



**WE VALUE
NATURE**

10-DAY CHALLENGE

11 – 24 March 2021

Events and activities for
naturally-smarter businesses



Get involved in The We Value Nature 10-Day Challenge

- Complete **daily challenges**. Each challenge can be completed in around 10 –15 minutes and will help you take the next step on your nature journey.
- Register for practical, interactive **sessions**.



wevaluenature.eu/10-day-challenge





**WE VALUE
NATURE**

Supporting



**CAPITALS
COALITION**



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 821303

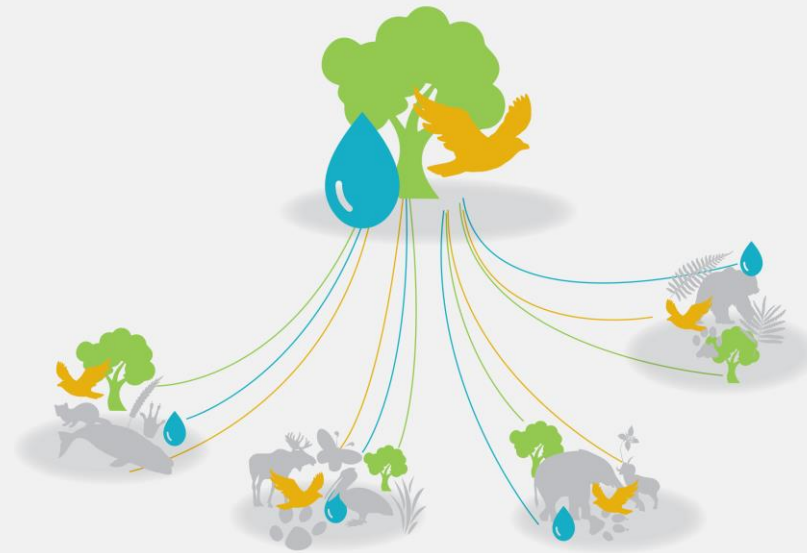
wevaluenature.eu
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[@WeValueNature](https://twitter.com/WeValueNature)

Planning and Monitoring Corporate Biodiversity Performance

Launch Event of the Guidelines
15 March, 16:00 – 18:00 CET



Guidelines for planning
and monitoring corporate
biodiversity performance



IUCN GLOBAL BUSINESS AND BIODIVERSITY PROGRAMME

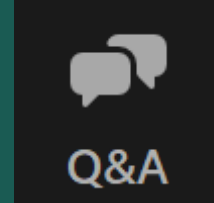


Zoom Webinar Instructions for Attendees

- We will be using the Q&A Function and the Chat
- The **Q&A Function** will be used for asking and answering questions
- The **Chat** will be used for information and discussion (Note: We won't be taking questions from the Chat)

How to Ask Questions...

1. Click on the Q&A icon to open the window



2. Type in your question

3. You can see and upvote other questions you like by giving them a “thumbs up”



4. You can answer or comment on other people’s questions too

- Answering questions:

- We will answer some questions live in the session. After that, P.J. will answer as many of the other questions as possible in writing in the time available.
- If your question has not been answered, you can write: biobiz@iucn.org after the session and we will answer your question by email.

Presentation from the authors of the Guidelines



Giulia Carbone

P.J. Stephenson



Links to other processes

Katie Leach



The IUCN Guidelines for planning and monitoring corporate biodiversity performance

Giulia Carbone

Global Business and Biodiversity Programme

15 March 2021



Download the Guidelines

<https://doi.org/fz58>



R



Guidelines for planning and monitoring corporate biodiversity performance



IUCN GLOBAL BUSINESS AND BIODIVERSITY PROGRAMME



IUCN WORLD CONSERVATION CONGRESS MARSEILLE 2020

A business challenge with a conservation solution



A variety of business applications have been identified for the use of biodiversity indicators in business

<https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2018-049-En.pdf>

Many companies strive for a unified picture of their biodiversity performance, especially if they are involved in multiple activities, sites, products or brands, with multiple raw materials and supply chains and for a suite of KPIs

The challenges of measuring biodiversity performance at the corporate level include:

- How can data from so many different sites be aggregated into a meaningful measure of biodiversity performance at a corporate level?
- “Biodiversity” can be measured in so many different ways: what dimensions to choose?
- How to account for the biodiversity performance associated to activities down a very long “value chain”?



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We recognize that people tend to focus on one element in isolation – strategic plans, monitoring and indicators, evaluations – when all elements of **Result Based Management** need to be considered **together**

Rather than offering a set of “off-the-shelf” metrics, we focus on guiding the company through a series of **stages** to identify the key “biodiversity questions” that need to be answered

We build on (and NOT replace) site level action plans (such as BAPs and associated monitoring plans

We ensure that there is a **link with other processes** (esp. GRI Biodiversity indicators and Science-based Targets for Biodiversity)



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Target audience and expectations



- The Guidelines can be used by **any company** that has impacts and dependencies on biodiversity.
- They are applicable for companies in **the primary sectors** (raw materials), **secondary sectors** (manufacturing) and **tertiary sectors** (services), whether large or small, national or multinational.
- A **minimum level of knowledge** about the presence and status of species, habitats, ecosystems and ecosystem services in the areas where the company operates and from where it sources its raw materials is required.



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Structure of the Guidelines

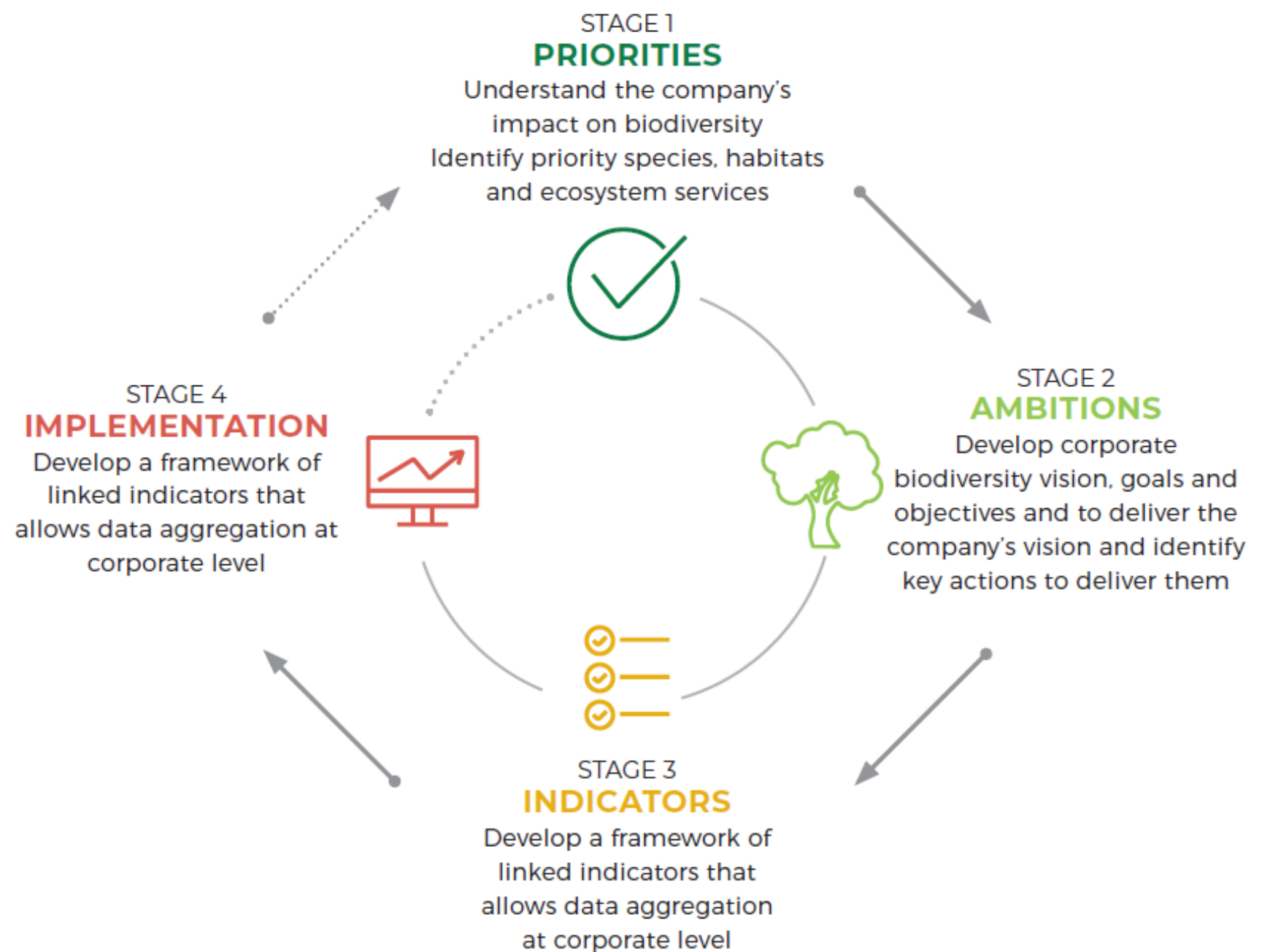


- **Results-based management system** : from setting priorities, planning and then monitoring.
- **Scalable goals and indicators** : these can be applied at multiple levels – collected at site level and aggregated at higher level up to the corporate.
- **Pressure-State-Response-Benefit framework of linked indicators**: to gain a more holistic picture of the corporate performance.



