

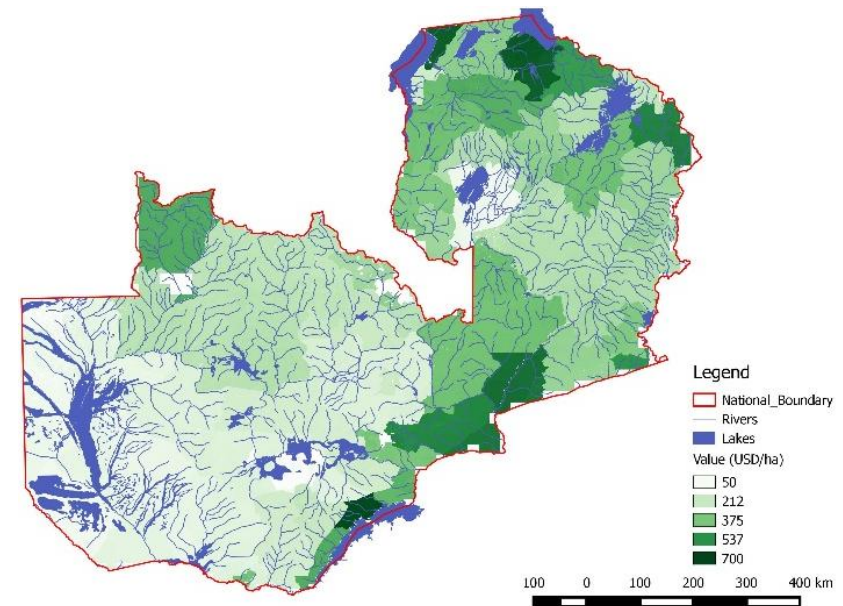
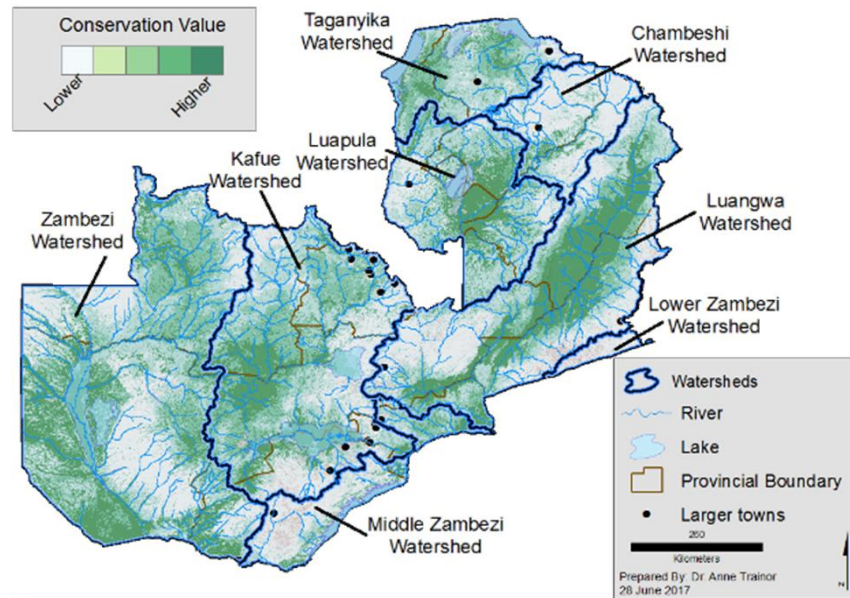
## Mainstreaming biodiversity through landscape-scale planning in Zambia and Mongolia



CBD-SBSTTA 21 Side event:  
Value of Sustainable Infrastructure  
The Nature Conservancy

Montreal, 12 December 2017

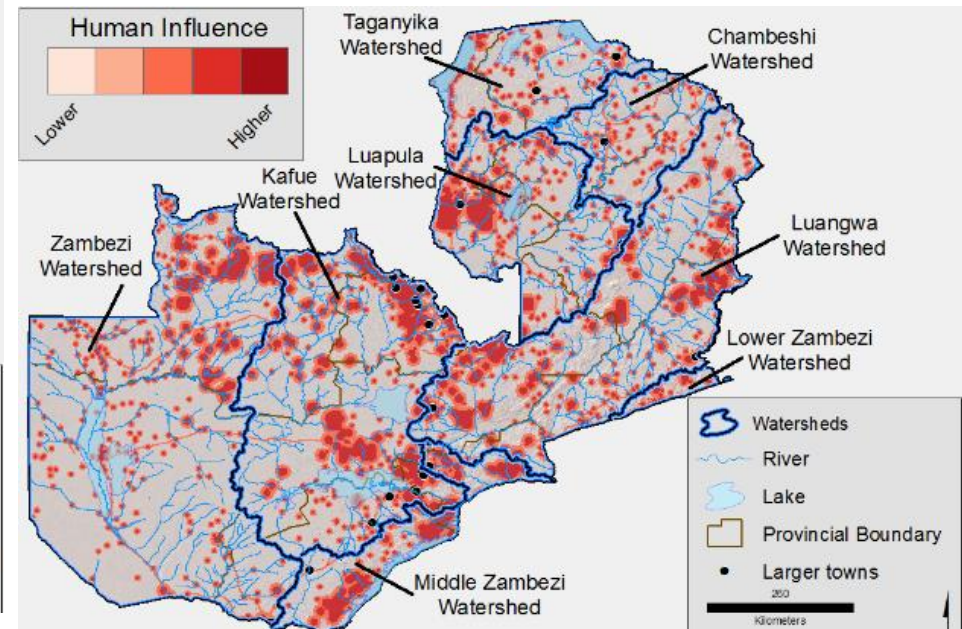
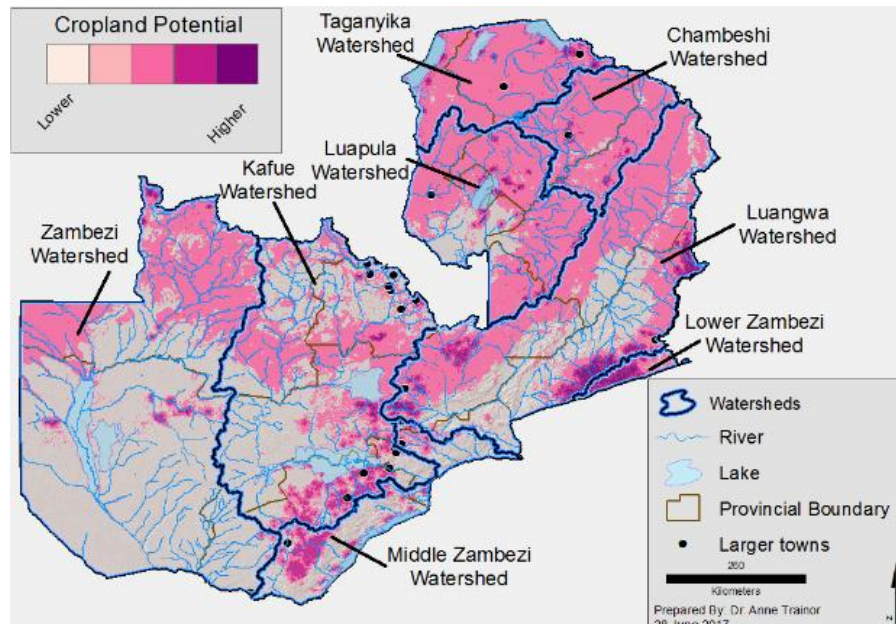
# Zambia: Conservation Value vs. Forest Value



