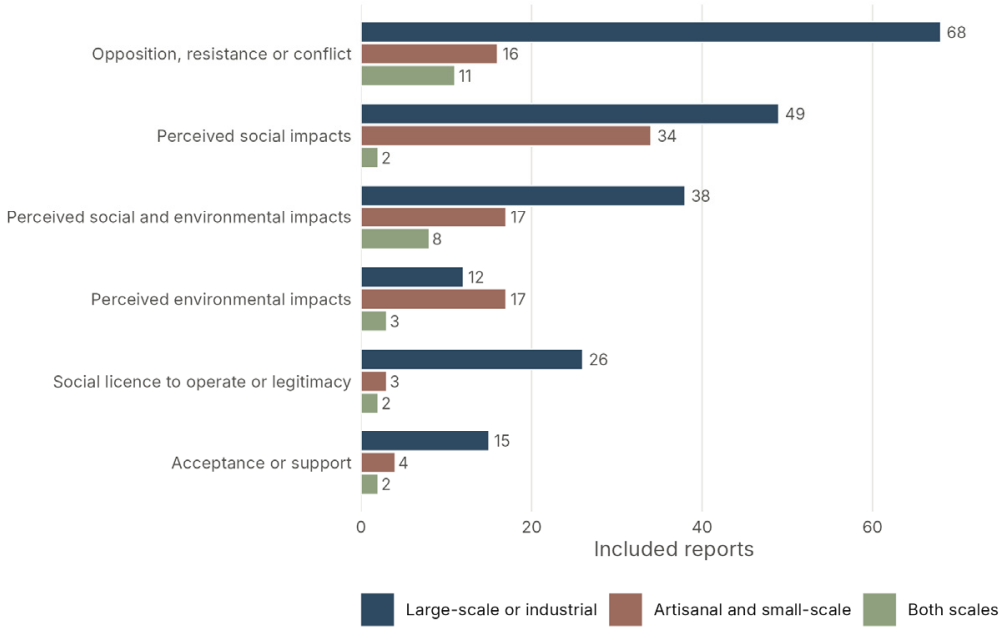


Figure 3. Included reports by primary outcome category and mining scale (n = 327 reports that stated the mining scale).

3.3. Methods Used in the Included Reports

The 328 reports contained 602 method rows (one to four per report). Qualitative components were the most common research approach among method rows (418), followed by quantitative (144) and mixed-methods components (25). The families of methods used are shown at report level in Figure 4, with interviews (225 reports) and questionnaire surveys (119 reports) being the most frequent; 189 of the 324 reports with an identifiable method family used more than one family.

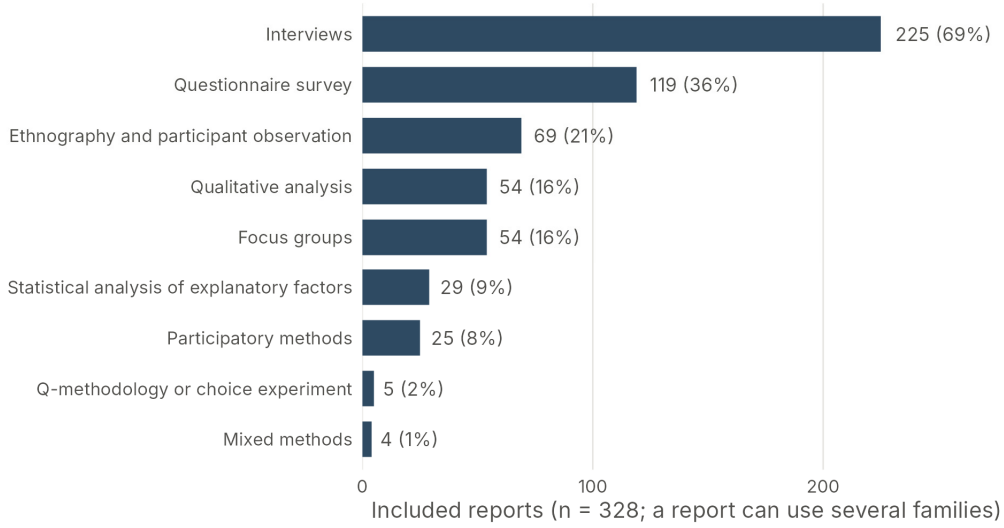


Figure 4. Data collection and analysis method families used in the included reports (number and percentage of reports; a report can use several families; percentages refer to all 328 included reports, four of which had no identifiable method family).

The reporting of methodological safeguards is summarised in Table 3. "Not reported" means not stated in the report, not that the practice was absent. Ethics approval or exemption and informed consent were each stated in 83 of the 328 reports, and data availability was not reported in 284 reports.

Table 3. Reporting of community-specific results, ethics, consent, data availability and supplementary material (n = 328 reports; 602 method rows).

Item	Category	Reports (Method Rows)
Community results reported separately from other stakeholders	Yes	50 (75)
	Partial	52 (88)
	No	60 (69)
	Not reported	1 (3)
	Not applicable (only community participants)	165 (367)
Ethics approval or exemption	Stated	83 (127)
	Not reported	238 (459)
	Not applicable	7 (16)
Informed consent	Yes	83 (133)
	Not reported	238 (462)
	Not applicable	7 (7)
Data availability	On request	21 (33)
	Restricted or confidential	9 (13)
	Repository or supplementary file	3 (5)
	No dataset generated	5 (9)
	Other statement	6 (8)
	Not reported	284 (534)
Supplementary material	Yes	39 (65)
	No	2 (3)
	Not reported	287 (534)

Note: Each report is counted once per item, in the category that applies to it; the number of method rows is given in parentheses. A report can contribute one to four method rows. "Not reported" means that the item was not stated in the report, not that the practice was absent.

3.4. Perceived Impacts, Acceptance and Opposition

The 328 reports contributed 1161 finding rows. The number of reports and finding rows by result domain, and the direction of the coded perception, are shown in Table 4. Environmental impacts were coded predominantly as negative (182 of 212 finding rows, from 142 of 160 reports), social impacts were more varied (negative, mixed and positive), acceptance findings were mainly positive or mixed, and opposition findings were predominantly negative (116 of 184 finding rows, from 98 of 131 reports).

Table 4. Reports and finding rows by result domain and direction of the reported perception.

Result Domain	Total	Negative	Mixed	Positive	Neutral	Not Directional
Panel A. Reports						
Perceived environmental impact	160	142	15	5	6	2
Perceived social impact	246	150	80	79	0	5
Explanatory factor	145	60	16	18	4	80
Opposition, resistance or conflict	131	98	20	3	0	30
Acceptance or support	56	2	25	27	0	6
Social licence or legitimacy	55	22	12	16	0	8
Total	328	241	133	123	10	122
Panel B. Finding rows						
Perceived environmental impact	212	182	16	6	6	2
Perceived social impact	405	213	88	97	0	7
Explanatory factor	233	71	18	21	4	119
Opposition, resistance or conflict	184	116	21	3	0	44
Acceptance or support	66	3	26	29	0	8
Social licence or legitimacy	61	22	12	18	0	9
Total	1161	607	181	174	10	189

Note: Panel A gives the number of reports and Panel B the number of finding rows in each result domain and direction. Finding rows are not counts of studies: a report can contribute several finding rows and appear in several result domains and directions, so the report counts in Panel A do not add up to the row totals or to 328. "Not directional" denotes findings without a direction of perception (Section 2.7).

The direction of the perception is coded per finding; a report can appear in several domains and directions, so the report counts in Panel A of Table 4 do not add up to 328. The overall stance of the community was assessed in 165 reports and differed by mining scale, as shown in Table 5: reports on large-scale mining mostly described predominant opposition, whereas reports on artisanal and small-scale mining mostly described acceptance, conditional acceptance or divided positions.

Explanatory factors were reported in 233 finding rows from 145 reports, which were coded into 16 themes (Table 6). Agreement between the two authors before consensus was 93.6% for the primary theme (kappa 0.93, 95% CI 0.89–0.96) and 91.4% for direction (kappa 0.88, 95% CI 0.82–0.92). The most frequent themes at report level were procedural fairness and participation (46 of 145 reports), economic benefits and dependence (43), sociodemographic and household characteristics (41), power, social capital and collective action (41), and perceived environmental risk and mitigation (38). Where the direction was reported, procedural fairness, place attachment and identity, land and territory, distributive fairness and power were mainly associated with greater opposition, whereas economic

benefits were associated with acceptance or conditional acceptance. The themes differed by mining scale (Figure 5): procedural fairness, trust, distributive fairness, place attachment and company conduct were more frequent in reports on large-scale mining, whereas economic benefits (16 of 27 reports) and livelihood alternatives (11 of 27) predominated in reports on artisanal and small-scale mining. In reports on proposed or exploration-stage projects, place attachment and identity (14 of 24), procedural fairness (11 of 24) and land and territory (10 of 24) were the most frequent themes. Of the 1161 finding rows, 802 contained a parseable numeric value, but they combine percentages, mean scores, odds ratios and coefficients from different measures and populations; they were not compared or pooled, and no ranking of factors, studies or measures is made.

Table 5. Overall community stance by mining scale (n = 328 reports).

Mining Scale	Predominantly Opposition	Ambivalent or Divided	Conditional Acceptance	Predominantly Acceptance	Not Assessed
Large-scale or industrial	62	35	12	14	85
Artisanal and small-scale	1	9	6	10	65
Both scales	6	9	1	0	12
Not reported	0	0	0	0	1

Note: Stances are classified as reported by each study and grouped into four categories (Section 2.7); "Not assessed" denotes reports that did not state an overall community stance.

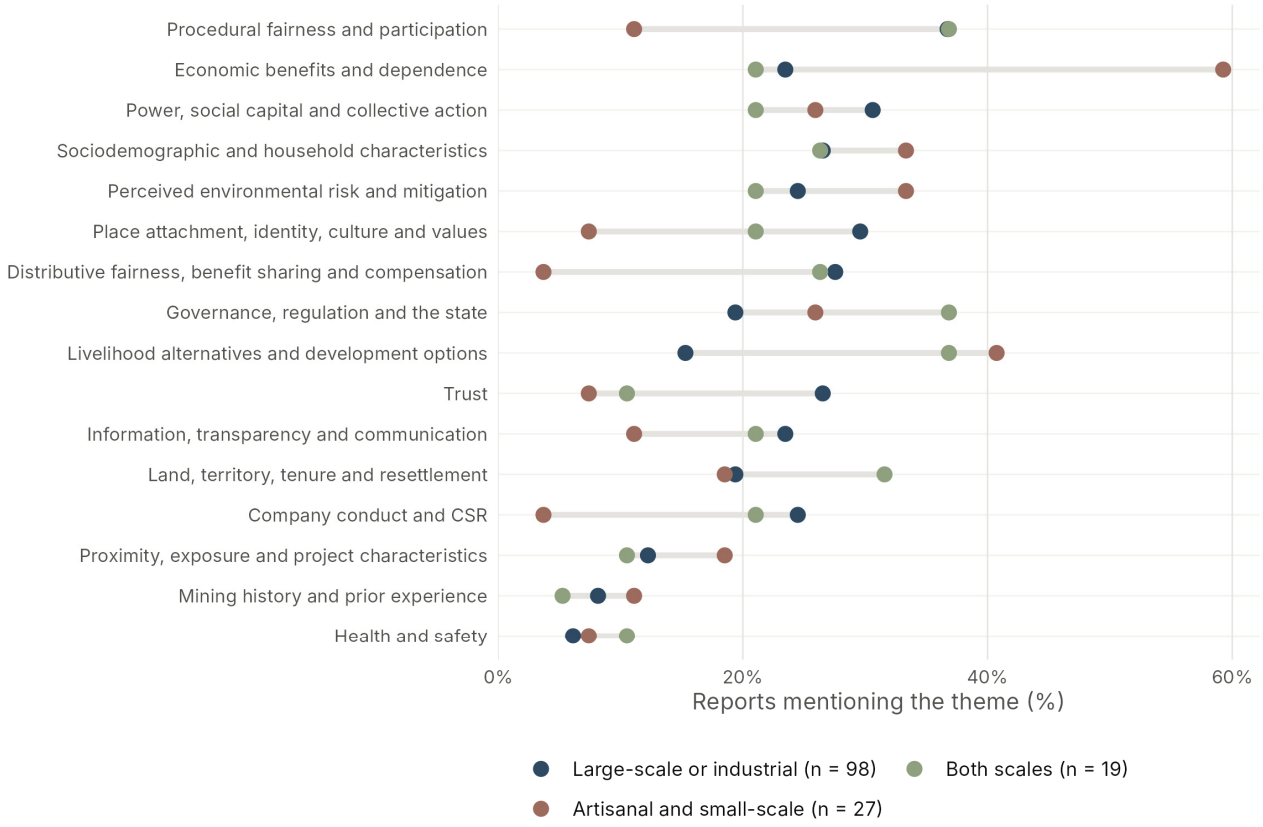


Figure 5. Themes of explanatory factors by mining scale (percentage of the reports with explanatory-factor findings in each group that mention the theme; a report can contribute several themes; only reports that stated the mining scale are included).

Table 6. Themes of the explanatory factors reported in the included reports (n = 145 reports; 233 finding rows).

Theme	Reports	%	Findings	Acc.	Opp.	Mixed	NS
Procedural fairness and participation	46	31.7	29	5	15	1	8
Economic benefits and dependence	43	29.7	21	8	0	5	8
Sociodemographic and household characteristics	41	28.3	31	0	2	2	27
Power, social capital and collective action	41	28.3	17	2	9	3	3
Perceived environmental risk and mitigation	38	26.2	15	1	7	4	3
Place attachment, identity, culture and values	35	24.1	18	0	10	5	3
Livelihood alternatives and development options	33	22.8	8	1	1	1	5
Distributive fairness, benefit sharing and compensation	33	22.8	17	0	8	2	7
Governance, regulation and the state	33	22.8	11	1	0	1	9
Land, territory, tenure and resettlement	30	20.7	12	0	9	1	2
Trust	30	20.7	10	2	3	3	2
Information, transparency and communication	30	20.7	11	1	3	1	6
Company conduct and CSR	29	20.0	16	2	4	3	7
Proximity, exposure and project characteristics	20	13.8	9	1	0	2	6
Mining history and prior experience	12	8.3	6	0	2	3	1
Health and safety	10	6.9	2	0	1	0	1

Note: "Reports" counts reports with the theme as primary or secondary code (% of the 145 reports with explanatory-factor findings). "Findings" are finding rows with the theme as primary code; the direction columns classify them as reported by the study authors: Acc., associated with greater acceptance; Opp., associated with greater opposition; Mixed, mixed or conditional; NS, direction not stated. Coded independently by the two authors and reconciled by consensus.

3.5. Methodological Quality

The 328 reports were appraised with MMAT 2018 by study category, as shown in Table 7. Ratings are given per criterion, and no overall score is reported. Before consensus, the two authors agreed on the MMAT category for 237 of 328 reports (72.3%; kappa 0.51, 95% CI 0.44–0.58; AC1 0.68) and, among the reports assigned to the same category, on 860 of 1185 criterion ratings (72.6%; kappa 0.38, 95% CI 0.32–0.43; AC1 0.65). After consensus, the 1640 criterion ratings comprised 1081 "Yes", 555 "Can't tell" and 4 "No". The criterion-level distribution is shown in Figure 6.

Qualitative reports met most criteria, although the coherence between data, analysis and interpretation could often not be judged (116 of 204 "Can't tell"). In quantitative non-randomised and descriptive reports, the criteria on complete outcome data (31 of 31) and non-response bias (30 of 30) were always rated "Can't tell", and representativeness was rarely confirmed. In mixed-methods reports, the handling of divergences between components (62 of 63) and the quality of each component (60 of 63, plus 3 "No") could seldom be judged.

In the sensitivity analysis restricted to the 221 reports with at least three criteria rated "Yes", the distributions of the direction of findings by result domain, of community stance and of mining scale differed from those of all 328 reports by at most 5.0 percentage points

(Table S10), so the main descriptive results did not depend on the reports with the least verifiable methods.

No comparative ranking of studies or methods was made, because the reports measure perceptions with different instruments, and no comparable values exist.

Table 7. MMAT 2018 ratings by study category (criterion ratings).

MMAT Category	Reports	Yes	Can't Tell	No	Criterion Ratings
Qualitative	204	780	240	0	1020
Quantitative non-randomised	31	54	100	1	155
Quantitative descriptive	30	94	56	0	150
Mixed methods	63	153	159	3	315
Total	328	1081	555	4	1640

Note: Each report was rated on the five criteria of its MMAT category, so criterion ratings equal five times the number of reports. Final ratings after consensus between the two authors, who appraised the reports independently. No overall quality score was calculated.

