



**IGF**

INTERGOVERNMENTAL FORUM  
on Mining, Minerals, Metals and  
Sustainable Development



# **Session 16: Achieving good governance for Biodiversity in the Mining Sector**



# Session Agenda

- 1. Opening words from IGF**
- 2. National Government Mitigation Hierarchy Policies:  
IUCN and TBC**
- 3. Mainstreaming Biodiversity into the Energy and Mining  
Sector, under the Convention on Biological Diversity:  
UNEP - WCMC**
- 4. Questions, discussion and reactions**



**UN**  
environment



**WCMC**

**United Nations Environment  
World Conservation Monitoring Centre**



# **MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY IN THE MINING SECTOR: THE ROLE OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

Annelisa Grigg, Head of Business and Biodiversity  
Programme

19/10/2017

# Overview

- Introduction to UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre
- Biodiversity as an underpinning force for sustainable development
- Share information on the Convention of Biological diversity and its work on mainstreaming
- Discussion to secure inputs

# A CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE

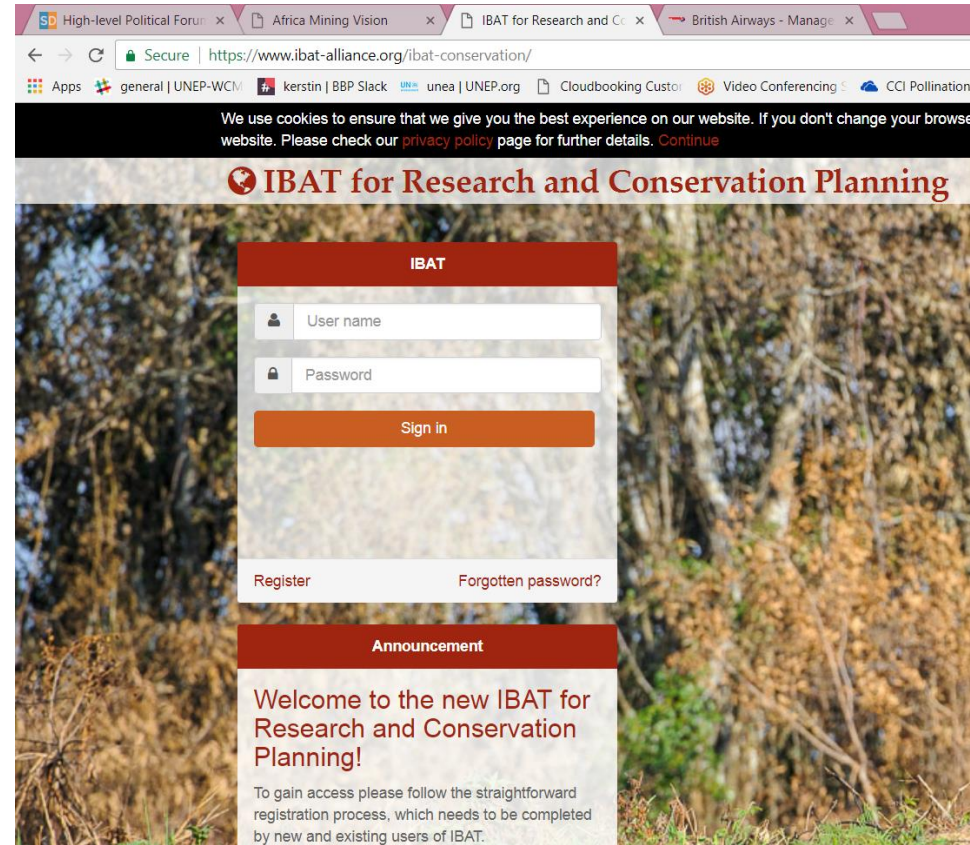
**UNEP-WCMC** works with a global network of scientists and policymakers to place biodiversity and ecosystems at the heart of decision-making.



# INTEGRATED BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT TOOL

Allows governments, finance institutions and businesses, to make informed decisions about biodiversity risk and report upon environmental performance.

IBAT is developed in partnership with UNEP-WCMC, Birdlife International, IUCN and Conservation International.