Anne Trainor, 2017

# Zambia:

## Crop suitability vs. human influence



Anne Trainor, 2017

1) Aerial View of Sites

### Potential Site A

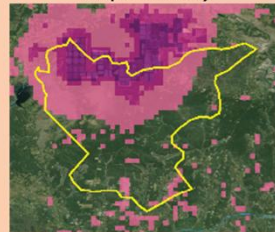


2) Overlay Sites with Suitability Indices

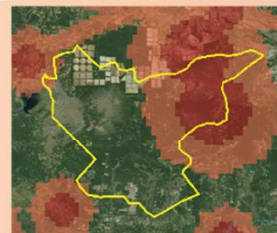
Conservation Value



Crop Suitability



Human Influence



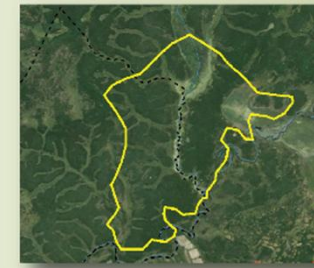
3) Compare Potential Costs & Benefits

< 10% Critical Natural Resources

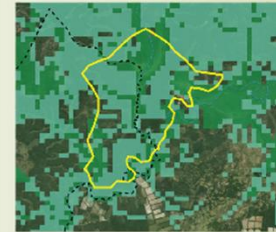
Great Crop Potential

Near Existing Infrastructure

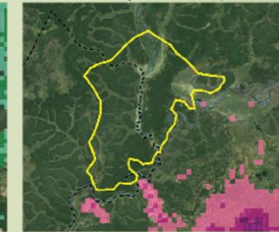
### Potential Site B



Conservation Value



Crop Suitability



Human Influence



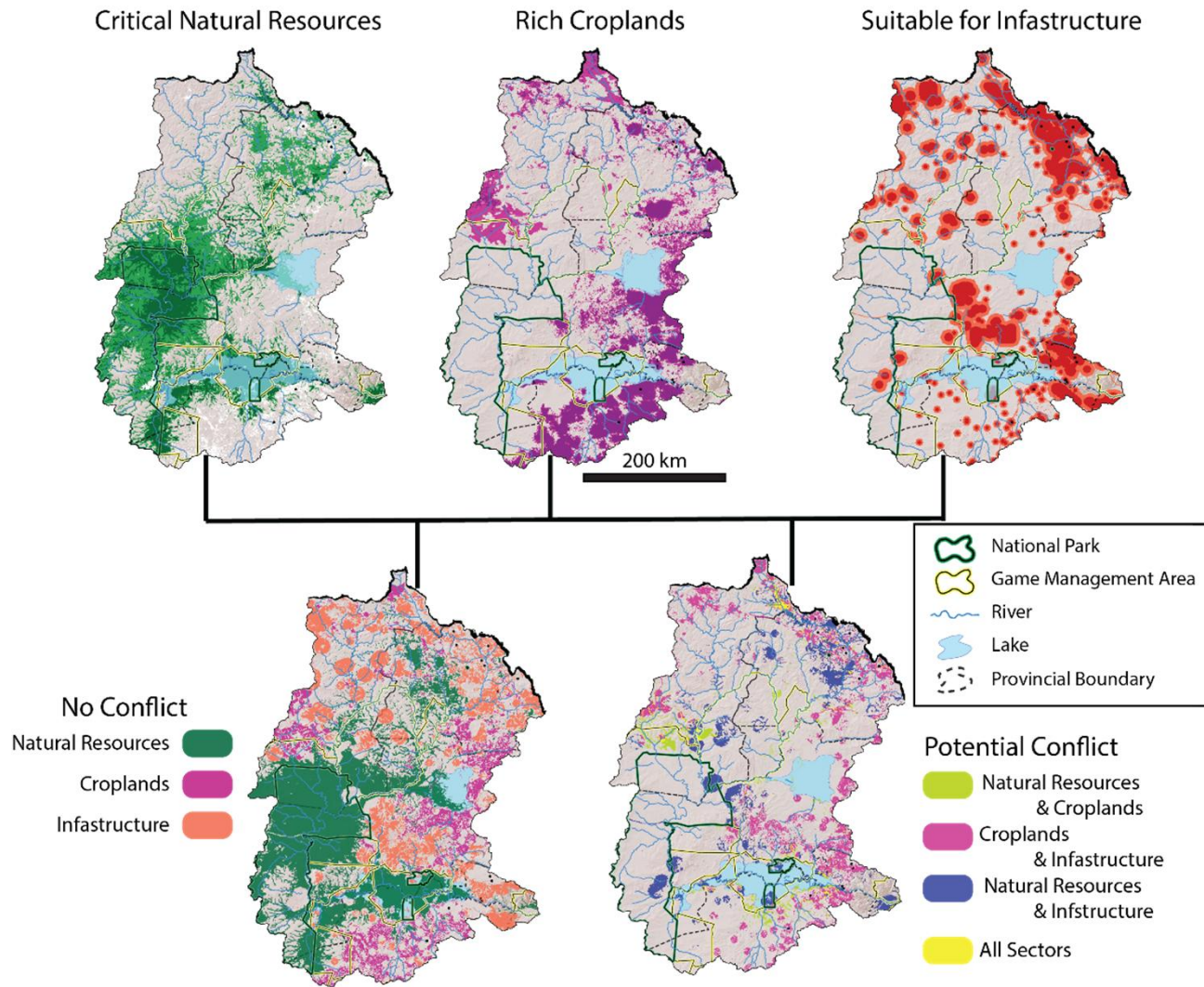
> 50% Critical Natural Resources

Low Crop Potential

Far from Existing Infrastructure

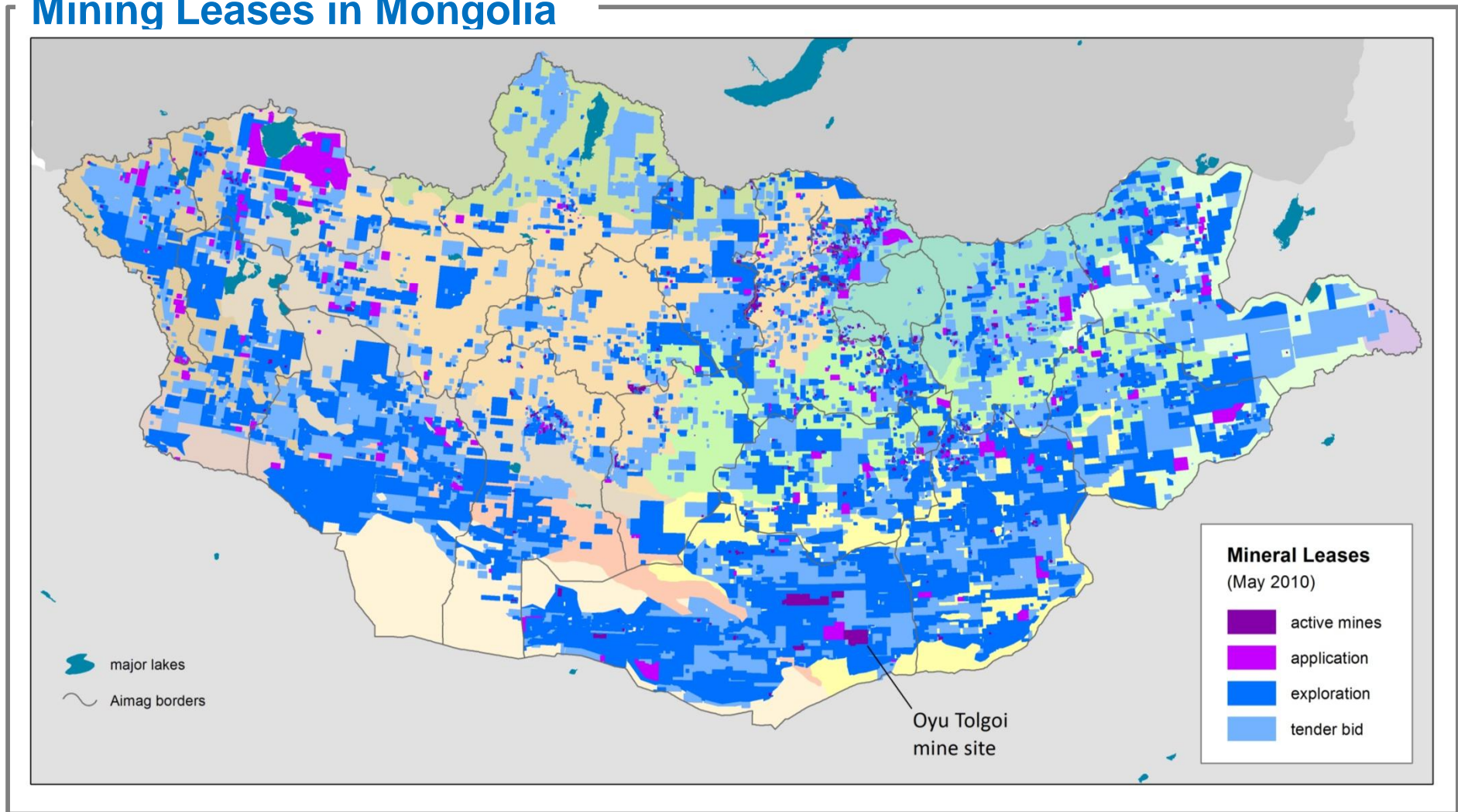
Anne Trainor, 2017

# Zambia, Kafue Watershed



Anne Trainor, TNC, 2017

## Mining Leases in Mongolia



> 30% GDP

> 85% exports

\$ 0 for conservation

Mongolia's challenge:

How can a mining-focused economy support conservation & development objectives for people and nature?