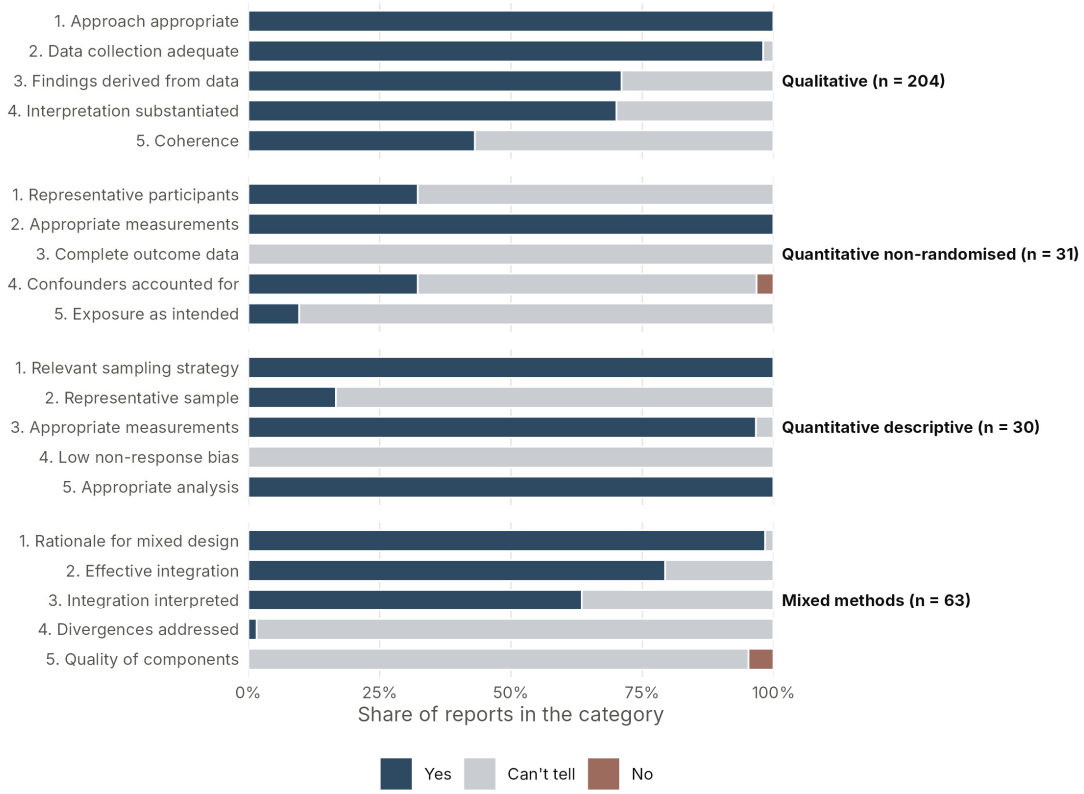


Figure 6. MMAT 2018 ratings by criterion and study category (share of reports in each category; criteria numbered as in MMAT 2018).

4. Discussion

4.1. Interpretation of the Results

This review synthesised 328 studies on how local communities perceive mining and position themselves towards it. Four patterns stand out: the evidence is concentrated in large-scale mining and in a few countries; perceived environmental impacts are reported predominantly as harmful, whereas perceived social impacts are mixed; opposition is concentrated in large-scale mining, and acceptance is more often conditional than unconditional; and the factors associated with stance are mainly relational and distributive. The examples from the included reports discussed below (listed in Table A1) illustrate the coded patterns and are not a systematic sample.

The first pattern concerns scale. What is known about community perceptions is, to a large extent, what is known about industrial projects: large-scale mining accounted for 208 of the 328 reports, and it contained most of the reports on proposed projects and on opposition or conflict. When a stance was assessed, reports on large-scale mining described predominant opposition in 62 of 123 cases, whereas reports on artisanal and small-scale mining described predominant opposition in only 1 of 26 cases and acceptance, conditional acceptance or divided positions in the rest (Table 5). These numbers are small, and the comparison is descriptive. The included reports offer possible explanations for this difference, although they do not show that it arises from the mining scale itself. In Ghana, communities held an overall favourable view of small-scale gold mining while recognising pervasive environmental degradation, even among miners themselves [40]. In Madagascar, mining was described as a "double-edged sword", with perceived benefits that varied by proximity to mines and harms that fell more heavily on miners [41]. In another Ghanaian district, most respondents wanted artisanal mining to continue despite its environmental impacts because of its livelihood benefits [42]. Where both scales coexisted in the same territory, the contrast was explicit: in Bolivia, large-scale gold mining was perceived as an existential threat to forest-based livelihoods, while artisanal mining on the river was widely accepted or tolerated, despite concerns [43]. In Indonesia and Madagascar, local views of the large-scale company were shaped by the position of small-scale miners and by whether companies partnered with them [44,45]. The coding of explanatory factors is consistent with this reading: economic benefits and livelihood alternatives predominated in reports on artisanal and small-scale mining, whereas procedural fairness, trust, distributive fairness and place attachment predominated in reports on large-scale mining (Figure 5). Artisanal mining is often carried out by community members and is part of local livelihoods, whereas large-scale projects are run by external companies whose decisions communities may not control. These contrasts should not, however, be read as effects of mining scale alone. The reports on each scale also differed in geography (30 of the 91 reports on artisanal and small-scale mining, and 14 of the 208 on large-scale mining, came from Ghana), in the socioeconomic characteristics of the communities studied, in governance and regulatory contexts, in research designs and in their primary outcome, since studies of large-scale mining more often set out to examine opposition or conflict (Figure 3); a descriptive synthesis cannot separate these influences. The wider literature describes the relations between both scales as shaped by land competition, regulation and formalisation [23–25], which complements, but does not replace, evidence on how communities perceive each scale. The sensitivity analysis also shows that the included corpus over-represents artisanal and small-scale mining relative to the studies the search missed, so the share of each scale in this review should not be read as its share in the literature.

The geographical distribution of the evidence (Figure 2) does not mirror the global distribution of mining. Ghana alone accounted for 53 of the 328 reports, followed by Colombia, Indonesia and Peru, whereas major producing countries such as China, Russia or the Democratic Republic of the Congo were represented by few reports or none. Several reasons may be at play here. Artisanal and small-scale gold mining in Ghana has been a prominent political and environmental issue, with campaigns against illegal mining that have attracted national and international research attention [40,42]. Latin American countries combine large-scale projects with strong traditions of research on socio-environmental conflict. The concentration also reflects where research is funded and published in English-language journals indexed by Scopus and Web of Science, which cover regions unevenly, and the languages accepted by this review (Section 4.3). The map should therefore be read as a map of research attention rather than of where communities are affected by mining.

The second pattern is the contrast between perceived environmental and social impacts. Perceived environmental impacts were coded as harmful in 182 of 212 finding rows, from 142 of the 160 reports that addressed them, whereas perceived social impacts were coded as harmful in about half of the finding rows (213 of 405) and as mixed or beneficial in the rest. This fits accounts in which communities can criticise environmental change and still value employment, income or services, so that acceptance is conditional rather than absolute [40–42]. External studies describe responses in which participation in and opposition to mining are intertwined and depend on households' economic relations to extraction [20], and in which perceived impacts relate to support for reactivating a mine [8]. Divided positions (53 reports) and conditional acceptance (19) together were as common as predominant opposition (69) among the 165 reports that assessed a stance, which is compatible with conditional acceptance but does not demonstrate it. The predominance of harmful environmental perceptions may also partly reflect how research sites are selected. About half of the reports were case studies of specific mines or territories, and researchers may be drawn to sites where environmental damage is visible or where conflict has become public; studies of operations with few impacts or little conflict may be less often conducted or published. The evidence therefore describes the perceptions of communities that researchers chose to study, and this review cannot separate the perceptions of communities from the selection of cases by researchers. Stance categories were also assigned from what each report stated, so they reflect how studies framed the question as well as how communities responded.

The third pattern concerns the factors associated with acceptance or opposition (Table 6). Procedural fairness and participation was the most frequent theme and, where a direction was reported, was associated more often with opposition than with acceptance, mostly because communities described consultation as absent, late or ceremonial. Threats to land, territory and identity, unfair distribution of benefits and compensation, and the capacity of communities to organise were also associated mainly with opposition, whereas local economic benefits were associated with acceptance or conditional acceptance and never with opposition. The themes also varied by project phase and region. In reports on proposed or exploration-stage projects, place attachment, procedural fairness and land and territory predominated, which suggests that opposition before operation is driven by what communities expect to lose and by how decisions are made; in reports on operating mines, economic benefits and environmental risk were more frequent. Power and collective action were more frequent in reports from Latin America, distributive fairness and livelihood alternatives in reports from Africa, and place attachment in reports from Europe and North America, although regional groups were small. These findings agree with the social-licence literature, in which trust, procedural and distributional fairness, the quality of contact with the company and confidence in governance explain acceptance [15,17,22], and with the evidence on resistance to mining, in which a lack of participation, a lack of compensation, and distrust of the company and the state accompany environmental concerns [10]. Included studies link low trust to consultation perceived as ceremonial or to limited information [46,47], link mobilisation to unmet expectations and narrow benefit distribution [48], and identify environmental protection and distributional fairness as precursors of trust [49]. Perceived impacts also varied with proximity to the mine [50]. In a study in Peru, outcome conditions such as employment and the absence of water risk affected acceptance more than prior consultation with a vote [51]; in the United States, trust in different institutions pointed in opposite directions for support of regulation [52]; and perception gaps between communities and companies were attributed to inequitable benefits, low transparency and exclusion from decisions [53].

These results indicate under which conditions communities that perceive adverse impacts may develop more favourable attitudes, but they do not show that any measure works. In the included reports, acceptance was more often reported where communities received tangible local benefits, such as employment and income, where they considered procedures fair and where they trusted the company or the state, and opposition was more often reported where these conditions were absent. Measures such as credible environmental monitoring, transparent communication, participation in decisions, local employment, benefit sharing and compensation are therefore plausible candidates, but almost all the evidence is cross-sectional and associational, few studies measured the same factor in comparable ways, and no included study evaluated an intervention. Critical work on social licence adds that corporate-framed approaches can miss the procedural concerns of opponents [18], which supports reading acceptance and opposition as outcomes of context and power relations and not only of company performance; in the included reports, power relations appear in conflicts over consent, land and the role of local authorities [43,54]. Benefit sharing deserves particular attention because distributive fairness was associated with opposition when benefits were perceived as captured by others. Proposals to allocate part of mining royalties directly to local communities, for example as educational incentives, and evidence that mining development can raise incomes in producing regions (Section 4.4) suggest that tangible and visible contributions could influence local perceptions. None of the included reports, however, assessed royalty-funded or educational programmes, so their effect on acceptance remains a hypothesis.

4.2. Limitations of the Evidence

The methodological appraisal shows that incomplete reporting is a recurrent limitation. A large share of the ratings was "Can't tell" (555 of 1640), especially for coherence in qualitative studies, for representativeness, complete outcome data and non-response in quantitative studies, and for the handling of divergences and the quality of components in mixed-methods studies (Table 7). Ethics approval and informed consent were stated in only 83 of the 328 reports, and data availability was not reported in most of them (Table 3). These ratings mainly reflect what the reports state rather than demonstrated weaknesses: "Can't tell" was assigned when the information needed to judge a criterion was missing, and "No" was assigned in only four ratings. The appraisal should therefore not be read as a verdict on the validity of the studies. The sensitivity analysis restricted to reports with at least three "Yes" ratings changed the main distributions by at most 5.0 percentage points, so the descriptive findings do not depend on the reports with the least verifiable methods.

Other limitations concern comparability. Studies measured perceptions with different instruments, populations and time frames, most were cross-sectional case studies, and numeric results could not be compared or pooled. In some reports, community results were not separated from those of other stakeholders, which can blur the community perspective; studies that compare communities with companies or officials show that these groups perceive impacts differently [53]. Evidence on commodities other than gold and coal, such as lithium, copper, nickel or uranium, was limited, so differences in perceptions between mining industries could not be examined. Perceptions were mostly measured at one point in time, so changes across project phases cannot be assessed from most of the evidence.

4.3. Limitations of the Review Process

Several features of the review process could affect its conclusions. The original search strings combined five blocks of terms with AND, and the sensitivity analysis showed that this structure missed a substantial body of eligible evidence: an estimated 462 to 644 eligible studies were not retrieved by the original strings, compared with 328 included reports. At

the same time, the broader strings missed 39% of the included reports, so neither strategy alone was exhaustive. The studies missed had a similar regional distribution and a similar distribution of community stance, but were more often about large-scale mining, about commodities other than gold and coal, and about opposition and social licence. The included corpus should therefore be read as a large sample of the literature rather than a complete census, frequencies describe this corpus and not the field, and comparisons between mining scales and commodities are descriptive. The search covered only two databases and only the article document type, so relevant studies in other databases, regional repositories, theses, reports or the grey literature were not searched, even though these publication types were eligible. Only reports in English, Spanish and Portuguese were eligible, so research published in other languages, such as Chinese, Russian, French or Indonesian, was excluded; this is relevant because several major mining countries publish part of their research in national languages and journals that both databases cover less completely [55–58].

About one quarter of the reports sought (129 of 504) could not be retrieved, mainly because they were not openly available and the institution of the authors does not subscribe to the journals concerned. No interlibrary loans or requests to the authors were made. The included evidence may therefore be biased towards open-access journals and towards journals available through the authors' institution. The reports not retrieved were somewhat older than the included reports (54.3% vs. 66.2% published in 2021–2026; $p = 0.02$) and came from Web of Science in a similar proportion (15.5% vs. 10.7%; $p = 0.20$), but because their full texts are unknown, it was not possible to assess whether their geography, mining scale or findings differed. At full-text assessment, agreement in the original round was very low (kappa 0.02), which showed that the two reviewers interpreted some criteria differently. The corrective round, based on a written calibration of the criteria, raised agreement to 88.5%; the moderate kappa (0.52) together with a high AC1 (0.87) is typical of situations in which most reports fall into one category, here inclusion. Even so, a kappa of 0.52 indicates moderate agreement: calibration reduced, but did not eliminate, the uncertainty of eligibility decisions, and this uncertainty is concentrated in the 45 reports decided by consensus, which are identified in Table S4. The remaining disagreements were resolved by consensus between the reviewers, and the inclusion rule required both reviewers to decide INCLUDE, independently or by consensus, which is conservative and may have excluded some eligible reports. Reviewers were not blinded to author names, institutions, journals or publication years; the written rules prohibited using these as decision criteria, and decisions were made independently, but this cannot exclude all bias. A single primary exclusion code was assigned by a fixed hierarchy, so the counts by reason show the first applicable reason and not all reasons.

Data extraction was pre-populated by rule-based automation, and each entry was verified against the full text, but no independent duplicate extraction was performed, and the direction of findings and community stance were not coded by two independent coders. The methodological appraisal and the coding of explanatory factors were performed independently by the two authors and reconciled by consensus; agreement was high for the factor themes but moderate for some MMAT criteria before consensus. No meta-analysis was possible, and neither reporting bias nor the certainty of the evidence (for example, GRADE-CERQual) was assessed. The review was not registered, and its protocol was not published, so deviations from the planned methods cannot be verified independently; the repetition of full-text assessment after calibration during the revision is such a deviation and is reported in full. The external literature used in the Introduction and Discussion was identified through a complementary search and was not appraised, so it supports interpretation and not the review's findings.

4.4. Implications for Practice, Policy and Future Research

Practice. Because environmental impacts were perceived as harmful even where social impacts were valued, operators and communities may need to address environmental concerns directly and credibly, for example, through monitoring in which communities take part, rather than rely on economic benefits alone. The factors most often associated with opposition—unfair or ceremonial consultation, threats to land and identity, and unfair distribution of benefits—point to participation that starts before decisions are made, transparent information and benefit-sharing arrangements that communities consider fair. This review does not show which practices are effective, and evidence from outside the review points in the same direction: in an Australian survey, the quality of dialogue between company and community was associated with perceived fairness and trust, and through them, with acceptance [22], and a longitudinal study found that mitigation of operational impacts mattered together with fair treatment and engagement [17]. For artisanal and small-scale settings, the included reports point to other priorities, such as livelihood alternatives, formalisation and the recognition of local authority and land arrangements [41,44].

Policy. For regulators and planners, the evidence suggests that the social acceptance of large-scale projects depends on how decisions are made and how benefits are distributed and not only on the mitigation of impacts. Requirements to report community consultation, consent and access to information would make future evidence easier to assess: public access to environmental information in mining licensing has been found to be limited in practice despite specific legislation [59], and a global analysis of mining projects supplying energy-transition minerals found little context-related disclosure [3]. Mechanisms that allocate part of mining revenues to affected communities, such as royalty-funded educational incentives [60], could address distributive concerns, and mining development has been found to raise incomes in producing regions [61]; however, the effect of such mechanisms on community perceptions has not been evaluated in the reviewed studies and should be assessed when they are introduced. Social impact assessment has been proposed as a way to complement social-licence measures with local context and community voice [19], which is a candidate instrument that this review did not evaluate.

