

#### Private Sector Partnerships for Conservation







African Biodiversity Collaborative Group (ABCG)
Thursday, May 6 2010



### **Public-Private Partnerships**

- In 1970, 70% of U.S. resources to the developing world came from the public sector and 30% came from the private sector
- Today, 85% of the resources come from the private sector and 15% come from the public sector

# Programa Pro-Planalto Apoio: Pevro Texaco

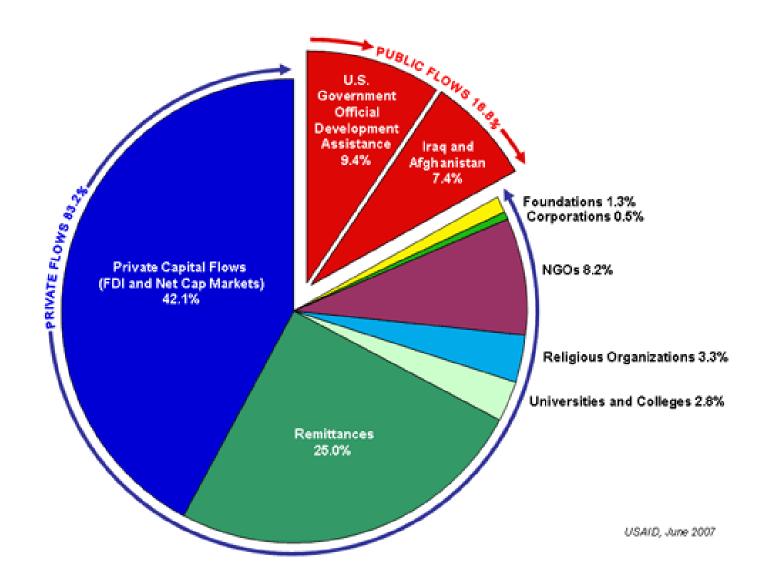
#### Worldwide

- Since 2001, USAID has formed more than 900 alliances with 1,700 distinct partners to leverage more than \$9 billion in combined public and private resources.
- We have used \$1.4 billion to leverage \$6.5 billion for partnerships and alliances, including with seven of the Fortune 10 companies

#### In Africa

- In Africa, USAID has built more than 269 public-private alliances—more than a third of the worldwide total—with over 800 partners
- Our \$420 million has leveraged \$2.1 billion in private money—a 1:5 ratio







# **Potential partners**

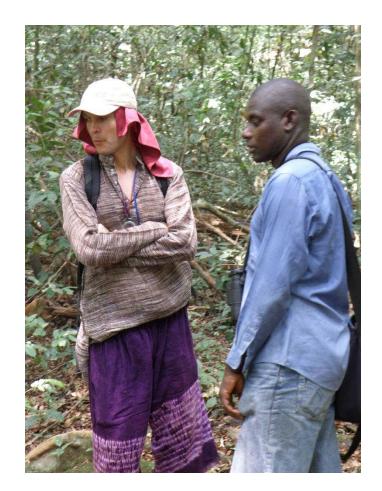
- Foundations
- U.S. and non-U.S. NGOs
- Faith-based organizations
- U.S. and non-U.S. private businesses
- Business and trade associations
- International organizations
- U.S. and non-U.S. colleges and universities
- U.S. cities and states
- Other U.S. Government agencies
- Civic groups
- Diaspora groups
- Other donor governments
- Host country governments
- Regional organizations
- Host country parastatals
- Philanthropic leaders including venture capitalists, public figures, advocacy groups, pension funds and employee-welfare plans





#### Biodiversity Analysis and Technical Support (BATS)

A program to provide analytical and technical assistance to USAID/Africa and support its operating units in the design and implementation of development, security, and humanitarian assistance activities in Africa in a manner that conserves natural resources and biodiversity, including tropical forests and other critical habitats.