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Four interlinked stages



R

Source: Stephenson & Carbone, 2021

A toolkit




Standards, guidelines and tools of potential use in Stage 1			Could help companies...
Type	Sectors	Details, Developers, References	
<i>Steps 1A-1D</i>			
Guidance	Multiple	Natural Capital Protocol [1]	To conduct natural capital assessments as part of their biodiversity planning
Guidance	Multiple	Natural Capital Protocol framing guidance [2]	To understand why biodiversity is important and how it affects business
Guidance	Finance	Natural Capital Protocol finance supplement [3]	To understand why biodiversity is important and how it affects finance companies
Standard	Multiple	Global Reporting Initiative reporting standards [4]	To adopt appropriate stakeholder inclusiveness in planning
Tools	Multiple	Compass for footprinting tools [5]	To identify appropriate tools (mostly for Stage 1)
<p><i>Step 1A - Define the corporate scope of biodiversity influence and identify which company operations affect or depend on biodiversity</i></p> <p><i>Steps 1B and 1C - Identify the pressures associated with company operations and prioritize the pressures on biodiversity the company will tackle</i></p>			
Guidance	Multiple		To define scope of influence
Guidance	Multiple	Science-based Targets guidance [7]	To provide an overview on spheres of control and influence for direct operations and value chains
Guidance	Agricultural commodities	IFC guidance on managing environmental risks in agro-commodity supply chains [8]	To assess scope of influence
Tool	Agricultural commodities	Agrobiodiversity Index [10]	To assess risks in agriculture (and also to monitor progress)



Links with other processes

Corporate level management needs	Examples of existing standards, guidelines and tools
Assess the value of nature’s contribution at a company or product level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity Guidance to the Natural Capital Protocol
Calculate the biodiversity footprint of products and supply chains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Product Biodiversity Footprint • Cool Farm Tool from the Cool Farm Alliance • Biodiversity Input-Output for Supply Chain & Operations Evaluation - BioScope • ENCORE (for financial institutions)
Develop a corporate-level biodiversity strategic plan with goals, objectives and indicators to manage and monitor the biodiversity impacts and dependencies associated with the company’s operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IUCN’s Guidelines for planning and monitoring corporate biodiversity performance
Determine how much, where and with what actions, a company should contribute to nature conservation in order to be aligned with CBD’s global targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Science-based Targets for Nature
Monitor biodiversity performance at a cluster of similar sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Biodiversity Indicators for Site-Based Impacts methodology (UNEP-WCMC) • Biodiversity Indicators and Reporting System (BIRS) for the cement and aggregates sector (IUCN)
Publicly report on biodiversity performance (as part of a corporate sustainability report)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Reporting Initiative Standards (GRI 304 Biodiversity)
Rate how a company is performing in managing its biodiversity impacts compared with others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESG ratings (such as those produced by agencies such as MSCI, Sustainalytics and Vigeo Eiris)



IUCN Guidelines for Planning and Monitoring Corporate Biodiversity Performance

PJ Stephenson

IUCN SSC Species Monitoring Specialist Group
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SPECIES MONITORING
Specialist Group



Guidelines for planning and monitoring corporate biodiversity performance



IUCN GLOBAL BUSINESS AND BIODIVERSITY PROGRAMME





Stage 1 Priorities - Understand the company's impact on biodiversity and identify priority species, habitats and ecosystem services

Outcome Stage 1:

The company has an overview of the pressures on biodiversity associated with its operations, the most important pressures to tackle, and a list of priority species, habitats and ecosystem services to focus on.





1A. Define the corporate scope of biodiversity influence and identify which company operations affect or depend on biodiversity

Note: Many companies will have this information from EIAs, assessments, etc

For an extractives company, such as a mining company:

- mining, refining, smelting, ore transport

For a manufacturing company, such as a food manufacturer:

- production or farming of raw materials; transformation of raw materials; manufacturing of finished product; packaging, transport to points of sale.





- 1B. Identify the pressures and dependencies associated with company operations
- 1C. Identify the most important pressures and dependencies on biodiversity the company will tackle

Company Activities	Biodiversity pressures triggered by the activities	Relative importance of the pressures <u>Scope + severity + control</u>	Potential impacts on the state of species, habitats and ecosystem services
Mining, including mine construction, ore processing and transport, as well as deep-sea mining	Land-use change from mining and associated construction	4 + 4 + 3 High priority	Decrease in habitat cover Decrease in distribution of species dependent on the habitat (e.g. forest-dependent birds; sea mount dependent sharks) Decrease of population size of species
	Pollution from discharge of chemicals and wastewater	3 + 2 + 3 Moderate priority	Decrease in the abundance and diversity of species impacted by chemicals (e.g. soil invertebrates, insects) and the species that feed on them (e.g. birds) Decrease in water quality



1D. Identify priority species, habitats and ecosystem services

Goals and objectives aimed broadly at undefined “biodiversity” will be impossible to implement or measure

Goals and objectives identifying species, habitats and ecosystem services can provide a focus for company strategies and indicators for monitoring

Choice of priorities should be based on the biodiversity affected by high and moderate priority pressures or upon which the company’s activities are dependent

Keep in mind: this step is about identifying the biodiversity most commonly or severely impacted across operations and supply chains.



Key for
setting
measurable
goals &
objectives





1D. Identify priority species, habitats and ecosystem services

Type and scale of company	Priority taxa	Habitats	Areas important for biodiversity	Ecosystem services
<p>Agricultural commodities: coffee; cocoa <u>Global</u></p> <p>(Also applicable to extractives companies operating in forested areas or energy company power plants)</p>	<p>Forest birds</p> <p>Freshwater fish</p> <p>Insects: Order Odonata (dragonflies etc.); Order Lepidoptera (butterflies etc.)</p> <p>Soil invertebrates (insect larvae, earthworms)</p> <p>Threatened native trees</p>	<p>Subtropical/tropical moist lowland and montane forests</p> <p>Subtropical/tropical moist shrublands</p> <p>Wetlands, including river systems</p>	<p>Protected and conserved areas</p> <p>KBAs within 5 km of the farms (or mines)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil quality and stability • Watersheds • Water quality • Pollination • Pest regulation • Climate regulation • Nutrient and carbon sequestration • Timber and non-timber forest products (e.g. fruit, nuts, medicines) • Income from sale of harvested agroforestry crops



1D. Identify priority species, habitats and ecosystem services

Type and scale of company	Priority taxa	Habitats	Areas important for biodiversity	Ecosystem services
<p>Agricultural commodities: coffee; cocoa</p> <p><u>National - Costa Rica.</u> (This could be a separate company to the one above or the national branch)</p> <p>(Could also apply to local mining or energy company)</p>	<p>Threatened birds in local KBAs:</p> <p>Great Curassow</p> <p>Keel-billed Motmot</p> <p>Red-fronted Parrotlet</p> <p><u>Great Green Macaw</u></p> <p>Bare-necked Umbrellabird</p> <p>Three-wattled Bellbird</p> <p>Tanagers</p> <p>Flamingo</p> <p>Swallow</p> <p>(G)</p> <p>Th</p> <p>tr</p> <p>M</p>	<p>Forests – Subtropical/tropical moist lowland</p> <p>Wetlands (inland) – Permanent rivers/streams/creeks</p> <p>Wetlands (inland) –</p>	<p>KBAs:</p> <p>Central Volcanic Cordillera; Arenal-Monteverde</p> <p>Protected areas:</p> <p>Rio Grande National Protection Zone; Juan Castro Blanco National Park</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil quality and stability • Provision of groundwater for drinking and surface water for irrigation • Pollination • Climate regulation • Nutrient and carbon



alamy stock photo



© PJ Stephenson



Stage 2 Ambitions: Develop corporate biodiversity vision, goals and objectives and identify key strategies to deliver them

2A. Develop a vision

- a clearly articulated, results-oriented picture of the future the company intends to create, built around the biodiversity priorities identified in Stage 1.

2B. Decide on the relevant aggregation unit for planning and monitoring

The setting and monitoring of goals might be conducted by, for example,

- product line (e.g. T-shirts, perfumes)
- raw materials (e.g. cotton, palm oil)
- clusters of suppliers (e.g. Brazilian coffee, Costa Rican coffee)
- type of operation (e.g. dredging, farming, construction)
- asset type (e.g. mines, refineries, factories).

