Practical experiences of designing and implementing a comprehensive biodiversity mitigation strategy



Lydian committed to:



- Avoid some critical habitat for Endangered alpine plant Potentilla porphyrantha, protecting approximately 30% of the plants and allowing for future population recovery/ recolonisation of restored mine pits.
- **Set-aside** to:
 - Preserve species-rich natural vegetation to act benchmark and provide propagules for future restoration.
 - Protect habitat for Red Book species associated with natural habitat eg breeding dens for brown bear
- Minimise footprint through locational adjustments eg haul road and limit impacts eg bird flight diverters.
- Support a comprehensive research programme focusing on the ecology of Potentilla porphyrantha, its population dynamics and restoration requirements (2 PhD programmes).
- Model timeline to Net Gain and adjust restoration activities accordingly.
- Offset residual impacts on natural habitat: new National Park and measures in Park Management Plan to enhance extent and quality of natural habitat commensurate with losses due to mining. A habitat classification was developed to allow losses and gains to be quantified.

Rare plant research and restoration





- Partnership with Institute of
- Follow up by Ministry of Nature **Protection**

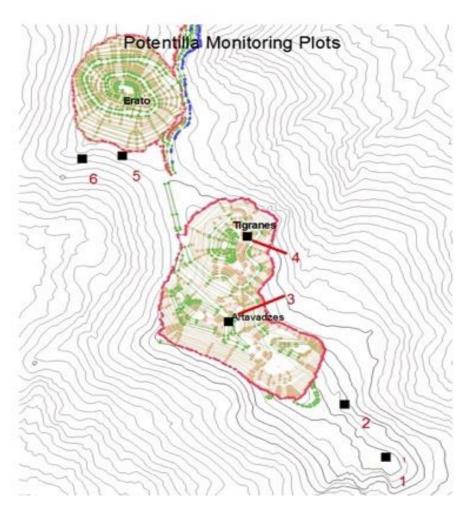
Unexpected morphological traits in altered habitat





Potentilla monitoring





Monitoring based on expected effect distances and includes locations expected to be outside them, including the Set-Aside.

Extensive surveys

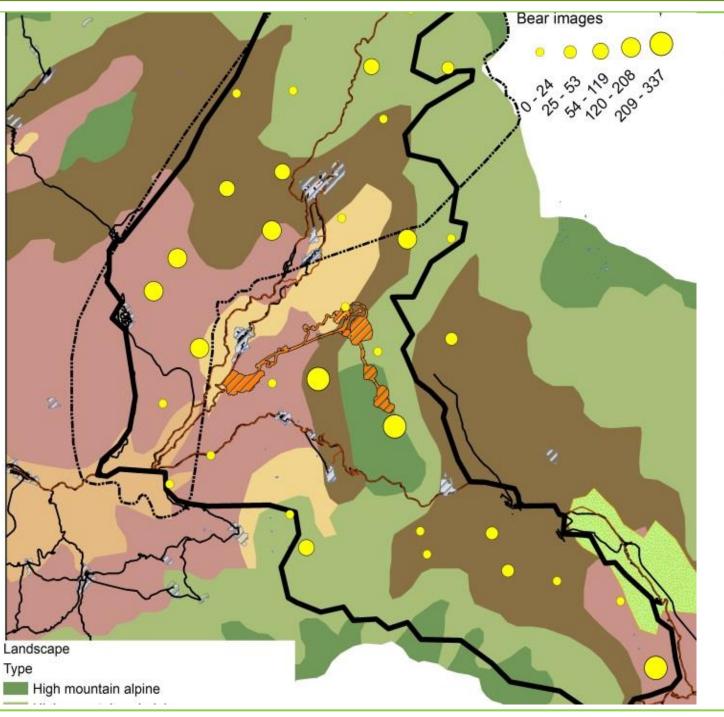




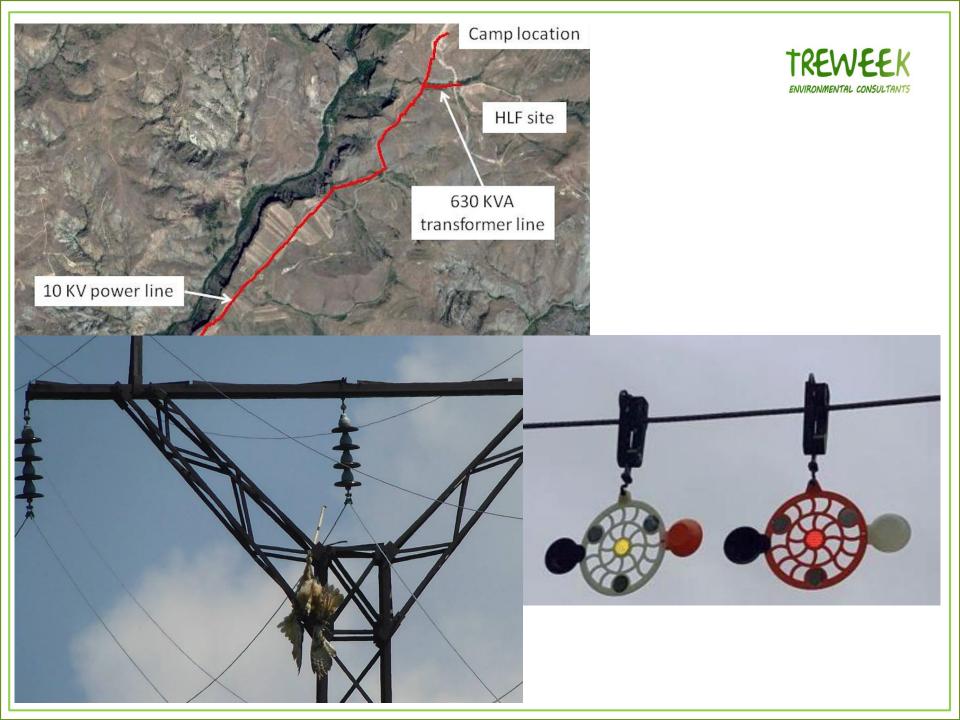
Key drivers: national Red List, national Mining Code, EBRD PR6











From the perspective of wildlife...







- Requirement to demonstrate absence of alternatives resulted in mine footprint being removed from KBA
- Requirement to provide assurance of NNL/NG forced set-aside
- NNL/Net Gain requirement resulted in significant offset project worth at least 3.5 million us \$



From the company's perspective:



- Capacity building on modern environmental management: "the first time local biodiversity and social NGOs had a chance to work on a project implementing international standards".
- ► Capacity building for government agencies: "interaction with international experts around PSs and PRs raised awareness of international expectations and norms. This even resulted in changes to Armenian legislation eg introducing the concept of set-asides and establishing procedures for endangered plant species translocation".
- Quality of public and NGO debate: "Previously the rhetoric was around stopping mining, while today there is a visible shift towards requiring responsible practices instead".
- Raising the bar: "other Armenian Projects have commissioned additional biodiversity studies from local institutes".