[www.ibat-alliance.org/ibat-conservation/](http://www.ibat-alliance.org/ibat-conservation/)

# Biodiversity underpins the SDGs



Graphics by Jener Lokrantz/Abate

# Investments in biodiversity can help

- improve food and water security
- alleviate poverty and improve human health
- stimulate action for climate change mitigation and adaption
- improve the sustainability of production and consumption as well as the resilience of economic growth
- maintain the resilience of cities and infrastructure

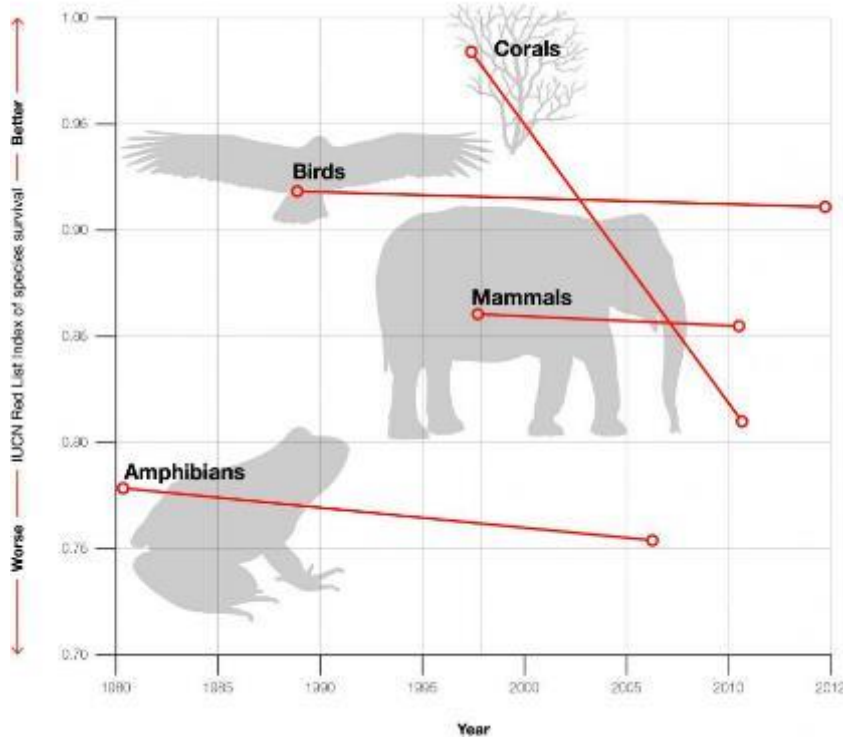




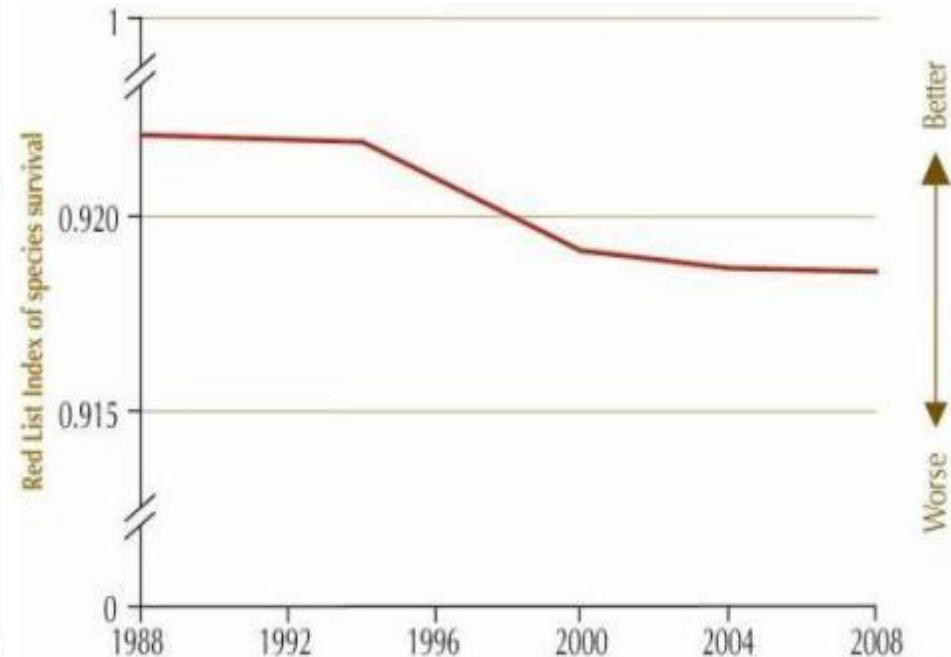
# The Red List Index of species trends

<https://www.iucn.org/theme/species/our-work/iucn-red-list-threatened-species/red-list-index>

