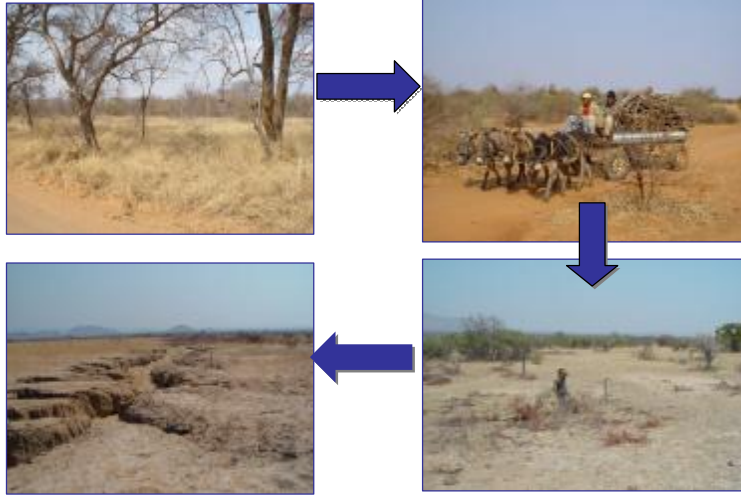




Over utilisation of the area through human activity such as wood collection, grazing and dryland crop production has had a significant impact on this biome.



Business In Biodiversity Offset Program

Got involved in BBOP 2005 and listed site as pilot site

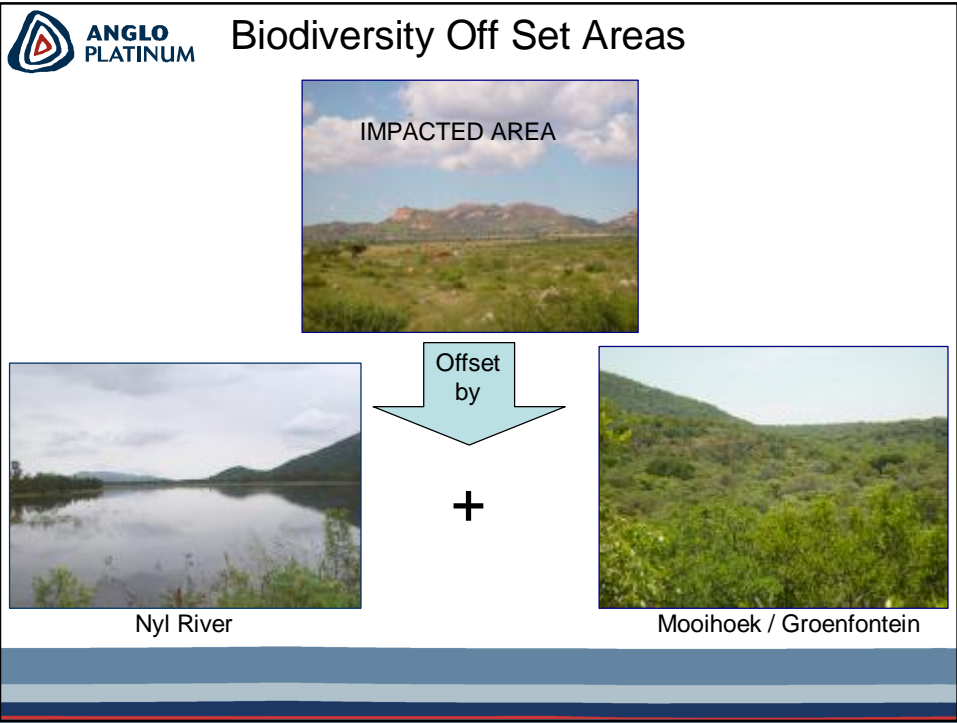
Get international recognition and guidance


To see if we could influence BBOP's way of thinking (1st vs 3rd)

Pace of project dictated by local realities and expectations rather than the pace of the development of the BBOP methodologies


