

ZSL

LIVING CONSERVATION

The Extractives Industry and Natural World Heritage Sites

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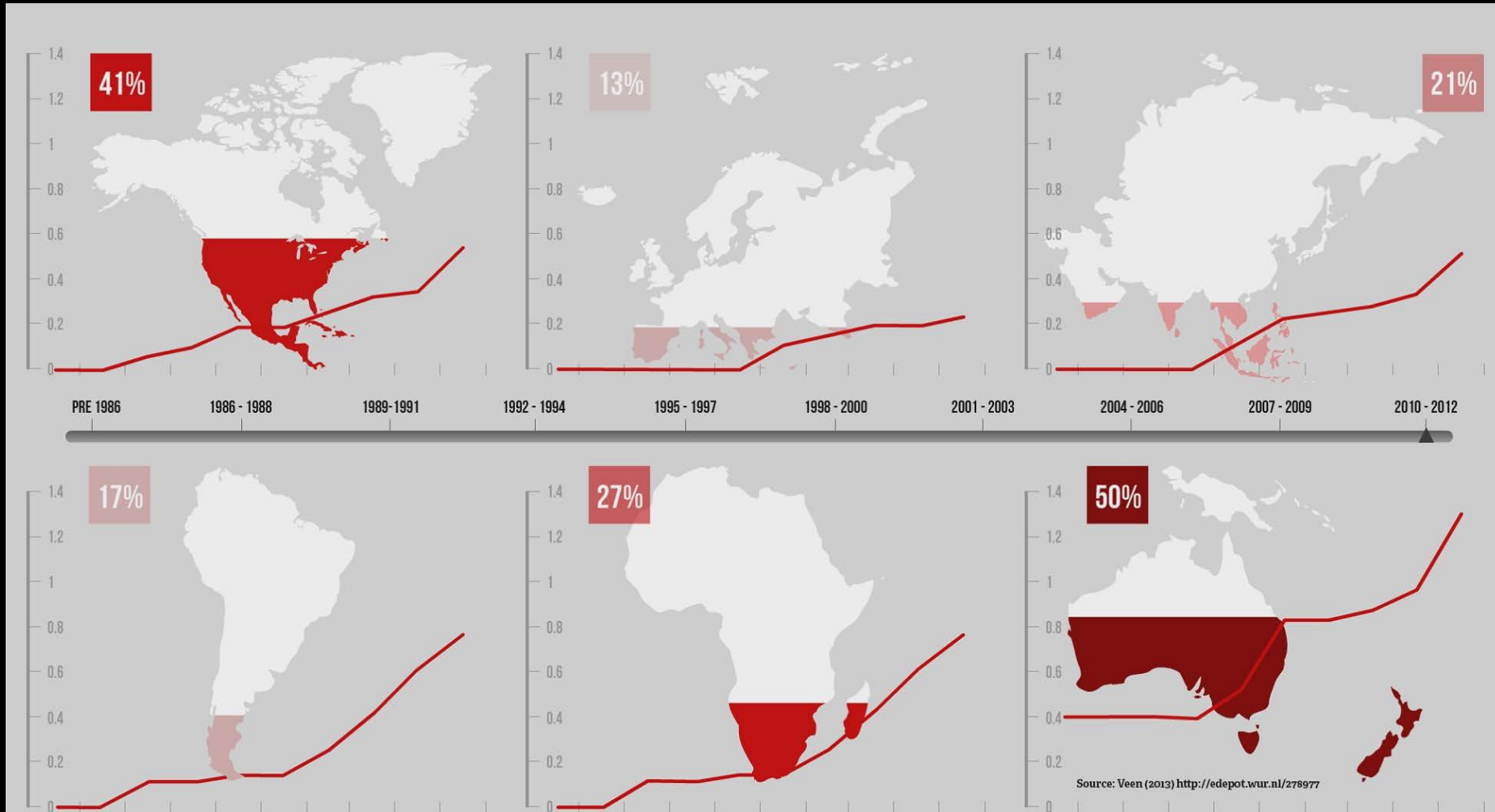
LIVING CONSERVATION