Future research. Future studies would benefit from (1) comparative designs that include artisanal/small-scale and large-scale mining in comparable settings, and different commodities such as gold, coal, lithium and copper; (2) longitudinal designs that follow perceptions across project phases [7,8,17]; (3) samples that allow generalisation, with reported response rates and instruments validated in context, including sites with low impacts or little conflict, to test whether the evidence reflects the selection of cases by researchers; (4) clear separation of community results from those of other stakeholders and complete reporting of ethics, consent, data and materials; (5) studies that compare community perceptions with measured environmental and social conditions, to understand how perceptions form and how information, experience and education shape them; (6) evaluations of the effects of interventions, such as participatory monitoring or benefit-sharing schemes, on acceptance; and (7) links between community perceptions of risk and the evidence on occupational safety, for example, on how worker states and unsafe behaviours shape accident risk in coal mining [62]. An update of this review should combine the original and the broader search strategies and add regional and non-English sources [55,56].

5. Conclusions

To our knowledge, this review provides the first systematic synthesis of how local communities perceive both artisanal/small-scale and large-scale mining, including a thematic coding of the factors associated with their stance and an appraisal of the quality of the evidence. Across the 328 studies included in this review, environmental impacts

were perceived predominantly as harmful, whereas social impacts were perceived as both harmful and beneficial. In the included studies, opposition was reported more often for large-scale mining and was associated mainly with unfair procedures, threats to land and identity, and unfair distribution of benefits, whereas acceptance, often conditional, was associated with tangible local economic benefits, particularly in artisanal and small-scale mining. These conclusions rest on associational, mostly cross-sectional evidence concentrated in a few countries, with incomplete methodological reporting, and on a corpus that represents a large sample of the literature rather than all of it. Because the original search missed a substantial number of eligible studies, mostly on large-scale mining, the differences between artisanal/small-scale and large-scale mining describe the included studies and should not be generalised to the wider literature without confirmation; they are descriptive and may reflect differences in geography, the socioeconomic characteristics of communities, governance, and the design and distribution of the studies, rather than mining scale itself. Proportionate to this evidence, decision-makers can be advised to involve communities before decisions are made, to address environmental concerns credibly and to design benefit-sharing arrangements that communities consider fair, while evaluating whether these measures change local perceptions.

For sustainable development, the review shows that the social dimension of mining cannot be reduced to the mitigation of impacts. The minerals required by the energy transition, and the livelihoods that artisanal and small-scale mining provides in many producing regions, depend on activities whose continuity is conditioned by local acceptance, and the evidence synthesised here identifies what communities weigh when they accept or oppose mining: fair procedures, secure land and identity, a fair distribution of benefits and the credible management of environmental risks. These dimensions relate to several Sustainable Development Goals, including poverty reduction and decent work in mining regions (SDGs 1 and 8), clean water and the protection of land (SDGs 6 and 15), responsible production (SDG 12) and inclusive and accountable institutions (SDG 16). The coding frame of 16 themes and the categories of community stance used in this review can support the definition and monitoring of indicators of the social sustainability of mining, for example, in social impact assessments, in the sustainability reporting of mining companies and in policies for the formalisation of artisanal and small-scale mining, and can help to evaluate whether participation, environmental monitoring and benefit-sharing programmes change local perceptions over time.

Future research should establish whether the current evidence reflects the priorities of researchers more than the experience of communities, by studying sites with few impacts or little conflict and by including research published in other languages and regions. It should also compare perceptions across commodities such as gold, coal, lithium and copper; follow communities over the life of a project; compare perceptions with measured environmental and social conditions; and evaluate whether participation, environmental monitoring and benefit sharing change acceptance. An update of this review that combines the original and the broader search strategies would provide a more complete evidence base.

Supplementary Materials: The following supporting information can be downloaded at https://www.mdpi.com/article/10.3390/su182111131/s1: Table S1: PRISMA 2020 checklist; Table S2: Search strategies for Scopus and Web of Science, including the six strings of the sensitivity analysis; Table S3: Reports not retrieved for full-text assessment; Table S4: Reports excluded after full-text assessment, primary reasons for exclusion and decisions of the original and corrective rounds; Table S5: Data extraction, methodological appraisal and factor coding workbook; Table S6: RIS export of the included reports; Table S7: Codes used to classify records as UNCLEAR at title and abstract screening; Table S8: Search sensitivity analysis: sample, decisions, estimates and comparison of eligible studies with the included reports; Table S9: Worked examples of the exclusion codes; Table S10: Sensitivity

analysis restricted to reports with at least three MMAT criteria rated "Yes"; File S1: R scripts used for pre-population, MMAT passage location and the analyses, tables and figures of the revised version.

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Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used in this manuscript:

ASM	Artisanal and small-scale mining
DOI	Digital object identifier
LSM	Large-scale mining
MMAT	Mixed Methods Appraisal Tool
PRISMA	Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses
RIS	Research Information Systems (bibliographic file format)

Appendix A

Table A1 lists the 328 included reports with their bibliographic data (reference number, title, year, authors, journal and DOI) and the country, mining scale and primary outcome category used in this review. Rows are ordered alphabetically by first author. The record identifiers (Report ID) used in the screening and extraction files are given in the RIS export of the included reports (Supplementary Materials, Table S6). Country is the first country listed in the extraction workbook; mining scale and primary outcome category are reported as coded.

Table A1. Bibliographic and methodological characteristics of the 328 included reports.

Ref.	Article Title	Year	Authors	Journal	DOI	Country	Mining Scale	Primary Outcome Category
[63]	Mining conflicts and Corporate Social Responsibility: Titanium mining in Kwale, Kenya	2016	Abuya, W.O.	Extractive Industries and Society	10.1016/j.exis.2015.12.008	Kenya	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[64]	Decentralisation, informal mining, and environmental health: A political ecology perspective on Ghana's mineral wealth management	2024	Adam, J.N.	Health Sciences Investigations Journal	10.46829/hsijournal.2024.6.5.2.710-718	Ghana	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social impacts
[65]	Farmers' perception of the impact of gold mining on shrinking agricultural land and their livelihood in the Asutifi-North District	2023	Adator, S.W.; Wu, Q.; Lambongang, M.; Otoo, S.L.; Bosah, C.P.; Nimako, K.O.	Resources Policy	10.1016/j.resourpol.2023.103379	Ghana	Both artisanal/small-scale and large-scale mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[66]	Alternative Dispute Resolution of People's Mining (Study in West Lombok Regency)	2021	Ade Kamula, A.; Widiana, B.S.	Jurnal IUS Kajian Hukum dan Keadilan	10.29303/ius.v9i2.913	Indonesia	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[67]	Mediating Effect of Civic Engagement in CSR Effects on Mining Community Infrastructure: Evidence from Ghana	2026	Adjei, H.; Dzansi, D.Y.; Atiase, V.Y.	Sustainability (Switzerland)	10.3390/su18052293	Ghana	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts
[68]	Explaining illegal entrepreneurship in the small-scale artisanal mining sector in Ghana: A historical contextualization approach	2025	Adobor, H.	Journal of Business Research	10.1016/j.jbusres.2024.115020	Ghana	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social impacts
[69]	Expectations, uncertainties, and latent conflicts surrounding a mining project: challenges for local governance and urban resilience in the municipality of Yorodougou in western Côte d'Ivoire	2026	Adoh, BBDN; Bah, I.; Kenmegne, RLT; Mpabwa, C.	FRONTIERS IN SUSTAINABLE CITIES	10.3389/frsc.2026.1858953	Cote d'Ivoire	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[70]	Poverty and mine's compensation package: Experiences of local farmers in Prestea mining community	2017	Adonteng-Kissi, O.	Resources Policy	10.1016/j.resourpol.2017.03.007	Ghana	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts

Table A1. *Cont.*

Ref.	Article Title	Year	Authors	Journal	DOI	Country	Mining Scale	Primary Outcome Category
[71]	Living with conflicts in Ghana's Prestea mining area: Is community engagement the answer?	2017	Adonteng-Kissi, O.; Adonteng-Kissi, B.	Journal of Sustainable Mining	10.1016/j.jsm.2017.12.005	Ghana	Both artisanal/small-scale and large-scale mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[72]	The impacts of artisanal and small-scale gold mining on rural livelihood trajectories: Insights from Ghana	2023	Adranyi, E.; Stringer, L.C.; Altink, H.	EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES AND SOCIETY	10.1016/j.exis.2023.101273	Ghana	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[73]	Who cleans up the mess? Exploring community-based solutions for rehabilitating Ghana's artisanal and small-scale mining lands	2025	Adu-Baffour, F.; Daum, T.; Obeng, E.A.; Bosch, C.; Birner, R.	Environmental Development	10.1016/j.envdev.2025.101239	Ghana	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Acceptance or support
[74]	Using Participatory Spatial Tools to Unravel Community Perceptions of Land-Use Dynamics in a Mine-Expanding Landscape in Ghana	2021	Aggrey, J.J.; Ros-Tonen, M.A.F.; Asubonteng, K.O.	Environmental Management	10.1007/s00267-021-01494-7	Ghana	Both artisanal/small-scale and large-scale mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[75]	Punching above their weight: Opposition to mining and Xinka politics in Guatemala	2024	Aguilar-Støen, M.; Sveinsdóttir, A.G.	Geoforum	10.1016/j.geoforum.2022.11.003	Guatemala	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[76]	Hidden, scattered and reconstructed: indigenous lifeways, knowledges and intergenerational learning	2025	Aikman, S.	Compare	10.1080/03057925.2023.2234276	United Kingdom	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social impacts
[77]	Compensation governance framework and intergenerational mechanisms: insights from selected mining communities in the Ahafo region of Ghana	2026	Ajabuin, B.A.; Kidido, J.K.; Zini, P.	World Development Perspectives	10.1016/j.wdp.2026.100828	Ghana	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts
[78]	Socioeconomic impact of mining in the atiwa forest reserve of Ghana on fringe communities and the achievement of SDGs: Analysis from the residents' perspective	2021	Akomaning, Y.O.; Hlaváčková, P.; Darkwah, S.A.; Živělová, I.; Sujová, A.	Forests	10.3390/f12101395	Ghana	Large-scale or industrial mining	Acceptance or support

Table A1. *Cont.*

Ref.	Article Title	Year	Authors	Journal	DOI	Country	Mining Scale	Primary Outcome Category
[79]	Survival now, sustainability later: the emerging artisanal mining and the dying agricultural livelihoods in the Akyem Abuakwa traditional area of Ghana	2023	Amoako, C.; Adarkwa, K.K.; Koranteng, K.A.	Environment, Development and Sustainability	10.1007/s10668-022-02114-y	Ghana	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[80]	Narrative accounting for mining in Ghana: An old defence against a new threat?	2021	Amoako, K.O.; Lord, B.R.; Dixon, K.	Resources Policy	10.1016/j.resourpol.2021.102439	Ghana	Large-scale or industrial mining	Social licence to operate or legitimacy
[81]	Social Movements, Entheogens and Ontological Gaps. The Case of Opposition to the Conga Mining Project (Peru)	2023	Bergua Amores, J.A.; Alvarado, N.	Empiria	10.5944/empiria.58.2023.37380	Peru	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[82]	Land versus livelihoods: Community perspectives on dispossession and marginalization in Ghana's mining sector	2018	Andrews, N.	Resources Policy	10.1016/j.resourpol.2018.05.011	Ghana	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[83]	Indigenous resistance to mining in post-conflict Colombia	2022	Arbeláez-Ruiz, D.C.	Extractive Industries and Society	10.1016/j.exis.2021.100953	Colombia	Both artisanal/small-scale and large-scale mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[84]	Assessing the Transformation of Livelihoods in Illegal Gold Mining Communities	2025	Ardikoesoema, N.; Karuniasa, M.	Journal of Environmental Science and Sustainable Development	10.7454/jessd.v8i1.1353	Indonesia	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social impacts
[85]	Artisanal and small-scale mining methods and the Sustainable Development Goal 6: Perceived implications for clean water supply	2022	Arthur-Holmes, F.; Abrefa Busia, K.; Yakovleva, N.; Vazquez-Brust, D.A.	Environmental Science and Policy	10.1016/j.envsci.2022.08.017	Ghana	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Acceptance or support
[86]	Dimensions of women's mobility, livelihoods and vulnerability in artisanal and small-scale mining-induced local economy	2023	Arthur-Holmes, F.; Yeboah, T.; Abrefa Busia, K.	Journal of Rural Studies	10.1016/j.jrurstud.2023.103061	Ghana	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social impacts

Table A1. *Cont.*

Ref.	Article Title	Year	Authors	Journal	DOI	Country	Mining Scale	Primary Outcome Category
[87]	Graduate unemployment, artisanal and small-scale mining, and rural transformation in Ghana: What does the 'educated' youth involvement offer?	2022	Arthur-Holmes, F.; Busia, KA; Vazquez-Brust, DA; Yakovleva, N.	JOURNAL OF RURAL STUDIES	10.1016/j.jrurstud.2022.08.002	Ghana	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social impacts
[88]	Emerging circular economy practices, environmental health risks, and the "tailings paradox" in Africa's artisanal and small-scale mining: Evidence from Ghana	2026	Arthur-Holmes, F.; Vazquez-Brust, DA	ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & POLICY	10.1016/j.envsci.2025.104305	Ghana	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived environmental impacts
[89]	Willingness to pay for improved water services in mining regions of developing economies: Case study of a coal mining project in Thar coalfield, Pakistan	2018	Aslam, H.; Liu, J.; Mazher, A.; Mojo, D.; Muhammad, I.; Fu, C.	Water (Switzerland)	10.3390/w10040481	Pakistan	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived environmental impacts
[90]	Assessing the potential health impact of selected heavy metals that pollute lake Amponsah in Bibiani, Western North region, Ghana	2020	Attiogbe, F.K.; Mohammed, A.R.; Kingslove, Q.	Scientific African	10.1016/j.sciaf.2020.e00531	Ghana	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived environmental impacts
[91]	Reconnecting Spatialities in Uninhabited Industrial Spaces: Ruination and Sense of Place in a Coal Town (Datong, Shanxi)	2021	Audin, J.	China Perspectives	10.4000/chinaperspectives.12669	China	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts
[92]	Local communities' knowledge and perceptions of environmental and social impacts of gold cyanidation in Siaya County, Kenya	2025	Ayoo, B.A.; Mulwa, R.M.; Anyango, S.O.	Mineral Economics	10.1007/s13563-025-00496-9	Kenya	Both artisanal/small-scale and large-scale mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[93]	Stakeholders' perceptions of sustainable mining in Morocco: A case study of the abandoned Kettara mine	2016	Babi, K.; Asselin, H.; Benzaazoua, M.	Extractive Industries and Society	10.1016/j.exis.2015.11.007	Morocco	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts

Table A1. *Cont.*

Ref.	Article Title	Year	Authors	Journal	DOI	Country	Mining Scale	Primary Outcome Category
[94]	Reflecting on the impact of an artisanal and small-scale mining ban on impoverished agrarian communities in northern Ghana	2024	Baddianaah, I.	Extractive Industries and Society	10.1016/j.exis.2024.101502	Ghana	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social impacts
[95]	Local perspectives on the adverse environmental effects and reclamation of illegally mined degraded landscapes in North-western Ghana	2023	Baddianaah, I.; Baatuuwie, B.N.; Adongo, R.	Mineral Economics	10.1007/s13563-022-00336-0	Ghana	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social impacts
[96]	Local community opinions regarding the socio-environmental aspects of lignite surface mining: Experiences from central Poland	2014	Badera, J.; Kocoń, P.	Energy Policy	10.1016/j.enpol.2013.11.048	Poland	Large-scale or industrial mining	Acceptance or support
[97]	Extractive resources and emotional geographies: the battle for treasured places in the Gloucester Valley	2020	Bailey, M.-S.; Osborne, N.	Geoforum	10.1016/j.geoforum.2020.07.006	Australia	Large-scale or industrial mining	Social licence to operate or legitimacy
[98]	Adding and sustaining benefits: Large-scale mining and landowner business development in Papua New Guinea	2020	Bainton, N.; Jackson, R.T.	Extractive Industries and Society	10.1016/j.exis.2019.10.005	Guinea	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts
[99]	East Cameroon's artisanal and small-scale mining bonanza: How long will it last?	2014	Bakia, M.	Futures	10.1016/j.futures.2013.10.022	Cameroon	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[100]	From socio-environmental conflict to responsible lithium mining: understanding the Governance of Dispossession from the salt flats of Chile and Argentina	2026	Balcázar M., R.; Argento, M.	Extractive Industries and Society	10.1016/j.exis.2025.101724	Argentina	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[101]	Changes in labor relationships and in gold mining production models in Tapajós region	2023	Bandeira Junior, C.D.M.; Carvalho, L.G.	Desenvolvimento e Meio Ambiente	10.5380/dma.v62i0.82697	Brazil	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social impacts

