

## Front loading Biodiversity Management

A perspective from the NGO/not-for-profit sector

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Few of us are so unsophisticated that we would allow money to corrupt our moral judgment



It makes moral sense, public relations sense, and perhaps even longterm financial sense for companies to give back something, and to acknowledge their intimate relationship with the world outside.

Yet, on the other hand, I can also understand the view espoused by the late Nobel Laureate Milton Friedman, who argued rather eloquently that the social responsibility of the corporation is to grow profit and build shareholder value. By doing so, corporations create wealth, jobs, better products, tax revenues for government, and greater vitality for the economy and society in general.

Profit and growth, according to the Friedman argument, is the legal and fiduciary role of the corporation.



#### What are the Drivers?





# How are companies recognising BES Risk?

## There are two levels are which risk is recognised

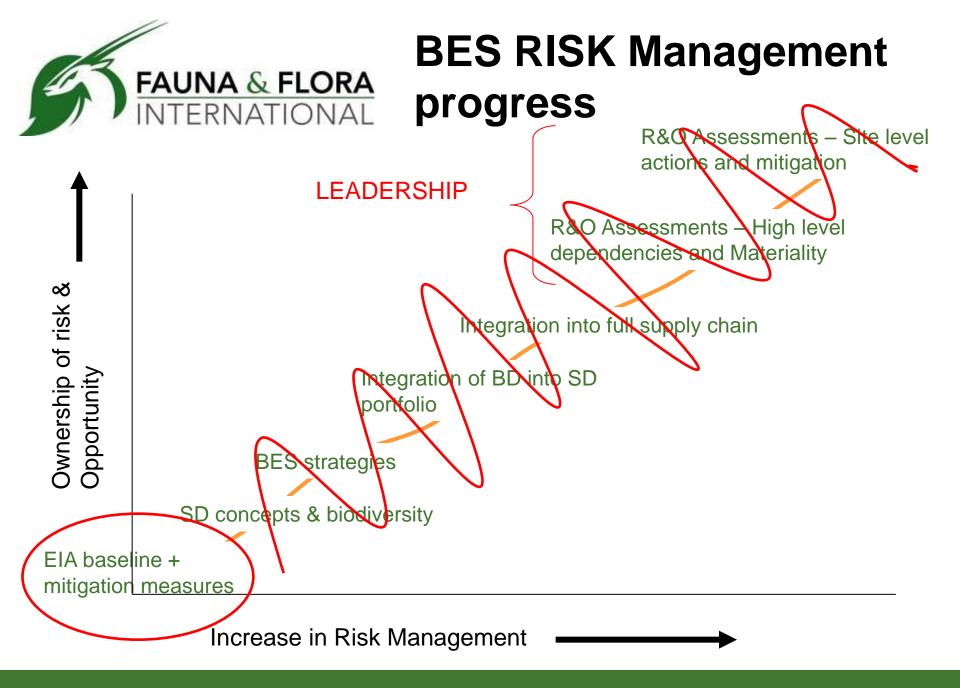
## High level corporate level

- Reputation
- Access to land and finance
- Licence to operate etc...

#### 2. Operational level

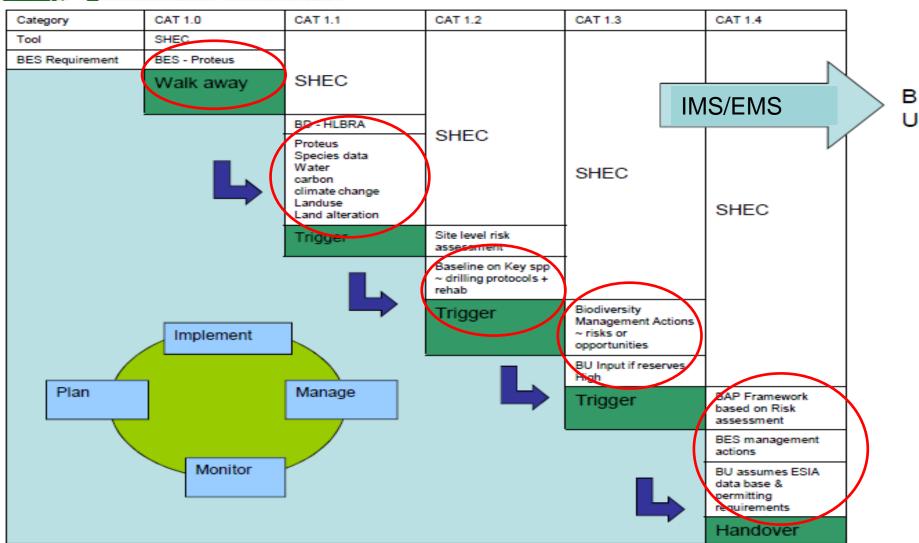
- Dependencies
- Access to finance, land,
- Compliance etc...