- Trends in extractives threats on World Heritage Sites
- Limitations of the World Heritage Convention and Committee
- Private sector protected area policies
- Case study analyses of the Great Barrier Reef, Kakadu National Park, Virunga National Park and Dja Faunal Reserve, including legal analysis of national laws
- Spatial mapping of these sites and associated mines, concessions and exploration blocks

Increasing threat from extractives



Cumulative average number of extractive threats per WHS since pre-1996 and percentage of WHSs affected by extractives since 1985



The World Heritage Convention and Committee



- Convention holds no legislative force
- Onus is on State Parties
- Tools of compliance: listing, delisting and 'In Danger'
- Committee criticised for perceived lack of objectivity
- Threatens legitimacy of the inscription process
- Gives extractives companies reason to challenge 'no-go' assumptions

Private Sector Protected Area Policies



- Policy rankings for the finance sector

| | |
|--|---|
| L1: Will not fund any extractives activities within WHSs, or those that could impact WHSs | 0 |
| L2: Will not fund extractives activities and their associated facilities if they are located within WHSs | 3 |
| L3: Will not fund extractives activities located in WHSs | 5 |
| L4: Will not fund projects that risk severe or significant harm to WHSs | 3 |
| L5: Will not fund projects that will <i>directly</i> inflict significant harm to WHSs | 1 |
| L6: Will not provide details of policy | 1 |

- Policy rankings for the extractives sector

| | |
|--|----|
| L1: Policy commits to no-go <i>and</i> no-impact for WHSs | 0 |
| L2: Will not explore for or exploit mineral/energy deposits within WHSs; will ensure that existing and future activities within WHSs buffer zones minimise impact to OUV | 24 |
| L3: Will not explore for or exploit mineral/energy deposits in WHSs | 2 |
| L4: Seeks to avoid or minimise impacts on sensitive areas | 1 |