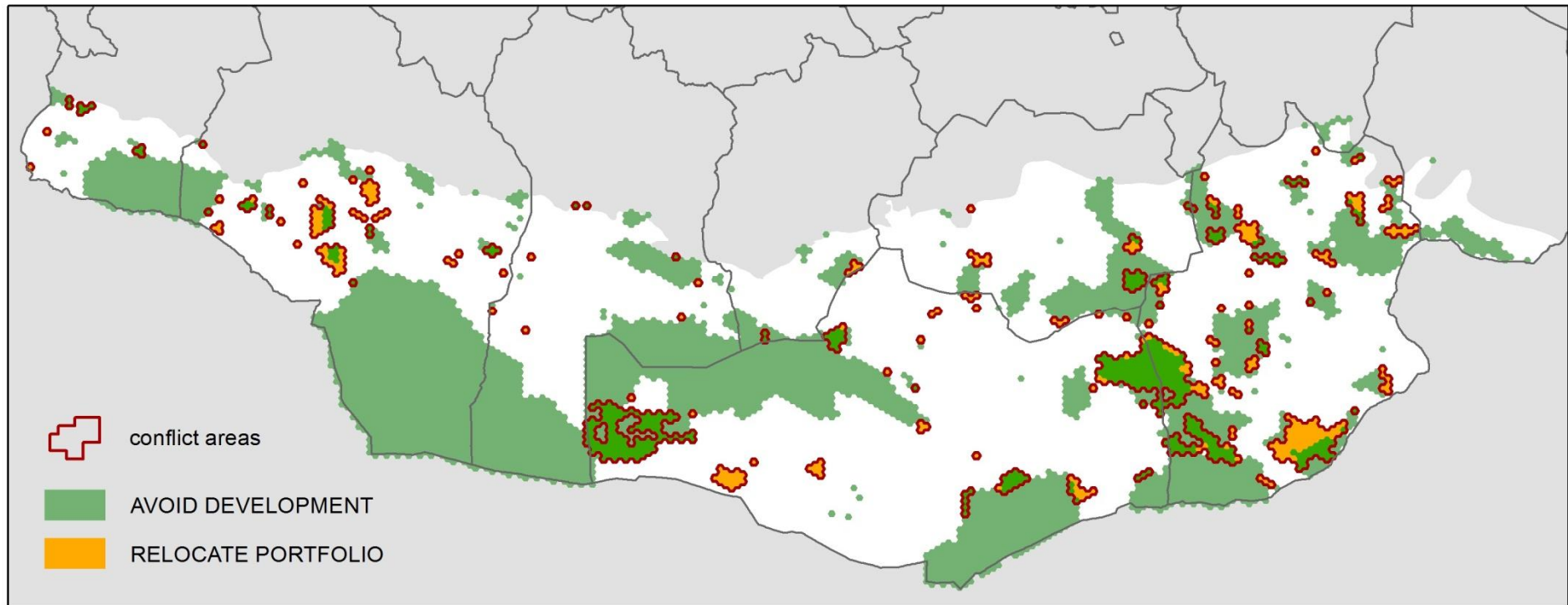
## Mongolia's Mitigation Framework:

Uses landscape-scale mitigation to help...

- Identify potential conflict before it happens
- **AVOID** impacts incompatible with conservation objectives
- **REDUCE** management costs associated with threats from outside protected areas



# Development by Design identifies and reduces potential conflict between the conservation portfolio and current mining leases