<http://datazone.birdlife.org/sowb/casestudy/the-status-of-the-world's-birds-has-deteriorated-over-the-last-20-years>



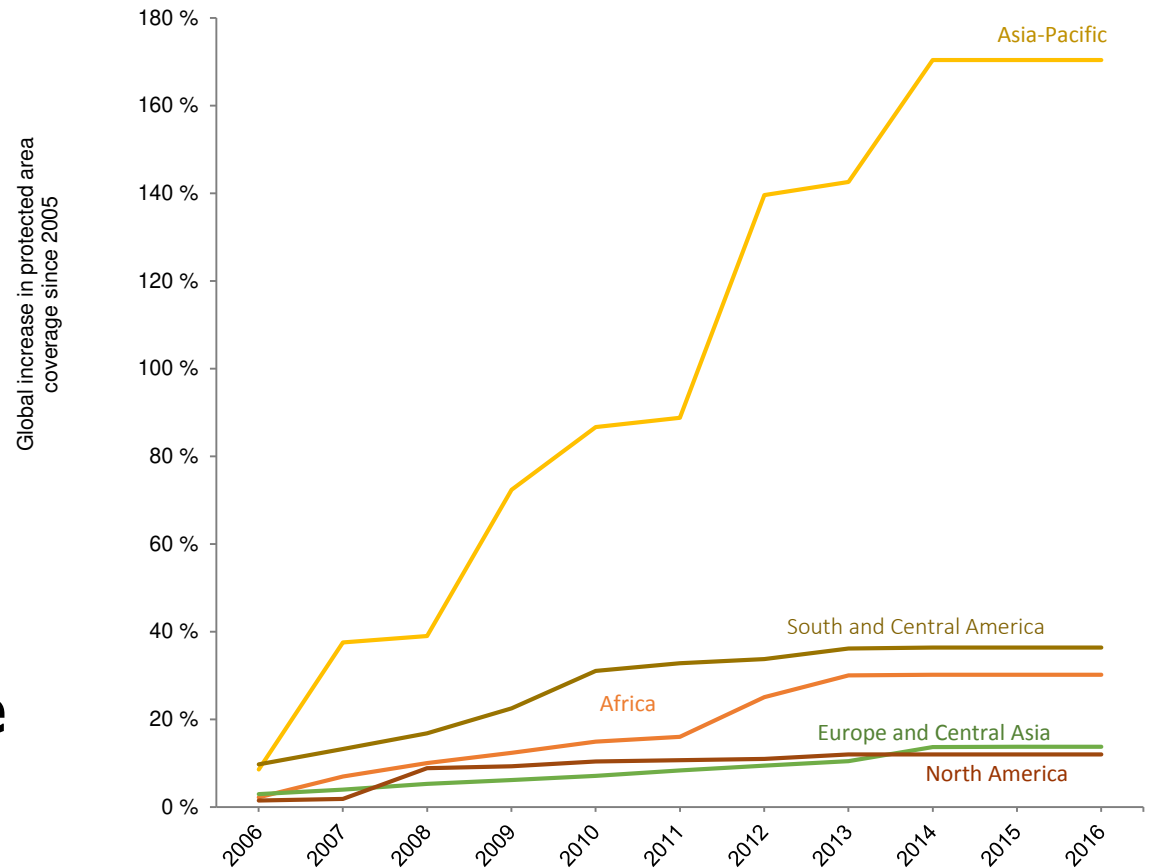
All red listed species with trend data  
(IUCN-BirdLife-Institute of Zoology)



All red listed bird species – around  
1,000 species  
(BirdLife International)

# Protected area coverage is changing

- Protected area coverage is changing
- With increasing drivers from financiers & strengthening government policies this means a potential increase in the cost of exploration



# Increasing financial safeguards

- World Bank & IFC safeguards
- Private finance sector continues to engage on biodiversity
- Increasing interest in the insurance and banking sectors
- Continued implementation of safeguards to manage investor risk exposure within project finance.