#### **Biodiversity Analysis and Technical Support (BATS)**

BATS is a multi-partner USAID Bureau for Africa effort including

- Chemonics International and the International Resources Group (IRG)
- USDA Forest Service International Programs
- Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group (ABCG)













CHEMONICS









#### **Biodiversity Analysis and Technical Support (BATS)**

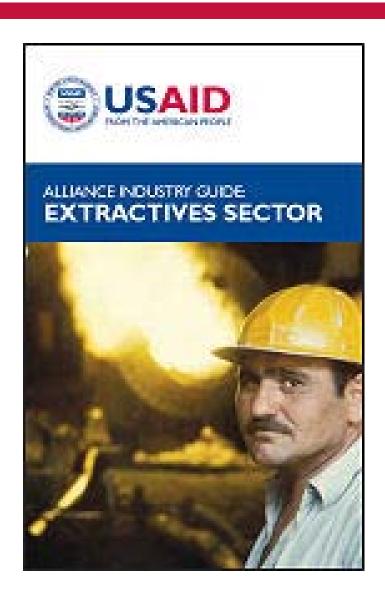
# This program will serve as a support facility which provides services to meet mission and partner needs in:

- Country-level 118/119 assessments, including threats, analysis, and actions necessary for biodiversity and forest conservation
- Forest and biodiversity conservation in states vulnerable to crisis, in crisis, or emerging from crisis
- Collaborating with extractive industries to reduce environmental impacts
- Reviewing USAID/Africa's conservation history, lessons learned, and way forward
- Anticipating emerging issues and their impact on biodiversity conservation



### Building alliances: Sector Guides

- Agriculture
- Democracy
- Economic Growth and Trade
- Education
- Emergencies
- Energy
- Extractives Sector
- Microfinance & Microenterprise
- Water
- Workforce Development





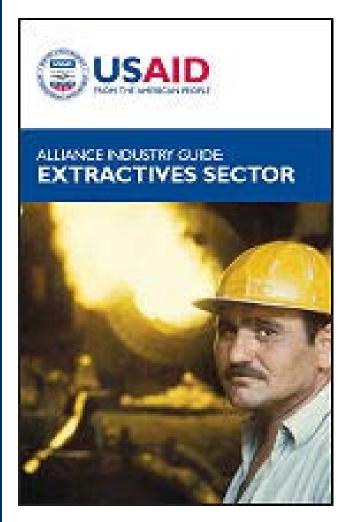
# Alliance Industry Guide: Engaging Companies in the Extractive Sector.

This user guide was recently developed to help USAID staff, implementing partners, and other development professionals who are interested in engaging and developing strategic partnerships with companies in extractive industry.





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Acronyms & Abbreviations Introduction

Why Are Extractive Companies Interested In Alliances? Alliance Models: What Works?

Model 1: Governance

Model 2: Health

Model 3: Economic Growth

**Model 4: Environment** 

Model 5: Education

Model 7: Conflict Mitigation

Model 8: Agriculture & Food Security

Model 9: Social Needs Funds

Understanding The Extractives Industry

What Extractives Companies Can Offer USAID

What USAID Offers Extractives Companies

**Lessons Learned** 

**Emerging Trends & Future Directions** 

Finding A Good Partner

Ways To Get Started

Selected Resources And Further Reading



Partnering with Extractive Industries for the Conservation of Biodiversity in Africa: A Guide for USAID Engagement





# Guide for USAID Engagement

Examines options for USAID engagement in Africa for biodiversity conservation in mining, oil and gas, timber, and fishing Sectors.

