### **CSBI:** Biodiversity and the Extractives Sector

Inter-American Development Bank, Washington DC USA

Nick Owens, CSBI Chairman

14 November 2017





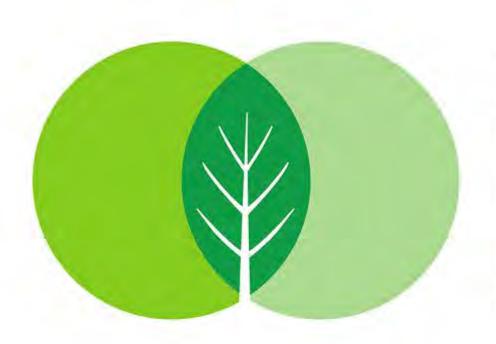




### **CSBI** overview

CSBI is a **member led** initiative that brings together the collective expertise of the oil & gas, mining & metals and broader finance sector.

We are a forum to provide leadership in developing and sharing good practice related to biodiversity and ecosystem services in the extractive industry.



### Cross Sector Biodiversity Initiative







csbi.org.uk

### 2017 workplan overview

Work stream	Activities	Timeline
Knowledge-sharing – members to share learnings on key concepts/approaches, CSBI to seek information from external sources etc.	Webinars on key topics throughout the year.	1-2 webinars per quarter
Emerging issues and opportunities – CSBI to engage externally to identify future risks and opportunities and to seek further information on key topics of interest to members.	Briefing papers on key topics to be delivered throughout the year.  Regular engagement with the NGO community.	<ul> <li>1 x presentation and paper delivered for the June meeting.</li> <li>2 x webinar and paper delivered ~Sept and ~Nov.</li> <li>Engagement to take place throughout the year.</li> </ul>
Industry-wide engagement  – CSBI to reach out beyond members to wider industry to learn and share information.	Outreach	Continuous
Communications – CSBI to improve the website and outreach to members.	Website redevelopment  New email, mailing list, newsletter and webinar communications.	Website to be completed over the summer.  Continuous.

Good practice risk management creates many positive

opportunities

Securing a license to operate

Increasing market access

Improving productivity & staff morale

Maintaining access to capital

Reducing operating costs

Enhancing reputation & brand

### CSBI tools and guidance

- Three clear, comprehensive resources for managing biodiversity and ecosystem services risk
- Together and separately enable management of biodiversity and ecosystem services and the associated reduction in projects costs & delays





The Timeline Tool: assists
 professionals in coordinating
 project development calendars,
 biodiversity impact assessment and
 management schedules, and
 financial timelines and milestones.



- A cross-sector guide for implementing the Mitigation Hierarchy: guides users through each step in the Mitigation Hierarchy, both at the initial design and planning stages of a project and throughout the project's lifespan.
- Good Practice for the Collection of Biodiversity Baseline Data: used at the beginning of project planning when considering & trying to understand biodiversity & ecosystem services risk.



# What is the Timeline Tool?

A roadmap to help identify key milestones and interdependencies between:

- financing
- project execution
- biodiversity management



### Identify project financing needs

Mandate financial advisor. Develop environmental/ financing timeline. Prepare information memorandum.

Project to decide whether financing will be used.

Engage financial advisor.

Mandate lead arrangers and define deliverables.

Environmental and social due diligence / Equator Principles Review.

#### First Disbursement

Condition Precedent (CPs) and First Disbursement.

**Financial Close** 

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Compliance monitoring for the life of the l

### Identify and Assess Exploration

Demonstrate realistic potential commercial value.

#### Select

Choose preferred development concept, including site selection. Feasibility studies.

### Define

Provide project specification, design base and execution plan.

#### Execute

Detailed design Deliver safe and operable facility both within a budget and agreed timeline.

**Construction / Commissioning** 

Hand-over from construction to operation.

### Operate

Safe and proficient production.

### Screening

Environmental risk screening to inform avoidance and minimization actions and identify and scope baseline assessment needs.

**ESHIA** scope and tender process

(include lender requirements for NPI/NNL).

Baseline studies and confirm habitat type: modified/natural/critical.

Execute ESHIA including ESHMP and BAP

Obtain key permits.

