



October 24th 2019





A bit about what do we do at

Ecoacsa was founded in 2012 with the aim of disseminating, promoting and developing environmental markets within Spain. We firstly put our focus on contributing to the introduction of habitat banking in our country.

Currently, our main task is to help to mainstream natural capital approaches into private and public sectors. To achieve this, we foster all tools that enable natural capital valuation and biodiversity integration into business and organizations strategies, with the objective of conserving nature, funding and promoting sustainable development.









a regional platform of



Natural Capital Summit

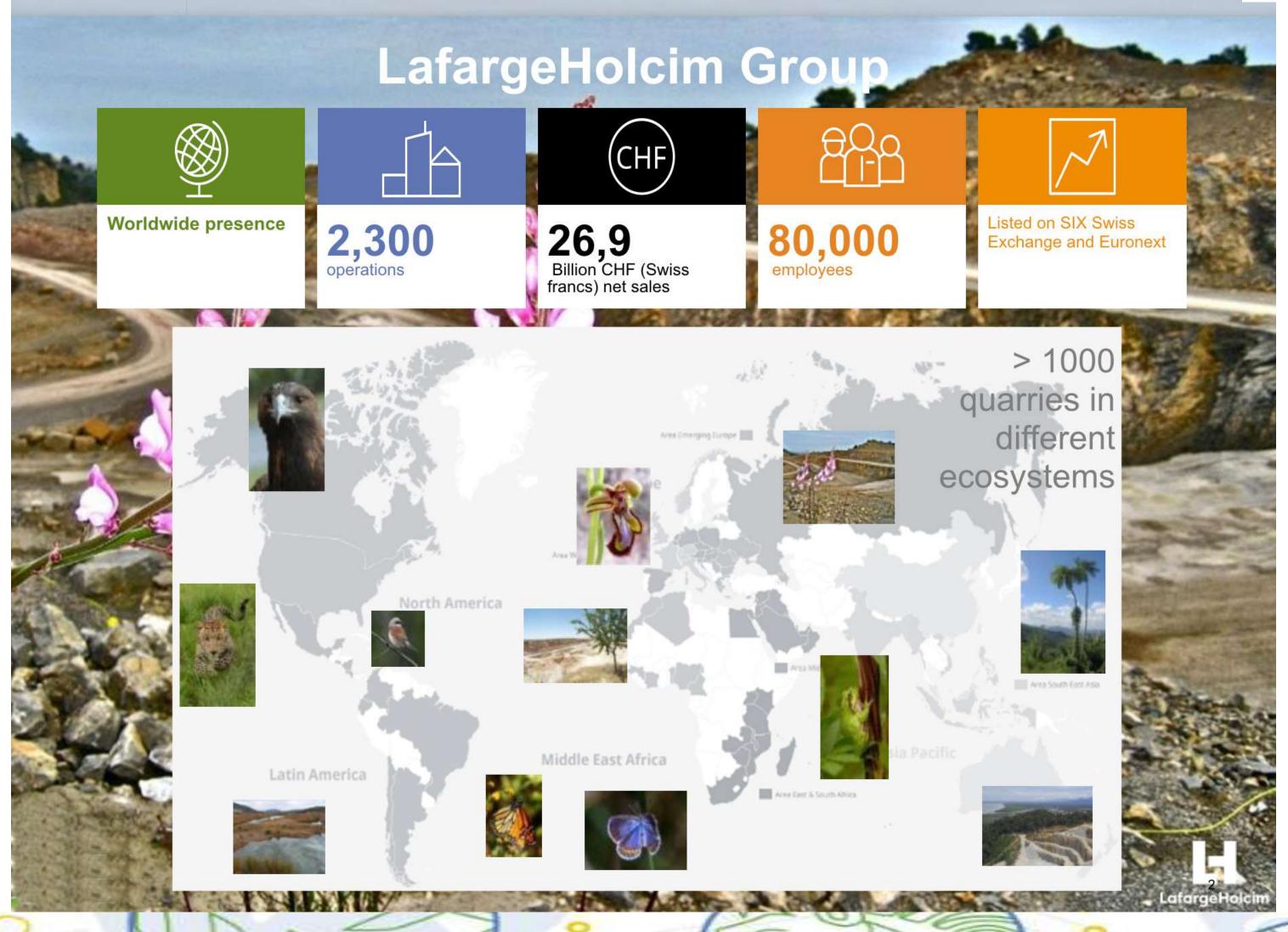


www.naturalcapitalsummit.com













Why this project? Why to promote a new conception of quarry restoration?



