
AfriSam
Saldanha Cement Project
BBOP No Net Loss Summit
London, 3 June 2014
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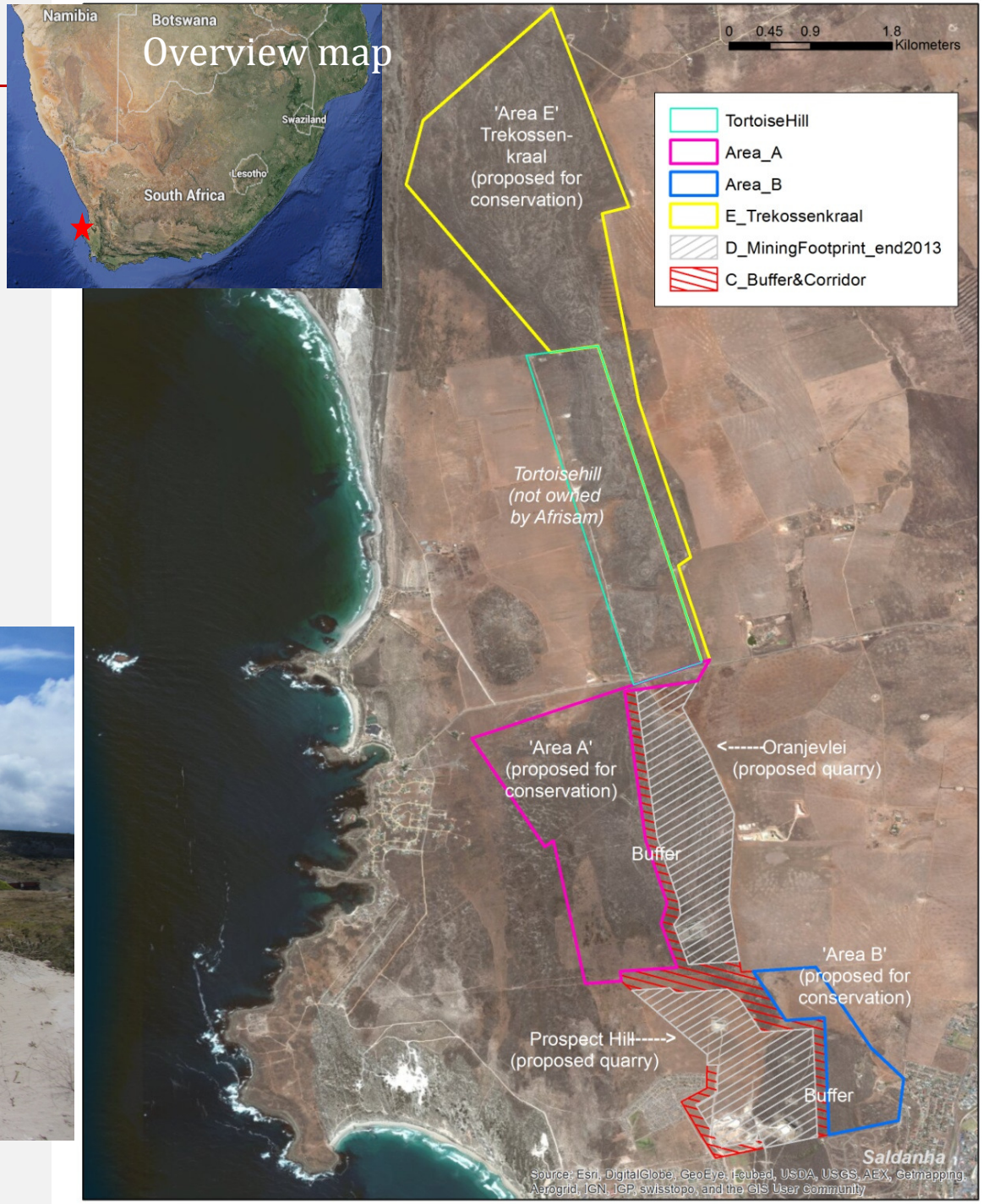
(Forest Trends)
FOREST
TRENDS

