NATURAL CAPITAL TRAINING



OPEN SEMINARS

Information and tools on evaluation of businesses environmental impacts and risks, and also for helping companies finding business opportunities from ecosystem services.

NATURAL CAPITAL TRAINING

Deep insights on biodiversity and ecosystem services for companies, which are strongly dependent on biodiversity. In 2017 the Natural Capital Protocol was integrated to the training prgram.





39

Has taken the Natural Capital –training in the end of 2017

1262

Participants at events where biodiversity was discussed

39

Companies have completed the training in the end of 2017

41

Events with the topic biodiversity

EVENTS 2017

BUSINESS AND BIODIVERSITY

31.120.17

22.5.2017

5.9.2017

SEMINAR ON THE
RELATIONSHIP
BETWEEN
NATURE AND
BUSINESS



SEMINAR ON BIOECONOMY



INTRODUCTION TO THE NATURAL CAPITAL PROTOCOL





COMMUNI-CATION

NATURAL CAPITAL PROTOCOL



In 2017 the training program was renewed.

The name was changed to the Natural Capital training program in line with the Natural Capital Protocol published in 2016.

One of the four training sessions mainly focuses now on the measure and value -stage of the protocol, and the session is being held by the the creator of the Protocol himself, Marc Gough.

We believe it is easier to reach companies when talking about natural capital instead of biodiversity and the renewal has shown good results so far.

TRAINING DAY 1
UNDERSTANDING THE CONNECTION BETWEEN
BUSINESS AND BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM
SERVICES

TRAINING DAY 3
INTRODUCTION TO THE NATURAL CAPITAL
PROTOCOL AND REPORTING OF IMPACTS ON
NATURE

COMMUNICATION TRAINING

TRAINING DAY 2 UNDERSTANDING THE DEPENDENCIES AND IMPACTS BETWEEN BUSINESS AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

Identification, evaluation and measuring of important ecosystem services

TRAINING DAY 4
COMPENSATION AS A TOOL TO MINIMIZE THE IMPACTS OF BUSINESS ON BIODIVERSITY

Ecological compensation as a part of businesses actions to preserve biodiversity and enable new possibilities

COMPANIES THAT HAVE COMPLETED THE TRAINING





Finlayson

















Senaatti









NATURAL CAPITAL TRAINING 2017

















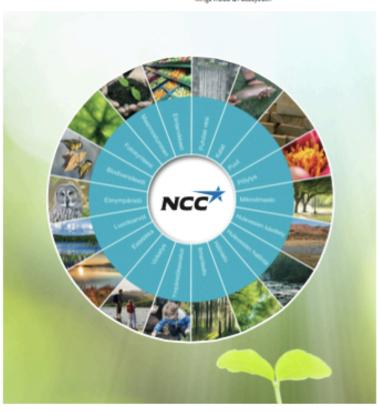




Lemminkäinen

"By selecting NCC stone materials, you will make a value-based decision and support sustainable production."

Image: Biodiversity refers commonly to the variation of living things inside an ecosystem.



KIELO Living nature of stone

KIELO is the NCC way of promoting biodiversity in stone material sites.

The goal of NCC's KIELO programme, launched in 2012, is to implement solutions that maintain and promote biodiversity during and after extraction at stone material sites.

The KIELO programme promotes diversity and remediation, while taking into account special characteristics of the areas. Stone material areas can be used for creating endangered habitats, such as rocky areas, wetlands, hot environments and areas with rotten trees, all of which do not naturally form in great abundance. Areas are developed in cooperation with local nature organisations.

The name KIELO was the winning entrant in the contest organised among NCC staff and is an acronym of Klviaineksen Elävä LuontO ("living nature of stone"). All KIELO areas are given descriptive working titles.

"NCC considers sustainable development to be very important, and it is a part of our vision. The KIELO programme is a prime example of that. We want to pursue a new angle on the management of stone material areas by taking nature and the area residents into account", says Taina Pliroinen, Business Development Manager at NCC Industry.

What is biodiversity?

Biodiversity is variation within and between different species. Life is based on interaction between organic and inorganic nature. The more diverse the interaction, the more steady and reliable the foundation of life.

