

## **CSI TF5 Biodiversity & Land Stewardship**



"Definitions" for the CSI Biodiversity and Local Impact KPI's

**Biodiversity KPI 1**: Number of active quarries within, containing or adjacent to areas designated for their high biodiversity value (number and coverage), biodiversity value as defined by GRI EN11.

### **Definitions**

<u>Quarry:</u> any extraction pit/site/operation for producing raw materials for cement or aggregates production, or/and for removing of overburden in order to prepare for operations. A quarry site is a geographically contiguous area, which may contain more than one extraction areas and also the related infrastructure like access and transportation roads, crushing and handling facilities.

<u>Active quarries:</u> quarries having operated for at least part of the reporting year with a regular or planned mining schedule for the extraction of raw materials for cement and/or aggregates production.

<u>Adjacent</u>: close enough to have an impact on the area under consideration, e.g. impact to wetlands or other water bodies

High biodiversity value area: includes both Protected Areas and High Biodiversity Areas:

- Protected Area: a geographically defined area that is designated, regulated, or managed to achieve specific conservation objectives
- High Biodiversity Areas (according to GRI EN11): areas not subject to legal protection but recognized for important biodiversity features by a number of governmental and nongovernmental organizations. These include habitats that are a priority for conservation (often defined in National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans prepared under the Convention on Biological Diversity). In addition, several international conservation organizations have identified particular areas of high biodiversity value.

The recognized priority should be on areas of quarries that are known to be designated for high biodiversity value, under the category of 'Protected Areas'.



# **Biodiversity KPI 2:** Percentage of quarries with high biodiversity value (according to KPI 1) where biodiversity management plans are actively implemented.

#### **Definition**

<u>Biodiversity management plan:</u> a written plan aiming to maintain or enhance biodiversity at the quarry site. A typical management plan includes the following elements:

- assessment and identification of features of biodiversity value, and potential impacts (positive or negative) on this biodiversity
- target-setting and identification of specific actions to reach the targets (including budgets, timelines and responsibilities)
- monitoring of progress against set targets
- reporting on progress and targets
- external stakeholder engagement

A management plan may be developed for any quarry site where the rehabilitation aim is to maintain or enhance important biodiversity, not just those with high biodiversity value.

#### Rehabilitation KPI: Percentage of active quarries with quarry rehabilitation plans in place.

#### **Definitions**

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<u>Active quarries:</u> quarries having operated for at least part of the reporting year with a regular or planned mining schedule for the extraction of raw materials for cement and/or aggregates production.

<u>Quarry rehabilitation</u> aims to turn quarried land into a stable, safe state area, compatible with its natural environment and suitable for the proposed future use of the land.

<u>A rehabilitation plan</u> is the outcome of the process for organizing the rehabilitation works. It is typically a written plan and available for public consultation, which includes:

- A list of works to be undertaken progressively during operation and post-closure (i.e. landscaping, safety of the final benches, movement of topsoil, overburden and other materials, planting vegetation patterns...)
- A timeline describing the main steps, milestones and deliverables of the plan
- Maps or/and other means of visualization, describing the result of the quarry rehabilitation (presenting the future quarry landscaping, vegetation, infrastructure...)

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