The choice depends on factors such as which units are most dependent on biodiversity or are responsible for the most important biodiversity pressures.



2C. Define goals and objectives


Biodiversity goals and objectives should

- focus on the priority species, habitats and ecosystem services identified
- address priority pressures
- build on existing work and sustainability ambitions (including SDG contributions)
- follow best practices (e.g. measurable, achievable within a specific time period, relevant to priorities and ambitions).

2D. Identify strategies to deliver corporate goals and objectives

Strategies include common activities across the company delivering objectives, for example:

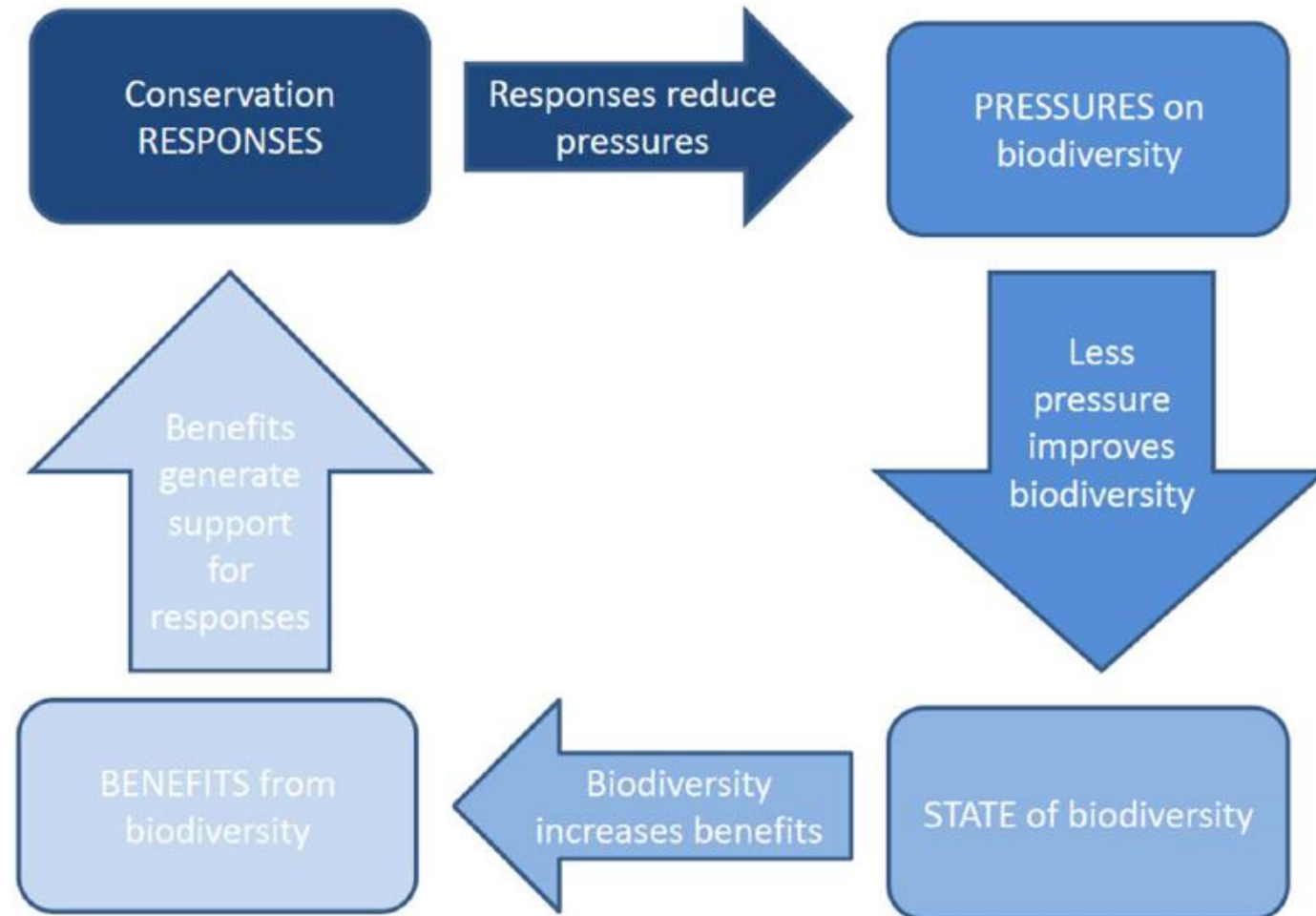
- Adopting no-go policies for protected areas
- Setting aside land for biodiversity
- Minimising bycatch through fishing gear modification
- Habitat restoration
- Measures to reduce pollution and emissions
- etc. etc.



Key for setting
response
indicators!



Stage 3 Indicators: Develop a framework of linked core indicators that allows data aggregation at corporate level





3A. Define state and benefit indicators against goals

3B. Define pressure and response indicators against objectives and strategies

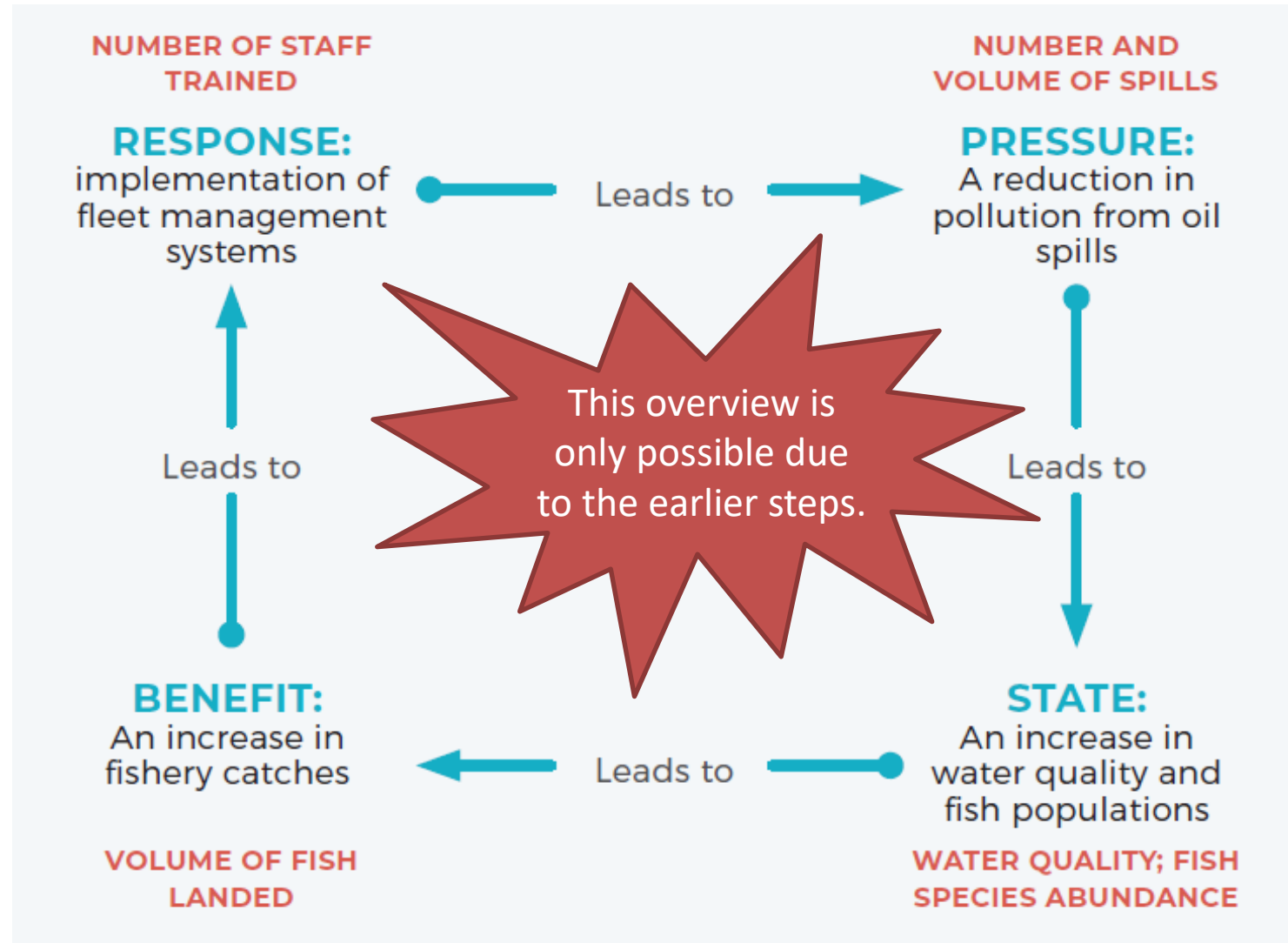
Focus of company goal	Common indicator to use across the company	Data collected	Examples of data collection methods
Benefits			
Ecosystems for nature and people	Abundance of species used sustainably by farmers and local communities	Trends in populations of identified species used by people around plant/site	Transect counts (individuals or signs, acoustic recording)
	Volume of forest products harvested	Trends in product volumes (e.g., fruit, nuts, medicines)	Socio-economic surveys
	Fisheries production	Catch volumes	Observers, market surveys
	Water quality	Trends in water quality	Visual assessment protocol, chemical analyses
State			
Natural habitats	Habitat cover change	Trends in forest loss or restoration	Satellite-based remote sensing
	Species richness and diversity	Trends in numbers of different species	Transect counts Acoustic recording devices
	Population trends (abundance) of key species	Trends in species numbers	Transect counts Acoustic recording devices



IUCN Guidelines: STAGE 3



Linked indicators example from a **marine services** company with a goal on **fisheries** and an objective on reducing **pollution**





Stage 4 Implementation: Collect, share and analyse data, learn lessons and adapt

4A. Develop and implement a monitoring plan and collect data

- Indicators – “What” the company will measure (the linked indicators developed in Stage 3).
- Methods – “How” the company will measure the indicators.
- Timing/Frequency – “When” the company will measure them.
- Roles and responsibilities – “Who” will measure them.
- Location – “Where” they will be measured.