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 Lees voor

## No net loss of biodiversity in 2030

The air you breathe. The water you drink. The food you eat. The medicine you take. The nature you relax in. Without biodiversity, it would not exist, or at least there would be a lot less of it. Biodiversity means the diversity of life and ecosystems – the environments in which this life is found, such as forests and oceans. It is vital to people's lives: biodiversity forms the basis for everything that keeps us and our society going. But biodiversity is currently in rapid decline, which is why ASN Bank is working to protect and conserve biodiversity.



# Aims for today

- To brief participants on the CBD process and relevance of the decision to achieving good governance in the mining sector
- Collate information to provide to the Parties to the Convention so decisions are informed by stakeholder and expert consultation
- Engage stakeholders, including industry in the process
- Identify strategies and solutions the Convention Biological Diversity could help drive forward to strengthen governance of biodiversity in the mining sector

# Convention on Biological Diversity

## What is the Convention on Biological Diversity?

- Legally binding intergovernmental treaty for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
- Currently 196 Parties to the Convention that commit to implement decisions nationally

## Mainstreaming Biodiversity and the Convention on Biological Diversity

At 13th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Mexico, 2016) (CBD COP-13) agreed to consider

*'Mainstreaming of biodiversity in the energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing, and health sectors'*

...at the 14<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Egypt, 2018)

# Mainstreaming Biodiversity

## What is Mainstreaming Biodiversity?

*'a process of getting biodiversity concerns – potentials, needs and risks – fully reflected in development policies, plans and activities in order to achieve sustainable outcomes for both biodiversity and development. It is more than applying 'safeguards' to make sure development processes do no harm to biodiversity. It is also about recognising the potential of biodiversity to achieve desirable development outcomes'*

IIED and UNEP-WCMC (2017) Mainstreaming biodiversity and development: guidance from African experience 2012-17. IIED, London

# Securing stakeholder input

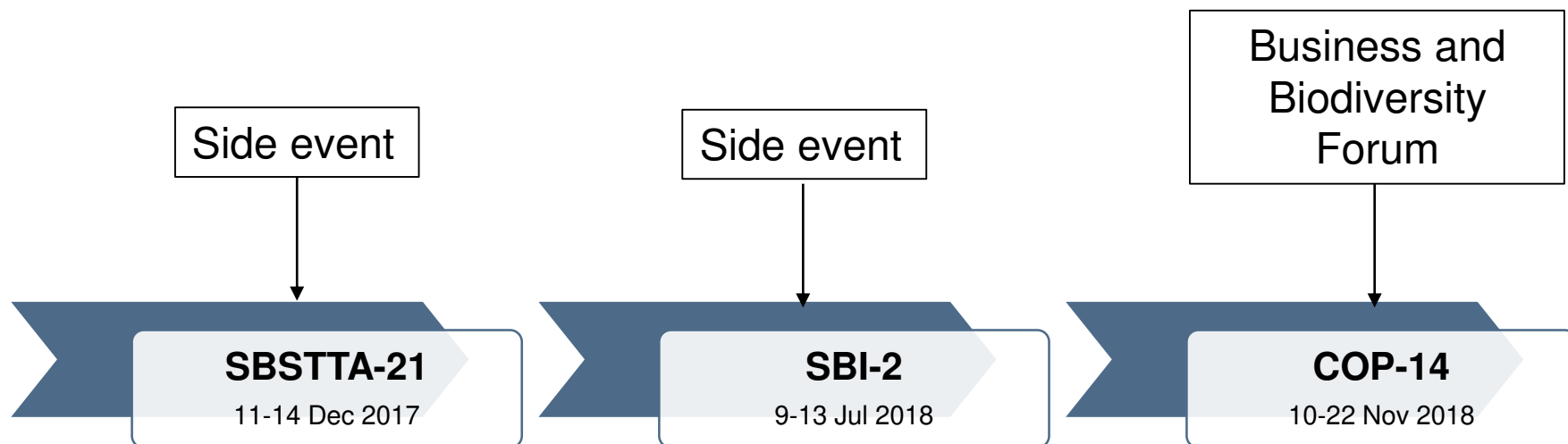
UNEP-WCMC working with UN Environment and the Convention on Biological diversity to secure stakeholder input into the information documents that will underpin the decisions made at the 14<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties in Egypt in December 2018