Private Sector Protected Area Policies

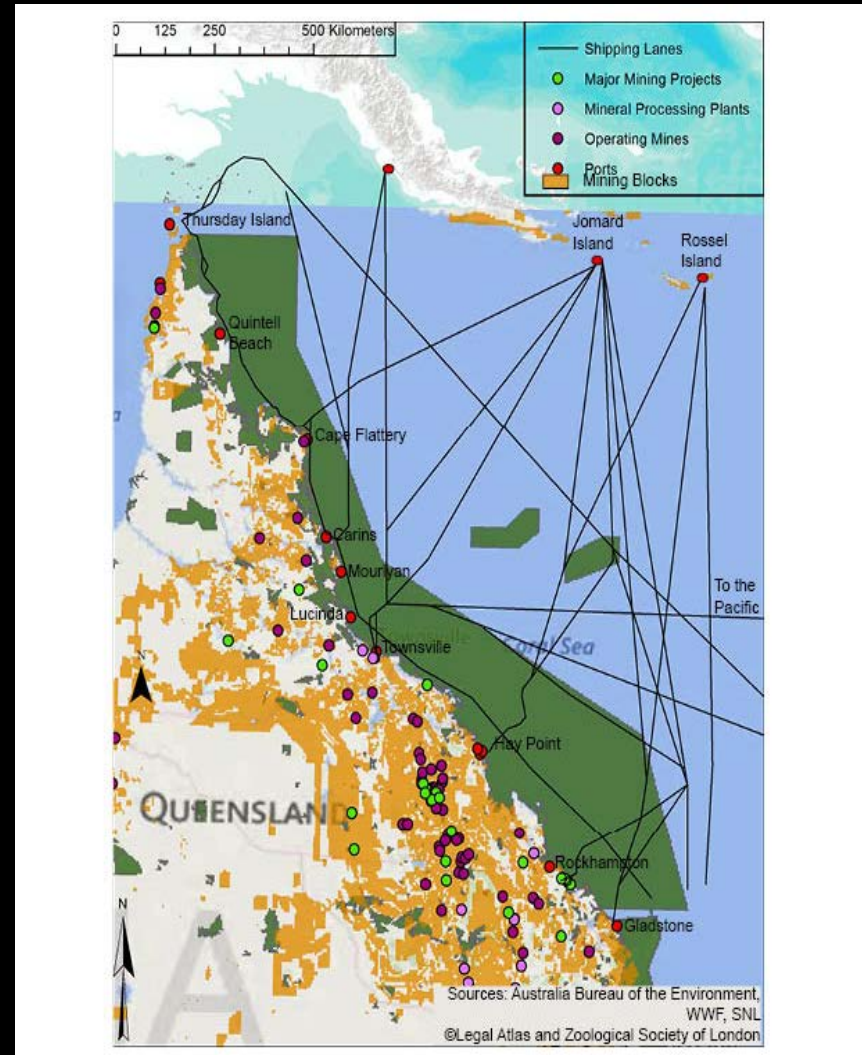


- 40 company policies assessed: 13 in finance, 27 in extractives
- Absence of 'gold standard' no-go and no-impact provisions
- Finance sector: majority commit to not fund extractives activities within WHSs
- Extractives sector: majority align with ICMM mandate
- Policies sometimes difficult to find, increases opacity