4B. Share data in formats that facilitate interpretation and decision-making

Place-based Programmes			PRESSURE		STATE			RESPONSE	
PROGRAMME	CONSERVATION ACHIEVEMENT EPI	KEY ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES	P.1 Rate of habitat loss	S.1 Habitat cover	S.2 Habitat fragmentation	S.3 Species population	R.1 PA coverage	R.2 PA management effectiveness	
			% of ecoregion area over 5 years	Stable vegetation over 5 years	% of ecoregion area over 5 years				
African Rift Lakes	4.8	Elephants in the Mara-Serengeti increased: 2,058 in 1986 to 7,535 in 2014 but 192 carcasses counted. 3,266 ha of degraded land rehabilitated in Kenya, DRC and Uganda + 6,000 ha plantations around Virunga reducing pressure from charcoal. Virunga campaign led to SOCO International abandoning oil exploration in World Heritage sites. New Wildlife Conservation and Management Act gazetted in Kenya supports benefits for communities.	0.6% 0.2%	2.7% 2.4%	7% 1% 6% 1%	mountain gorillas (Bwindi)	Protected area (ha) / Protected area (%)	1.8	
Altai-Sayan	5.6	Snow leopards up to 3 to 45 in Russian Altai/Sayan mountains; 37 recorded in Jargalantkhairkhan, Mongolia; snares down 85% since 2008, Argut River. Mongolian PA network increased 572,673 ha since 2012: total PAa now 8.3 million ha. Mongolian saiga up from 2,860 to 14,600 since 2007; range up 13% since 1998; 13 pasture reserves (434,380 ha) established in 2013. 256 ha forest restored, incl 15 ha with 42,000 Siberian pine trees.	0.2% 0.1%	27.3% 30.1%	30% 12% 32% 14%	Snow leopard, Uvs Province, Mongolia	Protected area (ha) / Protected area (%)	1.77	
Amazon (Living Amazon Initiative)		German government approved Euro 2.1 million to build resilience of the Amazon to climate change impacts. MoU signed by the Regional Amazon Indigenous Organization and Living Amazon Initiative to support increased participation of indigenous groups in decision-making and development planning processes.	0.7% 0.3%	56.6% 58.7%	29% 47% 30% 42%	Amazon river dolphins (population density), jaguar and Scleria River and Maracá lake system	Protected area (ha) / Protected area (%)	1.38	
Amur-Heilong	6.3	In Khabarovsk province, Shantar Islands NP (515,000 ha) established and 3 corridors connecting tiger habitat (103,300 ha). Terneys company agreed to restrict or ban logging in 669,000 ha of FSC certified forest. Amur tiger occupancy area in NE China expanded 10% compared to 2009. Prey density in key tiger sites doubled since 2010. 70% increase in 1 yr of number of breeding Oriental storks.	0.7% 0.3%	27.1% 26.7%	33% 11% 32% 11%	Amur Tigers	Protected area (ha) / Protected area (%)	1.77	
Arctic (Global Arctic Programme)	4.8	WWF staff accompanied Norwegian Polar Institute researchers on expedition to Svalbard, Norway to learn more about how polar bears are adapting to their changing habitat. Four protected areas were established in the Murmansk Oblast. Two Russian fishing companies, responsible for 10% of Russian cod and haddock catch in the Barents Sea, were MSC certified. WWF has initiated steps to propose the Last Ice Area as a World Heritage Site.				High Arctic / Low Arctic / Sub Arctic	Protected area (ha) / Protected area (%)	1.46	
Atlantic Forests	6	Argentina: Jaguars rose from 33 – 54 to 60 – 100 due to increase in prey, reduced habitat loss, new policies; deforestation rates down from 5,900 ha p.a. (to 2010) to 4,900 ha p.a. (2010-13); sustainable forest management practices in 16 properties, 155,287 ha. Restored: 726 ha, Naconday (Par); 5 ha Iguazu River (Arg); 68 ha (Bra). Certification: Soy producer DAP (Par) certified 15,102 ha RTRS; first land owner producer's group certified by SLIMF (Bra) - 8,017 ha, 58 properties. Zero Deforestation Law (Par) extended to Dec 2018.	0.6% 0.3%	11.4% 12.5%	33% 3% 33% 3%		Protected area (ha) / Protected area (%)	1.53	



4C. Conduct periodic evaluations and assessments and encourage learning and continued improvement

4D. Review biodiversity priorities and goals.





IUCN Guidelines: Enabling Conditions

For a company to develop and implement a biodiversity strategic plan and manage and monitor biodiversity performance, it will need to:

- consult key stakeholders (e.g. staff, suppliers, similar companies, government agencies, local communities, civil society) as well as shareholders
- build company capacity and governance systems for mainstreaming biodiversity data into corporate decision-making
- develop partnerships to help with biodiversity planning, implementation and monitoring.





SPECIES MONITORING
Specialist Group



Guidelines for planning and monitoring corporate biodiversity performance



IUCN GLOBAL BUSINESS AND BIODIVERSITY PROGRAMME



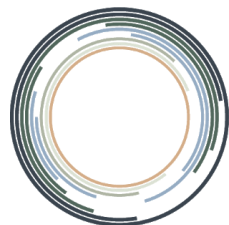
IUCN GUIDELINES AND LINKS TO OTHER PROCESSES

Katie Leach, UNEP-WCMC

Complementary initiatives

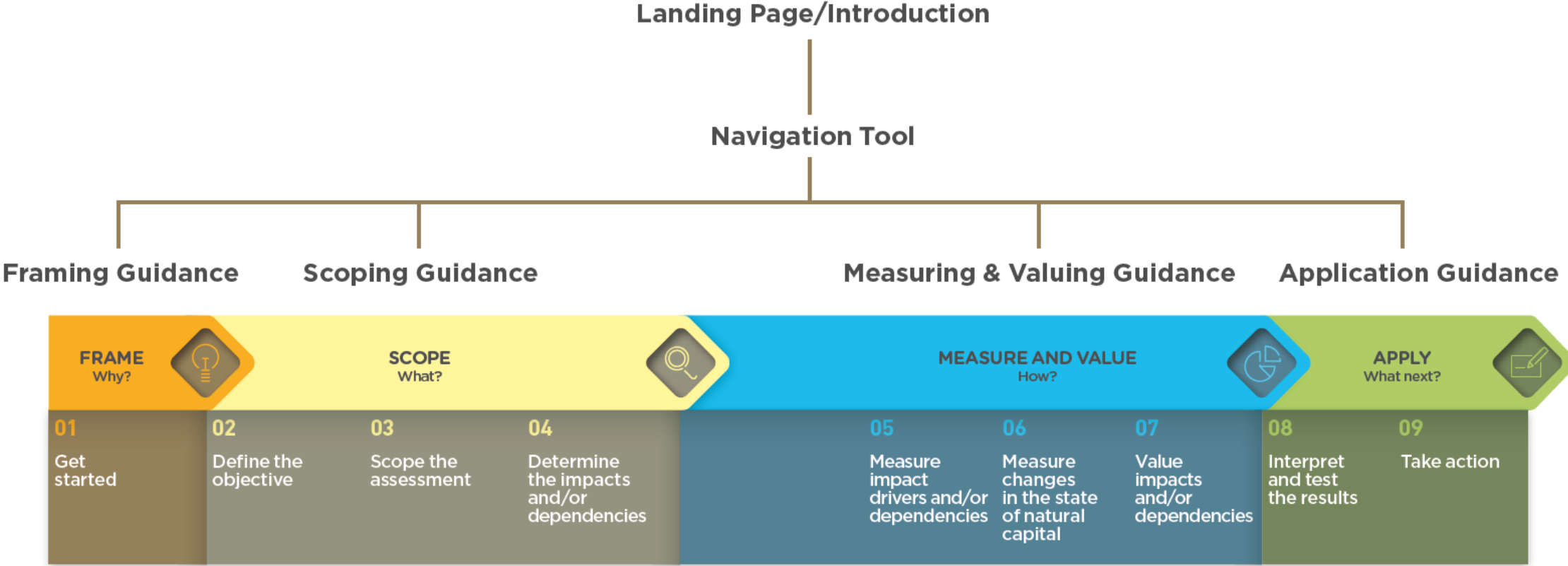
Corporate level management needs	Examples of existing standards, guidelines and tools
Assess the value of nature's contribution at a company, project, product, site or portfolio level	Biodiversity Guidance to accompany the Natural Capital Protocol
Calculate the biodiversity footprint of products and supply chains	Product Biodiversity Footprint Cool Farm Tool
Develop a corporate-level biodiversity strategic plan	IUCN's Guidelines for planning and monitoring corporate biodiversity performance
Determine how much of what types of action in what places a company should contribute in order to align with global targets	Science-based Targets for Nature
Monitor biodiversity performance at sites	Biodiversity Indicators for Site-Based Impacts methodology Biodiversity Indicators and Reporting System
Publicly report on biodiversity performance	Global Reporting Initiative standards (GRI 304 Biodiversity)
Rate how a company is performing in managing its biodiversity impacts compared with others	ESG ratings (such as those produced by agencies such as MSCI, Sustainalytics and Vigeo Eiris)