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qGy9xBq19hs







The WHY??

— We are working with conservation experts who are exploring new opportunities to enhance biodiversity in mining spaces. These opportunities (biodiversity hotspot) usually don't suit official restoration plans.

PROBLEMS of implementing Biodiversity Actions



OBSOLETE
Restoration Plans
and
ADMINISTRATIVE
OBSTACLES

DÉCOUVERTE EXPLOITATION REMISE EN ÉTAT
DES SOLS

Végétation initial
Reboisement initial
Reboisement et décapage sélectif

Défrichement et décapage selectif

Understand
posible
COEXISTANCE of
MINING activity
and
ENDANGERED
SPECIES



We realized that to be able to objectively assess and value positive outcomes we are obtaining through restoration actions that GO BEYOND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS and aim to achieve GLOBAL NET POSITIVE IMPACT, we need a SCIENCE-BASED TOOL.











— We need an easy-to-use tool to be used by quarry managers, other practitioners and Communication department which provides real and understandable information to persuade.









A tool to assess the contributions of quarries to biodiversity conservation; a natural capital approach based on valuation of ecosystem services

Project milestones

Milestone 1: To identify the existing ecosystem services in LafargeHolcim Spain quarries or those that are likely to be included for future restorations.

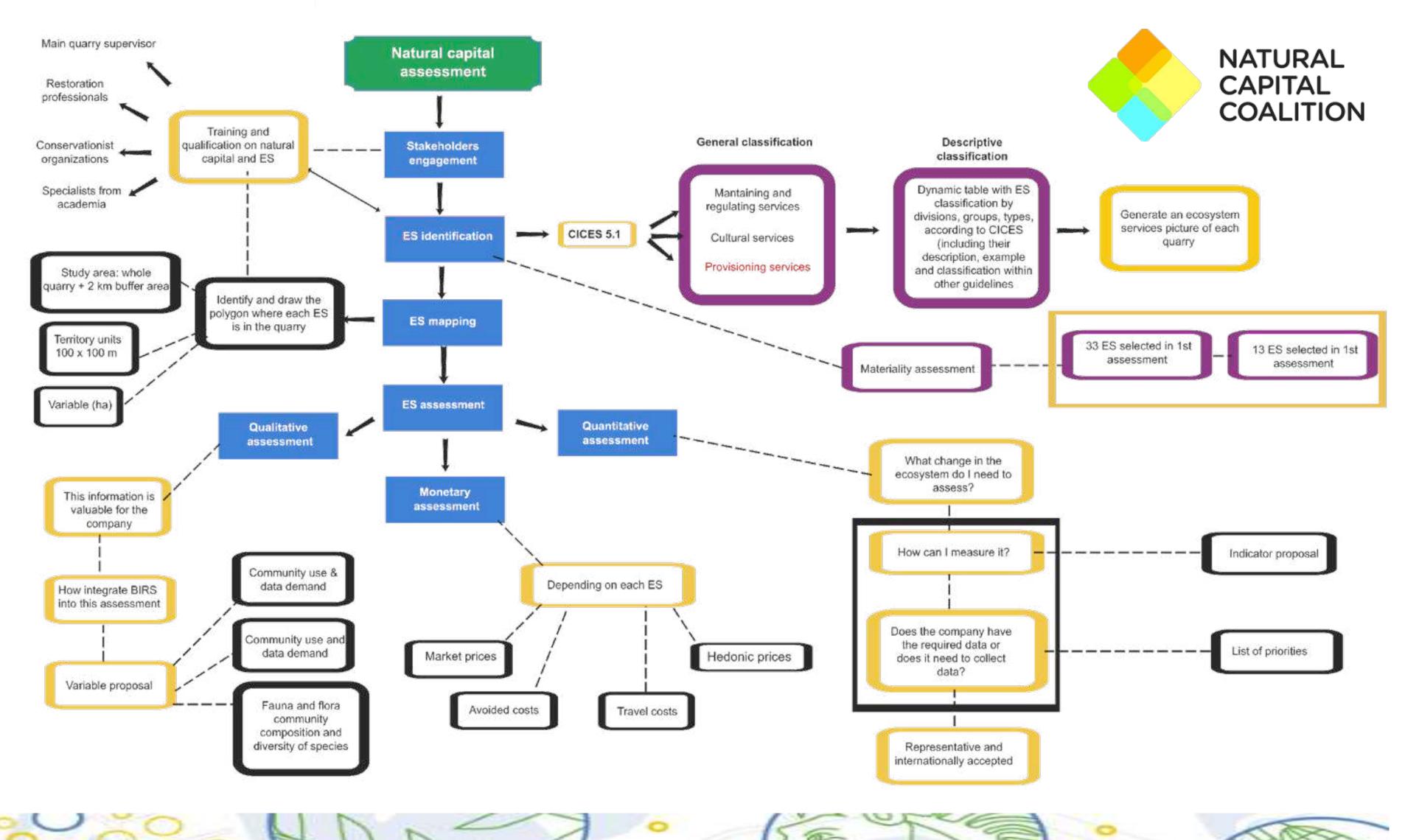
Milestone 2: To development a methodology for qualitative, quantitative and monetary analysis of the ES identified by LafargeHolcim Spain.