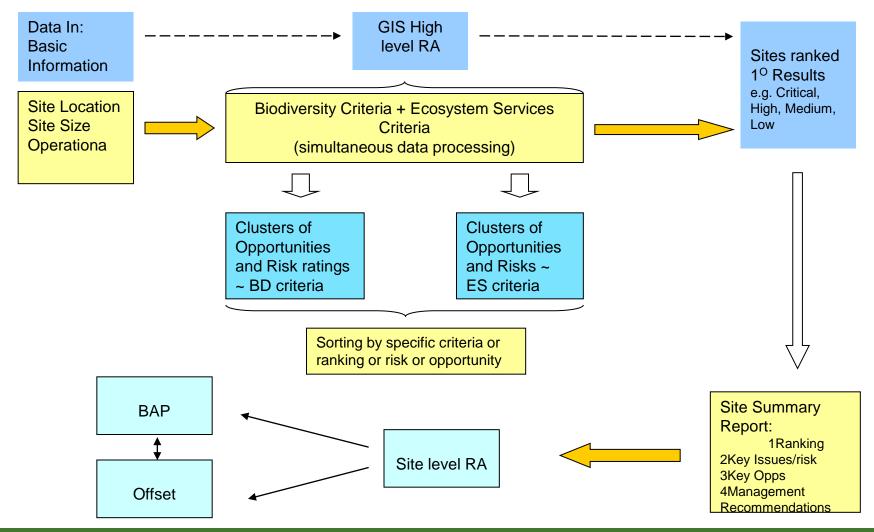


#### RISK MANAGEMENT





# Generic process for risk assessment





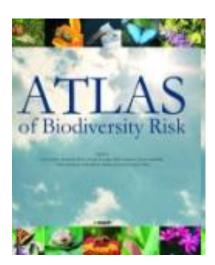
#### RISK MANAGEMENT

Likelihood	Consequence				
	1 - Minor	2 - Medium	3 - Serious	4 - Major	5 - Catastrophic
A - Almost Certain	Moderate	High	Critical	Critical	Critical
B - Likely	Moderate	High	High	Critical	Critical
C - Possible	Low	Moderate	High	Critical	Critical
D - Unlikely	Low	Low	Moderate	High*	Critical
E - Rare	Low	Low	Moderate	High*	High*

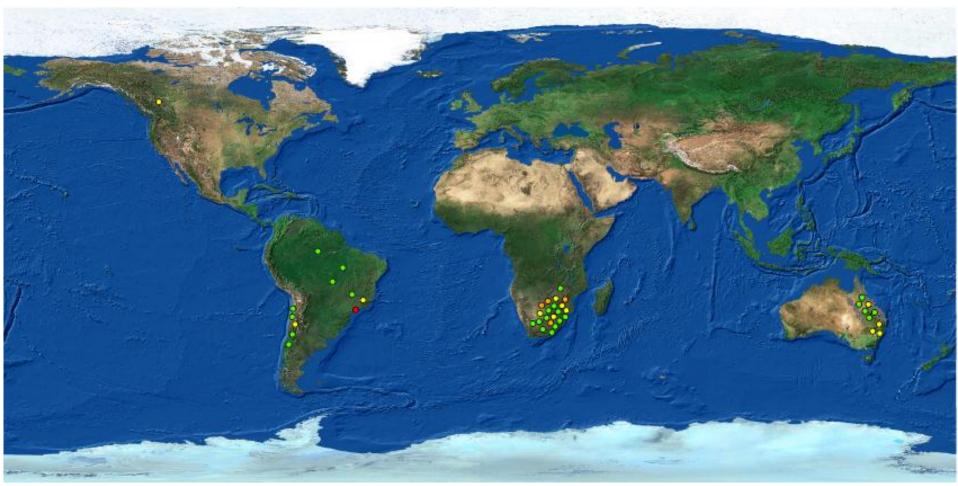


# Tools and Methodologies

- HRA prioritisation at high level
- BAP Guidance Documents
- BROA Biodiversity Risk & Opportunity Assessment
- Ecosystem services valuation tools
  EVI, WRI, ESR, NVI etc...
- BBOP & other NNL, NPI tools
- EMS, IMS, IBOW etc...