Pilot site does not follow BBOP methodologies perfectly but does provide a good example of usefulness of methodology wrt calculation of biodiversity losses and potential gains based on Habitat Hectares method

Existing systems do not allow us to follow BBOP Methodologies perfectly



 **Rationale for offset**

- Driven mainly by the desire to assist the local communities in improving their quality of life in a sustainable way.
- With the high unemployment rates in the region and a lack of conventional employment, the community has to look at alternative ideas to generate an income.
- Close proximity to the Waterberg Biosphere Reserve,
- Prevention of the further expansion of degraded community areas.



The slide provides the rationale for biodiversity offsetting. It lists four key reasons: the desire to improve local quality of life, the need for alternative income sources due to high unemployment, the proximity to the Waterberg Biosphere Reserve, and the goal of preventing further degradation of community areas. A close-up photograph of yellow flowers is included on the right side of the slide.

Offset

The offset is twofold:

- firstly in the form of a largely social offset and secondly as a largely biological offset.
- The social offset consists of the construction of new houses for the displaced families and the provision of appropriate water, sanitation and road services.
- Further compensation in the form of land is also offered to make up for the loss of access to natural resources.
- Furthermore, the communities will participate in the biological offset which does not form part of the compensation mentioned in the previous sentence.

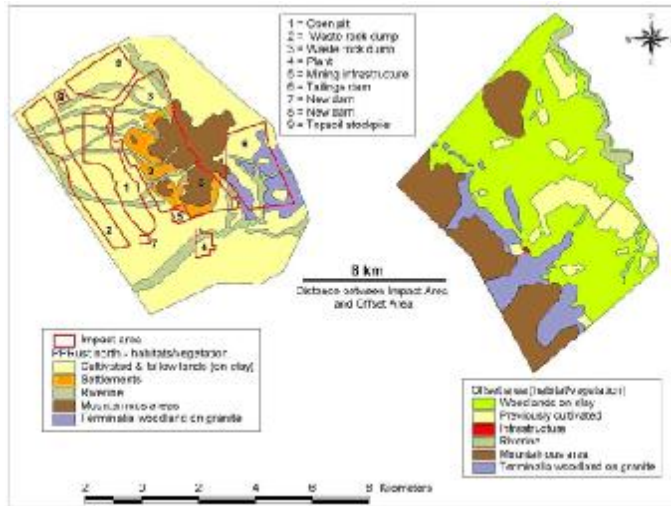


Golf Course and Surrounds



- Important wetland bird habitat
- Part of Nyl River system (Ramsar site)
- Could become an important recreational area for the people of Mokopane
- Mixed Bushveld with a transition to Clay Thorn Bushveld
- App 250 ha
- Opportunities to expand

Mooihoek Offset area



BBOP Involvement

Marc Stahlmans testing some of the BBOP Tools

Summary table (in habitat hectares) of losses at impact site and gains at offset site

Habitats	Impact Area Total Loss (ha)	Offset Area Total Gain (ha)	Balance (ha)
Woodlands on clay flats	401	831	430
Woodlands on sand flats	81	108	27
Woodlands in mountainous Terrain	265	107	-158
Riverine woodlands	51	55	4

Offset

- For the biological offset, the areas surrounding the impact project area consist of communal lands that are not readily available as an offset.
- Private land further afield was considered.
- Two farms that are already owned (but not mined) by Anglo provide a very suitable offset as they have comparable habitats.
- They, too, are no longer in pristine condition due to past land use practices



Offset Activities

The offsetting activities include the following:

- establishment of game farm, managed on sound environmental practices.
- restoration of degraded areas



Offset Activities continued

- The improved natural resource base will be used to support limited trophy hunting and the operation of a game lodge.
- The ownership of the lodge will ultimately be transferred to the local community within the framework of the Social Plan for the mine.
- This therefore ties the social and biological offsets together.



Thank You