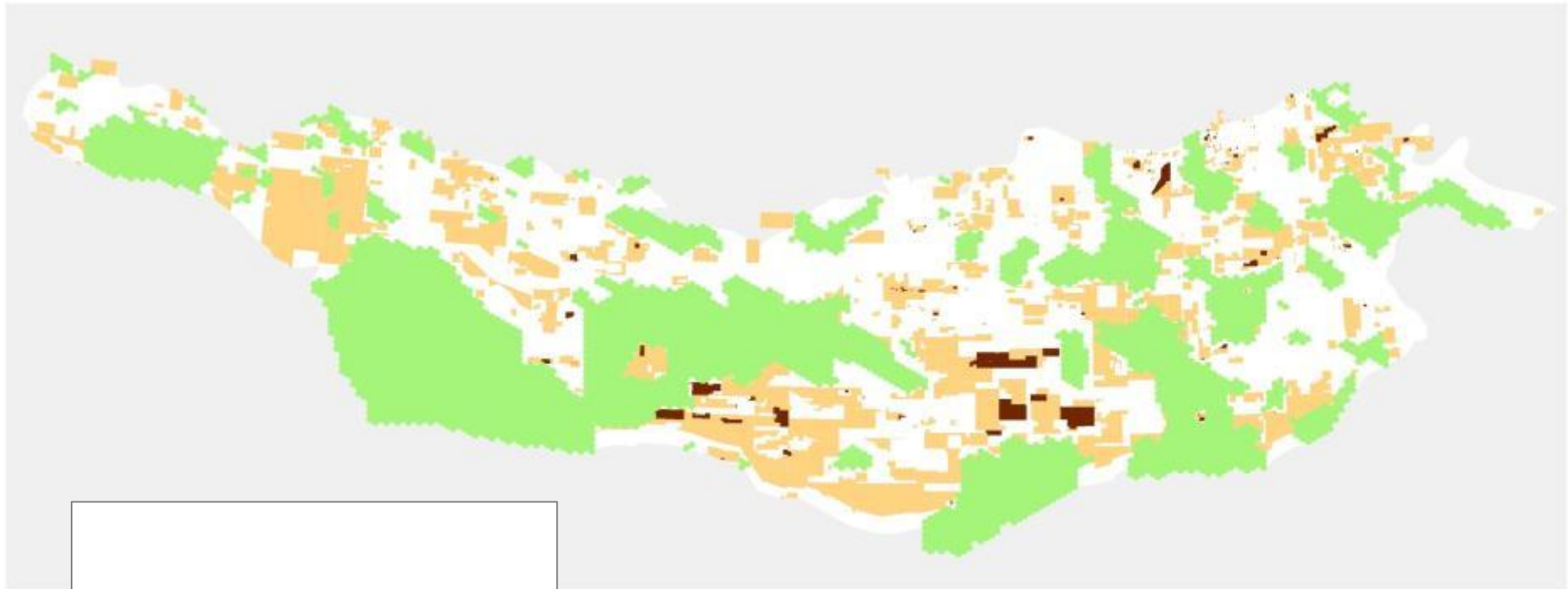


South Gobi region of Mongolia

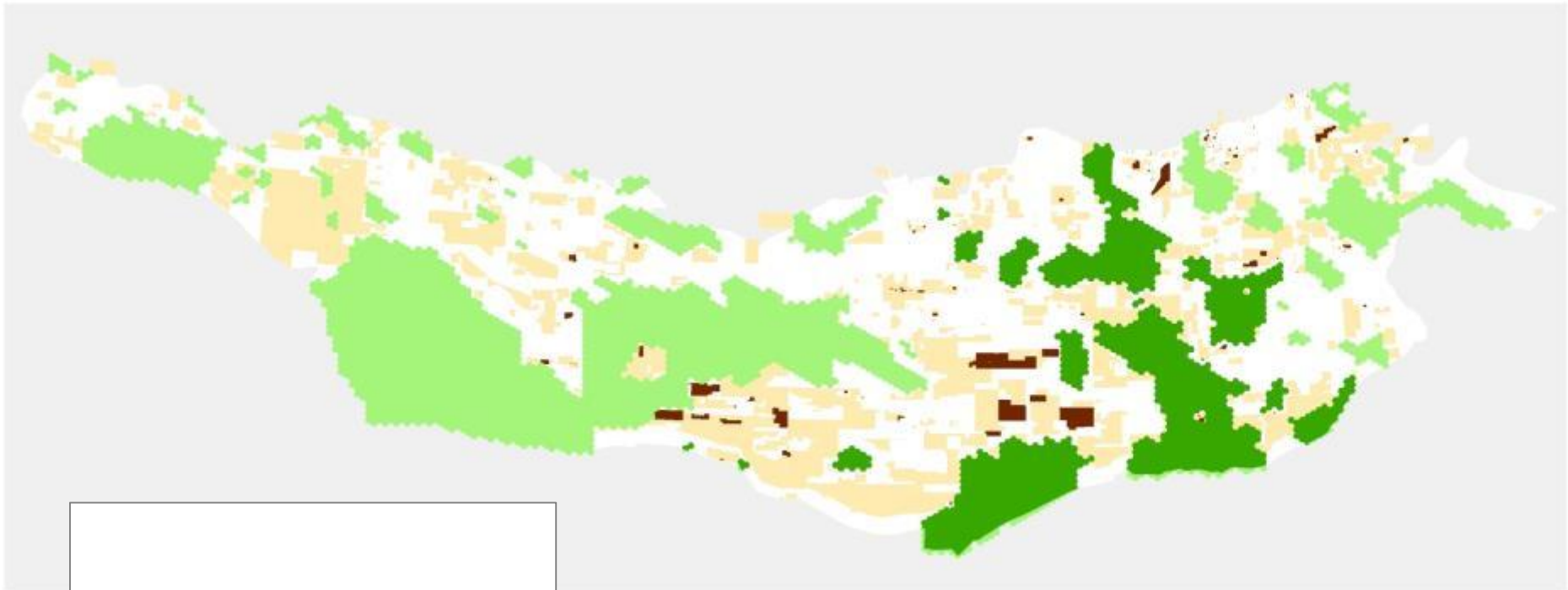
## Mongolia's Mitigation Framework:

Use landscape-scale mitigation to help...

OFFSET in an ecologically sound manner that  
directs investments to high priority areas