Table A1. *Cont.*

Ref.	Article Title	Year	Authors	Journal	DOI	Country	Mining Scale	Primary Outcome Category
[102]	Caught between extraction and enforcement: socioeconomic and health impacts of military intervention on informal mining communities	2026	Bansah, K.J.; Baddianaah, I.; Nyaaba, E.	Extractive Industries and Society	10.1016/j.exis.2026.102031	Ghana	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived environmental impacts
[103]	Mechanization, gender, and livelihoods in artisanal and small-scale mining: a technofeminist political ecology perspective	2027	Bansah, KJ	EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES AND SOCIETY	10.1016/j.exis.2026.102038	Ghana	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived environmental impacts
[104]	Socioeconomic and environmental assessment of informal artisanal and small-scale mining in Ghana	2018	Bansah, KJ; Dumakor-Dupey, NK; Kansake, BA; Assan, E.; Bekui, P.	JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION	10.1016/j.jclepro.2018.08.150	Ghana	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social impacts
[105]	Mining and the Xikrin people of Cateté: the banal space from the empty world to the full world	2024	Barcelos, T.S.; Ribeiro, W.C.; Cazula, L.P.; Pinto, J.N.	Analise Social	10.31447/202145	Brazil	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[106]	Mine reclamation practices and effects of stakeholder perception—a case study of Saoner mines, Maharashtra, India	2024	Basu, D.; Mishra, S.	Journal of Engineering and Applied Science	10.1186/s44147-024-00393-y	India	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[107]	Reclamation and Community Dynamics: Assessing Socio-Environmental Impacts of Mining in Manikpur, Chhattisgarh	2025	Basu, D.; Mishra, S.	Journal of Mining and Environment	10.22044/jme.2024.15258.2922	India	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[108]	Gold and diamond artisanal mining in Liberia: Under the umbrella of (in)formality?	2023	Bazillier, R.; Gibertini, B.; Jackson, S.	Resources Policy	10.1016/j.resourpol.2023.104287	Liberia	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social impacts
[109]	To Approve or not to Approve? A Comparative Analysis of State-Company-Indigenous Community Interactions in Mining in Canada and Sweden	2024	Beland Lindahl, K.; Wilson, G.N.; Allard, C.; Poelzer, G.	Environmental Management	10.1007/s00267-024-01949-7	Canada	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict

Table A1. *Cont.*

Ref.	Article Title	Year	Authors	Journal	DOI	Country	Mining Scale	Primary Outcome Category
[110]	Black granite mining and the implications for the development of sustainability in Zimbabwe: The case of Mutoko communities	2013	Bhatasara, S.	Environment, Development and Sustainability	10.1007/s10668-013-9456-y	Zimbabwe	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[111]	Social Perception of Hard Coal Mining in Perspective of Region's Sustainable Development	2018	Bijańska, J.; Kuzior, A.; Wodarski, K.	Management Systems in Production Engineering	10.1515/mspe-2018-0029	Poland	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts
[112]	"If the reindeer die, everything dies": The mental health of a Sámi community exposed to a mining project in Swedish Sápmi	2021	Blåhed, H.; San Sebastián, M.	International Journal of Circumpolar Health	10.1080/22423982.2021.1935132	Sweden	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts
[113]	Invisible contaminants and food security in former coal mining areas of Santa Catarina, Southern Brazil	2020	Blanco, G.D.; Sühs, R.B.; Brizola, E.; Correâ, P.F.; Campos, M.L.; Hanazaki, N.	Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine	10.1186/s13002-020-00398-w	Brazil	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts
[114]	Corporate community relations and development: engagement with indigenous peoples	2021	Blesia, J.U.; Wild, S.; Dixon, K.; Lord, B.R.	Sustainability Accounting, Management and Policy Journal	10.1108/sampj-10-2018-0278	Indonesia	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts
[115]	Resistance is fertile: Toward a political ecology of translocal resistance	2023	Bobby Banerjee, S.; Maher, R.; Krämer, R.	Organization	10.1177/1350508421995742	India	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[116]	When miners become "foreigners": Competing categorizations within gold mining spaces in Guinea	2014	Bolay, M.	Resources Policy	10.1016/j.resourpol.2014.02.001	Guinea	Both artisanal/small-scale and large-scale mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[117]	Just transition policy implementation in Spanish coal mining communities: feedback effects on policy attitudes and voting intentions	2026	Bolet, D.; Green, F.; González-Eguino, M.	Climate Policy	10.1080/14693062.2026.2715277	Spain	Large-scale or industrial mining	Social licence to operate or legitimacy

Table A1. *Cont.*

Ref.	Article Title	Year	Authors	Journal	DOI	Country	Mining Scale	Primary Outcome Category
[118]	Toxic mercury versus appropriate technology: Artisanal gold miners' retort aversion	2013	Bosse Jønsson, J.; Charles, E.; Kalvig, P.	Resources Policy	10.1016/j.resourpol.2012.09.001	Tanzania	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived environmental impacts
[119]	Integrating scientific and local knowledge into pollution remediation planning: An iterative conceptual site model framework	2021	Brien, RMO; Smits, KM; Smith, NM; Schwartz, MR; Crouse, DR; Phelan, TJ	ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT	10.1016/j.envdev.2021.100675	Colombia	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived environmental impacts
[120]	A Practice of Concrete Utopia? Informal Youth Support and the Possibility of 'Redemptive Remembering' in a UK Coal-Mining Area	2012	Bright, N.G.	Power and Education	10.2304/power.2012.4.3.315	United Kingdom	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[40]	Opportunities and risks of small-scale and artisanal gold mining for local communities: Survey evidence from Ghana	2024	Brunnschweiler, C.N.; Karapetyan, D.; Lujala, P.	Extractive Industries and Society	10.1016/j.exis.2024.101403	Ghana	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[121]	Against mining and the need for mining: Conundrums of the Agta from the Northeastern Philippines	2016	Buenafe-Ze, M.; Minter, T.; Telan, W.G.	Journal fur Entwicklungspolitik	10.20446/jep-2414-3197-32-4-67	Philippines	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[122]	Dynamics of community perceptions, common resources and compensation practices in mining: The case of Newmont Ghana Gold Ltd. at Ahafo	2018	Bugri, J.T.; Kumi, S.	International Journal of the Commons	10.18352/ijc.757	Ghana	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts
[123]	Understanding stakeholders' perceptions of the impact of extractive industries on adolescent health and well-being in Mozambique: a qualitative study	2025	Cambaco, O.; Brugger, C.; Munguambe, K.R.; Utzinger, J.; Winkler, M.S.; Galvão, C.; Knoblauch, A.M.	BMJ Open	10.1136/bmjopen-2024-088207	Mozambique	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts

Table A1. *Cont.*

Ref.	Article Title	Year	Authors	Journal	DOI	Country	Mining Scale	Primary Outcome Category
[124]	The dark side of the energy transition: Extractivist violence, energy (In) justice and lithium mining in Portugal	2023	Canelas, J.; Carvalho, A.	Energy Research and Social Science	10.1016/j.erss.2023.103096	Portugal	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[125]	This is not a coaltown: what makes a coal community a 'coal community'?	2025	Capobianco, B.; Jacquet, JB; Finneran, K.	ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH: ENERGY	10.1088/2753-3751/adcfa6	USA	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts
[126]	Self-Care Practices of Miners in Sitio Midas, Itogon, Benguet	2024	Capulong, J.A.	Mountain Journal of Science and Interdisciplinary Research	10.70884/mjsir.v84i1.404	Philippines	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social impacts
[127]	Cuerpo-Territorio. Lessons Learnt on a Method to Study Embodied Emotions	2026	Caretta, M.A.; Ramasar, V.; Zaragocin, S.; Torres, K.	International Journal of Qualitative Methods	10.1177/16094069261418386	South Africa	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts
[128]	Jobs and kindness: W.E. Rudolph's role in the shaping of perceptions of mining company-indigenous community relations in the Atacama Desert, Chile	2015	Carrasco, A.	Extractive Industries and Society	10.1016/j.exis.2014.11.008	Chile	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts
[129]	Coal dust pollution in regional Australian coal mining towns: Social License to Operate and community resistance	2024	Cattonar, L.; Suh, J.; Nursey-Bray, M.	Geoforum	10.1016/j.geoforum.2024.104008	Australia	Large-scale or industrial mining	Social licence to operate or legitimacy
[130]	LIPTAKOR, a participatory approach for increasing risk awareness and facilitating operational changes at artisanal gold mines	2024	Cerceau, J.; Maman-Illatou, O.E.F.; Daré, W.; Abrami, G.; Bouillet, P.; Vinches, M.	Extractive Industries and Society	10.1016/j.exis.2023.101385	Niger	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social impacts

Table A1. *Cont.*

Ref.	Article Title	Year	Authors	Journal	DOI	Country	Mining Scale	Primary Outcome Category
[131]	Demystifying power in community development practice	2019	Chawa, A.F.; Grace, M.	International Journal of Asia-Pacific Studies	10.21315/ijaps2019.15.1.6	Indonesia	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[132]	Support or against coal mining? Host community perceptions of coal mining: a cluster analysis	2021	Chen, X.; Shi, X.	Environment, Development and Sustainability	10.1007/s10668-020-00893-w	China	Large-scale or industrial mining	Acceptance or support
[133]	From extraction to recovery: Geomorphic and social transformations of gravel mining, Lubha River, Northeast Bangladesh	2026	Chyon, M.S.A.; Best, J.; Haq, S.M.A.	Cell Reports Sustainability	10.1016/j.crsus.2025.100605	Bangladesh	Both artisanal/small-scale and large-scale mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[134]	Resistance to coal inequalities and the possibilities of a just transition in South Africa*	2019	Cock, J.	Development Southern Africa	10.1080/0376835x.2019.1660859	South Africa	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[135]	Local residents' policy preferences in an energy contested region—The Upper Hunter, Australia	2022	Colvin, R.M.; Przybyszewski, E.	Energy Policy	10.1016/j.enpol.2022.112776	Australia	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[136]	Mining Conflict and the Politics of Obtaining a Social License: Insight from Guatemala	2016	Costanza, J.N.	World Development	10.1016/j.world-dev.2015.10.021	Guatemala	Large-scale or industrial mining	Social licence to operate or legitimacy
[137]	Delphi and Deliberation: Engaging community expertise to inform post-mining land use in the Hunter Valley, Australia	2025	Crofts, K.; Phelan, L.	Energy Research and Social Science	10.1016/j.erss.2025.104218	Australia	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts
[138]	Measuring the social license to operate of the mining industry in an Amazonian town: A case study of Canaã dos Carajás, Brazil	2021	Cruz, T.L.; Matlaba, V.J.; Mota, J.A.; Filipe dos Santos, J.	Resources Policy	10.1016/j.resour-pol.2020.101892	Brazil	Large-scale or industrial mining	Social licence to operate or legitimacy
[139]	T'áá hwó ají t'éego and the Moral Economy of Navajo Coal Workers	2019	Curley, A.	Annals of the American Association of Geographers	10.1080/24694452.2018.1488576	USA	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts

Table A1. *Cont.*

Ref.	Article Title	Year	Authors	Journal	DOI	Country	Mining Scale	Primary Outcome Category
[140]	Socio-environmental perceptions and barriers to conservation engagement among artisanal small-scale gold mining communities in Southeastern Peru	2021	Cuya, A.; Glikman, J.A.; Groenendijk, J.; Macdonald, D.W.; Swaisgood, R.R.; Barocas, A.	Global Ecology and Conservation	10.1016/j.gecco.2021.e01816	Peru	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[141]	Effect of local community's environmental perception on trust in a mining company: A case study in Mongolia	2018	Dagvadorj, L.; Byamba, B.; Ishikawa, M.	Sustainability (Switzerland)	10.3390/su10030614	Mongolia	Large-scale or industrial mining	Social licence to operate or legitimacy
[142]	Dynamics of corporate social responsibility (CSR) during mineral exploration: Evidence from Eastern Region, Ghana	2024	Dauda, S.	Journal of Environmental Management	10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.122024	Ghana	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts
[143]	Topographies of coal mining dissent: Power, politics, and protests in southern Philippines	2021	Delina, L.L.	World Development	10.1016/j.worlddev.2020.105194	Philippines	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[144]	The coal story: Generational coal mining communities and strategies of energy transition in Australia	2018	Della Bosca, H.; Gillespie, J.	Energy Policy	10.1016/j.enpol.2018.04.032	Australia	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts
[145]	Characterizing a mining space: Analysis from case studies in Chile and Australia	2019	Devenin, V.; Bianchi, C.	Resources Policy	10.1016/j.resourpol.2019.101402	Australia	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts
[146]	'Who intersects with whom': Competing rationalities in governing the contested interface between industrial mining and ASGM in Gorontalo Province, Indonesia	2025	Devi, B.; Mayes, R.; Grant-Smith, D.	Extractive Industries and Society	10.1016/j.exis.2025.101691	Indonesia	Both artisanal/small-scale and large-scale mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[147]	Mapping precarious energy geographies: Exploring the lived experience of coal mining in Jharia, India	2021	Dey, SD; Singh, R.	ENERGY RESEARCH & SOCIAL SCIENCE	10.1016/j.erss.2021.102298	India	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts

Table A1. *Cont.*

Ref.	Article Title	Year	Authors	Journal	DOI	Country	Mining Scale	Primary Outcome Category
[148]	Referendums on mining in Colombia: The conditions in which they are held and their political meanings. The case of La Colosa	2018	Dietz, K.	Colombia Internacional	10.7440/colombiaint93.2018.04	Colombia	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[149]	Perceptions of local communities regarding the impacts of mining on employment and economic activities in South Africa	2023	Dikgwatlhe, P.; Mulenga, F.	Resources Policy	10.1016/j.resourpol.2022.103138	South Africa	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[150]	Imagined futures in the context of the energy transition: A case study from the Central Highlands Region of Queensland, Australia	2023	Donnelly, K.	Energy Research and Social Science	10.1016/j.erss.2023.103216	Australia	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[151]	They have good devices: Trust, mining, and the microsociology of environmental decision-making	2014	Dougherty, M.L.; Olsen, T.D.	Journal of Cleaner Production	10.1016/j.jclepro.2014.04.052	Guatemala	Large-scale or industrial mining	Acceptance or support
[152]	Taking Terrain Literally: Grounding Local Adaptation to Corporate Social Responsibility in the Extractive Industries	2014	Dougherty, M.L.; Olsen, T.D.	JOURNAL OF BUSINESS ETHICS	10.1007/s10551-013-1643-0	Guatemala	Large-scale or industrial mining	Social licence to operate or legitimacy
[153]	Socio-Environmental Tensions in the Province El Loa: Extractive Expansion and Ethnicity in Atacameño Territory (1990-2010)	2025	Duarte, R.A.	Estudios Publicos	10.38178/07183089/1858240319	Chile	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[154]	Formalisation, enforcement, and the production of illegality in Amazonian small-scale gold mining: implications for socio-environmental governance	2026	Easton-Calabria, L.; McDermott, C.L.; Álvarez, J.P.	Global Environmental Change	10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2026.103188	Peru	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social impacts
[155]	Impeding metal-mining expansion in post-coup Honduras: Capital-state-resistance dynamics and the contradictions between force and hegemony	2026	Edenhofer, N.	Extractive Industries and Society	10.1016/j.exis.2025.101843	Honduras	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict

Table A1. *Cont.*

Ref.	Article Title	Year	Authors	Journal	DOI	Country	Mining Scale	Primary Outcome Category
[156]	The emotional geographies of a coal mining transition: a case study of Singleton, New South Wales, Australia	2024	Egan, M.; Sherval, M.; Wright, S.	Australian Geographer	10.1080/00049182.2023.2290743	Australia	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts
[157]	Spillover effect of surface mining on cocoa farming in the Wassa Amenfi East and West Districts, Ghana	2023	Enu-Kwesi, F.; Dankwah, D.B.; Ntiri, R.O.; Koomson, F.; Asmah, E.E.	African Journal of Applied Research	10.26437/ajar.v9i2.572	Ghana	Both artisanal/small-scale and large-scale mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[158]	Constructing social memories by restructuring landscapes: transforming Turkey's industrial centre into a geopark	2026	Eroğlu, M.; Przybylinski, S.	Social and Cultural Geography	10.1080/14649365.2026.2642745	Turkey	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts
[159]	Linking or de-linking sustainable mining practices and corporate social responsibility? Insights from Ghana	2016	Essah, M.; Andrews, N.	Resources Policy	10.1016/j.resourpol.2016.08.008	Ghana	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts
[160]	Territorial Hallmarks and Environmental Conflicts. An interpretation from the cultural approach of geography	2023	Estrella, M.	Investigaciones Geograficas	10.14350/rig.60656	Argentina	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[161]	Security movements in extractive spaces: Dispossession, community-level grievance and resource conflicts in Ghana	2025	Faanu, P.; Andrews, N.; Gyan, A.; Saaka, S.A.	Resources Policy	10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105669	Ghana	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[162]	Impacts of artisanal gold mining on livelihoods and water resources in Upper Denkyira East Municipality, Ghana	2026	Fagariba, C.J.; Kosoe, E.A.; Ogwu, M.C.	Mineral Economics	10.1007/s13563-026-00615-0	Ghana	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[163]	Royal roads and entangled webs: Mining metals and making value in El Cubo, Guanajuato, Mexico	2019	Ferry, E.	Journal of Anthropological Research	10.1086/701270	Mexico	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts

Table A1. *Cont.*

Ref.	Article Title	Year	Authors	Journal	DOI	Country	Mining Scale	Primary Outcome Category
[164]	Corporate social responsibility in resource companies—Opportunities for developing positive benefits and lasting legacies	2017	Fordham, A.E.; Robinson, G.M.; Blackwell, B.D.	Resources Policy	10.1016/j.resourpol.2017.04.009	Australia	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts
[49]	Social licence to operate model: Critical factors of social acceptance of mining in the Brazilian Amazon	2021	França Pimenta, A.A.; Demajorovic, J.; Saraiva de Souza, M.T.; de Carvalho Pedro, S.; Pisano, V.	Resources Policy	10.1016/j.resourpol.2021.102237	Brazil	Large-scale or industrial mining	Social licence to operate or legitimacy
[165]	Peace with Hunger: Colombia's checkered experience with post-conflict sustainable community development in emerald-mining regions	2018	Franco, I.B.; de Oliveira, J.A.P.; Ali, S.H.	Sustainability (Switzerland)	10.3390/su10020504	Colombia	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[166]	Living on coal: Mined-out identity, community displacement and forming of anti-coal resistance in the Most region, Czech Republic	2016	Frantál, B.	RESOURCES POLICY	10.1016/j.resourpol.2016.07.011	Czech Republic	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[167]	With coal forever? Conflicted attitudes of residents in coal mining areas in the Czech Republic, Germany and Poland to coal phase-out	2025	Frantál, B.; Chodkowska-Miszczuk, J.M.; Alexandrescu, F.; Stölzel, F.; Klusáček, P.; Konečný, O.; Süsser, D.; Lewandowska, A.; Zieliński, D.	Resources Policy	10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105476	Czech Republic	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[168]	Mining companies and communities: Collaborative approaches to reduce social risk and advance sustainable development	2021	Fraser, J.	Resources Policy	10.1016/j.resourpol.2018.02.003	Peru	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[169]	Impacts of mining on the mental health of individuals in Interior Alaska	2026	Fudge, M.R.; Trawver, K.	Extractive Industries and Society	10.1016/j.exis.2026.102030	USA	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts

Table A1. *Cont.*

Ref.	Article Title	Year	Authors	Journal	DOI	Country	Mining Scale	Primary Outcome Category
[170]	Governance capture and socio-environmental conflict: a critical political economy of the global mining industry's prior consultation regime	2024	Gamu, J.K.; Soendergaard, N.	Review of International Political Economy	10.1080/09692290.2023.2265976	United Kingdom	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[171]	Toward safer gold: Policy pathways for reducing mercury related health risks in artisanal small-scale gold mining in Ghana	2026	Gbeli, C.M.; Tuokuu, F.X.D.	Extractive Industries and Society	10.1016/j.exis.2025.101817	Ghana	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived environmental impacts
[172]	Aspects of development: Voices from predisplacement site in Eastern India	2024	Ghosh, D.	Extractive Industries and Society	10.1016/j.exis.2024.101517	India	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[173]	The hustle lifeways of Black women in mining-affected communities of South Africa	2025	Gibertini, B.	Extractive Industries and Society	10.1016/j.exis.2025.101629	South Africa	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[174]	Incommensurability and corporate social technologies: A critique of corporate compensations in Colombia's coal mining region of La Guajira	2021	Gilbert, J.E.; Gilbertson, T.; Jakobsen, L.	Journal of Political Ecology	10.2458/jpe.2952	Colombia	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[175]	Extracting Inequality: Barriers to Local Economic Development in Liberia's Mining Sector	2025	Gräser, M.	Extractive Industries and Society	10.1016/j.exis.2025.101751	Liberia	Both artisanal/small-scale and large-scale mining	Perceived social impacts
[176]	Assessing the Implementation and Impact of Land Restoration Mechanisms in Mining-Affected Areas in Zvishavane District of Zimbabwe	2026	Gumbo, E.B.; Matsa, M.M.; Kowe, P.	Environmental Management	10.1007/s00267-026-02438-9	Zimbabwe	Both artisanal/small-scale and large-scale mining	Perceived environmental impacts
[177]	In the Shadow of the Mountain: Assessing early impacts on community development from two mining prospects in South Greenland	2019	Hansen, A.M.; Johnstone, R.L.	Extractive Industries and Society	10.1016/j.exis.2019.01.012	Greenland	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts

Table A1. *Cont.*

Ref.	Article Title	Year	Authors	Journal	DOI	Country	Mining Scale	Primary Outcome Category
[178]	Mercury Exposure in Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining Communities in Sukabumi, Indonesia	2020	Harianja, A.H.; Saragih, G.S.; Fauzi, R.; Hidayat, M.Y.; Syofyan, Y.; Tapriziah, E.R.; Kartiningsih, S.E.	Journal of Health and Pollution	10.5696/2156-9614-10.28.201209	Indonesia	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived environmental impacts
[179]	Illegal gold mining in Indonesia: structure and causes	2022	Hasibuan, O.P.; Tjakraatmadja, J.H.; Sunitiyoso, Y.	International Journal of Emerging Markets	10.1108/ijoem-11-2019-0964	Indonesia	Both artisanal/small-scale and large-scale mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[48]	The micro-politics of corporate responsibility: How companies shape protest in communities affected by mining	2021	Haslam, P.A.	World Development	10.1016/j.world-dev.2020.105322	Argentina	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[180]	Lost in Corporate Translation: How Firms Mediate between Social Mobilization and Regulatory Intervention in the Extractive Sector	2023	Haslam, P.A.; Godfrid, J.	Latin American Politics and Society	10.1017/lap.2022.63	Argentina	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[181]	An Investigation of the Socio-Economic Benefits of Small-Scale Gold Mining in Malawi	2021	Haundi, T.; Tsokonombwe, G.; Ghambi, S.; Mkandawire, T.; Kasambara, A.	Mining	10.3390/mining1010003	Malawi	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social impacts
[182]	Exploring the Impact of Mining on Community Health and Health Service Delivery: Perceptions of Key Informants Involved in Gold Mining Communities in Burkina Faso	2023	Himmelsbach, G.S.; Zabré, H.R.; Leuenberger, A.; Knoblauch, A.M.; Brugger, F.; Winkler, M.S.	International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health	10.3390/ijerph20247167	Burkina Faso	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts
[183]	Improving mining community benefits through better monitoring and evaluation	2021	Hira, A.; Busumtwi-Sam, J.	Resources Policy	10.1016/j.resour-pol.2021.102138	Ghana	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict

Table A1. *Cont.*

Ref.	Article Title	Year	Authors	Journal	DOI	Country	Mining Scale	Primary Outcome Category
[184]	How do mining companies induce community participation? Processes, rationales and contestation in South Africa's platinum-rich Limpopo Province	2025	Hofmeyr, J.	Extractive Industries and Society	10.1016/j.exis.2025.101673	South Africa	Large-scale or industrial mining	Social licence to operate or legitimacy
[185]	Community perceptions and mental burden among (former) residents at Europe's largest lignite mine in Western Germany: a cross-sectional study	2025	Holtermann, E.; Krüger, T.; Kraus, T.; Kaifie, A.	Scientific Reports	10.1038/s41598-025-92834-8	Germany	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts
[186]	Environmental impact of mining and its social responsibilities on rural communities	2026	Huamaní, C.J.; Palomino Aroni, J.C.; Calderon Vilca, H.D.; León Vicencio, J.L.; Suyo Cruz, G.; Pinto Pagaza, D.A.; Mamani Huillca, B.O.; Oros Torres, W.; Pinto Boda, S.R.; Contreras Salas, L.	Global Journal of Environmental Science and Management	10.22034/gjesm.2026.01.12	Peru	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[187]	Communal violence as a strategy for negotiation: Community responses to nickel mining industry in Central Sulawesi, Indonesia	2020	Hudayana, B.; Widyanta, A.B.	Extractive Industries and Society	10.1016/j.exis.2020.08.012	Indonesia	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[188]	The importance of artisanal and small-scale mining for rural economies: Livelihood diversification, dependence, and heterogeneity in rural Guinea	2022	Huntington, H.; Marple-Cantrell, K.	Journal of Rural Studies	10.1016/j.jrurstud.2022.06.004	Guinea	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[189]	Customary governance of artisanal and small-scale mining in Guinea: Social and environmental practices and outcomes	2021	Huntington, H.; Marple-Cantrell, K.	LAND USE POLICY	10.1016/j.landusepol.2020.105229	Guinea	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social impacts

Table A1. *Cont.*

Ref.	Article Title	Year	Authors	Journal	DOI	Country	Mining Scale	Primary Outcome Category
[190]	Community Perception of Gold Mining Affecting the Water Quality of the Wariori River	2024	Irfan, A.; Perangin-Angin, H.P.; Purba, G.Y.S.	Daengku	10.35877/454ri.daengku2843	Indonesia	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived environmental impacts
[191]	The operationalisation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in a mining context	2022	Isacowitz, J.J.; Schmeidl, S.; Tabelin, C.	Resources Policy	10.1016/j.resourpol.2022.103012	Australia	Large-scale or industrial mining	Social licence to operate or legitimacy
[192]	Perception and legacy of soil chromium and lead contamination in an operational small-scale coal mining community	2023	Islam, A.R.M.T.; Jion, M.M.M.F.; Jannat, J.N.; Varol, M.; Islam, M.A.; Khan, R.; Idris, A.M.; Malafaia, G.; Habib, M.A.	Environmental Geochemistry and Health	10.1007/s10653-023-01571-2	Bangladesh	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[193]	Risks and vulnerability in uranium mining: A synthesis of local perspectives in the Great Karoo region of South Africa	2018	Issah, M.; Umejesi, I.	Extractive Industries and Society	10.1016/j.exis.2018.04.002	South Africa	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[194]	Uranium mining and sense of community in the Great Karoo: Insights from local narratives	2019	Issah, M; Umejesi, I	EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES AND SOCIETY-AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL	10.1016/j.exis.2018.09.017	South Africa	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts
[46]	Cultural landscape management in context: Local communities' perceptions under Jadar mineral extraction project in Serbia	2023	Ivanović, S.; Tomićević-Dubljević, J.; Bjedov, I.; Đorđević, I.; Živojinović, I.	Extractive Industries and Society	10.1016/j.exis.2023.101361	Serbia	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[195]	Mining and Sustainability in the Circumpolar North: The Role of Government in Advancing Corporate Social Responsibility	2023	Jackson, S.; Poelzer, G.; Poelzer, G.; Noble, B.	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	10.1007/s00267-022-01680-1	Canada	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts

Table A1. *Cont.*

Ref.	Article Title	Year	Authors	Journal	DOI	Country	Mining Scale	Primary Outcome Category
[196]	Landscapes of Dispossession: Extractivism and Forced Displacement Triggered by Tailings Dams	2026	Jara, AM; Cofré, DS; Mena, JP; Ferrari, CS; Díaz, JT; Mansilla-Quiñones, P.	MIGRACIONES	10.14422/mig.23402.031	Chile	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[197]	Perspectives on plant-based mercury-free gold recovery in Colombian artisanal and small-scale gold mining	2026	Jaramillo-Urrego, L.M.; Restrepo-Baena, O.J.; Smith, J.; Meza-Ortiz, J.J.; Phelan, T.; Chang, S.; Smits, K.M.	Extractive Industries and Society	10.1016/j.exis.2026.101937	Colombia	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived environmental impacts
[198]	Women anti-mining activists' narratives of everyday resistance in the Andes: staying put and carrying on in Peru and Ecuador	2017	Jenkins, K.	Gender, Place and Culture	10.1080/0966369x.2017.1387102	Ecuador	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[199]	Environmental psychology: A study on the resistance to mining in Içara, SC	2015	Jerônimo, R.N.T.; de Souza, R.V.	Psicologia e Sociedade	10.1590/1807-03102015v27n1p080	Brazil	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[200]	Participatory Analysis of Small-Scale Artisanal Gold Mining in the Santa Rita District, Municipality of Andes, Antioquia, Based on the PAIIO Methodology	2021	Jiménez, M.P.F.; Plata, Á.M.; Acero, A.; Gaona, L.S.; Araque, Á.S.; Sierra, D.	Systemic Practice and Action Research	10.1007/s11213-020-09551-8	Colombia	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social impacts
[201]	Local perspectives of the ability of HIA stakeholder engagement to capture and reflect factors that impact Alaska native health	2014	Jones, J.; Nix, N.A.; Snyder, E.H.	International Journal of Circumpolar Health	10.3402/ijch.v73.24411	USA	Large-scale or industrial mining	Social licence to operate or legitimacy
[202]	Strengthening the governance of environmental and social impacts in formal small-scale gold mining operations in Uganda	2026	Kahangirwe, P.; Vanclay, F.; Arts, J.	Extractive Industries and Society	10.1016/j.exis.2026.101941	Uganda	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social impacts

Table A1. *Cont.*

Ref.	Article Title	Year	Authors	Journal	DOI	Country	Mining Scale	Primary Outcome Category
[203]	Planning Recreation around Water Bodies in Two Hard Coal Post-Mining Areas in Southern Poland	2023	Kantor-Pietraga, I.; Krzysztofik, R.; Solarski, M.	Sustainability (Switzerland)	10.3390/su151310607	Poland	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts
[204]	The attitude of the local community towards investments in lignite before transitioning to the post-lignite era: The case of Western Macedonia, Greece	2020	Karasmanaki, E.; Ioannou, K.; Katsaounis, K.; Tsantopoulos, G.	Resources Policy	10.1016/j.resourpol.2020.101781	Greece	Large-scale or industrial mining	Acceptance or support
[205]	Examining Host Communities' Perceptions on Trust Funds as Corporate Strategies for Community Development in Ghana	2021	Kasimba, SA; Lujala, P.	JOURNAL OF ASIAN AND AFRICAN STUDIES	10.1177/0021909620967382	Ghana	Both artisanal/small-scale and large-scale mining	Social licence to operate or legitimacy
[206]	Frames of extractivism: Small-scale goldmining formalization and state violence in Colombia	2021	Kaufmann, C.; Côte, M.	Political Geography	10.1016/j.polgeo.2021.102496	Colombia	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[207]	The politics of toxicity governance in Colombian gold mining	2024	Kaufmann, C.J.	Journal of Political Ecology	10.2458/jpe.5328	Colombia	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[208]	"This mine has become our farmland": Critical perspectives on the coevolution of artisanal mining and conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	2014	Kelly, J.T.D.	Resources Policy	10.1016/j.resourpol.2013.12.003	Congo	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[209]	Community relations and mining: Core to business but not "core business"	2013	Kemp, D.; Owen, JR	RESOURCES POLICY	10.1016/j.resourpol.2013.08.003	West Africa	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts
[210]	Mining governance dilemma and impacts: A case of gold mining in Phu-Hae, Lao PDR	2019	Keovilignavong, O.	Resources Policy	10.1016/j.resourpol.2019.02.002	Lao PDR	Both artisanal/small-scale and large-scale mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts

Table A1. *Cont.*

Ref.	Article Title	Year	Authors	Journal	DOI	Country	Mining Scale	Primary Outcome Category
[211]	Risks, challenges and socioeconomic impacts of quarrying on rural livelihoods in Tanzania	2025	Kitole, F.A.; Kalumanga, V.E.; Hyera, D.W.; Evason, E.M.	Cogent Social Sciences	10.1080/23311886.2025.2489040	Tanzania	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[44]	Mineral commons: Collective claims to territory in the goldfields of Madagascar	2022	Klein, B.I.	Political Geography	10.1016/j.polgeo.2022.102783	Madagascar	Both artisanal/small-scale and large-scale mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[212]	Assessing the environmental, economic, and social impacts of industrial mining on agricultural communities in Sierra Leone: A sustainable approach using PLS-SEM	2025	Komba, B.P.; Chattha, M.W.A.; Fatima, A.; Thomson, P.C.; González, L.A.; Hyder, M.F.	Cleaner and Responsible Consumption	10.1016/j.clrc.2025.100250	Sierra Leone	Large-scale or industrial mining	Acceptance or support
[213]	Social revolution and mining projects: The potential role of cultural power in transforming mining conflict	2025	Kowszyk, Y.; Walter, M.; Maher, R.; Vanclay, F.	Extractive Industries and Society	10.1016/j.exis.2025.101733	Chile	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[214]	A Changing Home: A Cross-Sectional Study on Environmental Degradation, Resettlement and Psychological Distress in a Western German Coal-Mining Region	2022	Krüger, T.; Kraus, T.; Kaifie, A.	International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health	10.3390/ijerph19127143	Germany	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[215]	Paths of urban planning in a post-mining area. A case study of a former sandpit in southern Poland	2020	Krzysztofik, R.; Dulias, R.; Kantor-Pietraga, I.; Spórna, T.; Dragan, W.	Land Use Policy	10.1016/j.landusepol.2020.104801	Poland	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts
[216]	"The License is Just a Piece of Paper": Local Perceptions on Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining Formalization in Ghana	2022	Kumah, R.K.	International Journal of Sustainable Development and Planning	10.18280/ijsdp.170301	Ghana	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social impacts