Milestone 3: To integrate the aforementioned methodology into an internal implementation tool. Develop two case studies as sensitivity and validation analysis.





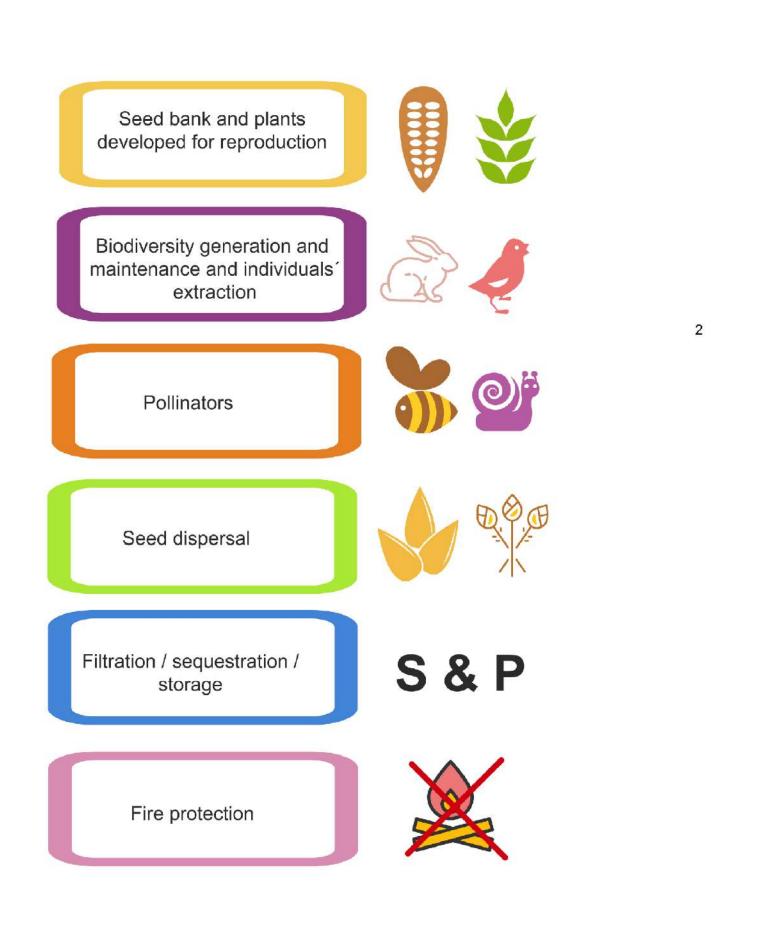


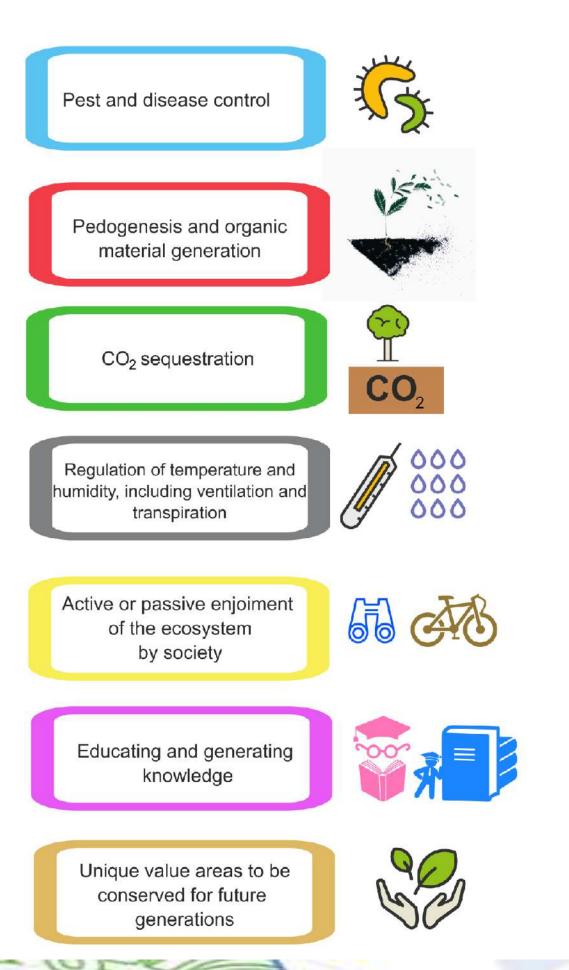






We finally decided to focus on 13 maintaining and regulating and cultural ES in order to remain faithful to get an easy-to-use tool and value those ES which enhance biodiversity