# Model of mining and conservation portfolio expansion in South Gobi 2014-2021




 Conservation portfolio


Mining leases

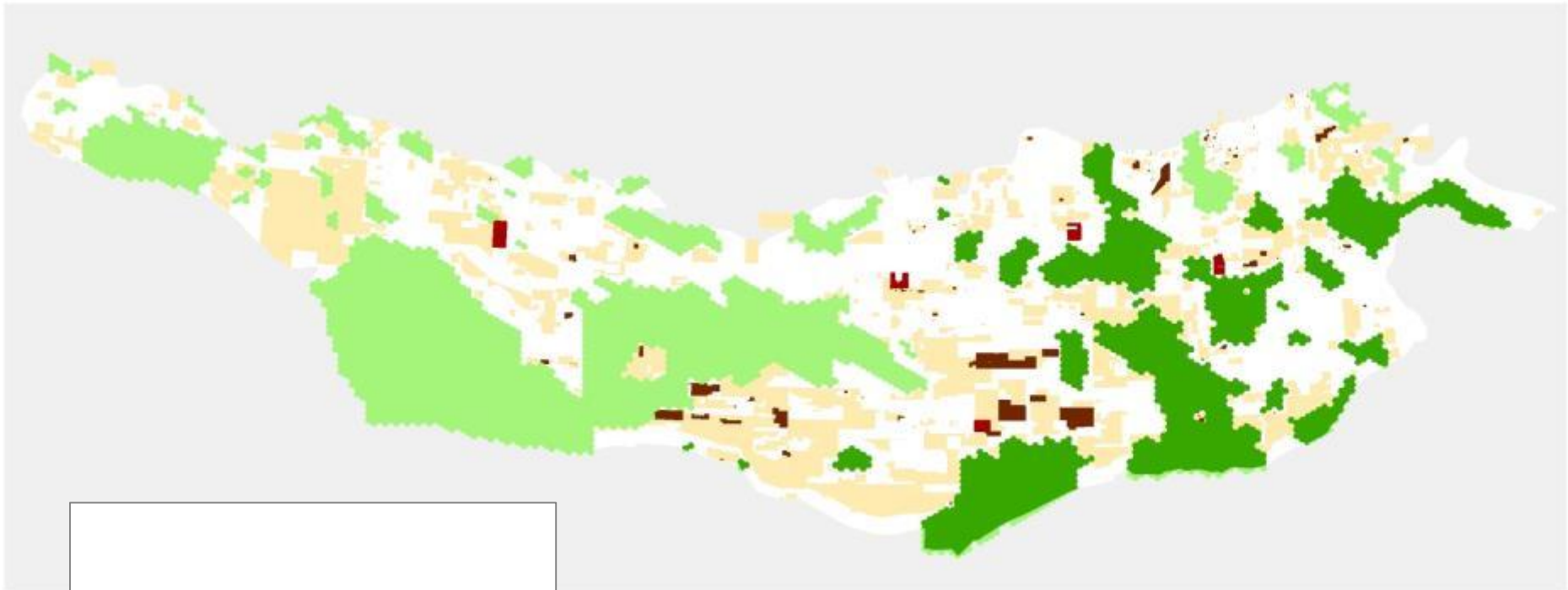
 active mines

 application / exploration leases

2014

 existing mining leases: 607,000 ha

 potential offsets: 6,070,000 ha