Table A1. *Cont.*

Ref.	Article Title	Year	Authors	Journal	DOI	Country	Mining Scale	Primary Outcome Category
[217]	Community resilience, Corporate Social Responsibility and local economic development: The case of coal mining in India	2022	Kumar, A.; Gupta, J.; Das, N.	EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES AND SOCIETY	10.1016/j.exis.2022.101120	India	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts
[54]	Understanding actors' power through conflict dynamics: Insights from small-scale mining on cocoa farms	2025	Kumeh, E.M.; Hirons, M.	Forest Policy and Economics	10.1016/j.forpol.2025.103458	Ghana	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[218]	Mining-induced changes in ecosystem services value and implications of their economic and relational cost in a mining landscape, Ghana	2023	Kumi, S.; Addo-Fordjour, P.; Fei-Baffoe, B.	Heliyon	10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e21156	Ghana	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[219]	The impact of artisanal mining on agricultural production and food security in the Birim North District of Ghana	2024	Kwang, C.; Blagogie, L.	Acta Scientiarum Polonorum, Formatio Circumiectus	10.15576/asp.fc/196261	Ghana	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[220]	The art and science of community relations: Procedural fairness at Newmont's Waihi Gold operations, New Zealand	2017	Lacey, J.; Carr-Cornish, S.; Zhang, A.; Eglinton, K.; Moffat, K.	Resources Policy	10.1016/j.resourpol.2017.03.001	New Zealand	Large-scale or industrial mining	Acceptance or support
[221]	The impact of corporate social responsibility on social acceptance as a determinant of the sustainable mineral extraction—Polish case study	2021	Lacny, Z.; Ostrega, A.	GOSPODARKA SUROWCAMI MINERALNYMI-MINERAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	10.24425/gsm.2021.136294	Poland	Large-scale or industrial mining	Acceptance or support

Table A1. *Cont.*

Ref.	Article Title	Year	Authors	Journal	DOI	Country	Mining Scale	Primary Outcome Category
[222]	Perceived Health Impacts of Surface Mining: Local Perspectives from the Mining Communities in Libjo, Dinagat Islands, Philippines	2025	Lazarte, J.M.T.; Miranda, C.F.; Apas, R.S.; Auxtero, E.S.; Atacador, A.M.; Budlayan, M.L.M.; Calo, F.M.B.; Cumba, R.M.T.; Edilo, G.; Jusoy, J.C.; Latayada, F.S.; Mendoza, R.; Pantohan, E.G.; Vales, T.P.; Vergara, M.V.; Vergara, J.A.O.	International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health	10.3390/ijerph22030365	Philippines	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[223]	Climate change, mining development and residential water security in the uMkhanyakude District Municipality, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa: a double catastrophe for local communities	2023	Leonard, L.	Local Environment	10.1080/13549839.2022.2136644	South Africa	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts
[224]	Challenges that mining companies face in gaining and maintaining a social license to operate in Finnish Lapland	2017	Lesser, P.; Suopajärvi, L.; Koivurova, T.	Mineral Economics	10.1007/s13563-016-0099-y	Finland	Large-scale or industrial mining	Social licence to operate or legitimacy
[225]	Gendered health impacts of industrial gold mining in northwestern Tanzania: perceptions of local communities	2021	Leuenberger, A.; Kihwele, F.; Lyatuu, I.; Kengia, J.T.; Farnham, A.; Winkler, M.S.; Merten, S.	Impact Assessment and Project Appraisal	10.1080/14615517.2021.1904697	Tanzania	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[226]	"It Is Like We Are Living in a Different World": Health Inequity in Communities Surrounding Industrial Mining Sites in Burkina Faso, Mozambique, and Tanzania	2021	Leuenberger, A.; Cambaco, O.; Zabré, H.R.; Lyatuu, I.; Utzinger, J.; Munguambe, K.; Merten, S.; Winkler, M.S.	International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health	10.3390/ijerph182111015	Burkina Faso	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts

Table A1. *Cont.*

Ref.	Article Title	Year	Authors	Journal	DOI	Country	Mining Scale	Primary Outcome Category
[227]	Health impacts of industrial mining on surrounding communities: Local perspectives from three sub-Saharan African countries	2021	Leuenberger, A.; Winkler, M.S.; Cambaco, O.; Cossa, H.; Kihwele, F.; Lyatuu, I.; Zabre, H.R.; Farnham, A.; MacEte, E.; Munguambe, K.	PLoS ONE	10.1371/journal.pone.0252433	Burkina Faso	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived environmental impacts
[228]	Incorporating community perspectives in health impact assessment: A toolbox	2022	Leuenberger, A.; Winkler, M.S.; Lyatuu, I.; Cossa, H.; Zabré, H.R.; Dietler, D.; Farnham, A.	Environmental Impact Assessment Review	10.1016/j.eiar.2022.106788	Burkina Faso	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived environmental impacts
[229]	The compensation arenas in south New Caledonia. Minescape, governmentality and politics	2022	Levacher, C.; Meur, P.-Y.L.	Extractive Industries and Society	10.1016/j.exis.2021.100999	New Caledonia	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[230]	Exploring the impacts of coal mining on host communities in Shanxi, China—using subjective data	2017	Li, Q.; Stoeckl, N.; King, D.; Gyuris, E.	Resources Policy	10.1016/j.resourpol.2017.03.012	China	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[45]	Gold conflict and contested conduct: Large- and small-scale mining subjectivities in Indonesia	2024	Libassi, M.	Geoforum	10.1016/j.geoforum.2022.10.005	Indonesia	Both artisanal/small-scale and large-scale mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[231]	Environmental and Social Governance of Post-Coal Mining in Rural Indonesia	2025	Lington, R.; Syauqiah, I.	Environment and Ecology Research	10.13189/eer.2025.130510	Indonesia	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[232]	Fishers' perceptions of river resources: Case study of French Guiana native populations using contextual cognitive mapping	2021	Longin, G.; Bonneau De Beaufort, L.; Fontenelle, G.; Rinaldo, R.; Roussel, J.-M.; Le Bail, P.-Y.	Cybium	10.26028/10.26028/cybium/2021-451-001	France	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social impacts

Table A1. *Cont.*

Ref.	Article Title	Year	Authors	Journal	DOI	Country	Mining Scale	Primary Outcome Category
[233]	Measuring loss of access to the land and its impact on place attachment: The case of the historical mining community of Puchoco, Chile	2020	López Meza, M.I.; Peña, A.B.	Urbano	10.22320/07183607.2020.23.41.06	Chile	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts
[234]	Negotiating extraction: Indigenous peoples and the upscaling of artisanal and small-scale mining in the central Peruvian Amazon	2025	López, H.M.; Hernando, D.H.	Extractive Industries and Society	10.1016/j.exis.2025.101616	Peru	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Acceptance or support
[235]	IMWA Insight: Understanding Public Perceptions of a New Pit Lake in As Pontes, Spain	2020	Lopez, X.P.S.; Blanchette, M.L.	Mine Water and the Environment	10.1007/s10230-020-00651-4	Spain	Large-scale or industrial mining	Acceptance or support
[236]	Farmers' coping strategies to artisanal small-scale mining activities: welfare improvement or deterioration in Asutifi North District of Ghana?	2024	Mabe, F.N.; Issifu, S.; Wongnaa, C.A.	Journal of Economics and Development	10.1108/jed-02-2023-0029	Ghana	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social impacts
[237]	Environmental impacts: Local perspectives of selected mining edge communities in Sierra Leone	2020	Mabey, P.T.; Li, W.; Sundufu, A.J.; Lashari, A.H.	Sustainability (Switzerland)	10.3390/su12145525	Sierra Leone	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived environmental impacts
[238]	The Livelihood of Artisanal and Small-Scale Miners and Awareness of the Use of 3T Minerals in Rwanda—A Case Study in the Rutsiro District: A Qualitative Assessment	2022	Macháček, J.; Schlossarek, M.; Lindagato, P.	International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health	10.3390/ijerph191912570	Rwanda	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social impacts
[239]	Perceptions of a Water Reservoir Construction Project Among the Local Community and Potential Tourists and Visitors	2025	Machowski, R.; Rzetala, M.A.; Solarski, M.; Rzetala, M.; Bakota, D.; Płomiński, A.; Kłosowska, K.	Sustainability (Switzerland)	10.3390/su17114796	Poland	Large-scale or industrial mining	Acceptance or support
[240]	Stuck in transition? Artisanal mining, livelihood diversification and rural change in Sierra Leone	2025	Maconachie, R.; Conteh, FM	EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES AND SOCIETY	10.1016/j.exis.2024.101604	Sierra Leone	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social impacts

Table A1. *Cont.*

Ref.	Article Title	Year	Authors	Journal	DOI	Country	Mining Scale	Primary Outcome Category
[241]	Why do Mines Fail to Obtain a Social License to Operate?: Insights from the Proposed Kallak Iron Mine (Sweden) and the Prosperity/New Prosperity Gold–Copper Mine (Canada)	2023	MacPhail, F.; Lindahl, K.B.; Bowles, P.	Environmental Management	10.1007/s00267-021-01587-3	Sweden	Large-scale or industrial mining	Social licence to operate or legitimacy
[242]	'A concealed economy': Artisanal diamond mining in Butha-Buthe district, Lesotho	2020	Makhetha, E.; Maliehe, S.	EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES AND SOCIETY	10.1016/j.exis.2020.06.010	Lesotho	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social impacts
[243]	Coexistence and conflict between artisanal mining, fishing, and farming in a Peruvian boomtown	2021	Malone, A.; Smith, N.M.; Zeballos Zeballos, E.	Geoforum	10.1016/j.geofo-rum.2021.01.012	Peru	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Social licence to operate or legitimacy
[244]	Exposing the real 'social' side of mining-related CSR in Sierra Leone	2023	Marah-Jones, J.	EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES AND SOCIETY	10.1016/j.exis.2023.101315	Sierra Leone	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts
[245]	'Old Trees Cannot Be Replanted': When Energy Investment Meets Farmers' Resistance	2021	Markuszewska, I.	Journal of Settlements and Spatial Planning	10.24193/jsspsi.2021.8.02	Poland	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[246]	Mining legacy and uncertain futures: A comparative analysis of two Mexican resource communities	2026	Martínez Romero, U.P.; Hayes, J.P.	Resources Policy	10.1016/j.resour-pol.2026.105842	Mexico	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[247]	Does mining company-sponsored community development influence social licence to operate? Evidence from private and state-owned companies in Chile	2014	Martinez, C.; Franks, D.M.	Impact Assessment and Project Appraisal	10.1080/14615517.2014.929783	Chile	Large-scale or industrial mining	Social licence to operate or legitimacy
[248]	Community acceptance of Chinese mining investment in rural Zimbabwe: The situation of Hwange District	2023	Marumahoko, S.; Shayawabaya, T.; Ngorima, O.; Nhede, NT	STRATEGIC REVIEW FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA	10.35293/srsa.v45i2.4793	Zimbabwe	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts

Table A1. *Cont.*

Ref.	Article Title	Year	Authors	Journal	DOI	Country	Mining Scale	Primary Outcome Category
[249]	Understanding small-scale gold mining practices: An anthropological study on technological innovation in the Vale do Rio Peixoto (Mato Grosso, Brazil)	2018	Massaro, L.; de Theije, M.	Journal of Cleaner Production	10.1016/j.jclepro.2018.08.153	Brazil	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Acceptance or support
[250]	Balancing economic development and environmental responsibility: Perceptions from communities of Garimpeiros in the Brazilian Amazon	2022	Massaro, L.; Calvimontes, J.; Ferreira, L.C.; de Theije, M.	Resources Policy	10.1016/j.resourpol.2022.103063	Brazil	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived environmental impacts
[251]	Lithium Mining as a Tool for Economic and Energy Transformation of Region: Reflections on Policies, Processes and Communities	2024	Mata, M.; Hlaváček, P.	International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy	10.32479/ijeep.17052	Czech Republic	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived environmental impacts
[252]	Who's in the driving seat? The interplay between advocacy organisations and local communities resisting coal mining in rural Kenya	2025	Matelski, M.	Third World Quarterly	10.1080/01436597.2024.2428334	Kenya	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[253]	Resilience Perception of a Mining Town in Eastern Amazonia: A Case Study of Canaã Dos Carajás, Brazil	2021	Matlaba, V.J.; Pereira, L.R.; Mota, J.A.; dos Santos, J.F.	Environmental Management	10.1007/s00267-020-01405-2	Brazil	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[53]	Assessing the perception gap: Mining impacts from community and company perspectives in Nigeria	2025	Mbachu, I.	Journal of Sustainable Mining	10.46873/2300-3960.1441	Nigeria	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[254]	Tribal communities and coal in Northeast India: The politics of imposing and resisting mining bans	2016	McDuie-Ra, D.; Kikon, D.	Energy Policy	10.1016/j.enpol.2016.05.021	India	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[255]	The Social Licence to Operate: Ambiguities and the neutralization of harm in Mongolia	2017	Meesters, M.E.; Behagel, J.H.	Resources Policy	10.1016/j.resourpol.2017.07.006	Mongolia	Large-scale or industrial mining	Social licence to operate or legitimacy

Table A1. *Cont.*

Ref.	Article Title	Year	Authors	Journal	DOI	Country	Mining Scale	Primary Outcome Category
[256]	Illegal sand mining in coastal Ghana: The drivers and the way forward	2023	Mensah, J.; Mattah, P.A.D.	Extractive Industries and Society	10.1016/j.exis.2023.101224	Ghana	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social impacts
[257]	Ecological aspects shaping child labour in Tanzania's artisanal and small-scale gold mines: A qualitative inquiry	2023	Metta, E.; Abdul, R.; Koler, A.; Geubbels, E.	Heliyon	10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e14417	Tanzania	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social impacts
[258]	Reflections on engagement from a community liaison committee for a zinc mine in rural South Australia	2019	Mitchell, A.C.; Styan, C.A.	Extractive Industries and Society	10.1016/j.exis.2019.03.005	Australia	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[259]	The rise of 'Mashurugwi' machete gangs and violent conflicts in Zimbabwe's artisanal and small-scale gold mining sector	2020	Mkodzongi, G.	Extractive Industries and Society	10.1016/j.exis.2020.10.001	Zimbabwe	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[260]	Community perceptions on the health risks of acid mine drainage: the environmental justice struggles of communities near mining fields	2019	Moeng, K.	Environment, Development and Sustainability	10.1007/s10668-018-0149-4	South Africa	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived environmental impacts
[261]	Strategies for managing large-scale mining sector land use conflicts in the global south	2017	Moomen, A.-W.	Resources Policy	10.1016/j.resourpol.2016.11.010	Ghana	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[262]	The consequences of mining extractivism on food sovereignty in La Loma—Cesar (Colombia)	2026	Morales, G.C.; Ariza, F.A.P.; Villamizar, C.G.	Revista de Economia e Sociologia Rural	10.1590/1806-9479.2026.303055	Colombia	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[263]	Rural livelihoods, large-scale mining and agrarian change in Mapela, Limpopo, South Africa	2017	Mtero, F.	RESOURCES POLICY	10.1016/j.resourpol.2017.06.015	South Africa	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[264]	On the brink of social resistance: local community perceptions of mining company operating permits in East Luwu, Indonesia	2024	Muhammad, S.; Arifin, S.; Syam, R.; Putra, B.A.	Frontiers in Sociology	10.3389/fsoc.2024.1373736	Indonesia	Large-scale or industrial mining	Social licence to operate or legitimacy

Table A1. *Cont.*

Ref.	Article Title	Year	Authors	Journal	DOI	Country	Mining Scale	Primary Outcome Category
[265]	Contesting the social license to operate: Competing visions and community exclusion on the Bolivian Altiplano	2022	Mulhern, R.; Mulhern, M.; Perreault, T.	Extractive Industries and Society	10.1016/j.exis.2020.08.014	Bolivia	Large-scale or industrial mining	Social licence to operate or legitimacy
[266]	'Ulamā', Authority, and Political Relations: How the PCNU Jember Fatwā Influenced Public Policy on Gold Mining in Silo?	2025	Mun'im, Z.; Harahap, W.R.; Putra, R.; Santoso, B.; Viegri, M.	Journal of Islamic Law	10.24260/jil.v6i1.3605	Indonesia	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[267]	Corporate social responsibility in the mining industry: Perspectives from stakeholder groups in Argentina	2012	Mutti, D.; Yakovleva, N.; Vazquez-Brust, D.; Di Marco, M.H.	Resources Policy	10.1016/j.resourpol.2011.05.001	Argentina	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[268]	Mining impact on communities' livelihoods: A case study of Taita Taveta county, Kenya	2020	Mwakesi, I.; Wahome, R.; Ichang'i, D.	AIMS Environmental Science	10.3934/environsci.2020018	Kenya	Both artisanal/small-scale and large-scale mining	Perceived social impacts
[269]	Trading green for gold: The lived experiences of migrant indigenous peoples with large-scale mining operations in Runruno, Quezon, Nueva Vizcaya, Philippines	2024	Natividad, A.C.; Sabino, L.L.; Gata, M.L.L.P.; Malabayabas, F.L.; Sanchez, P.A.J.	SciEnggJ	10.54645/202417supwuo-36	Philippines	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[270]	Artisanal small-scale mining: Potential ecological disaster in Mzingwane District, Zimbabwe	2015	Ncube-Phiri, S.; Ncube, A.; Mucherera, B.; Ncube, M.	Jamba: Journal of Disaster Risk Studies	10.4102/jamba.v7i1.158	Zimbabwe	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived environmental impacts
[271]	Indicators of mining in development: A Q-methodology investigation of two gold mines in Quang Nam province, Vietnam	2018	Nguyen, B.N.; Boruff, B.; Tonts, M.	Resources Policy	10.1016/j.resourpol.2018.02.014	Vietnam	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[272]	Fool's gold: Understanding social, economic and environmental impacts from gold mining in Quang Nam province, Vietnam	2018	Nguyen, N.; Boruff, B.; Tonts, M.	Sustainability (Switzerland)	10.3390/su10051355	Vietnam	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived environmental impacts