This will result in documents with policy recommendations that could be considered at key CBD meetings addressing:

- National, regional and global policies and standards, actions and incentives
- Actions by the private sector for further mainstreaming of biodiversity

# Engaging with the CBD process

- Information Document' for the 21<sup>st</sup> meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA)
- Working documents for the second meeting of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI)





A fisherman wearing a wide-brimmed straw hat with red and green floral patterns, a white long-sleeved shirt, and orange trousers is sitting in a traditional wooden boat. He is holding a long wooden pole. The boat is on a body of blue water, and a large fishing net is visible in the background. The scene is captured in bright daylight, with the water reflecting the sky and the boat.

12<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER 2017

# MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY INTO THE ENERGY AND MINING SECTORS

WORKSHOP TO PROVIDE  
STAKEHOLDER INPUT TO THE  
2018 CONFERENCE OF THE  
PARTIES TO THE  
CONVENTION ON  
BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

19/10/2017

# London workshop objectives

- To engage industry and other stakeholders in the preparatory process for CBD's 14<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP-14), which will take decisions on mainstreaming biodiversity into several economic sectors, including the energy and mining sector, with a view to build stakeholder understanding and support for the decisions taken by COP-14.
- To ensure that the information provided to 196 Parties to the CBD is based on industry best practice and informed by engagement with key industry representatives, stakeholders, and experts in the field.