### Implement ESHMP and BAP

Start of offset implementation

Monitoring of environmental impac

**Verify successful offse** *Monitoring and verifica* 

**AVOID** 

MINIMISE

RESTORE

OFFSET

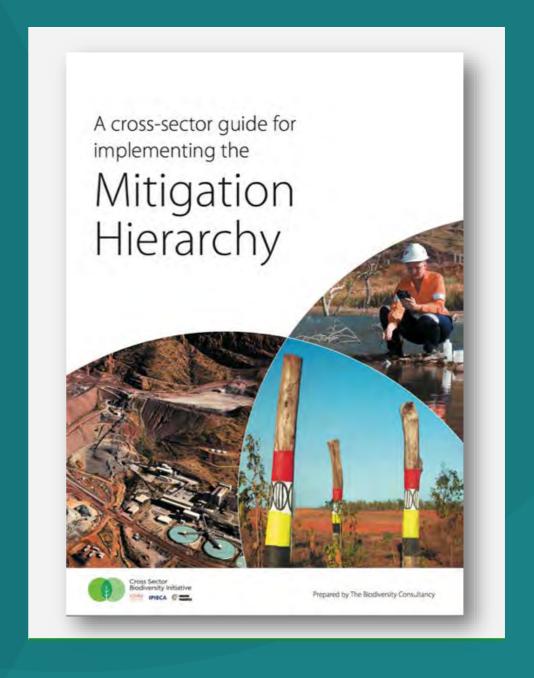


# When & where to use the Timeline Tool?

The Timeline Tool assists professionals planning extractive projects in coordinating project development calendars, biodiversity impact assessment and management schedules, and financial timelines and milestones.

# What is the Mitigation Hierarchy guidance?

Provides practical guidance to support implementation of the Mitigation Hierarchy.





# ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL AVOIDANCE PROTOCOL

TILENGA PROJECT, Uganda



### **CONTEXT REMINDER OF THE TELINGA PROJECT**

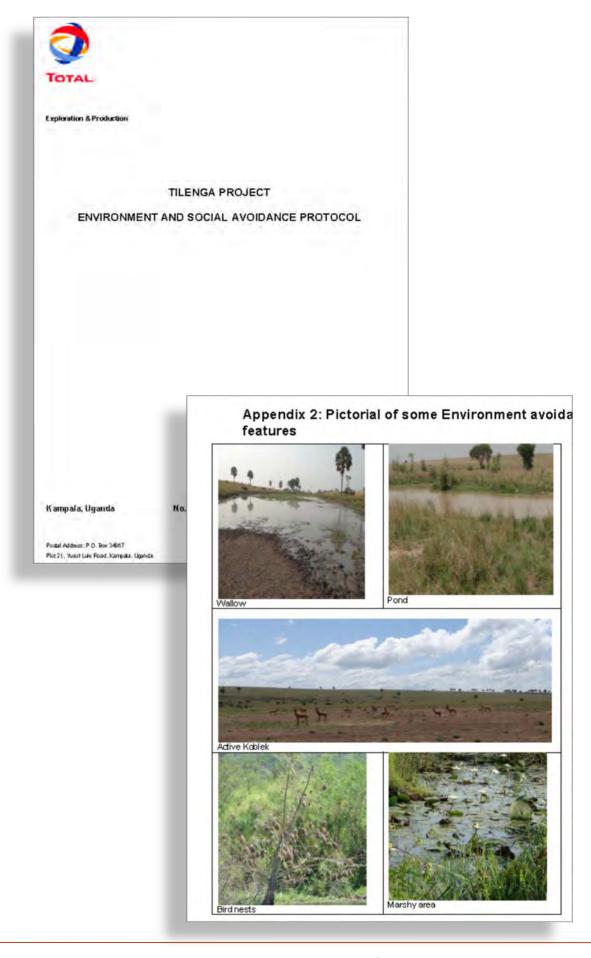
- Sensitive Setting:
  - located partially over biodiversity
     sensitive areas (Murchison Falls National Park IUCN Cat II and Nile Delta Ramsar area)
  - Total E&P Uganda and partners committed to apply IFC Performance Standards
  - Project "Area of Impact" contains Critical
     Habitat (IFC PS6 criteria)
  - Historically significant pre-project biodiversity values loss
- Project creates a further risk but also an opportunity for biodiversity Net Gain
- Applying the Mitigation Hierarchy, underpins the Net Gain target, starting with AVOIDANCE





### **AVOIDANCE PROTOCOL AIM**

- Formalises the Environment and Social (E&S) avoidance protocol
- Guides the project team and provides the framework when assessing alternatives, in light of their respective risks and opportunities
- Implemented in close collaboration between E&S experts and project engineers
- Particularly relevant during early phases, i,e, Pre-Project and Front Engineered End Design (FEED) Phases, where most opportunities for physical/seasonal avoidance arise





### **AVOIDANCE PROTOCOL SCOPE**

#### Constraints key.

- Severe = To avoid. Other impact mitigation hardly achievable.
- Medium = Constraint should be avoided. Other mitigation might be appropriate.
  - Lowor Negligible = Constraint should be avoided. Other impact mitigation measures are feasible.