 Conservation portfolio

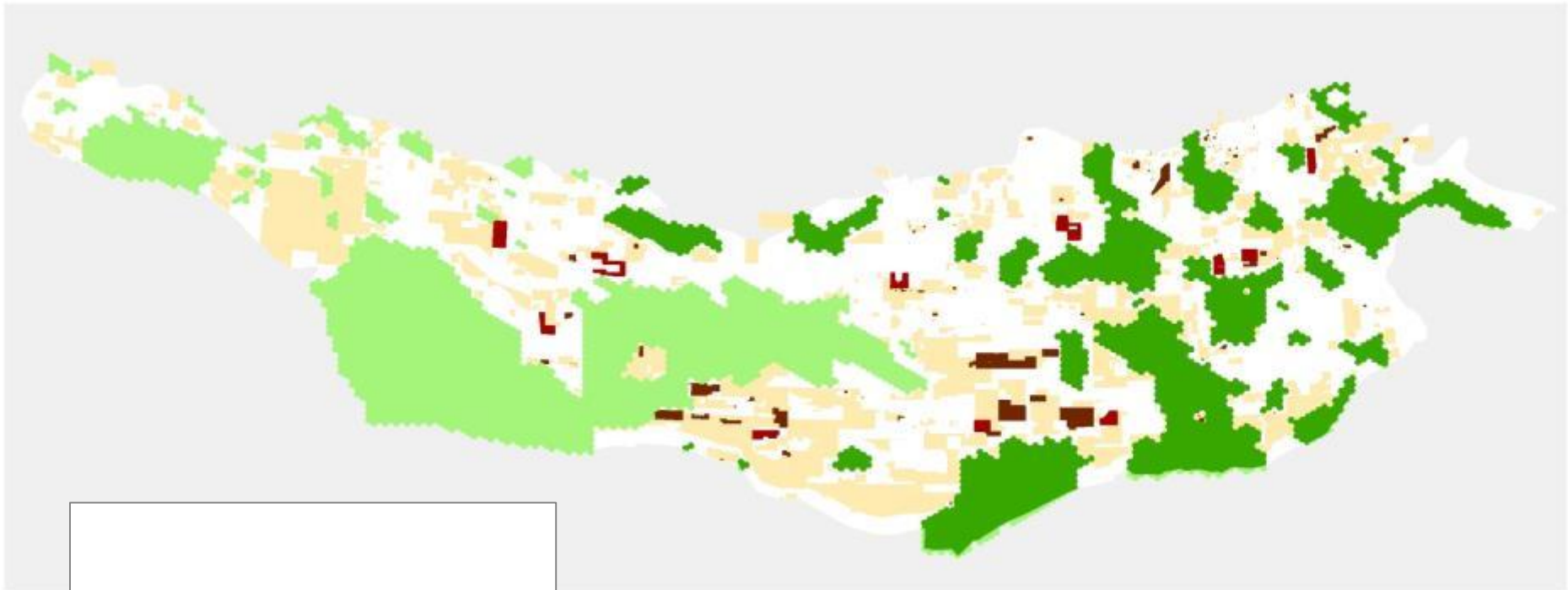
Mining leases

 active mines

 application / exploration leases

2015

	new mining leases:	121,400 ha
	potential offsets:	1,214,000 ha





 Conservation portfolio

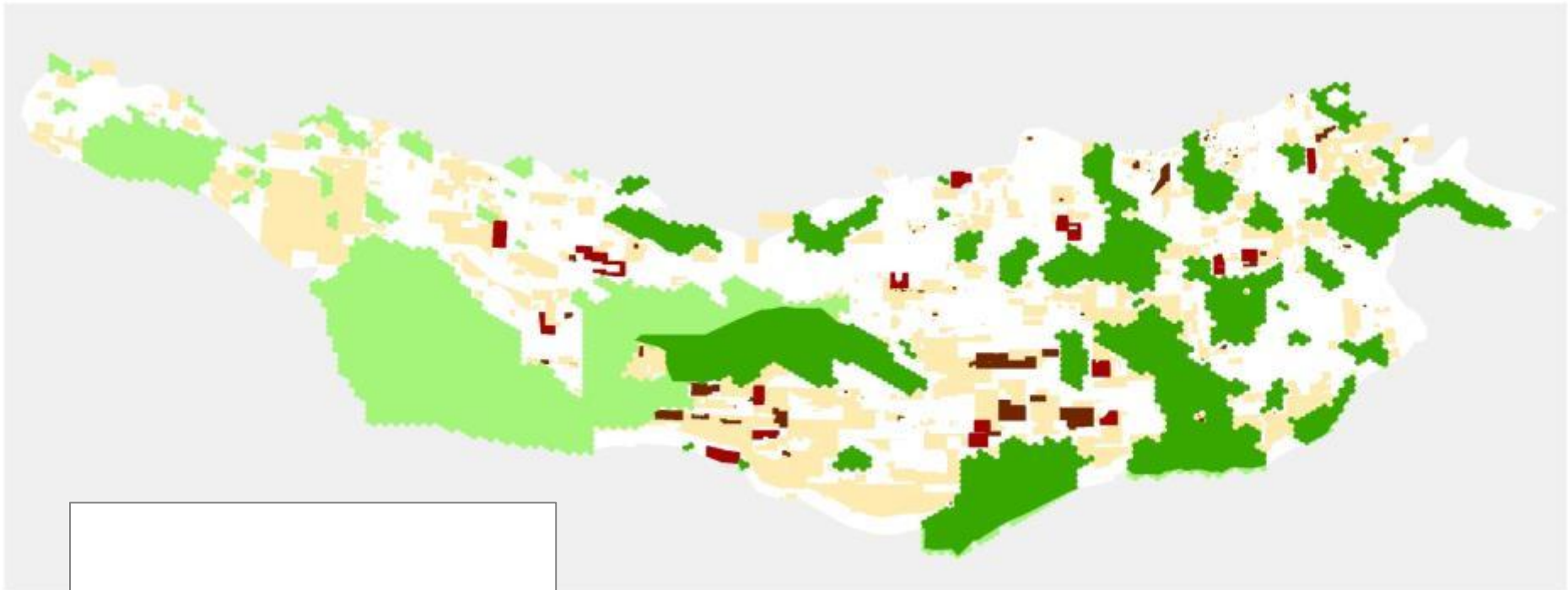
Mining leases