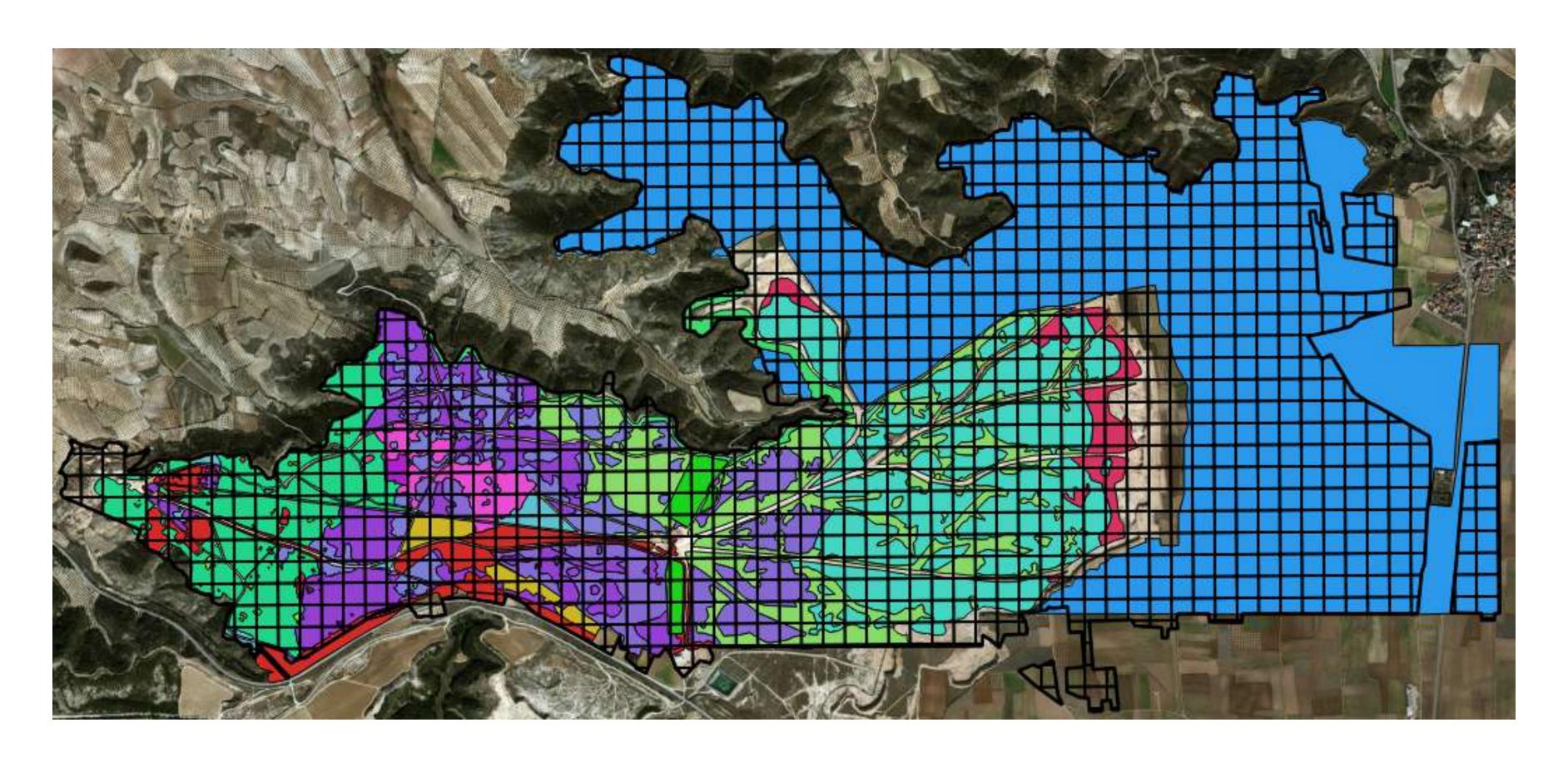








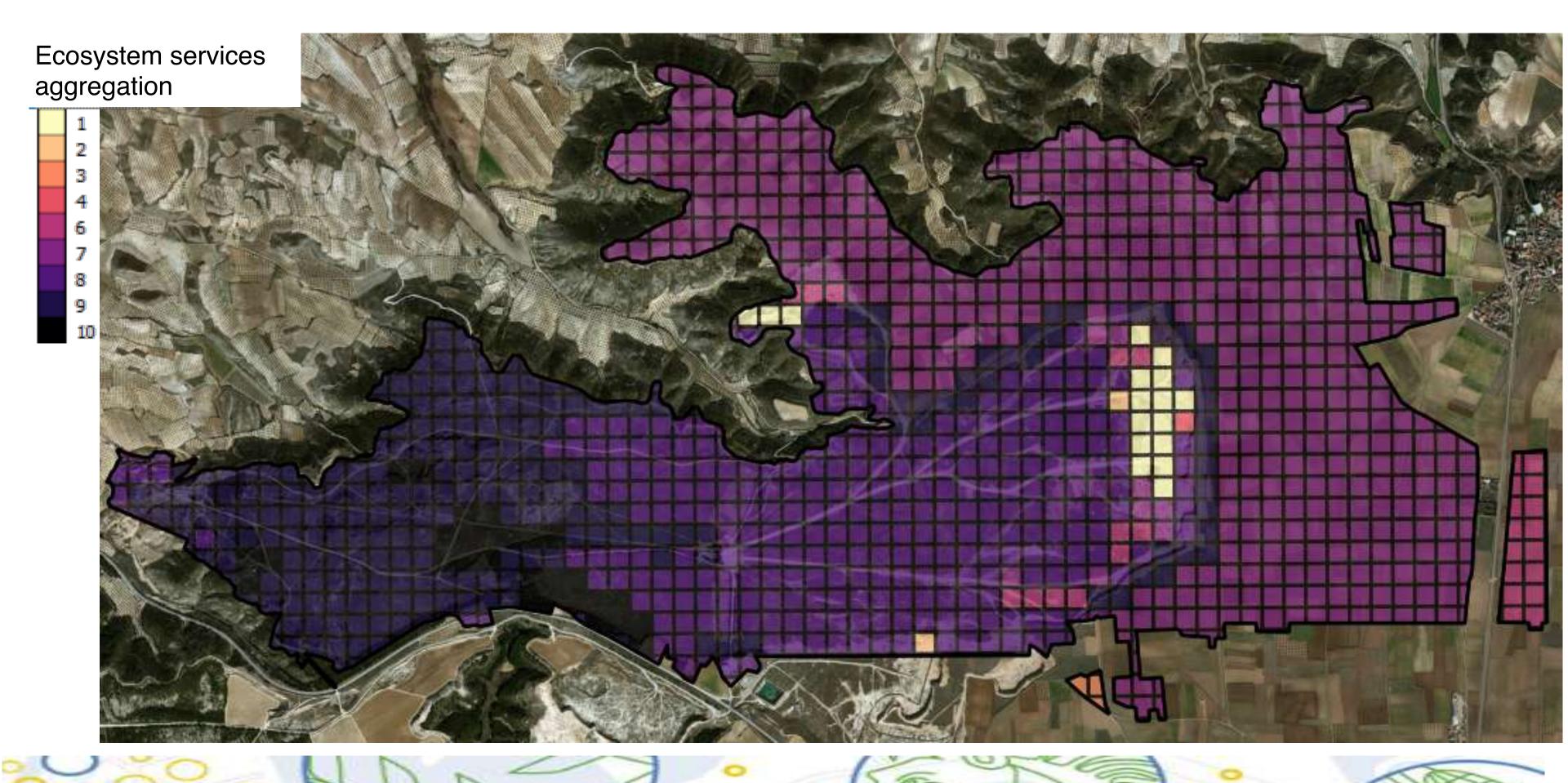
Our case study integrate three stages of natural succession as result of years implementing restorations actions.