### Macro-avoidance :

- aims at avoiding key ecosystems (macrohabitat features) / social features within the landscape
- informed by landscape level studies such as Critical Habitat Assessment, land use, vegetation/habitat mapping and habitat suitability assessments
- the more alternative locations for a project component, the more efficient the avoidance

### Micro-avoidance :

- Optimizes Project components siting in consideration of sensitive features
- involves avoiding micro-habitats (i.e. small sensitive features) that maintain integrity of an ecosystem and socio-economic components

#### 5.1.1 Macro-Avoidance

For macro-avoidance purposes and in line with IFC PS 6 requirements, the following habitats are to be avoided as much as practicable and as a priority.

Feature	Constraint Level / Ranking	Buffer Wellpads	Buffer flowlines and pipelines	Buffer Access roads
Critical Habitat	1	100m	50m	100m
Threatened ecosystems	2	100m	50m	100m
Natural Habitat	3	100m	50m	100m

Table 1: Environment features, constraints and buffer - macro-avoidance priority 1

#### 5.1.2 Micro-Avoidance

Micro-avoidance shall be implemented for all project components with specific buffers to be respected.

Feature	Constraint Level / Ranking	Buffer Wellpads	Buffer flowlines and pipelines	Buffer Access roads
Kobleks	1	100m	100m	50m
Hyena Dens (active)*	2	50m	50m	50m
Marsh/ponds/other swamp	3	50m	50m	30m
NFA reserved tree species	4	Edge	Edge	Edge
Streams (small rivers) and Wetlands	5	30m	30m	30m
Vulture nests <sup>1</sup>	6	50m	50m	50m
Significant Animal routes to the Victoria Nile	7	50m	50m	50m
Wallow	1	50m	50m	30m

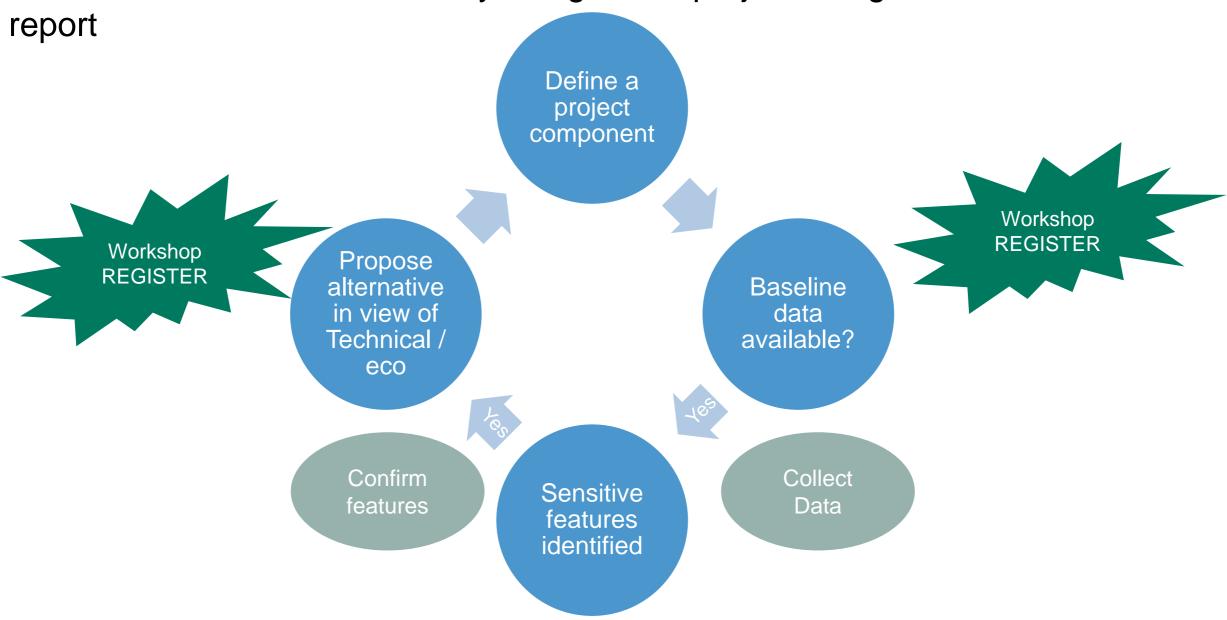
Macro-avoidance should reduce need for micro-avoidance