Table A1. *Cont.*

Ref.	Article Title	Year	Authors	Journal	DOI	Country	Mining Scale	Primary Outcome Category
[273]	Public acceptance of the mineral extraction industry in Mozambique: A critical perspective	2026	Nopeia, M.; Deus, M.; Vasconcelos, L.; Malumuge, B.J.	Extractive Industries and Society	10.1016/j.exis.2025.101807	Mozambique	Both artisanal/small-scale and large-scale mining	Acceptance or support
[274]	Coal Mining and Coal Seam Gas on Gomeroi country: Sacred lands, economic futures and shifting alliances	2016	Norman, H.	Energy Policy	10.1016/j.enpol.2016.06.006	Australia	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts
[275]	Dialoguing for Peaceful Coexistence Among Migrants and Host Communities in Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining in Ghana	2025	Ntiri, R.O.; Koomson, F.; Appiah-Boateng, S.	African Journal of Applied Research	10.26437/ajar.v11i2.1060	Ghana	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[276]	"Now we've all turned to eating processed foods": A photovoice study of the food and nutrition security implications of 'Galamsey' in Ghana	2023	Nyantakyi-Frimpong, H.; Christian, A.K.; Ganle, J.; Aryeetey, R.	African Journal of Food, Agriculture, Nutrition and Development	10.18697/ajfand.116.22855	Ghana	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[277]	Assessing the environmental and socio-economic impacts of artisanal gold mining on the livelihoods of communities in the Tarkwa Nsuaem municipality in Ghana	2016	Obiri, S.; Mattah, P.A.D.; Mattah, M.M.; Armah, F.A.; Osae, S.; Adu-Kumi, S.; Yeboah, P.O.	International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health	10.3390/ijerph13020160	Ghana	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[278]	Taking the discourse seriously: Rational self-interest and resistance to mining in Kyrgyzstan	2021	Ocaklı, B.; Krueger, T.; Janssen, M.A.; Kasymov, U.	Ecological Economics	10.1016/j.ecolecon.2021.107177	Kyrgyzstan	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[279]	A rule-based approach for preventive identification of potential conflictive criteria in mining operations in Chile	2018	Ocampo-Melgar, A.; Gironás, J.; Valls, A.	JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION	10.1016/j.jclepro.2018.02.202	Chile	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict

Table A1. *Cont.*

Ref.	Article Title	Year	Authors	Journal	DOI	Country	Mining Scale	Primary Outcome Category
[280]	Desalination in Chile's mining regions: Global drivers and local impacts of a technological fix to hydrosocial conflict	2021	Odell, S.D.	Journal of Cleaner Production	10.1016/j.jclepro.2021.129104	Chile	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[47]	Social license to operate of Tulu Kapi Gold Mining, Western Ethiopia	2025	Ofgeha, G.Y.	Resources Policy	10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105508	Ethiopia	Large-scale or industrial mining	Social licence to operate or legitimacy
[281]	Digging for Gold or Justice? Misrecognition and Marginalization of "Illegal" Small-Scale Miners in Ghana	2018	Ofori, D.R.; Ofori, J.J.	Social Justice Research	10.1007/s11211-018-0313-x	Ghana	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social impacts
[282]	Defying the gloom: In search of the 'golden' practices of small-scale mining operations	2023	Ofosu, G.; Sarpong, D.	Environmental Science and Policy	10.1016/j.envsci.2022.10.013	Ghana	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived environmental impacts
[51]	What procedures matter to social acceptance of mining? A conjoint experiment in Peru	2024	Okada, I.	World Development	10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106724	Peru	Large-scale or industrial mining	Social licence to operate or legitimacy
[283]	Perception of the possible effects of mining to open heaven and its impact on the agriculture in Ixtacamaxtitlan, Puebla, Mexico	2021	Orrego, L.B.; Sánchez, J.P.J.; Valverde, B.R.; Vargas, A.C.	Scripta Nova	10.1344/sn2021.25.32638	Mexico	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[284]	Local Governance and Labor Organizations on Artisanal Gold Mining Sites in Burkina Faso	2019	Ouedraogo, LS; Mundler, P.	SUSTAINABILITY	10.3390/su11030616	Burkina Faso	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social impacts
[285]	Community Engagement and Ecosystem Services for Mine Rehabilitation	2025	Pan, Y.; Duddigan, S.; Devanadera, M.C.E.; Quierrez, R.N.M.; Tibbett, M.	Integrative Conservation	10.1002/inc3.70003	Philippines	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived environmental impacts
[286]	The glocalization of mining conflict: Cases from Peru	2016	Paredes, M.	Extractive Industries and Society	10.1016/j.exis.2016.08.007	Peru	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict

Table A1. *Cont.*

Ref.	Article Title	Year	Authors	Journal	DOI	Country	Mining Scale	Primary Outcome Category
[287]	The transnationalization of resistance to mega mining in Tambogrande and Pascua Lama	2018	Paredes, M.	America Latina Hoy	10.14201/alh2018807394	Peru	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[288]	Ambivalent company attitudes and how they shape conflict: Mining conflicts in Mexico's ejidos	2016	Penman, M.	Extractive Industries and Society	10.1016/j.exis.2016.04.001	Mexico	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[289]	Socio-environmental cartographies. Approach to the perceptions about health and life in mining territories in the west of Antioquia—Colombia	2023	Pérez Osorno, M.M.; Muñoz-Duque, L.A.; Vargas, A.B.	Revista Facultad Nacional de Salud Publica	10.17533/udea.rfnsp.e349283	Colombia	Both artisanal/small-scale and large-scale mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[290]	All trust is local: Sustainable development, trust in government and legitimacy in northern mining projects	2021	Poelzer, G.; Yu, S.	Resources Policy	10.1016/j.resourpol.2020.101888	Sweden	Large-scale or industrial mining	Acceptance or support
[291]	Pursuing Alignment: A Comparison of Public Officials and Citizen Perception of Mine Development	2023	Poelzer, G.	Resources	10.3390/resources12110134	Canada	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[292]	Community as Governor: Exploring the role of Community between Industry and Government in SLO	2023	Poelzer, G.; Frimpong, R.; Poelzer, G.; Noble, B.	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	10.1007/s00267-022-01681-0	Canada	Large-scale or industrial mining	Social licence to operate or legitimacy
[293]	Social problems of industrial development of the arctic territories	2021	Potravnaya, E.V.	Journal of Siberian Federal University—Humanities and Social Sciences	10.17516/1997-1370-0780	Russian Federation	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[52]	Local residents' views of surface mining: Perceived impacts, subjective well-being, and support for regulations in southern Appalachia	2019	Poudyal, N.C.; Gyawali, B.R.; Simon, M.	Journal of Cleaner Production	10.1016/j.jclepro.2019.01.277	USA	Large-scale or industrial mining	Acceptance or support

Table A1. *Cont.*

Ref.	Article Title	Year	Authors	Journal	DOI	Country	Mining Scale	Primary Outcome Category
[294]	The politics of Land Use Planning: Gold mining in Cajamarca, Peru	2015	Preciado Jeronimo, R.; Rap, E.; Vos, J.	Land Use Policy	10.1016/j.landusepol.2015.07.009	Peru	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[295]	An analysis of factors leading to the establishment of a social licence to operate in the mining industry	2013	Prno, J.	Resources Policy	10.1016/j.resourpol.2013.09.010	USA	Large-scale or industrial mining	Social licence to operate or legitimacy
[296]	Ideological Conflict in Rembang (Case Study: Cement Mining Conflict in Rembang)	2024	Puryanto, S.; Siswanto, R.	Jurnal Ilmiah Peuradeun	10.26811/peuradeun.v12i1.1043	Indonesia	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[42]	Perception of the environmental, socio-economic and health impacts of artisanal gold mining in the Amansie West District, Ghana	2022	Quarm, J.A.; Anning, A.K.; Fei-Baffoe, B.; Siaw, V.F.; Amuah, E.E.Y.	Environmental Challenges	10.1016/j.envc.2022.100653	Ghana	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[297]	Classifying critical factors that influence community acceptance of mining projects for discrete choice experiments in the United States	2015	Que, S.; Awuah-Offei, K.; Samaranayake, V.A.	Journal of Cleaner Production	10.1016/j.jclepro.2014.09.084	USA	Large-scale or industrial mining	Acceptance or support
[298]	Comparative study of factors affecting public acceptance of mining projects: Evidence from USA, China and Turkey	2019	Que, S.; Awuah-Offei, K.; Demirel, A.; Wang, L.; Demirel, N.; Chen, Y.	Journal of Cleaner Production	10.1016/j.jclepro.2019.117634	USA	Large-scale or industrial mining	Acceptance or support
[299]	Perceptions and realities of mercury contamination in a Peruvian artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM) community	2022	Quispe Aquino, R.; Malone, A.; Smith, N.M.; García Zúñiga, F.F.	Environmental Research	10.1016/j.envres.2022.114092	Peru	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived environmental impacts
[300]	Identification and Prioritization of Sustainability Criteria from Communities near Mining Projects in the Coquimbo Region, Chile	2026	Ramírez-Olivares, E.; Cabrera-Cabrera, C.; Pasten-Roco, N.; Alfaro Robles, J.	Sustainability (Switzerland)	10.3390/su18094316	Chile	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts

Table A1. *Cont.*

Ref.	Article Title	Year	Authors	Journal	DOI	Country	Mining Scale	Primary Outcome Category
[301]	Assessment and Prioritization of Socio-Environmental Issues in Communities near Mining Projects in the Coquimbo Region, Chile	2026	Ramírez-Olivares, E.R.; Olivares-Espinoza, J.V.; Segovia-Pastén, D.I.; Alfaro-Robles, J.S.	Sustainability (Switzerland)	10.3390/su18147320	Chile	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[302]	Mining, water, and socioenvironmental transformations in the Condor mountain range: Case study of the Mirador Mining Project, Ecuador	2025	Reyes Conza, M.G.; Jiménez Bautista, F.	Agua y Territorio	10.17561/at.27.9078	Ecuador	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[303]	Mixed times: kinship and marriages between Harakbut and Mestizos in the context of gold mining in an indigenous community of the southern Peruvian Amazon	2025	Reymundo-Dámaso, L.	Boletim do Museu Paraense Emilio Goeldi: Ciencias Humanas	10.1590/2178-2547-bgoeldi-2023-0060	Peru	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social impacts
[304]	Ritual, folk competitions, mining and stigmatization as "poor" in indigenous northern Peru: A perspective from contemporary Quechua-speaking Cañarenses	2017	Rivera Andía, J.J.	Revista de Ciencia Politica	10.4067/s0718-090x2017000300767	Peru	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts
[305]	Ruination and deindustrialisation in the highlands of northern Chile	2025	Rivera, F.; Galaz-Mandakovic, D.; Pavez, B.; Rovano, F.; Chiang, T.	Antiquity	10.15184/aqy.2025.10158	Chile	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts
[306]	Quality of life and environment in communities close to industrial mining activity in Boyacá, Colombia	2017	Robledo-Martínez, R.; Agudelo-Calderón, C.A.; García-Ubaque, J.C.; García-Ubaque, C.A.; Osorio-García, S.D.	Revista de Salud Publica	10.15446/rsap.v19n4.70324	Colombia	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts

Table A1. *Cont.*

Ref.	Article Title	Year	Authors	Journal	DOI	Country	Mining Scale	Primary Outcome Category
[307]	'Yes to life, water, and land'. Alternative hidrosocial relations in Colombia	2019	Roca-Servat, D.; Ocando, L.P.	European Review of Latin American and Caribbean Studies	10.32992/erlacs.10389	Colombia	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[308]	Between a rock and a hard place: the Social Acceptability of the Mary River mining project in Nunavut	2026	Rodon, T.; Bouchard, K.	Mineral Economics	10.1007/s13563-024-00462-x	Canada	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[309]	Towards an emotional energy geography: Attending to emotions and affects in a former coal mining community in South Wales, UK	2020	Rohse, M.; Day, R.; Llewellyn, D.	GEOFORUM	10.1016/j.geoforum.2020.02.006	United Kingdom	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts
[310]	Challenging the Legal Structures of Dispossession from the Local: An Analysis Based on the Socio-Environmental Conflict in Cajamarca, Colombia	2024	Rojas, ACG	DEBATES EN SOCIOLOGIA	10.18800/debatesensociologia.202401.008	Colombia	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[311]	Extractivism in Chile: The production of the mining territory and the struggles of the del Aymara people in Norte Grande	2019	Romero-Toledo, H.	Colombia Internacional	10.7440/colombiaint98.2019.01	Chile	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[312]	Land tenure as a cause of tensions and driver of conflict among mining communities in Karamoja, Uganda: Is secure property rights a solution?	2020	Rugadya, M.A.	Land Use Policy	10.1016/j.landusepol.2020.104495	Uganda	Both artisanal/small-scale and large-scale mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[313]	Corporate social responsibility strategies beyond the sphere of influence: Cases from the Peruvian mining industry	2023	Saenz, C.	Resources Policy	10.1016/j.resourpol.2022.103187	Peru	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict

Table A1. *Cont.*

Ref.	Article Title	Year	Authors	Journal	DOI	Country	Mining Scale	Primary Outcome Category
[314]	Stakeholder Perspectives on Sustainable Forest Management and Conservation in Post-Coal Mining Landscapes of PT. Asmin Bara Bronang, Kapuas Regency, Central Kalimantan	2025	Saining, A.; Istikowati, W.T.; Sukarna, R.M.	Environment and Ecology Research	10.13189/eer.2025.130509	Indonesia	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts
[315]	Armed Banditry, Artisanal Mining, and the Changing Security Landscape of North-Central Nigeria	2026	Salawu, IO; Abdulrauf, A; Yahaya, AS; Danjuma, MI; Lambe, EO	BULLETIN OF CAROL I NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY	10.53477/2284-9378-26-16	Nigeria	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[316]	Temporal Imaginations: Mnemonic Frames Against Extractivism in Guatemala	2025	Sánchez, VM	INTERNA-TIONAL JOURNAL FOR CRIME JUSTICE AND SOCIAL DEMOCRACY	10.5204/ijcjsd.3935	Guatemala	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[317]	Exploration of mining heritage and evaluation of mining tourism potential in the La Ferrería village, mining territory of the municipality of Amagá, in the northwestern Colombian Andes	2025	Sánchez-Arredondo, L.H.; López-Gómez, A.; Garavito-Higuera, S.A.	International Journal of Geoheritage and Parks	10.1016/j.ijgeop.2025.03.001	Colombia	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts
[318]	Gold mining in the Colombian Amazon: empirical insights on the links between sustainability, equity, and power	2026	Sanchez-García, P.A.; Schröter, B.; Krause, T.; Boonstra, W.J.; Nielsen, J.Ø.; Loft, L.	Sustainability Science	10.1007/s11625-025-01749-w	Colombia	Both artisanal/small-scale and large-scale mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[319]	How to change the sources of meaning of resistance identities in historically coal-reliant mining communities	2020	Sanz-Hernández, A.	Energy Policy	10.1016/j.enpol.2020.111353	Spain	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict

Table A1. *Cont.*

Ref.	Article Title	Year	Authors	Journal	DOI	Country	Mining Scale	Primary Outcome Category
[320]	A political ecology perspective on resource extraction and human security in Kenya, Bolivia and Peru	2021	Schilling, J.; Schilling-Vacaflor, A.; Flemmer, R.; Froese, R.	Extractive Industries and Society	10.1016/j.exis.2020.10.009	Bolivia	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Social licence to operate or legitimacy
[43]	"All we have left is to defend our reserve": Social structures and community resistance to large-scale gold mining in the Manuripi Wildlife Reserve in northern Bolivia	2024	Schilling, J.; Cuellar, C.P.; Froese, R.; Figueroa, D.; Villavicencio, M.; Werland, L.; Schönenberg, R.	Extractive Industries and Society	10.1016/j.exis.2024.101574	Bolivia	Both artisanal/small-scale and large-scale mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[321]	Incorporating positive deviance into comprehensive remediation projects: A case study from artisanal and small-scale gold mining in the municipality of Andes, Colombia	2021	Schwartz, M.; Smits, K.; Smith, J.; Phelan, T.; Restrepo Baena, O.J.	Environmental Science and Policy	10.1016/j.envsci.2021.05.021	Colombia	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived environmental impacts
[322]	Communities of place, mining multinationals and sustainable development in Africa	2021	Selmier, W.T.; Newenham-Kahindi, A.	Journal of Cleaner Production	10.1016/j.jclepro.2020.125709	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Both artisanal/small-scale and large-scale mining	Social licence to operate or legitimacy
[323]	The occult goes underground: Rumour, rituals, and the everyday entrepreneurship of women in artisanal gold mining in Mazowe, Zimbabwe, c. 2000–2021	2024	Shaba, J.; Swart, S.	Extractive Industries and Society	10.1016/j.exis.2024.101409	Zimbabwe	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social impacts
[324]	Loss of land and livelihoods from mining operations: A case in the Limpopo Province, South Africa	2020	Shackleton, RT	LAND USE POLICY	10.1016/j.landusepol.2020.104825	South Africa	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[325]	Rethinking 'just transitions' from coal: the dynamics of land and labour in anti-coal struggles	2023	Shah, A.	Journal of Peasant Studies	10.1080/03066150.2022.2142568	India	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict

Table A1. *Cont.*

Ref.	Article Title	Year	Authors	Journal	DOI	Country	Mining Scale	Primary Outcome Category
[326]	Artisanal Small-Scale Mining for sustainable livelihood in Gilgit-Baltistan, Pakistan	2021	Shah, S.; Khayyam, U.; Mumtaz, M.Z.	Resources Policy	10.1016/j.resourpol.2021.102420	Pakistan	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social impacts
[50]	The environmental pollution perception of residents in coal mining areas: A Case study in the Hancheng mine area, Shaanxi Province, China	2012	Shi, X.; He, F.	Environmental Management	10.1007/s00267-012-9920-8	China	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived environmental impacts
[327]	Factors Influencing the Environmental Satisfaction of Local Residents in the Coal Mining Area, China	2015	Shi, X.	Social Indicators Research	10.1007/s11205-014-0584-z	China	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived environmental impacts
[328]	Development of a Sustainable Development Framework for Mining Regions: A Case Study Approach	2024	Shome, S.D.; Chakraborty, S.; Sinha, S.	Journal of The Institution of Engineers (India): Series D	10.1007/s40033-023-00491-w	India	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts
[329]	The economic impact of corporate social responsibility on the development of indigenous communities: evidence from Ghana's mining sector	2023	Shubita, M.; Ahmed, S.; Essel-Paintsil, M.	International Journal of Organizational Analysis	10.1108/ijoa-10-2021-2985	Ghana	Both artisanal/small-scale and large-scale mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[330]	Conservation, extraction and social contracts at a violent frontier: Evidence from eastern DRC's Itombwe Nature Reserve	2022	Simpson, F.O.; Pellegrini, L.	Political Geography	10.1016/j.polgeo.2021.102519	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[331]	Former metal mining landscapes in England and Wales: Five perspectives from local residents	2020	Sinnett, D.E.; Sardo, A.M.	Landscape and Urban Planning	10.1016/j.landurbplan.2019.103685	United Kingdom	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived environmental impacts
[332]	Justice in Contention: The Dynamics of Legal Mobilisation in Caimanes' Environmental Struggle	2025	Smart, S.	Social and Legal Studies	10.1177/09646639241248915	Chile	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict

Table A1. *Cont.*

Ref.	Article Title	Year	Authors	Journal	DOI	Country	Mining Scale	Primary Outcome Category
[333]	Pollution, obligation, and care: perspectives from artisanal and small-scale gold mining and farming in rural Colombia	2023	Smith, J.; Schroeder, C.; Smits, K.; Lucena, J.; Baena, O.R.	Tapuya: Latin American Science, Technology and Society	10.1080/25729861.2023.2243762	Colombia	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[334]	Promises and perceptions in the Guianas: The making of an artisanal and small-scale mining reserve	2017	Smith, N.M.; Smith, J.M.; John, Z.Q.; Teschner, B.A.	Resources Policy	10.1016/j.resourpol.2016.11.006	Guianas	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social impacts
[335]	Perspectives on community representation within the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative: Experiences from south-east Madagascar	2012	Smith, S.M.; Shepherd, D.D.; Dorward, P.T.	Resources Policy	10.1016/j.resourpol.2011.01.001	Madagascar	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[336]	Nationalised large-scale mining, trade unions and community representation: Perspectives from Northern Madagascar	2014	Smith, S.M.; Dorward, P.T.	Resources Policy	10.1016/j.resourpol.2013.11.006	Madagascar	Large-scale or industrial mining	Social licence to operate or legitimacy
[337]	Questioning the effectiveness of planned conflict resolution strategies in water disputes between rural communities and mining companies in Peru	2016	Sosa, M.; Zwarteveen, M.	Water International	10.1080/02508060.2016.1141463	Peru	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[338]	The precarious political economy of cobalt: Balancing prosperity, poverty, and brutality in artisanal and industrial mining in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	2019	Sovacool, B.K.	Extractive Industries and Society	10.1016/j.exis.2019.05.018	Congo	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[339]	Canadian mines, global issues: examining health impacts, demanding action	2026	Spitzer, D.L.; Castro-Palaganas, E.; Simons, P.; Dzhusupov, K.; Wittlin, F.; Grassman, J.; Baker, J.; Labonté, R.	Globalization and Health	10.1186/s12992-026-01204-0	Philippines	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts

Table A1. *Cont.*

Ref.	Article Title	Year	Authors	Journal	DOI	Country	Mining Scale	Primary Outcome Category
[41]	A double-edged sword: Realities of artisanal and small-scale mining for rural people in the Alaotra region of Madagascar	2021	Stoudmann, N.; Reibelt, L.M.; Rakotomalala, A.G.; Randriamanjaka-hasina, O.; Garcia, C.A.; Waeber, P.O.	Natural Resources Forum	10.1111/1477-8947.12215	Madagascar	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[340]	Artisanal gold mine management based on ecological justice in the Peulumat mountains, South Aceh	2024	Suganda, D.; Mahmuddin, M.; Huda, M.C.; Ma'Mun, S.	Journal of Indonesian Legal Studies	10.15294/jils.v9i2.363	Indonesia	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social impacts
[341]	Social sustainability in northern mining communities: A study of the European North and Northwest Russia	2016	Suopajärvi, L.; Poelzer, G.A.; Ejdemo, T.; Klyuchnikova, E.; Korchak, E.; Nygaard, V.	Resources Policy	10.1016/j.resour-pol.2015.11.004	Finland	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[342]	Evaluating factors influencing community readiness for post-mining environmental development strategies	2024	Sutrisno, A.D.; Lee, C.-H.; Suhardono, S.; Suryawan, I.W.K.	Journal of Environmental Management	10.1016/j.jen-vman.2024.121823	Indonesia	Large-scale or industrial mining	Acceptance or support
[343]	Resistance, repression and elite dynamics: Unpacking violence in the Guatemalan mining sector	2021	Sveinsdóttir, A.G.; Aguilar-Støen, M.; Bull, B.	Geoforum	10.1016/j.geofo-rum.2020.12.011	Guatemala	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[344]	The global energy transition and place attachment in coal mining communities: Implications for heavily industrialized landscapes	2021	Svobodova, K.; Owen, J.R.; Harris, J.	Energy Research and Social Science	10.1016/j.erss.2020.101831	Czech Republic	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[345]	Dynamics of community-company interactions in quarrying regions	2025	Svobodova, K.; Botková, K.; Plieninger, T.	Journal of Environmental Management	10.1016/j.jen-vman.2025.124440	Czech Republic	Large-scale or industrial mining	Social licence to operate or legitimacy

Table A1. *Cont.*

Ref.	Article Title	Year	Authors	Journal	DOI	Country	Mining Scale	Primary Outcome Category
[346]	"Surviving and growing up with illegal status": The analysis of Socio-Economic household, potential conflict, the environmental damage, and vulnerability of local community to disaster	2021	Syahnur, S.; Diantimala, Y.	Journal of Sustainable Mining	10.46873/2300-3960.1061	Indonesia	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social impacts
[347]	Social Impacts of Modern Small-scale Mining: Case Studies from Serbia and Bosnia & Herzegovina	2022	Sydd, O.; Sairinen, R.; Orenius, O.; Tiainen, H.	Society and Natural Resources	10.1080/08941920.2022.2079157	Serbia	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[348]	Environmental threats and activism against extractive industries: The case of gold mining in Rosia Montană, Romania	2022	Szabo, A.; Shriver, T.E.; Longo, S.	Journal of Rural Studies	10.1016/j.jrurstud.2022.03.017	Romania	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[349]	Utilizing Circular Economy Policies to Maintain and Transform Mining Facilities: A Case Study of Brzeszcze, Poland	2024	Szewczyk-Świątek, A.; Ostręga, A.; Cała, M.; Beese-Vasbender, P.	Resources	10.3390/resources13080112	Poland	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts
[350]	a Cultural Heritage CSR Governance Framework for Responsible and Sustainable Mining in Ghana	2026	Tandoh, I.; Ame-Bruce, T.D.	African Journal of Applied Research	10.26437/n397bc79	Ghana	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts
[351]	How you start matters: A comparison of Gold Fields' Tarkwa and Damang Mines and their divergent relationships with local small-scale miners in Ghana	2013	Teschner, B.	Resources Policy	10.1016/j.resourpol.2013.03.006	Ghana	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Social licence to operate or legitimacy
[352]	Stakeholders' perceptions of land degradation and rehabilitation efforts in mining communities: A case study of the Birim North mining district, Ghana	2026	Tetteh, A.T.; Yevugah, L.L.; Moomen, A.-W.	Nature-Based Solutions	10.1016/j.nbsj.2026.100320	Ghana	Both artisanal/small-scale and large-scale mining	Perceived environmental impacts

Table A1. *Cont.*

Ref.	Article Title	Year	Authors	Journal	DOI	Country	Mining Scale	Primary Outcome Category
[353]	Locals' attitudes toward artisanal and large-scale mining—A case study of Tambogrande, Peru	2018	Toledo Orozco, Z.; Veiga, M.	Extractive Industries and Society	10.1016/j.exis.2018.01.002	Peru	Both artisanal/small-scale and large-scale mining	Acceptance or support
[354]	Linking stakeholder perspectives for environmental policy development and implementation in Ghana's gold mining sector: Insights from a Q-methodology study	2019	Tuokuu, F.X.D.; Idemudia, U.; Gruber, J.S.; Kayira, J.	Environmental Science and Policy	10.1016/j.envsci.2019.03.015	Ghana	Both artisanal/small-scale and large-scale mining	Perceived environmental impacts
[355]	Radical environmental transformations in the face of renewed and green destruction, La Guajira, Colombia	2021	Ulloa, A.	Revista de Geografia Norte Grande	10.4067/s0718-34022021000300013	Colombia	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts
[356]	From trauma to fantasy and policy. The past in the futures of mining communities; the case of Crowsnest Pass, Alberta	2021	Van Assche, K.; Gruezmacher, M.; Granzow, M.	Resources Policy	10.1016/j.resourpol.2021.102050	Canada	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts
[357]	Land grabbing "from below"? Illicit artisanal gold mining and access to land in post-conflict Cote d'Ivoire	2019	Van Bockstael, S.	LAND USE POLICY	10.1016/j.landusepol.2018.04.045	Côte d'Ivoire	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[358]	Just transition pathways of energy decarbonization under the global environmental changes	2022	Vatalis, K.I.; Avlogiaris, G.; Tsalis, T.A.	Journal of Environmental Management	10.1016/j.jenvman.2022.114713	Greece	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts
[359]	Small-scale gold miners' preferences on formalization: First steps toward sustainable supply chains in Colombia	2025	Velez, M.A.; Rueda, X.; Henao, J.P.; Monroy, D.; Tobin, D.; Maldonado, J.; Pfaff, A.	World Development	10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106899	Colombia	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived environmental impacts
[360]	Conflicting plexus: A territorial and historical view of environmental conflicts in the upper Cauca river basin	2019	Vélez-Torres, I.; Galeano, H.V.	Revista Colombiana de Sociologia	10.15446/rcs.v42n1.73181	Colombia	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict

Table A1. *Cont.*

Ref.	Article Title	Year	Authors	Journal	DOI	Country	Mining Scale	Primary Outcome Category
[361]	De-growing environmental justice: Reflections from anti-mining movements in Eastern Europe	2019	Velicu, I.	Ecological Economics	10.1016/j.ecolecon.2019.01.021	Romania	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[362]	Proposal of Chinese investments in Mapuche territory: Resistances to metallic mining in Loncopue	2019	Wagner, L.	Estudios Atacamenos	10.22199/issn.0718-1043-2019-0028	Argentina	Large-scale or industrial mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[363]	Unraveling fishers' perceptions: Impact of mining on fish yield and diversity in Mwenga, South Kivu, Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo	2025	Wasso, D.S.; Kassam, D.; Mweze, A.K.; Tungidi, S.K.; Ahanyirwe, E.T.; Baraka, C.M.; Ayagirwe, R.B.B.	Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety	10.1016/j.ecoenv.2025.117953	Democratic Republic of Congo	NOT REPORTED	Perceived environmental impacts
[364]	Mining communities from a resilience perspective: Managing disturbance and vulnerability in Itabira, Brazil	2014	Wasylycia-Leis, J.; Fitzpatrick, P.; Fonseca, A.	Environmental Management	10.1007/s00267-014-0230-1	Brazil	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts
[365]	Titanium mining activities in Kenya: Reported impacts on household livelihoods	2026	Were, L.; Onjala, J.; Atieno, R.	Extractive Industries and Society	10.1016/j.exis.2025.101804	Kenya	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[366]	Reversing the gaze: understanding how community members are negatively affected by impact assessment	2024	Wilson, A.; Sherren, K.; Parkins, J.R.	Impact Assessment and Project Appraisal	10.1080/14615517.2024.2383816	Canada	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social impacts
[367]	Measuring the effectiveness of corporate social responsibility initiatives in diamond mining areas of Sierra Leone	2022	Wilson, S.A.	Resources Policy	10.1016/j.resourpol.2022.102651	Sierra Leone	Large-scale or industrial mining	Social licence to operate or legitimacy
[368]	SLO in CSR perspective—A comparative case study from Poland (2018–2020)	2022	Woźniak, J.; Jurczyk, W.	Resources Policy	10.1016/j.resourpol.2022.102654	Poland	Large-scale or industrial mining	Social licence to operate or legitimacy

Table A1. *Cont.*

Ref.	Article Title	Year	Authors	Journal	DOI	Country	Mining Scale	Primary Outcome Category
[369]	Gold in Ghana: The effects of changes in large-scale mining on artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM)	2019	Yankson, P.W.K.; Gough, K.V.	Extractive Industries and Society	10.1016/j.exis.2018.09.009	Ghana	Both artisanal/small-scale and large-scale mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[370]	Debating Narratives on Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining: Jambi and Bangka Belitung Islands Provinces in Comparison	2026	Yusuf, M.; Rakhman, M.A.; Lega, M.; Darminto, C.; Fatriani, R.M.	Forest and Society	10.65844/2549-4333.1255	Indonesia	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict
[371]	The Perceived Consequences of Gold Mining in Postwar El Salvador: A Qualitative Study	2015	Zakrison, TL; Cabezas, P.; Valle, E.; Kornfeld, J.; Muntaner, C.; Soklaridis, S.	AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH	10.2105/ajph.2015.302832	El Salvador	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[372]	Socioenvironmental assessment of artisanal small-scale gold mining (ASM) in a rural community in southern Sinaloa	2026	Zamora-Arellano, N.Y.; Osuna-Lizárraga, S.-D.E.; Ruelas-Inzunza, J.; Betancourt-Lozano, M.	Revista Internacional de Contaminacion Ambiental	10.20937/rica.55467	Mexico	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived social and environmental impacts
[373]	Traditional gold mining in the highlands of Ethiopia: Its effect on soil loss and possible reclamation measures	2024	Zenebe, M.; Birhane, E.; Teka, K.; Haile, M.; Tadesse, T.; Taye, G.	Journal of Degraded and Mining Lands Management	10.15243/jdmlm.2024.113.5565	Ethiopia	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Perceived environmental impacts
[374]	Human attitudes in environmental management: Fuzzy Cognitive Maps and policy option simulations analysis for a coal-mine ecosystem in China	2013	Zhang, H.; Song, J.; Su, C.; He, M.	Journal of Environmental Management	10.1016/j.jenvman.2012.09.032	China	Large-scale or industrial mining	Perceived environmental impacts
[375]	Dimensions of everyday resistance in rural artisanal mining communities in South Africa	2026	Zondo, N.M.	Resources Policy	10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105798	South Africa	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Opposition, resistance or conflict

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