#### The objectives were:

- 1. To identify opportunities for USAID engagement with extractive industries in conserving Africa's biodiversity
- 2. To analyze forms of partnerships and to alert parties to opportunities and pitfalls
- To examine tools, approaches, and initiatives to mitigate or prevent damage to biodiversity as well as improving biodiversity conservation
- 4. To direct parties to sources of information about biodiversitycentered partnerships with extractive industries



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- Annex A References
- Annex B Extractive Industries and USAID Relationships in Africa



#### Potential Environmental Impacts

# Water pollution

- Tailings management
- Tailings impoundments (risk of spills)
- Dumping waste in rivers and oceans

#### Chemical reactions

- Cyanide (used in gold mining)
- Acid mine drainage and heavy metals
- Mercury

# Water quantity/ stream hydrology

- Lowering of water table (arid environments)
- Changing morphology of streams

#### Deforestation/ habitat destruction

- Road-building (increased access)
- Loss of wetlands (clearing or pollution)
- Loss of Biodiversity



#### Institutional environmental risk

Inequitable sharing of benefits and social and environmental damage can create tremendous resistance

Resisting Stakeholders can effectively revoke the companies' "license to operate."

Corporate Social Responsibility

Protecting long term investments



# Risk and Impact

# Mitigation

Avoid Minimize Mitigate Compensate

# **Impacts**

Direct Indirect Cumulative



# Tools for Partnerships

# Due Diligence

#### **Corporate Image**

Public image
Pending lawsuits
Negative media
Transparency

# Social Responsibility

CSR policy
Labor Standards
Health and Safety
Code of Conduct

# **Environmental Accountability**

Monitoring
Mitigating impact
Improving
performance

# Financial Soundness

Publically traded
Annual reports
Audited financials
Years in business

#### Policy Compatibility

Excluded Parties List

Agency Policies

Foreign Affairs Sensitivities

# Environmental Impact Assessment Environmental Management Plans & Systems



# Actors and organizations

Industry Local, Global, Leadership, owners Certification Organizations ISO, MSC, FSC, Kimberly, EITI **Projects** CASM, BBOP, Equator Principles **Industry Associations** ICMM, African Diamond Council National and Local Governments Civil Society



# Industry-specific Issues

# Mining, oil and gas, timber, and fishing

Actors and structure Issues and impacts Best Practices Important Resources





# Diversity of mined resources

### Industrial and artisanal processes

#### Precious minerals

gold, silver, diamonds, colored gemstones

# Base and strategic metals

iron ore, manganese, tin, chromite, cassiterite

#### Construction materials

dimension stone, gypsum, aggregate, marble, sand

#### Industrial minerals

clay, limestone, mica, salt, talc, graphite



# Models for Partnership

Risk Management Value Chain Interventions Co-financing or Collaboration **Knowledge Generation** Community Development **Biodiversity Offsets** Conservation funds and Mechanisms Payments for Environmental Services Carbon, air, water, intrinsic



**Altruism** 

#### **Business Case for Conservation**

République de Guinée

Réserve de la Biosphère des Monts Nimba Site du Patrimoine Mondial

National legislation and regulations
International treaties
Market Access and Expansion
Access to financial resources
Risk Minimization
Green image
Conserving resources



#### **Extractive Industries and USAID**

Angola

Central African Republic

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Ghana

Guinea

Liberia

Madagascar

Mali

Namibia

Sierra Leone

South Africa

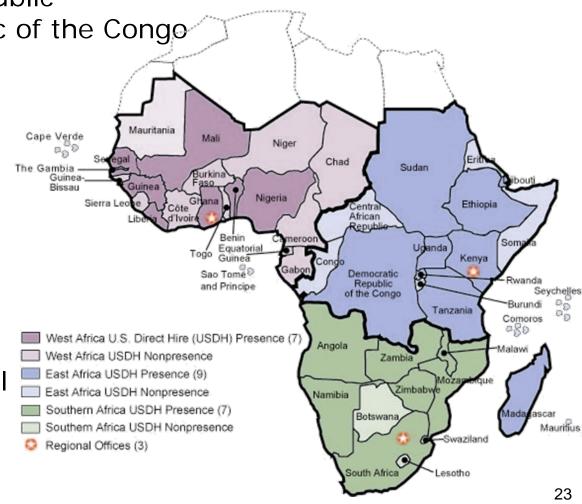
Sudan

Tanzania

West Africa Regional

Zambia

Global





#### **Questions?**

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