Physical avoidance should reduce need for seasonal avoidance



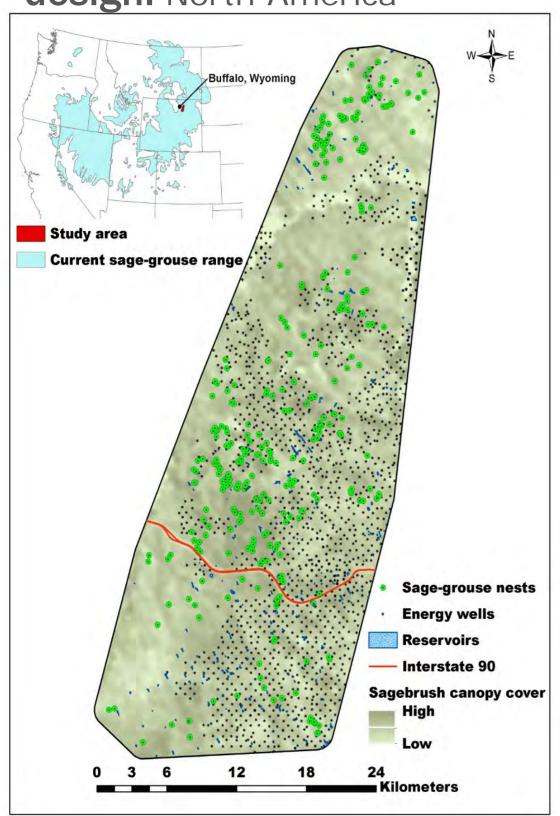
### **IMPLEMENTATION**

**Process**: Identify sensitive environmental & social & cultural, features, set buffers, consider seasonality, integrate to project design and ESIA,



Example of avoidance and minimization through project

design: North America



In this case significant impacts on biodiversity were avoided through the project infrastructure design process. Burying power lines, limiting reservoirs and traffic, and lowering disturbance.

A study published by USGS demonstrated minimization of sage-grouse impacts while maximizing resource extraction.



# What is the Biodiversity Baseline Data guidance?

It summarizes good practices for biodiversity baseline studies. Sound baseline studies are essential for biodiversity to be included effectively & fully in impact assessment and related management plans.