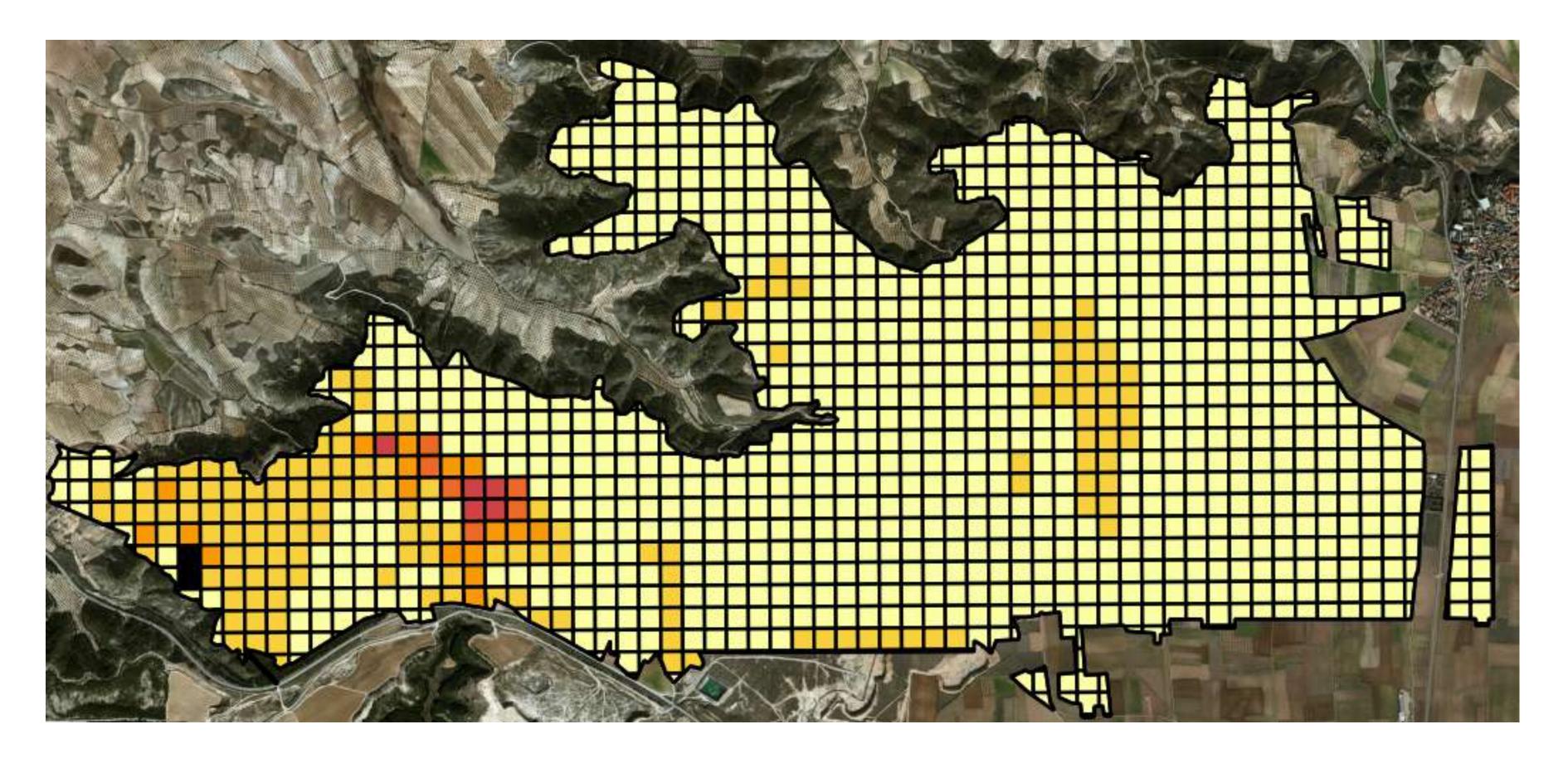
Currently, we have specific information about ecosystem services distribution and aggregation along our quarry and a site specific assessment about contributions to biodiversity from natural restorations and restorations for other objetives







And the social value in economic data generated from the restored areas to society









Challenge identified during the project

> Translate scientific tools to practicioners from other different sector.











- ➤ Lack of specific tools, models and agreement about indicators for cultural and abiotic ES.
- Context specific data specifically for ES from species. High cost and difficult to get for private companies (disease and pest control, politization, etc).
- ➤ Need of specific training, education and skills to integrate the ES approaches to develop materiality assessments, use models or indicators or other valuation methods, and avoid double counting.
- Is challenging transmit, integrate and scale up the benefits from ES assessments for private companies.











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