



Biodiversity and Ecosystem

Survival Rate of Seeding

more than **80%**



Quarry site at Thung Song cement plant in 2010



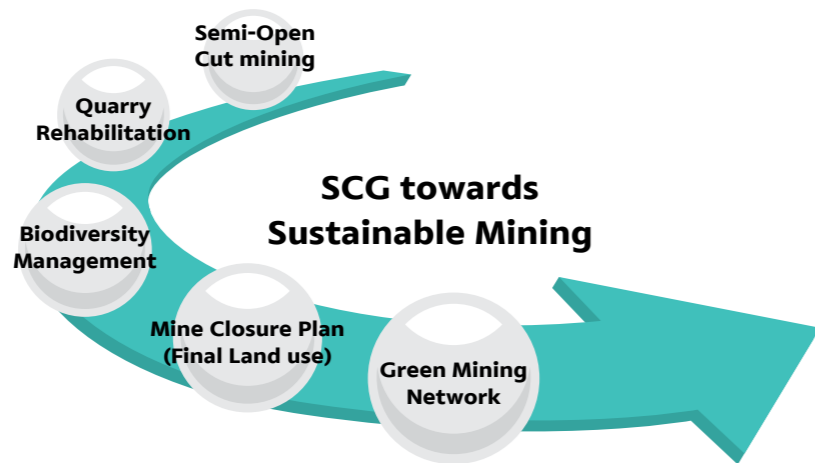
Quarry site at Thung Song cement plant in 2012



A drawing of bird found in Lamphang cement plant by Dr. Rungsrit Kanjanavanit

SCG has been implementing quarry rehabilitation and biodiversity conservation continually by taking in consideration as an important part in the compliance of a sustainable development approach under our vision of being a role model of environmentally friendly mining in cement business and a role model of forest management in paper business. SCG is committed in conservation of biodiversity in the limestone-mountainous areas that have specific ecosystems, differentiated from other areas. Many groups of stakeholders are interested in

these limestone-mountainous areas, especially when mining activities are implemented in ASEAN countries. In 2014, SCG Cement-Building Materials has announced new policy on quarry rehabilitation and biodiversity that covers mining implementation abroad in order to ensure that every quarry area implemented by SCG does not cause negative impacts on the existing environment. In addition, SCG focuses on knowledge dissemination to external parties and interested persons in order to apply knowledge in other areas.



Key Stakeholders

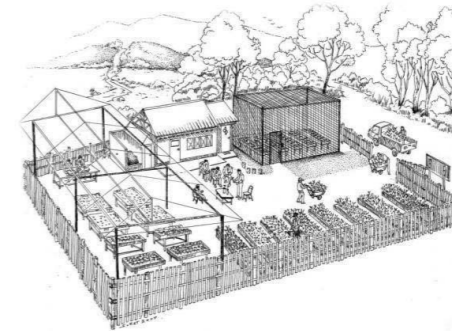
- Government agencies, such as Royal Forest Department, Department of Primary Industries and Mines, Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP), Department of Environmental Quality Promotion (DEQP) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), take important parts in setting up framework of quarry rehabilitation, promoting of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
- Scholars or NGOs that emphasize on impacts from mining, mitigation measures and quarry rehabilitation.
- Communities around the areas which are the most important groups that are interested in impacts from mining (noise, dust and vibration), conservation of biodiversity in the area, engagement in quarry rehabilitation, and forestry plantation management which creates a stable income.

Projects and Activities for Creating Stakeholder Engagement

- Establishing 'Biodiversity and Rehabilitation Centers' in 4 quarry areas as knowledge sources in quarry rehabilitation and key specific biodiversity databases of areas in 3 provinces, Saraburi, Nakhon Si Thammarat and Lampang.
- Holding an open house activity in each quarry area and inviting government agencies and surrounding communities to visit quarry rehabilitation and seedling.
- Initiating the 'Villagers and Planting' project which SCG has worked in collaboration with communities to provide and plant native seedling in quarry rehabilitation activity which creates income for communities.

Results from Quarry Rehabilitation and Biodiversity Conservation

- All limestone quarries in Thailand must prepare biodiversity databases and master plans of quarry rehabilitation.



A drawing of Biodiversity and Rehabilitation Center by Forest Restoration Research Unit (FORRU), Chiang Mai University

- Survival rate of seedling must exceed at least 80% to show the success of quarry rehabilitation, regarding development of effective rehabilitation, seedling, planting and maintaining technics.

The key challenges are to meet expectations of stakeholders in effective biological resource management, design and conduct acceptable plan on quarry closure. The Quarry Rehabilitation Committee has initiated implementation plan in cooperation with a consultant for the next phase.

SCG Paper is conducting a business which causes impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem. According to risks that an agriculturist may cut down trees in a forest and sell them as raw materials because the infertile land is not appropriate for cultivation. SCG Paper has put efforts on research and development of diverse eucalyptus species which are appropriate for each area, fast growing, and less water consumption to help creating stable career and income for agriculturists. At present, there are 24,450 rais of certified forest in compliance with Forest Stewardship Council Standard (FSC). In addition, agriculturists are encouraged to engage in the community forest project which uses empty areas in the community, ridges, canal sides and surrounding agricultural areas for eucalyptus plantations, leading to the increase of their incomes and reducing of forest destruction. At present, community forest areas in this project are accounted for 1,968 rais in Kanchanaburi and Ratchaburi Provinces.

“ Rehabilitation of the quarry areas, especially lime quarry, is a challenging task. With lucid policy and approach together with knowledgeable and experienced team work is a key success for quarry rehabilitation of all SCG quarries.

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