NCC and biodiversity

NCC's stone material sites in Finland are mainly rock stone material areas. This means that rock is excavated and the formed stone material is crushed. Stone material areas are usually very large areas where the topsoil has been removed. This means that the areas are barren and usually hot. In many cases, the topsoil has been dumped on the edges of the excavation to act as a noise harrier.

When a permit application is formulated, a landscaping plan has to be included for the time when the area will be closed. Afforestation is the traditional post-management method for stone material areas. Rock faces and varying surface shapes are evened, and seedlings are planted in the area.

Sustainable development is an important part of what NCC does. This is why we aim to promote biodiversity in stone material areas already during extraction. To supplement traditional landscaping, we have developed the KIELO programme, where landscaping is implemented by taking the special characteristics of each area into account.

Methods of biodiversity promotion in stone material areas

The number of open, untouched areas has substantially decreased over the last 50 years in Plaland. Therefore, the wastelands of stone material areas are excellent for creating natural habitats that have become endangered. Taking into account the special characteristics of the areas wetlands, rocky areas, fields, beaths, hot barren environments and areas with rotten trees are possible. In addition, new ecosystems can be created from clean recycling materials. Mowing and prescribed burning are examples of landscaping methods.

Luonto ja Rudus LUMO-ohjelma

Luonnon monimuotoisuuden köyhtyminen on joidenkin lähteiden mukaan jopa suurempi uhka yhteiskunnalle kuin ilmastonmuutos. Luonnon monimuotoisuuden suurimpia uhkia on avomaiden häviäminen. Kiviainesten ottoalueet muodostavat laajoina, avoimina ympäristöinä erinomaisen mahdollisuuden uhanalaisen avomaaluonnon monimuotoisuuden kehittymiselle ja säilymiselle. Laiduntamisen ja metsäpalojen vähenemisen myötä ovat tällaiset laajat, avoimet alueet kokonaan katoamassa Suomen luonnosta. Samalla kun kiviaineshuolto toteuttaa välttämätöntä yhteiskunnallista tehtäväänsä, se voi toimia suomalaisen luonnon monimuotoisuuden turvaamisen edelläkävijänä.

Ekosysteemihotelli Raaseporissa

Raaseporin tuotantoalueelle perustettiin syksyllä 2014 ekosysteemihotelli, jonne voidaan siirtää uhanalaisia ekosysteemejä turvaan suunnitellun Vt 25 levennyksen alta.





Kråkön viitasammakot, rantakäärmeet ja nuokkukohokit

Kråkö on yksi Ruduksen LUMO-ohjelman pilottikohteista. Alue valikoitui ohjelmaan sen luontoarvojen vuoksi. Luontoasiantuntijoista koostuva ryhmä vieraili Kråkössä kevään 2013 aikana. Alueella oleva noin 10 aarin kokoinen lammikko oli viitasammakoille suotuisa lisääntymispaikka, mutta se oli kasvamassa umpeen.

Lue lisää >>





BIODIVERSITY IN THE AIR

BEYOND its aim to reduce aviation emissions, Finnair is focusing on natural diversity. In 2015 the airline took part in a Master Class organised by FIBS, Finland's leading corporate responsibility network, and the Ministry of Environment. The class focused on identifying participating companies' impact on biodiversity, which includes habitat, regulatory, and cultural services found in the natural ecosystem.

"Biodiversity within Finnair's business is becoming further emphasised through our efforts to pursue sustainable development and combat climate change," says **Outi Merilä**. Finnair's Environmental Manager. "As biofuels replace fossil fuels in the coming years, we want to ensure that the production of ingredients used in renewable fuels complies by the principles of sustainable development."

Finnair has also prohibited the transport of hunting trophies from endangered species in its cargo network, and included biodiversity in its 2015 Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). The airline also supports a rain forest reforestation project in Madagascar in cooperation with the Finnish Association for Nature Conservation.

fibsry.fi/fi/english/home



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Anna Lemström, Environmental Specialist E-mail: anna.lemstrom@fibsry.fi, phone 050 525 6110