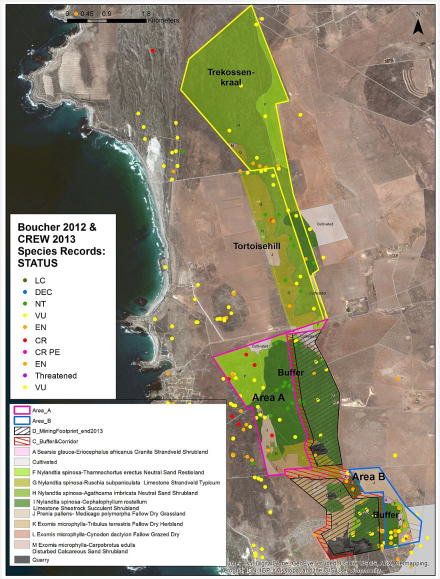
Context

- Saldanha Peninsula
- Limestone mining & cement processing project
- Significant expansion of existing quarry operation
- Saldanha – designated development node (IDZ)



Context

- Saldanha of conservation interest – esp. botanically
  - Mosaic of limestone, granite, dune strandveld
  - Special flora (species of cons concern)
  - High endemism
- Landscape planning & good biodiversity data (e.g. maps of priority areas)



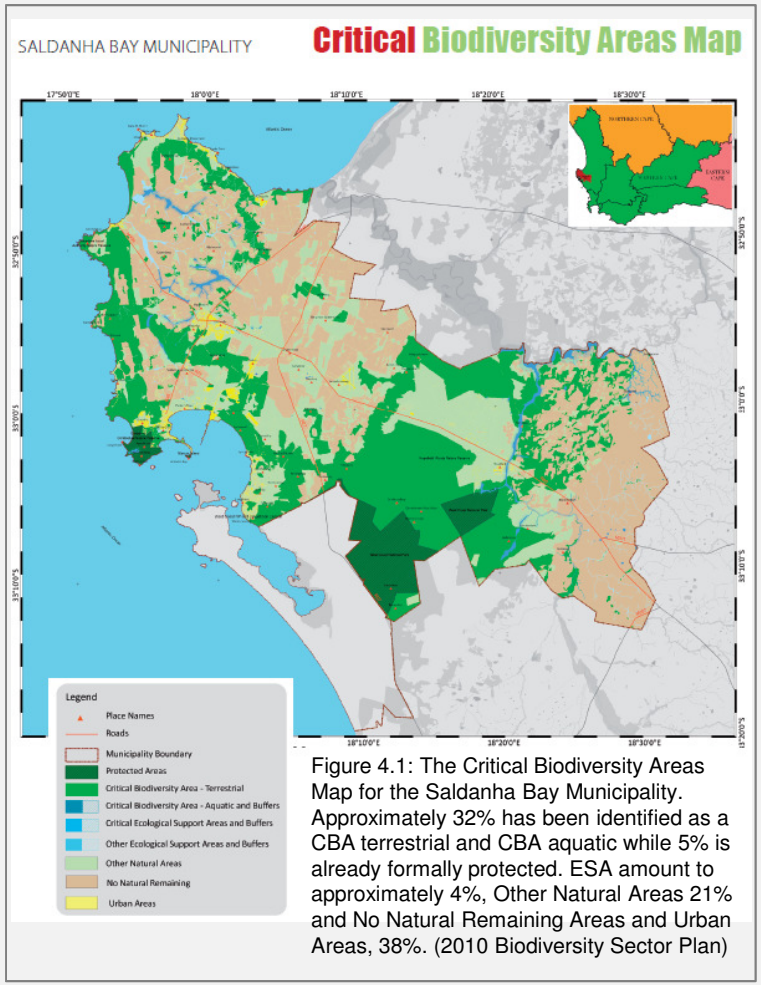
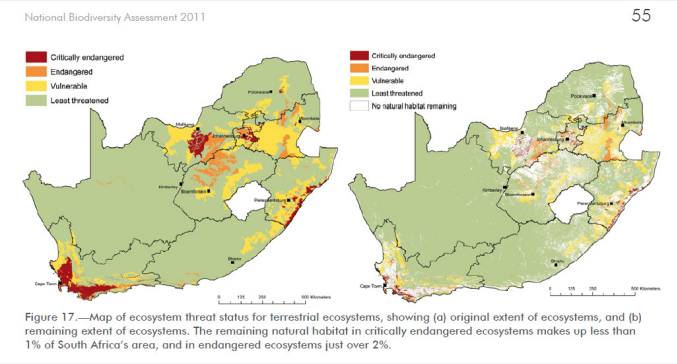