Science Based Targets for Nature



SCIENCE BASED TARGETS NETWORK
GLOBAL COMMONS ALLIANCE

Biodiversity Guidance to accompany the Natural Capital Protocol



Aligning Biodiversity Measures for Business

BIODIVERSITY INDICATORS FOR SITE-BASED IMPACTS

AN AGGREGATED APPROACH FOR ASSESSING CORPORATE BIODIVERSITY PERFORMANCE

Methodology V3.2

Updated by UNEP-WCMC, Conservation International and Fauna & Flora International following pilots and a technical workshop.

23 March 2020



Business applications (BA) supported	Organisational Focus Areas (OFA)							
	Product / service	Site / project	Supply chain	Corporate	Portfolio / sector	Country / region		
Current performance	ABDi BFM 3 4 BPT PBF 1 2 ReCiPe	ABD BD BFFI 8 BIRS 11 BISI 10 BMS BNGC 14	BPT CBF 5 GBS LIFE 7 PBF STAR 9	ABDi BD BFM 3 4 BIM 15 BMS CBF 5 6 EP&L GBS LIFE PBF 1 2 ReCiPe STAR	ABDi BD BFFI 8 BFM BIM 15 BISI	BMS CBF 5 6 EP&L GBS 12 LIFE STAR	ABDi CBF GBS 13 BFFI BFM 3 LIFE STAR BIRS	ABDi LIFE STAR
Future performance	BFM 3 4 BPT PBF 1 2 ReCiPe	BD BPT BNGC 14 GBS	LIFE PBF STAR 9	BFM 3 4 BIM EP&L PBF 1 2 LIFE STAR	BD BIM CBF EP&L	GBS LIFE STAR	BFFI GBS STAR CBF	STAR
Tracking target progress	ABDi BPT PBF 1 2 ReCiPe	ABDi BD BFFI 8 BISI 10 BNGC 14	BPT CBF LIFE 7 PBF STAR 9	ABDi BD BIM BMS EP&L LIFE PBF 1 2 STAR	ABDi BD BFFI 8 BIM BISI	CBF EP&L GBS 12 LIFE STAR	BFFI GBS STAR CBF	ABDi STAR
Comparing options	ABDi BFM 3 4 BPT PBF 1 2 ReCiPe 16	ABDi BFFI BIRS 11 BISI 10 BPT	CBF GBS LIFE 7 PBF STAR	ABDi BFM 3 4 BIM 15 BMS EP&L GBS LIFE PBF 1 2 ReCiPe 16 STAR	ABDi BFFI BFM BIM BISI	CBF EP&L GBS LIFE	BFFI GBS 13 BIRMS STAR	ABDi STAR
Third party assessments / ratings		CBF 5 STAR	STAR	STAR	CBF 5 6 GBS	STAR	BFFI GBS 13 CBF STAR	
Third party certification		BD BMS CBF	LIFE 7 STAR	BD BMS STAR	BD BMS CBF STAR	CBF STAR	CBF STAR	
Risk & opportunity assessment	BPT	ABDi BD BFFI 8 BISI 10 BNGC 14	BPT CBF STAR 9 LIFE	BIM 15 EP&L STAR	ABDi BD BFFI 8 BIM 15 BISI	CBF EP&L GBS 12 LIFE	BFFI CBF GBS 13 LIFE STAR	ABDi
Biodiversity accounting		BD BFFI 8 BIRS 11 BNGC	CBF 6 LIFE 7 STAR	BD CBF 5 6 STAR	BD BFFI 8 CBF 5 6	GBS 12 STAR	BFFI BIRS CBF GBS 13 STAR	



Aligning accounting approaches for nature

UN 
**environment
programme**

WCMC

THANK YOU

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unep-wcmc.org

Facebook: @unepwcmc

Twitter: @unepwcmc

LinkedIn: UNEP-WCMC

Youtube: UNEP-WCMC Communications

Partner companies and their application of the Guidelines

Julie Reneau, **Nespresso**

Claire Bryant, **Boskalis**

Fokko van der Goot, **Boskalis**

Rosa García Pineiro, **Alcoa Foundation**





PLANNING AND MONITORING BIODIVERSITY

JULIE RENEAU, NESPRESSO

WE VALUE NATURE
16 MARCH 2021

“High quality coffees depend on healthy ecosystems and thriving communities”



BACKGROUND

10

YEARS OF
COLLABORATION
WITH IUCN

17

YEARS OF SUSTAINABLE
COFFEE AGRICULTURE

- The Nespresso AAA Sustainable Quality™ Program
- Over 40% of AAA coffee volume is certified Rainforest Alliance

3

KEY LANDSCAPE
LEVEL ACTIONS

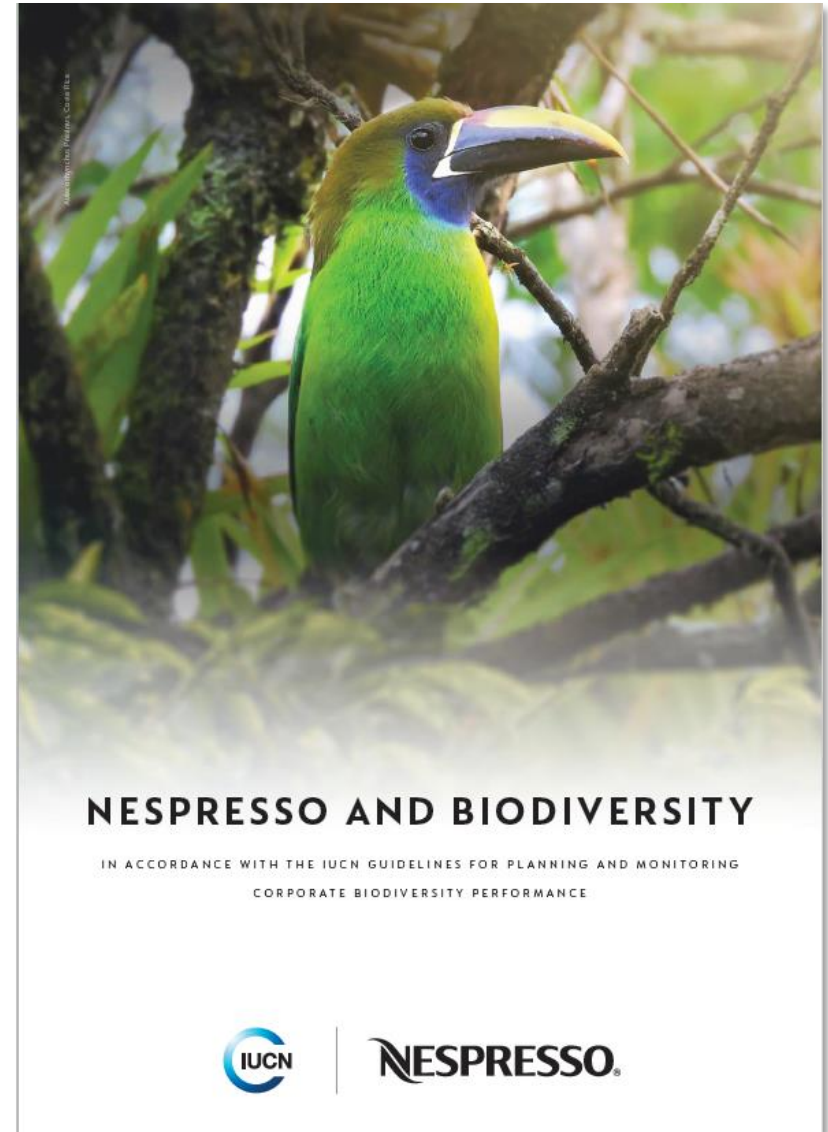
- Consortium Cerrado das Aguas
- Agroforestry
- Bird monitoring with Cornell university

“Nespresso strives to improve its biodiversity performance yet, like most companies, it struggles with the challenges of identifying a coherent and unifying company wide narrative and suitable indicators that would support the aggregation of results from the project level to the corporate level.”