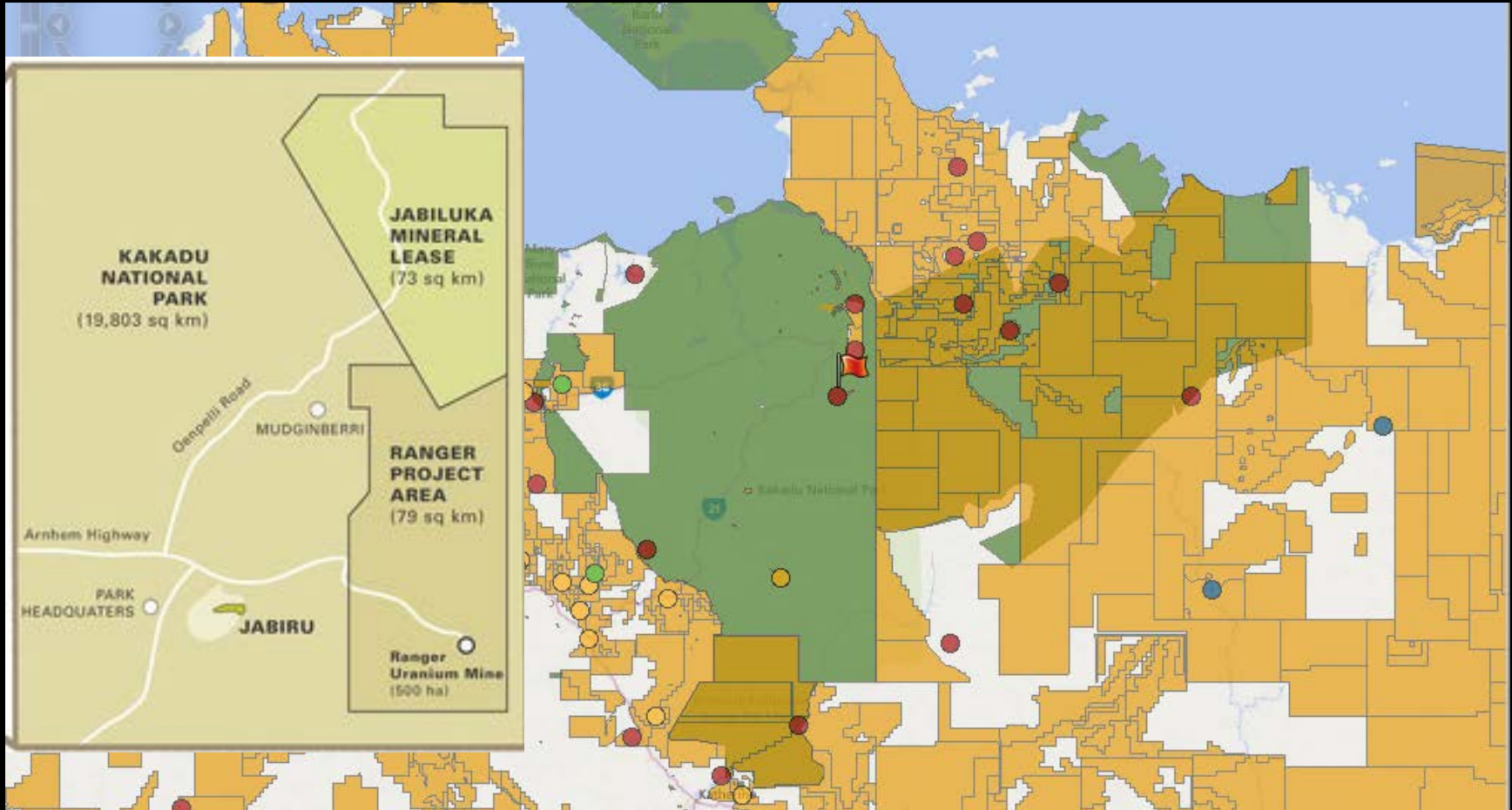
Great Barrier Reef, Australia



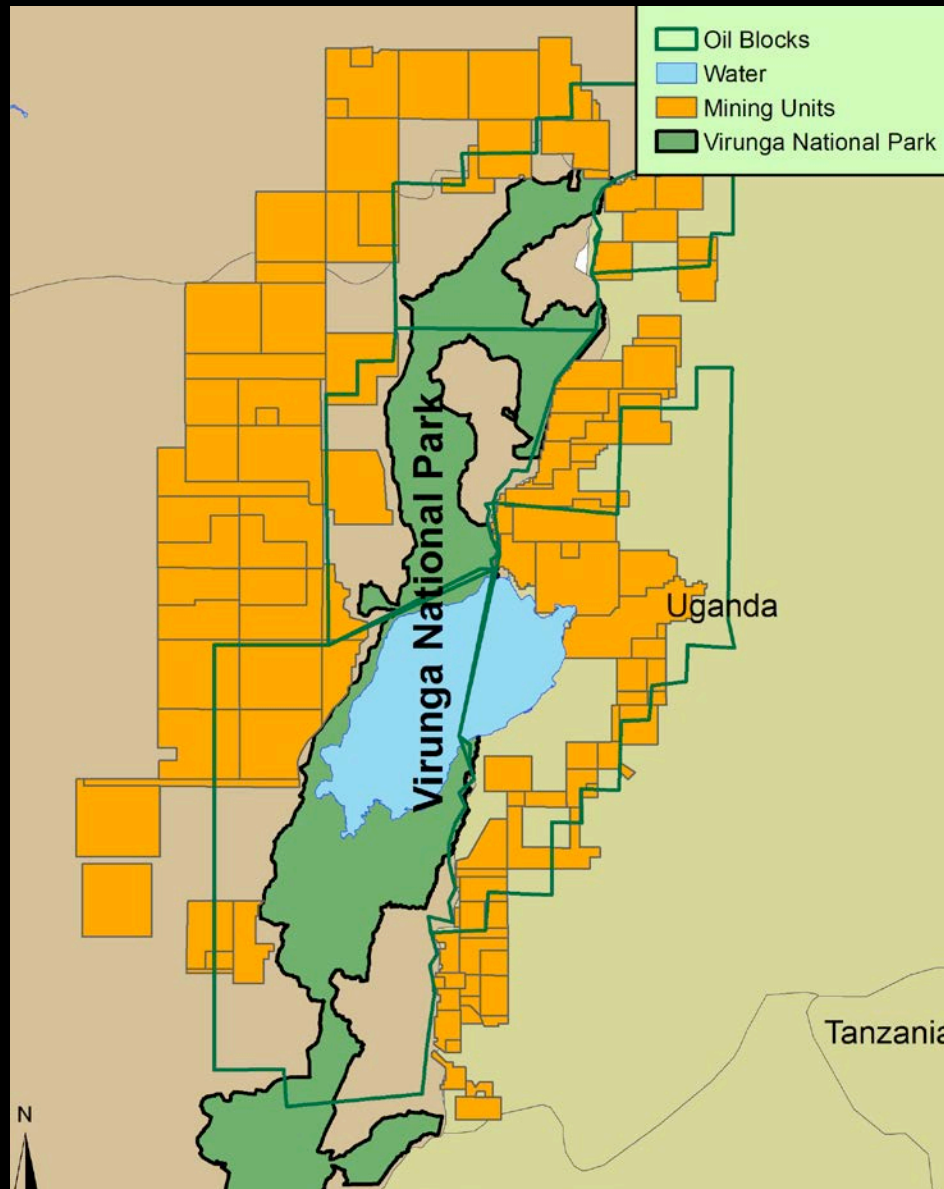
- Port expansion planned for 5 mineral export ports
- Dredging and spoil dumping
- LNG on Curtis Island
- Commercial ship routes
- Ship calls to significantly increase by 2022