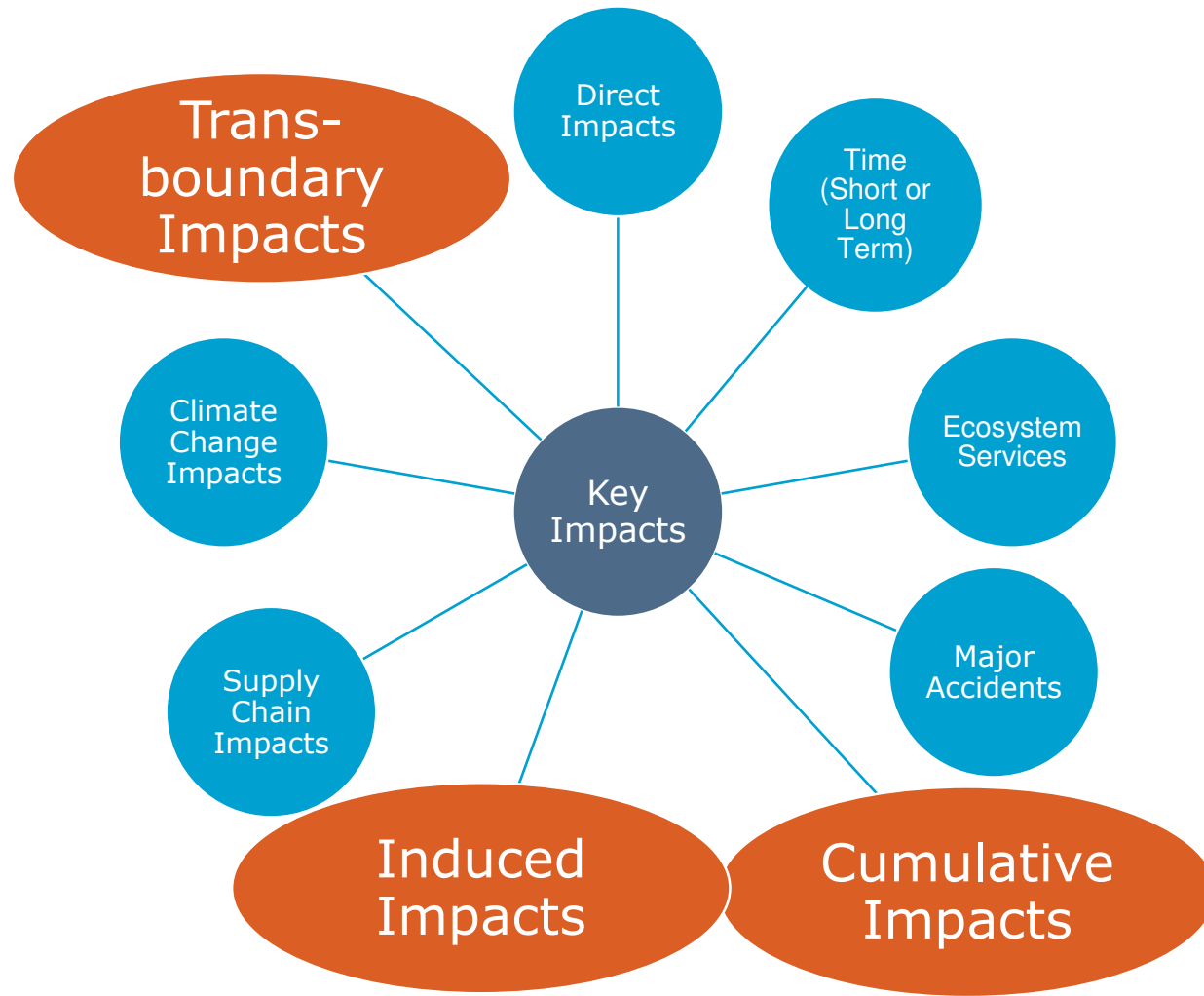
# Workshop discussions

## What are the boundaries of the discussions?

- **Range of Mining sectors** : large scale to small scale, surface, sub-surface etc..
- **Impacts and dependencies** are from operations as well as indirectly from ancillary developments (worker camps, waste facilities, access roads), and major infrastructure
- **Impacts differ across life cycle and value chain**: operational and post-decommissioning (restoration), supply chain
- **Impacts change over time**. E.g. Increasing overlap with protected and sensitive areas

**Priorities to be decided nationally based on a set of criteria.  
However some activities – e.g. ASM – deserve highlighting**

# Increasing focus needed on indirect, cumulative and trans-boundary impacts



# Agreements, Policy Instruments & Legislative Frameworks

## Multilateral Environmental Agreements

- e.g. Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species, Ramsar Convention, World Heritage Convention, United Nations Convention on the Law of the Seas, SDGs

## National Policies and Strategies

- e.g. National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, land use planning policies, policies for 'No Net Loss' or 'Net Gain'

## National Legislation

- e.g. Sectoral codes, environmental laws and regulations, EIA and SEA Regulations