Figure 4.1: The Critical Biodiversity Areas Map for the Saldanha Bay Municipality. Approximately 32% has been identified as a CBA terrestrial and CBA aquatic while 5% is already formally protected. ESA amount to approximately 4%, Other Natural Areas 21% and No Natural Remaining Areas and Urban Areas, 38%. (2010 Biodiversity Sector Plan)

SA: NNL & offset ratios linked to conservation targets



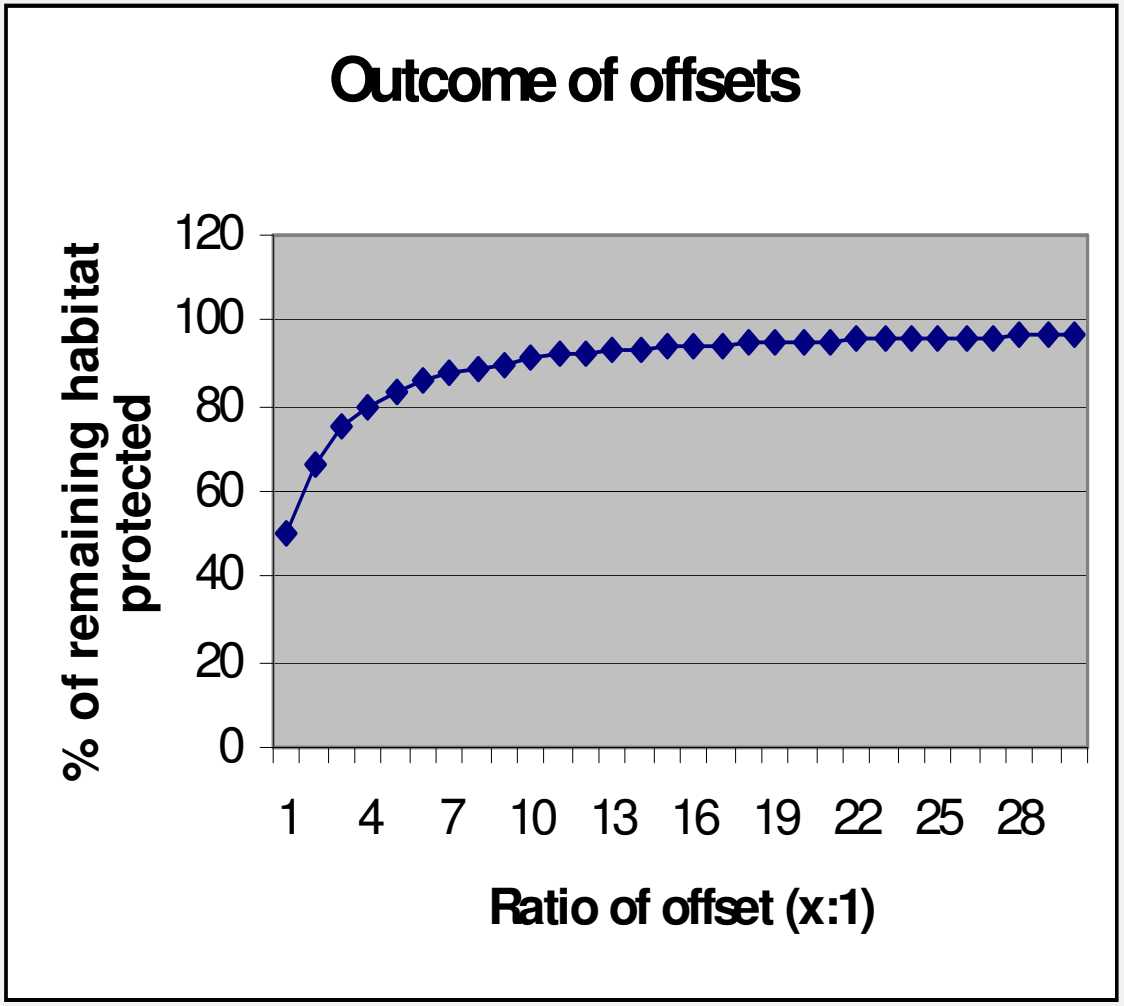
>60% of ecosystem remains: Least Threatened