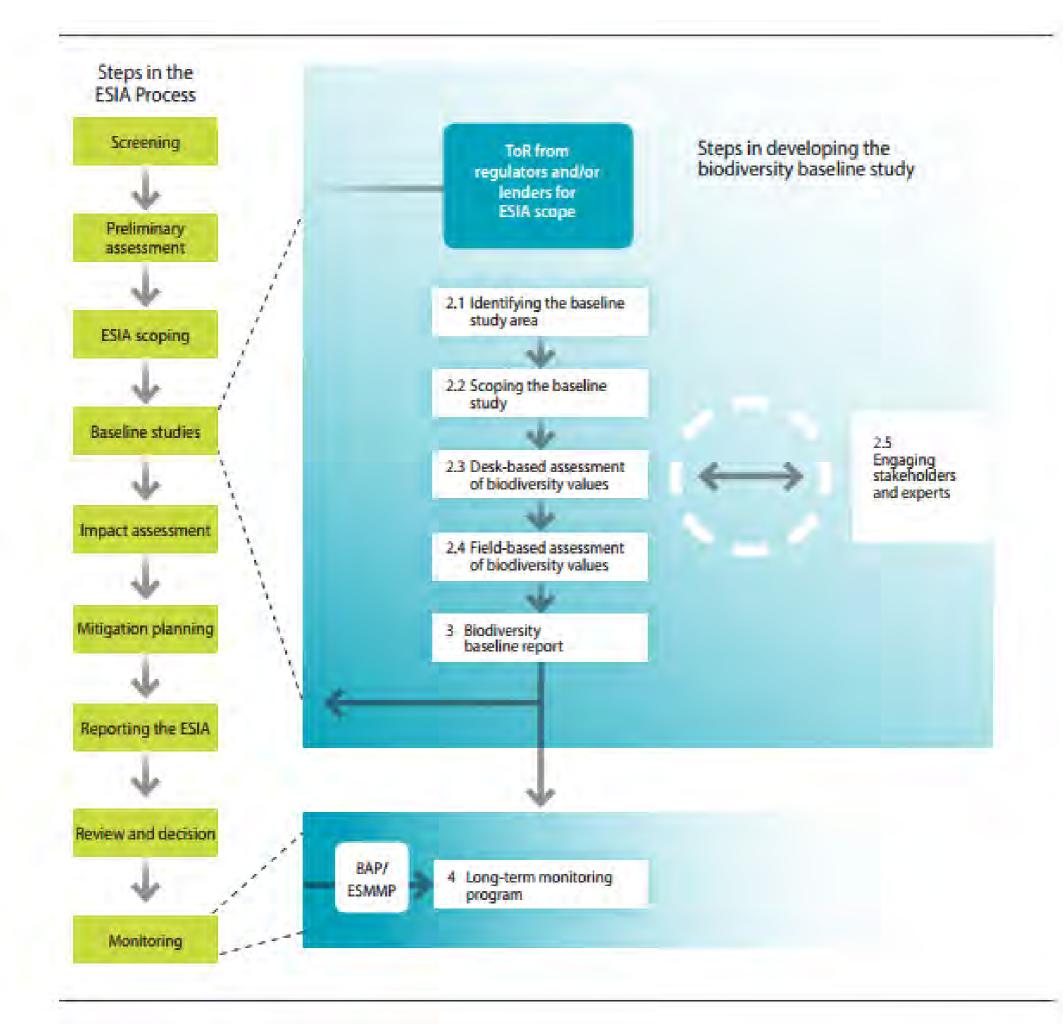


### Who is it for?

This document is produced for corporations, lenders, regulators, and others involved in conducting Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs).

### It helps practitioners to:

- 1. Understand the technical concepts underpinning biodiversity baseline studies,
- 2. Specify the required studies/analyses to be undertaken,
- 3. Identify the specialized skills required to undertake them,
- 4. Deal with common problems and data management, and
- 5. Interpret the results.

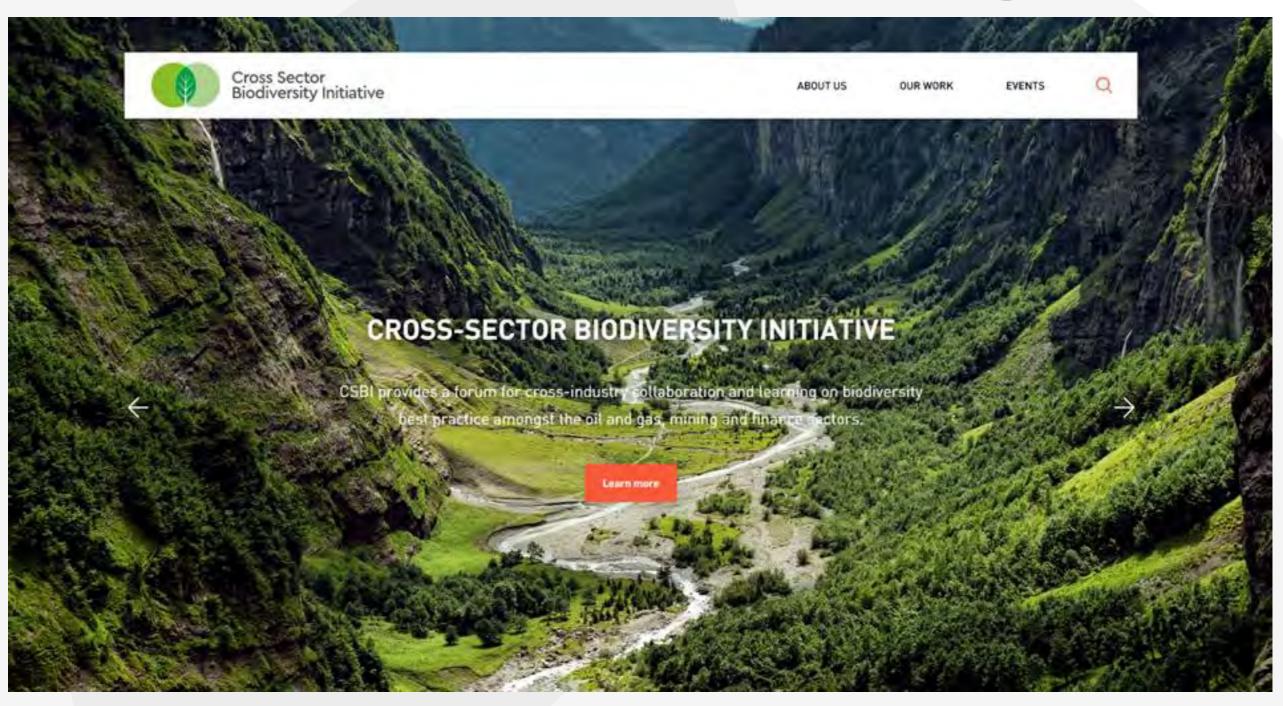


# When and where to use this guide?

This guide should be used at the beginning of project planning when considering & trying to understand biodiversity & ecosystem services risk.



# Go to the CSBI website for further information – www.csbi.org.uk





For further information:

Web: www.csbi.org.uk

Email: info@csbi.org.uk

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