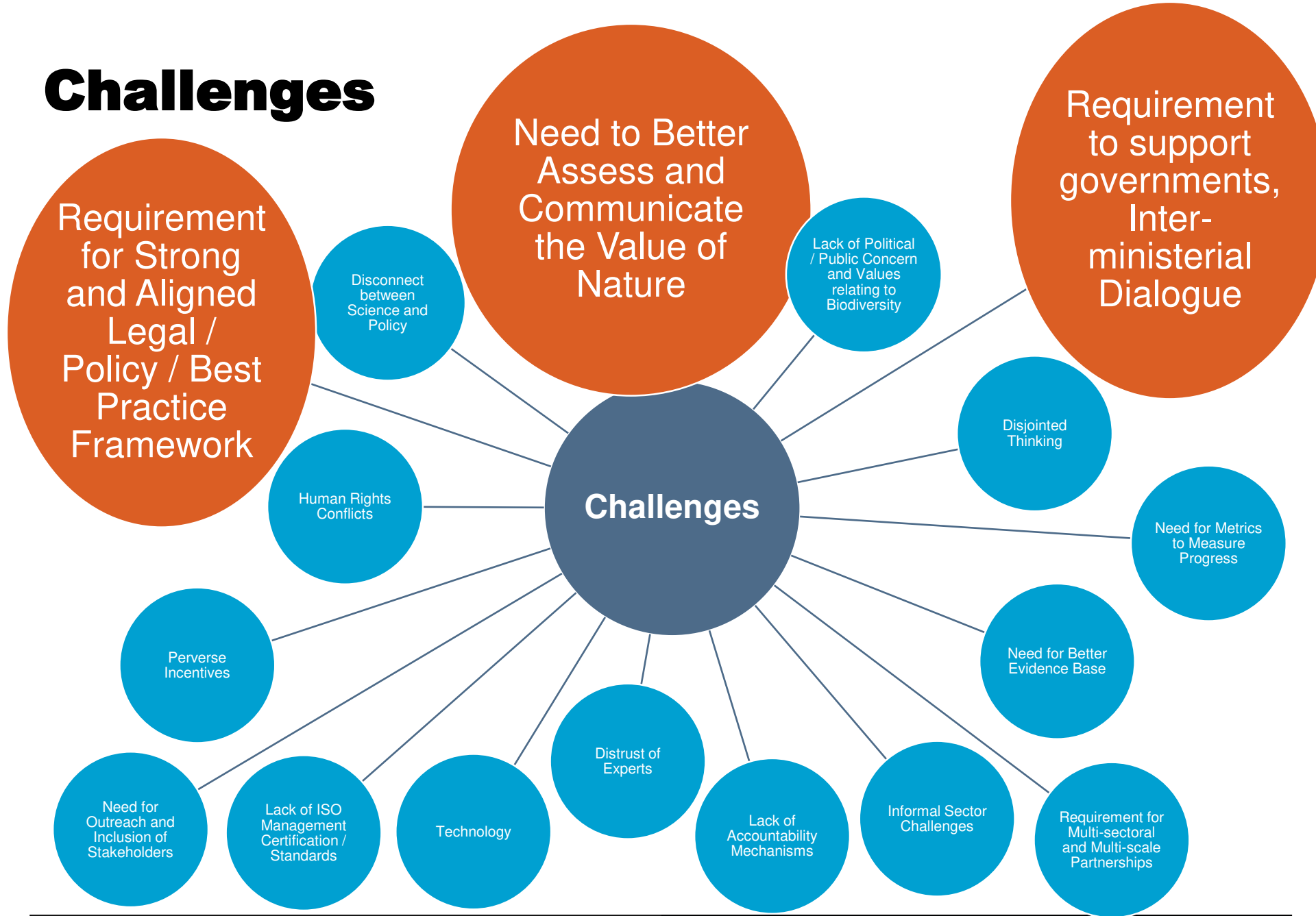
## Non-legislative External Drivers

- e.g. International Finance Standards, voluntary standards / certification, industry-wide standards and guidance

## Corporate Policies and Standards

- e.g. Public commitments (e.g. no-go or net positive impact), risk assessment processes, code of conduct.

# Challenges



# Possible Solutions

- Collaboration within and between governments (e.g. Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Development Africa Leaders' Group)
- Landscape level area based planning and cross-sectoral collaboration
- Private – public partnerships and engagement to facilitate capacity building and information exchange
- Incorporation of best practice (e.g. aspects of IFC PS6) into national policy and legislation
- Biodiversity indicators and valuation techniques
- Developing and promoting the business case for biodiversity
- Incorporating biodiversity into sustainable development policy
- Removing perverse incentives (e.g. harmful subsidies)

# How to engage

- Feedback into draft documents
- Provision of materials/ best practices
- Guidance on key events for engagement
- Provide insights, comments and feedback today





UN Environment  
World Conservation Monitoring  
Centre

[www.unep-wcmc.org](http://www.unep-wcmc.org)  
[@unepwcmc](https://twitter.com/unepwcmc)

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19/10/2017