OUR LEARNINGS FROM THE PROCESS

1. Global and Local relevance of priorities
2. Goals and objectives aligned with Nespresso vision for coffee
3. No siloed indicators but a holistic approach
4. Data collected and acted upon



A GLOBAL AND LOCAL RELEVANCE OF PRIORITIES

- Species (5)
- Habitats (3)
- Ecosystems services (8)

Within 5 km of the farms

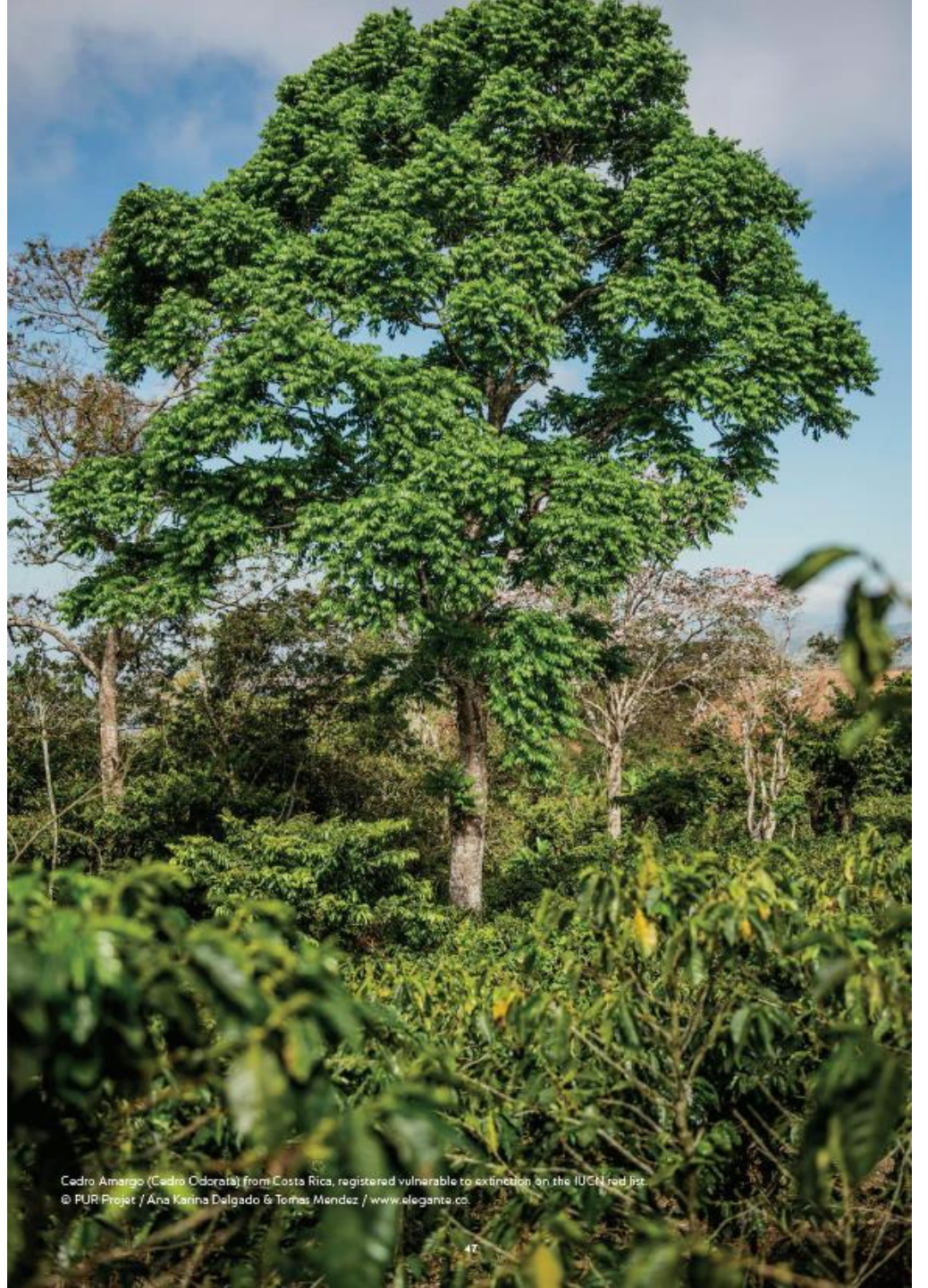
A summary of global priorities, and an example of what such priorities might look at a country level, are demonstrated in Table 2.

Level	Priority taxa	Habitats	Important areas	Ecosystem services
Global	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest birds • Threatened native trees • Insects: Family Apidae (bees); Orders Odonata (dragonflies etc.) & Lepidoptera (butterflies etc) • Soil invertebrates (insect larvae, earthworms) • Freshwater fish 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forests (e.g. subtropical/ tropical moist lowland and montane forests) • Shrublands (e.g. subtropical/tropical moist shrublands) • Wetlands (including river systems) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protected and conserved areas within 5 km of the farms • KBAs within 5 km of the farms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil quality and stability • Watersheds • Water quality • Pollination • Pest regulation • Climate regulation • Nutrient and carbon sequestration • Timber and non-timber forest products (e.g. fruit, nuts, medicines)
National (Costa Rica)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threatened birds in local KBAs: Great Curassow, Keel-billed Motmot, Red-fronted Parrotlet, Great Green Macaw, Bare-necked Umbrellabird, Three-wattled Bellbird, Tawny-chested Flycatcher • Threatened native trees in Class Magnoliopsida • Swallowtail butterflies (Genus Battus) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forests: subtropical/ tropical moist lowland • Wetlands: • Permanent rivers, streams & creeks; • Freshwater springs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protected areas: Rio Grande National Protection Zone; Juan Castro Blanco National Park • KBAs: Central Volcanic Cordillera; Arenal-Monteverde 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil quality and stability • Provision of groundwater for drinking and surface water for irrigation • Pollination • Climate regulation • Nutrient and carbon sequestration • Non-timber forest products (e.g. fruit, nuts)

↑ **Table 2.** Nespresso biodiversity priorities at global and national level. The national priorities (based on La Giorgia cluster of AAA farms in Costa Rica) are just indicative examples. The level of detail nationally will be greater than for corporate priorities, with more animals and plants named at the species level.



Pronias tricarunculatus (Three-wattled Bellbird), Costa Rica.
© The Cornell Lab of Ornithology.



Cedro Amargo (*Cedro odorata*) from Costa Rica, registered vulnerable to extinction on the IUCN red list.
© PUR Proje / Ana Karina Delgado & Tomas Mendez / www.eleganta.co

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES ALIGNED WITH NESPRESSO VISION

The vision of a Regenerative coffee agriculture i.e. a profitable agriculture based on Nature and addressing the challenges of climate change, biodiversity loss and community resilience