## **Tread lightly**

Biodiversity and ecosystem services risk and opportunity management in the extractive sector

Pippa Howard, Director, Business & Biodiversity

Fauna & Flora International

20th October 2011













## Biodiversity, ecosystem services and corporate performance

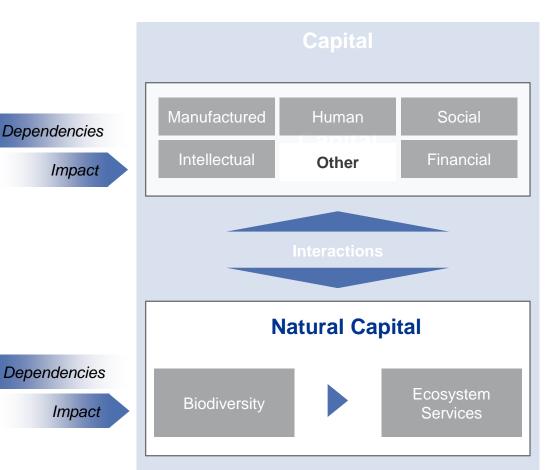
#### **Economy and Society**

#### **Business**

- Dependencies e.g., raw materials, provision of a stable operating environment, etc.
- Impacts e.g., through pollution overexploitation, or may be positive through conservation activities

#### Impact on corporate value

- Changing asset values/share price
- Impact on intangible assets
- Going concern issues



Links between natural capital, biodiversity, ecosystem services and corporate value









#### Case Studies

#### Best Practice in the Mining Sector:

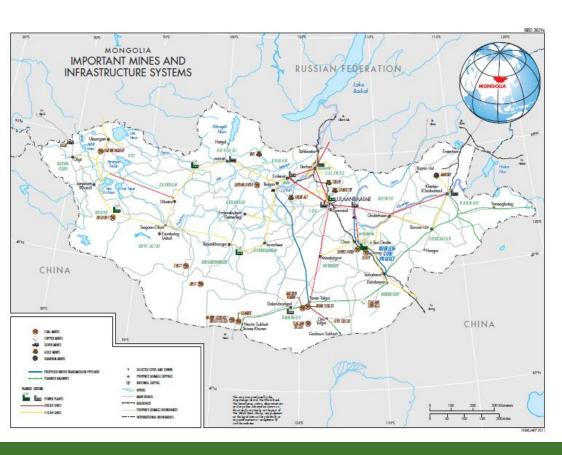
- Rio Tinto's NPI Commitment at Oyu Tolgoi, Mongolia
- Eni's Villano Block in Ecuador