>Conservation Target plus 15%-<60% remains: Vulnerable

Conservation Target plus 15% remains: Endangered

<Conservation Target remains: (16-36%) Critically Endangered

Ecosystem Threat Status



2:1 offset: 67% of remaining habitat secured

3:1 offset: 75% of remaining habitat secured

5:1 offset: 83% of remaining habitat secured

10:1 offset: 91% of remaining habitat secured

20:1 offset: 95% of remaining habitat secured

30:1 offset: 97% of remaining habitat secured

Approach

- In line with requirements by the regulator
- Complementing 2013 EIA
- Offset work two-phased:

1. High-level info review (EIA , etc.) & discussion with selected stakeholders:

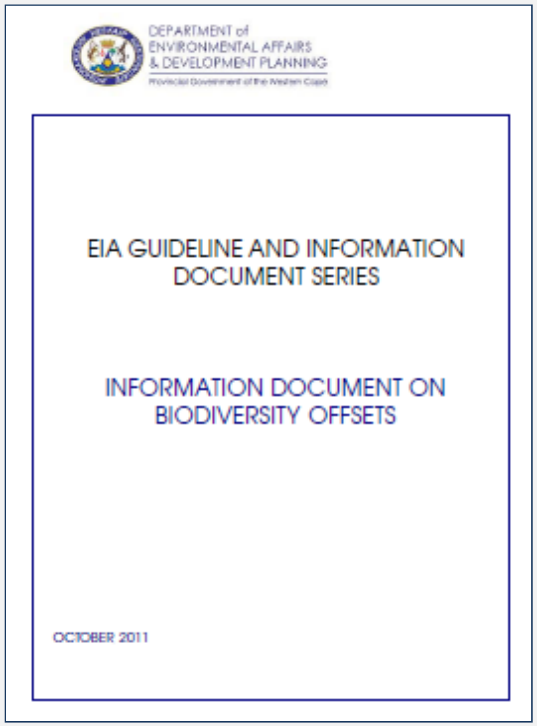
- Alternatives, application of mitigation hierarchy?
- Full scope of impacts considered?
- Risk of irreplaceable loss?
- Stakeholder engagement?
- Main threats in area, trends?

→ **Offset feasibility**

Now:

2. Offset Design & specific implementation requ's

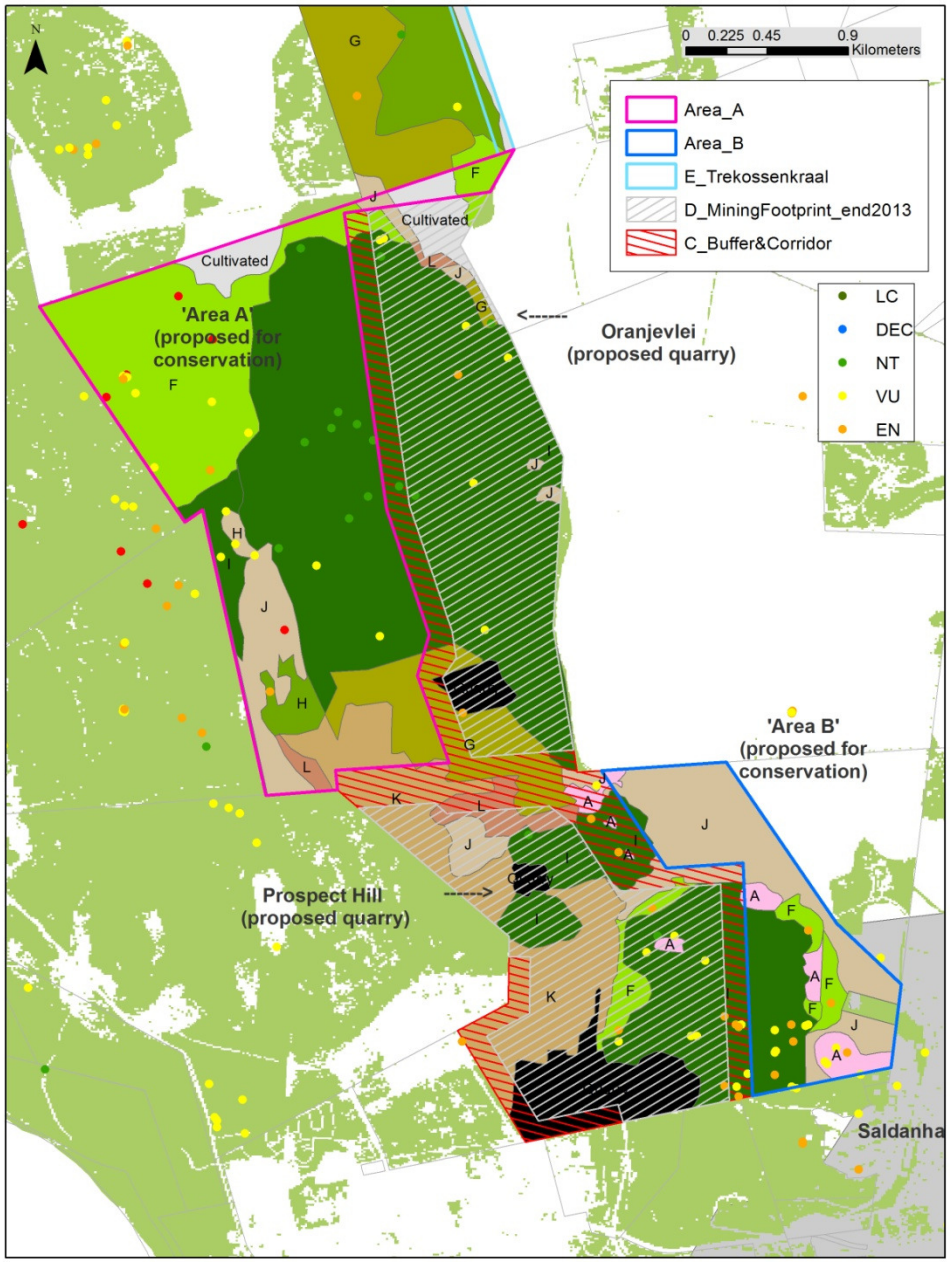
→ **Offset Report**

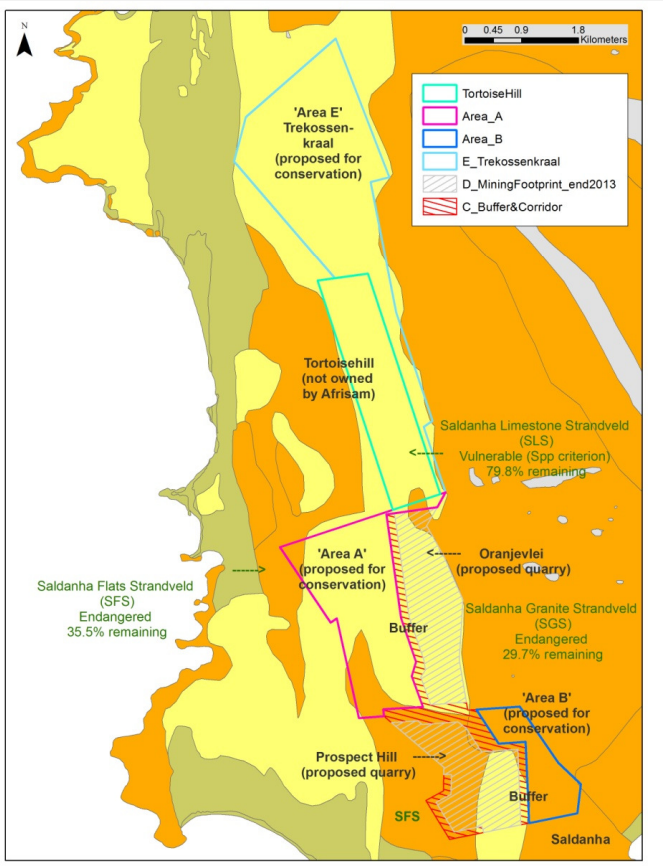


Phase 1 Review

Main focus:

- Application of mitigation hierarchy?
- Risk of irreplaceable loss – species, vegetation?





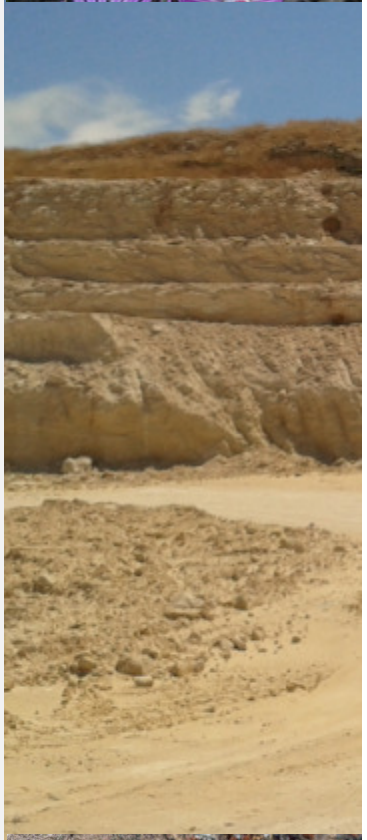
Mining Option 3 (2013 EIA) superimposed on biodiversity-related data layers (flora, veg communities & ecosystem threat status).

Making a success of No Net Loss: Observations & Recommendations

1. Better EIA is needed - NNL and offsetting can trigger more rigor & accountability:
   - Pinning down Mitigation hierarchy (Evidence!)
   - Quantification, outcomes-orientation
   - NB: Explicit ToR, training, certification / peer-review

2. Caution regarding restoration potential

3. Explicit conservation targets are a powerful tool.
   - Provide context for impacts and conservation outcomes
   - Support goal of NNL/NG at regional scale & beyond individual projects



Making a success of No Net Loss

4. Landscape planning excellent foundation – but there will be conflicts. How to deal with these?
   - Planning indicates options/flexibility & limits
   - But, need clear guidance / policy on how to interpret and apply plans
   - And need follow-through: consider options, apply limits.