- 2 goals
- 5 objectives

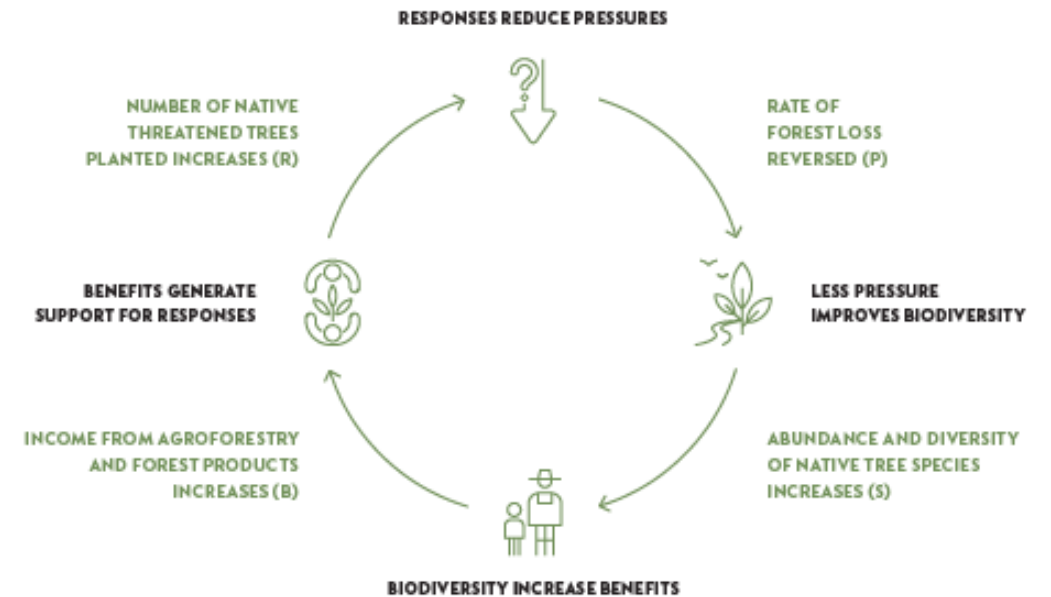
BIODIVERSITY GOALS & OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS AND STRATEGIES
GOAL 1: REGENERATIVE AND ORGANIC AGRICULTURE	
By 2025, native soil invertebrates and native insects are stable or increasing in farms that supply coffee to Nespresso.	
1.1 Agrochemicals controls By 2025, all farms supplying coffee to Nespresso avoid soil and water pollution from agrochemicals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving soil management practices • Monitor implementation of AAA standards • Technical assistance and training for coffee farmers
1.2 Wastewater management By 2025, all farms supplying coffee to Nespresso have wastewater management systems that avoid the pollution of rivers and streams.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving wastewater management practices • Technical assistance and training for coffee farmers • Monitor implementation of AAA standards
1.3 Zero offtake By 2025, there is zero offtake of wild species of animal and plant on all farms that supply coffee to Nespresso.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance and training for coffee farmers • Monitor implementation of AAA standards
GOAL 2: CONSERVING NATURAL LANDSCAPES	
By 2030, forests, woodlands, wetlands and rivers in at least 10 coffee landscapes provide benefits for local people and habitats for thriving populations of trees, birds, fishes and insects.	
2.1 Conservation By 2025, a network of protected areas conserving natural habitats is established and well managed in coffee landscapes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape-level initiatives that mobilise actors at larger scales • Creating protected areas or setting aside land to conserve natural habitats • Removing alien invasive species • Human-wildlife conflict mitigation • Technical assistance and training for coffee farmers and protected area managers • Monitor priority species such as trees, birds, fishes and insects
2.2 Habitat restoration By 2030, at least [10]% of each coffee landscape has had natural forests, woodlands, wetlands and rivers restored (or are in the process of being restored).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape-level initiatives that mobilise actors at larger scales • Tree planting, for habitat restoration, agroforestry and soil stabilisation • Targeted species recovery actions • Removing alien invasive species • Technical assistance and training for coffee farmers



NO SILOED INDICATOR BUT A HOLISTIC APPROACH

A range of 40 performance indicators that monitor:

- The **pressures** causing biodiversity loss (10)
- The **state** of biodiversity (5)
- The company conservation **responses** (20)
- The **benefits** of biodiversity increase (5)



↑ Figure 2: an example of how a combination of inter-related pressure, state, response and benefit indicators can help monitor Nespresso biodiversity results.

“THERE IS NO POINT IN COLLECTING DATA IF IT IS NOT BEING USED AND ACTED UPON”

The implementation of the framework depend on a range of key success factors

- **Management systems and dashboards**
- **Capability building**
- **Partnership and collaborations**
- **Regular evaluation**
- **Communication**



IMPLEMENTING THE NEW FRAMEWORK

MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

- Leveraging the Farmer Advanced Relationship Management System (F.A.R.M.S)
- AAA practices monitoring
- Tree planting monitoring
- Carbon certification
- Bird monitoring

CAPACITIES

- Network of agronomists
- Rainforest Alliance
- PUR Project
- Cornell university Laboratory of Ornithology

PLATFORMS

- Sustainable Coffee Challenge
- Internacional Platform for Insetting



OVERVIEW

2

GOALS

- Regenerative and organic agriculture
- Natural landscape conservation

5

OBJECTIVES

- Agrochemicals controls
- Waste water management
- Zero offtake
- Natural habitat conservation
- Habitat restoration

40

INDICATORS

- 10 related to pressure causing loss
- 5 related to state of biodiversity
- 20 related to responses preventing loss
- 5 related to benefits

16

BIODIVERSITY PRIORITIES

- 5 key species
- 3 key habitats
- 8 Ecosystems services

“

Why do you care so much about this forest,” we asked the farmer.

“Because when there is no water, there is no life,” he replied.