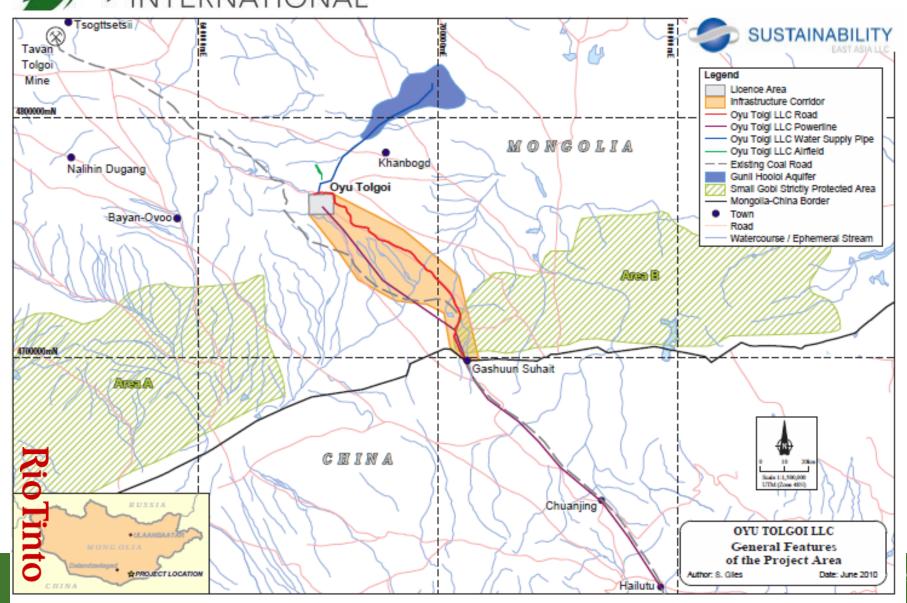


## Oyu Tolgoi

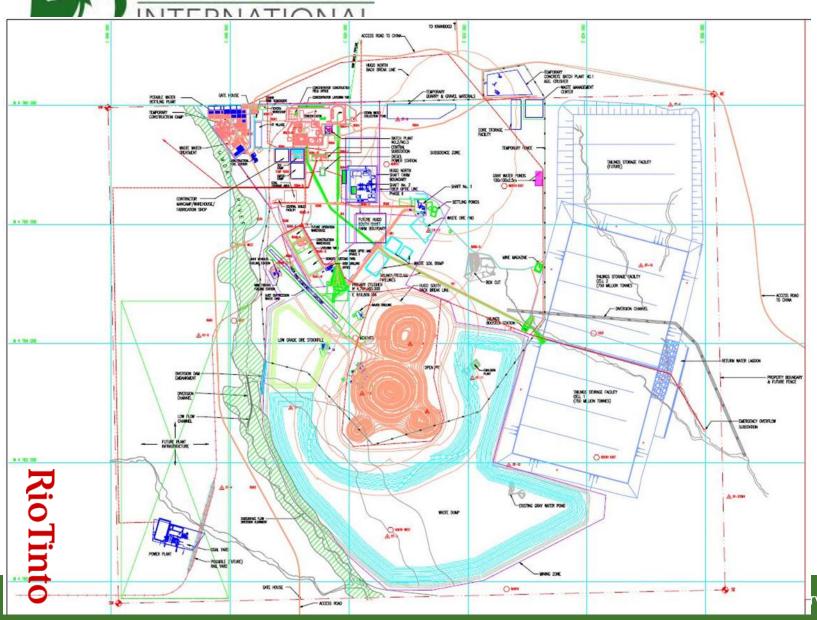


- Largest Porphyritic Copper Deposit in the World - >100 yr life of mine
- Very remote
- Land-locked
- Green-field development
- Construction
  - 14,000 workers
  - £7 million per day
  - 2 3 years
  - Infrastructure
  - Power
  - Water
  - Components
  - First ore June 2013

# Tproject-key components:



### mine site 8400 ha

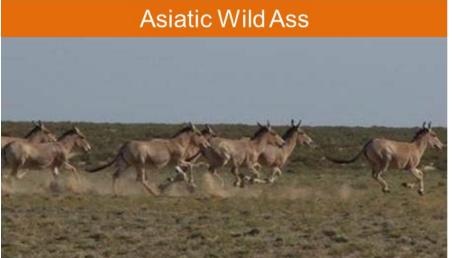


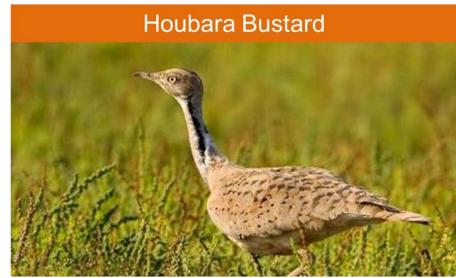


# Why is this of interest to FFI? Why were we asked to assist the project













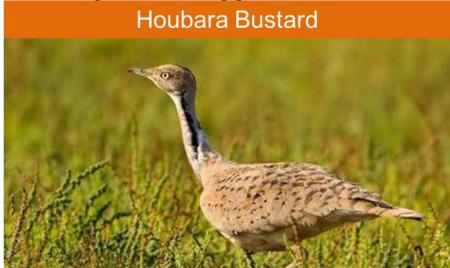


- International Lender Institutions
  - International Finance Corporation
  - European Bank of Reconstruction & development
  - European Development Bank
  - Inter American Development Bank
- Performance Standards
  - Biodiversity
  - Ecosystem services and Social Performance



# Worth \$4.7 Billion to Oyu Tolgoi











# So how do we get companies to manage biodiversity to NPI?





Thank you!