 active mines



 application / exploration leases

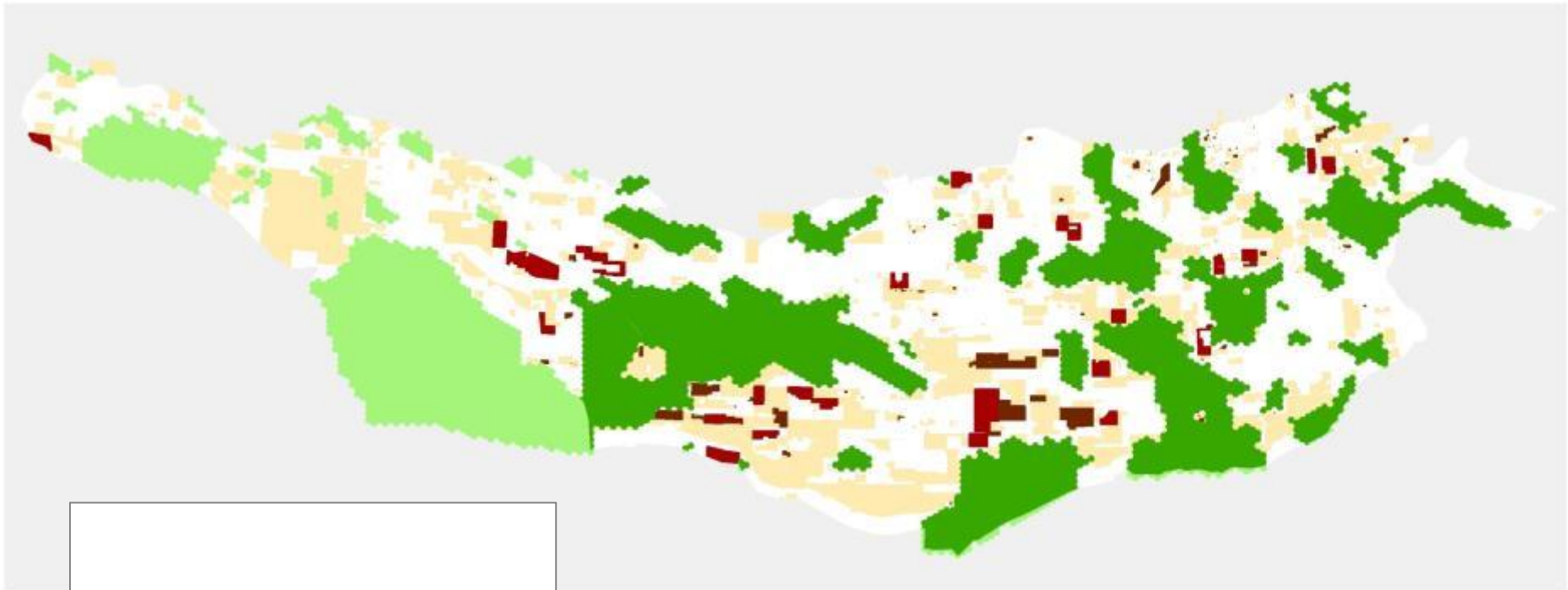
2016

	new mining leases:	145,700 ha
	potential offsets:	1,457,000 ha





2017

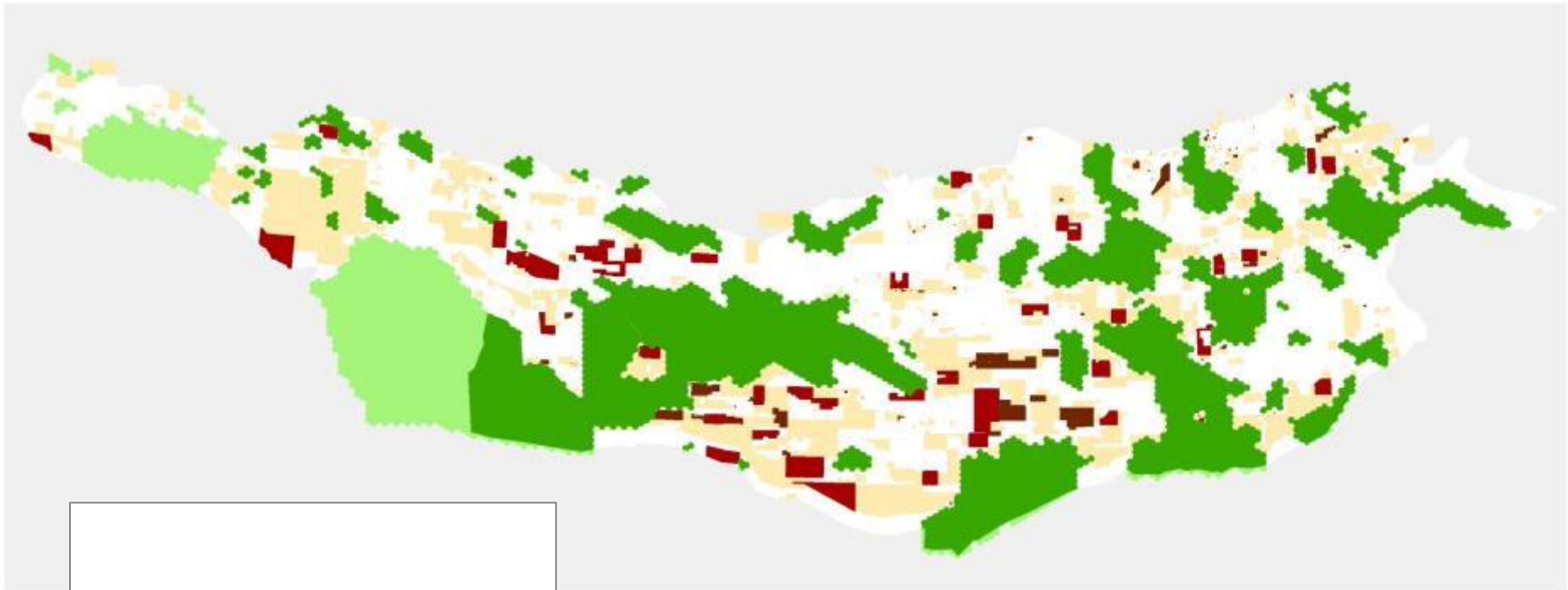
	new mining leases:	174,800 ha
	potential offsets:	1,174,000 ha