5. Transparency and stakeholder consultation matters!


C. Paterson-Jones


Koos Claassens

THANK YOU

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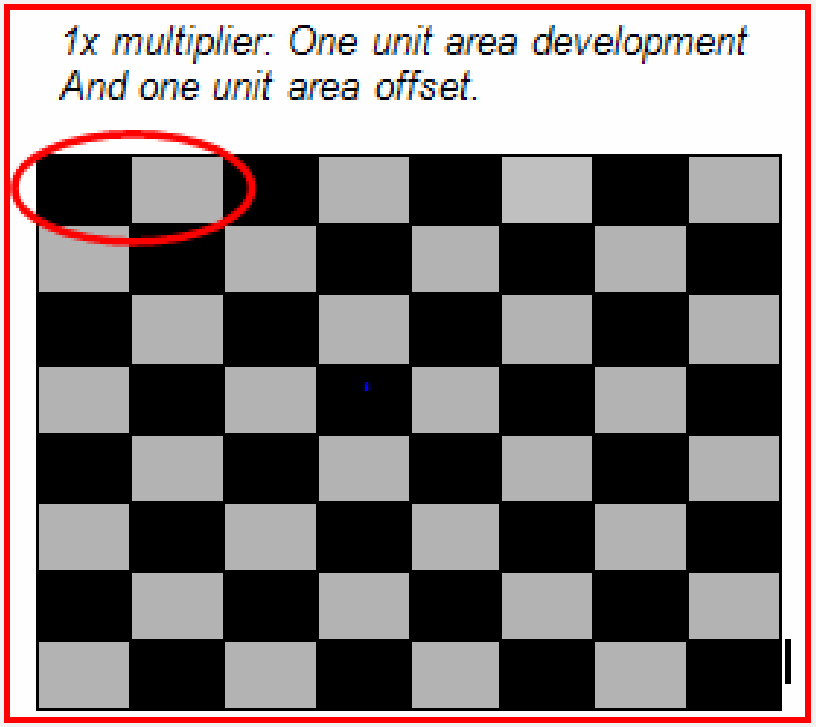
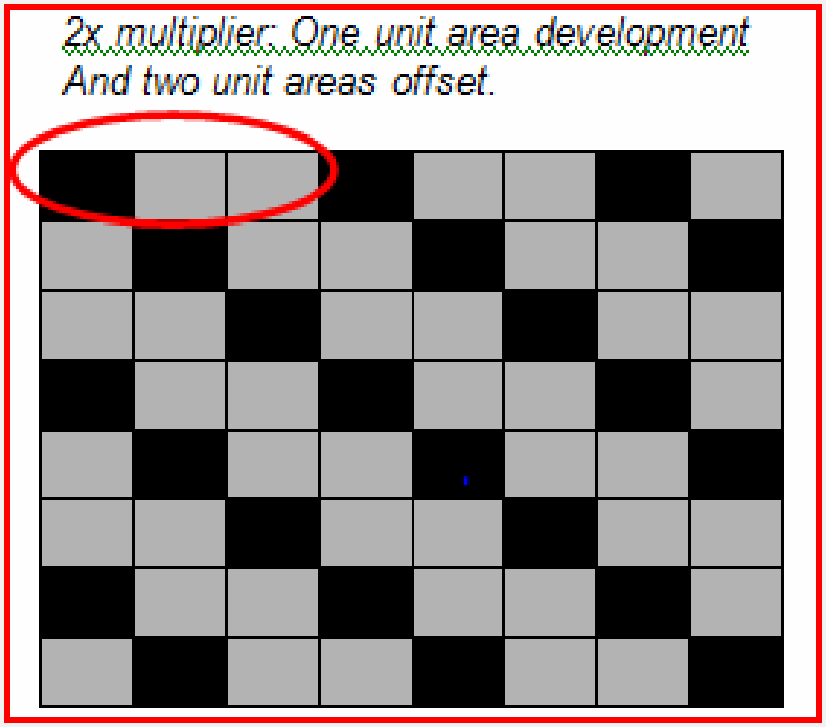
Why use ratios in offsets?
The 'endgame' scenario