Kakadu National Park, Australia



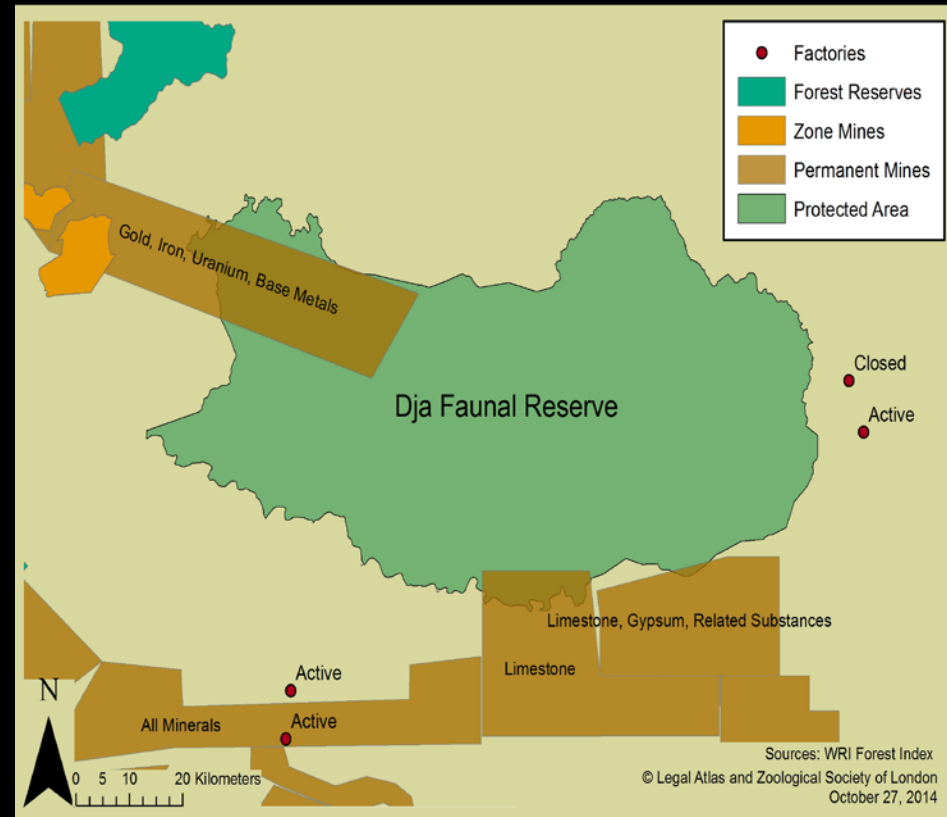
Virunga National Park, DRC



Dja Faunal Reserve, Cameroon



- Legal foundations lack clarity
- Large-scale nickel-cobalt-manganese exploration operations
- Informal artisanal gold mining
- 3 mining concessions
- Potential to impact OUV



- Convention and Committee's powers limited
- Extractives activities in or in close proximity to WHSs often sanctioned by State Parties
- Private sector not self-policing to desired degree—'best practice' policies should include no-go and no-impact provisions
- Spatial data often difficult to find
- Transparency overall an issue



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