2018

	new mining leases:	209,800 ha
	potential offsets:	2,098,000 ha







 Conservation portfolio

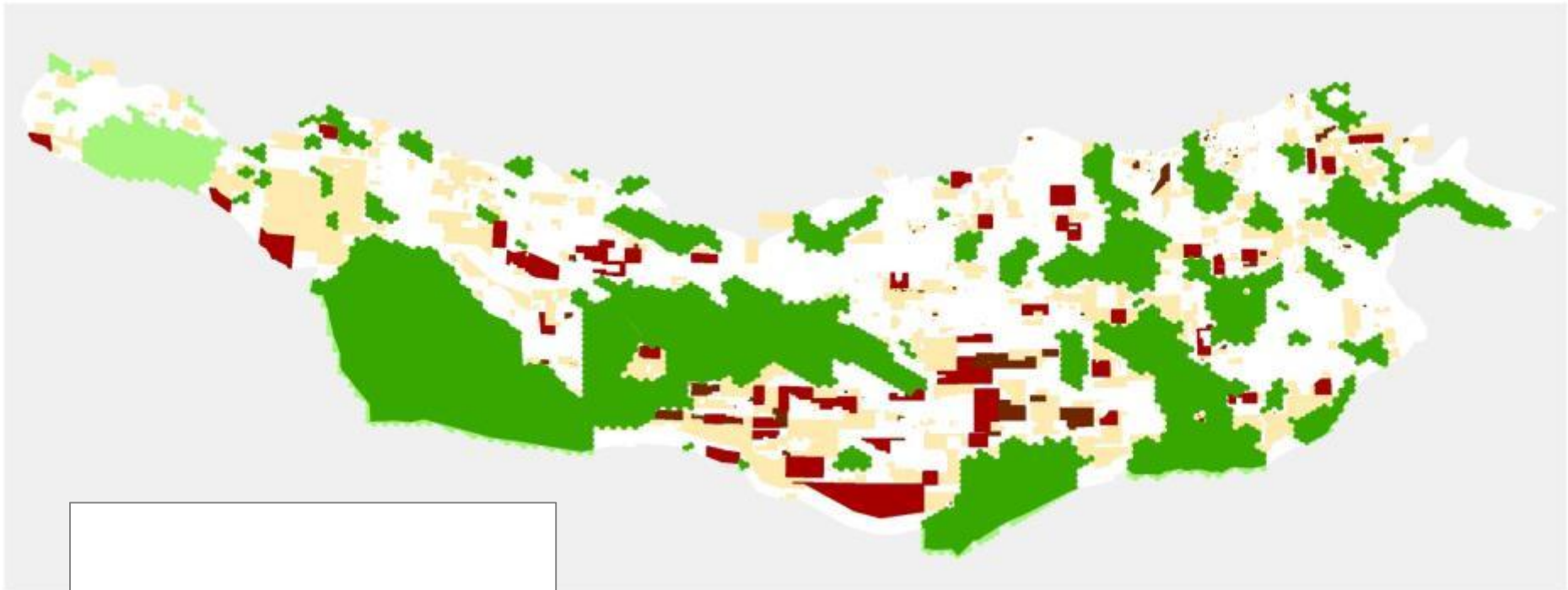
Mining leases

 active mines



 application / exploration leases

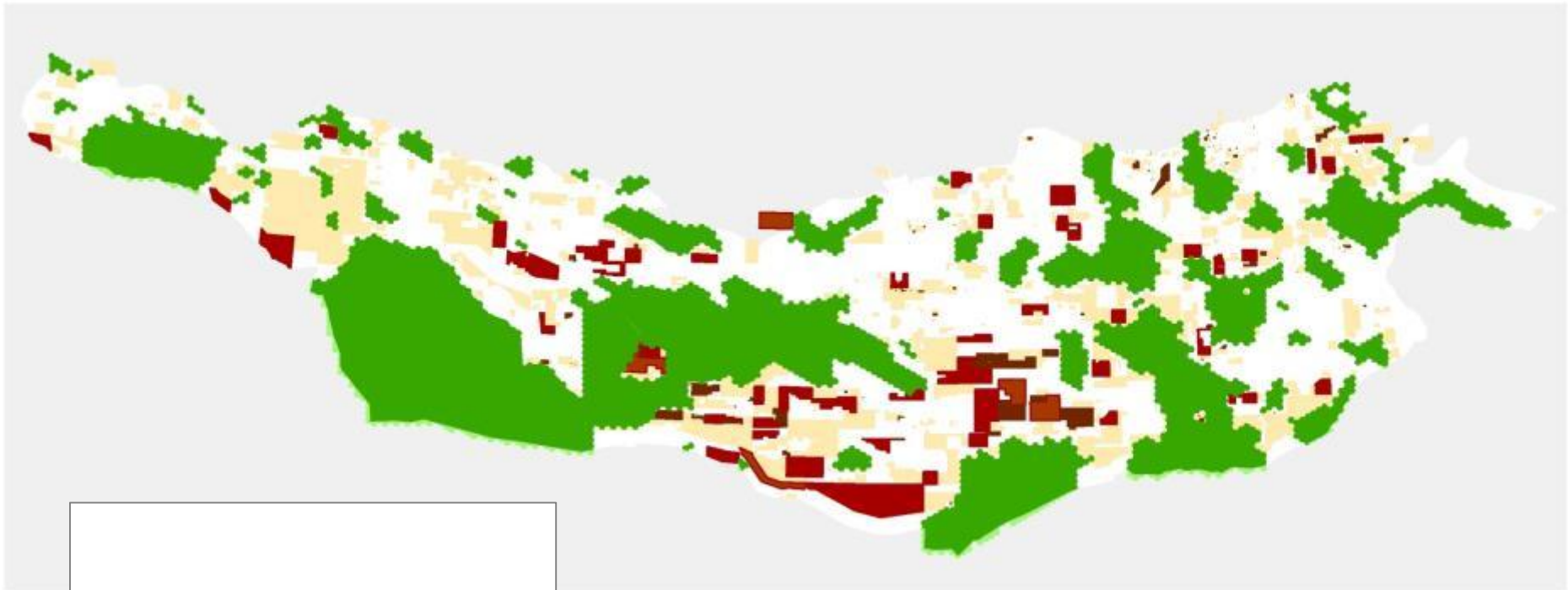
2019

	new mining leases:	251,800 ha
	potential offsets:	2,518,000 ha



2020

	new mining leases:	302,100 ha
	potential offsets:	3,021,000 ha



2021

new mining leases:	362,500 ha
potential offsets:	3,625,000 ha