1: Developed	1 Conserved

50% of remaining habitat is conserved

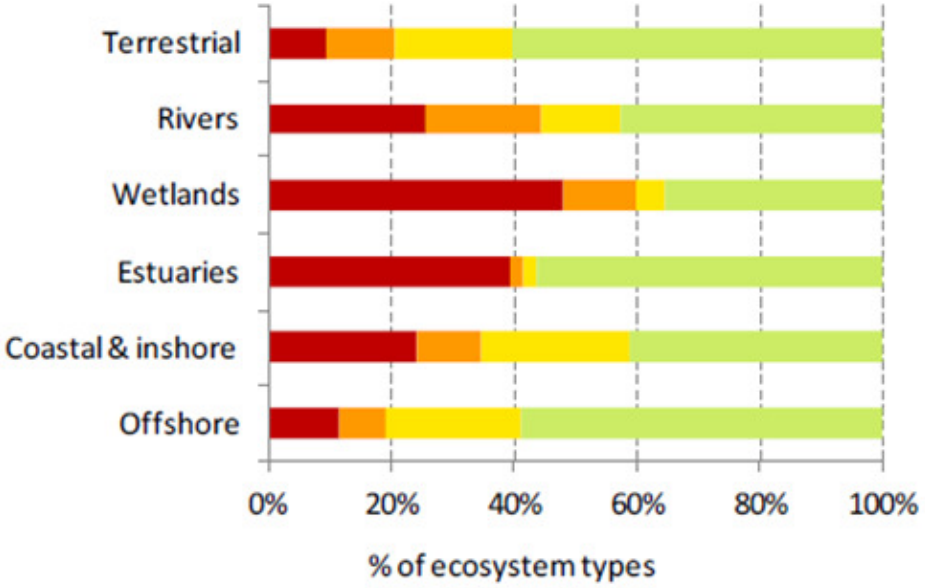


1: Developed	2 Conserved

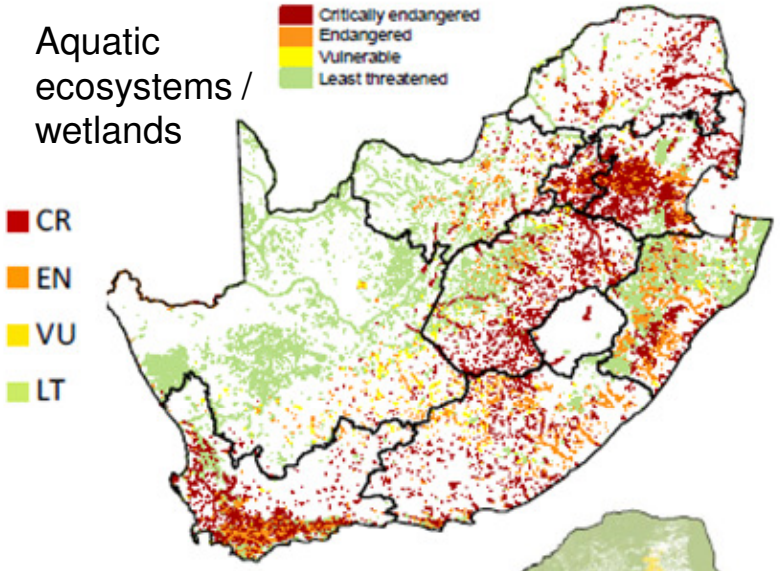
67% of remaining habitat is conserved

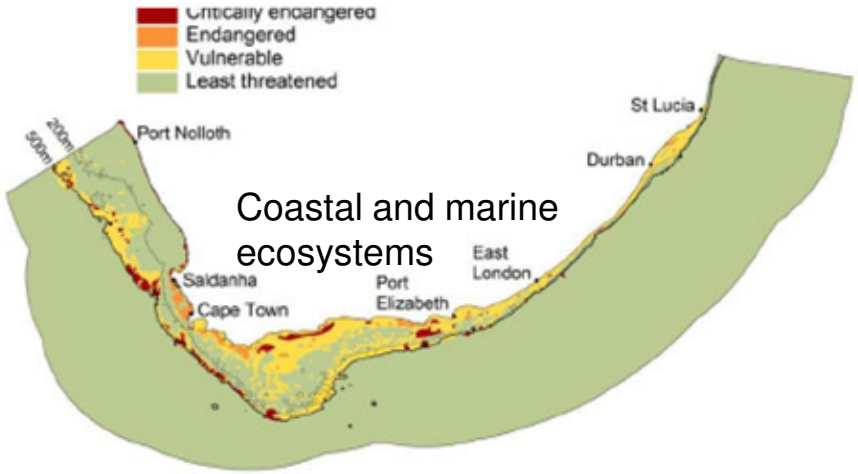
Ecosystem Threat Status (basis of offset ratios)

National Biodiversity Assessment 2011



Aquatic ecosystems / wetlands





Coastal and marine ecosystems

Terrestrial ecosystems