**HORMIDAS ARIAS ARIAS,
AAA FARMER,
LA GIORGIA CLUSTER,
COSTA RICA**



MANY THANKS

JULIE RENEAU, NESPRESSO

WE VALUE NATURE
16 MARCH 2021

Applying the IUCN Guidelines: our experience

**Claire Bryant
Fokko van der Goot**

Papendrecht, The Netherlands

15 March 2021



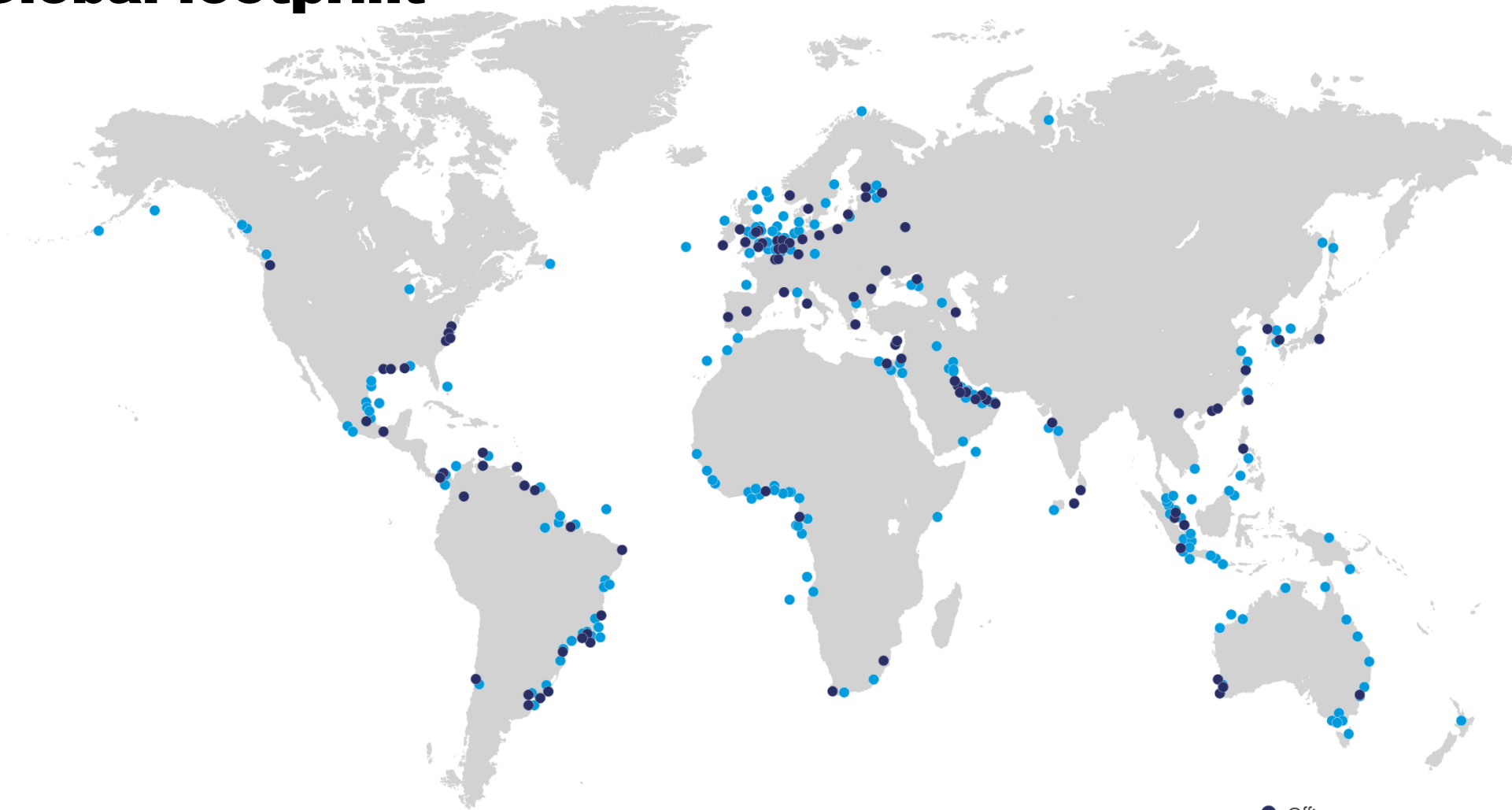
Dredging and Infra



Offshore Energy



Global footprint



- Offices
- Projects and operations

Sustainability strategy: overview

Guided by our purpose, business and contribution to the UN SDGs

What we do: core business contributes to global challenges

How we do it: 5 focus areas across the business, one of which is BIODIVERSITY

Foundation: Responsible business principles aligned with OECD

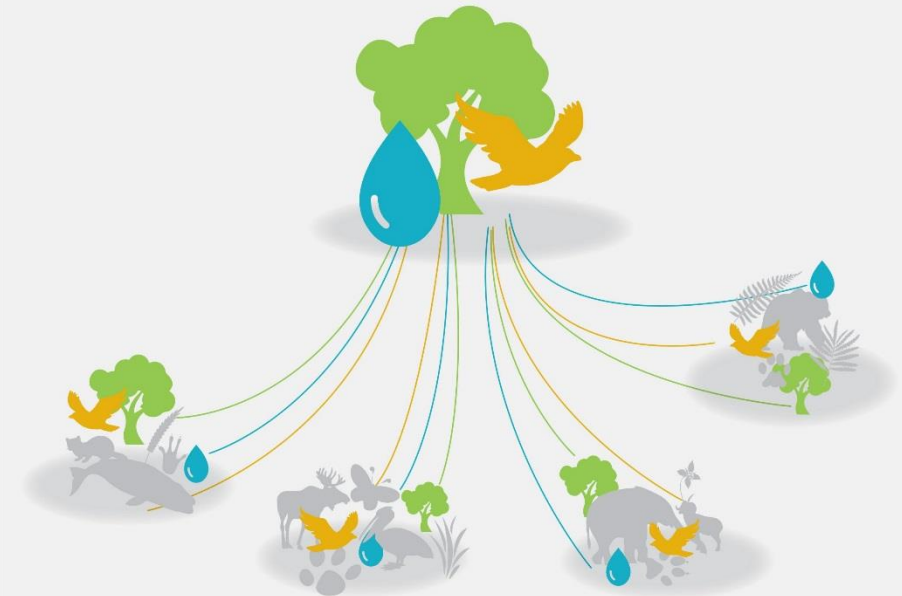


Applying the Guidelines

- Biodiversity is a material topic for Boskalis – we aim to provide robust narrative and data indicators around managing material topics
- At the same time, we want to be able to credibly measure and communicate the positive impact of our efforts, such as the NbS projects we are involved in.
- In 2020 we worked through the IUCN guidelines:
 - STAGE 1 Identify priorities. Understand the company's impact on biodiversity Identify priority species, habitats and ecosystem services
 - STAGE 2 Develop corporate biodiversity vision, goals and objectives and to deliver the company's vision and identify key actions to deliver them.



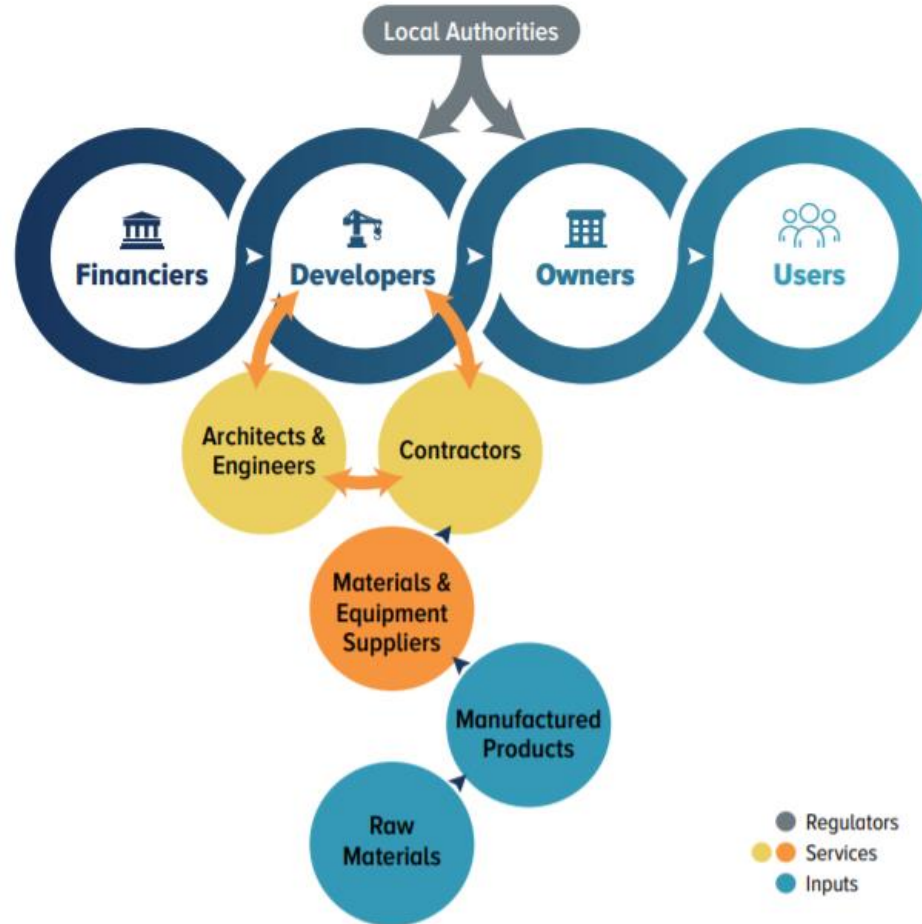
Guidelines for planning and monitoring corporate biodiversity performance



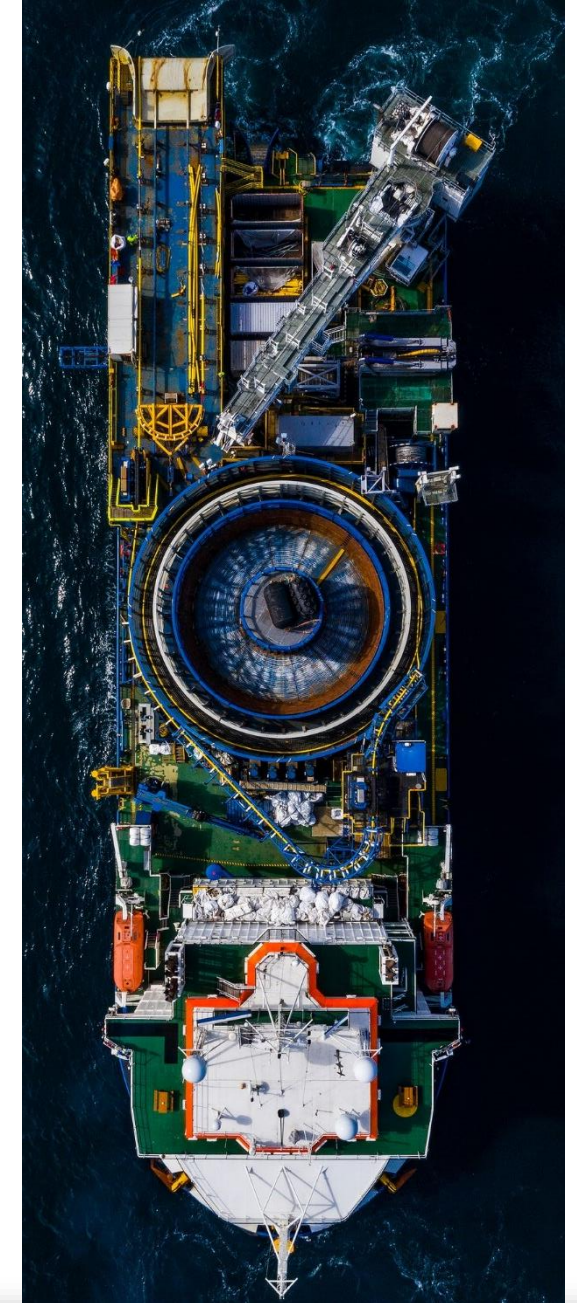
IUCN GLOBAL BUSINESS AND BIODIVERSITY PROGRAMME



Challenges



Source: IFC Construction Industry Value Chain



Key pressures: Mitigating impact



Key opportunities: Creating positive impact



Boskalis Biodiversity Framework

Ambition: To lead the industry in the development of nature-based solutions to protect and enhance coastal ecosystems towards the Sustainable Development Goals through our environmental management approach.

We aim to translate our biodiversity ambition into our operations across five key areas and associated objectives:

Nature-based solutions Providing effective, nature-based solutions and developing new technologies and ways

Protecting habitats and species

- Seeking opportunities to contribute to the protection or enhancement of priority biodiversity
- Applying appropriate precautionary management and mitigation measures where we identify priority biodiversity
- Accounting for sensitive breeding or migration patterns in our approach
- Avoiding impact to marine mammals, marine turtles or coral

Pollution Achieving zero oil spills across our activities

Invasive species Avoiding the introduction of alien invasive species

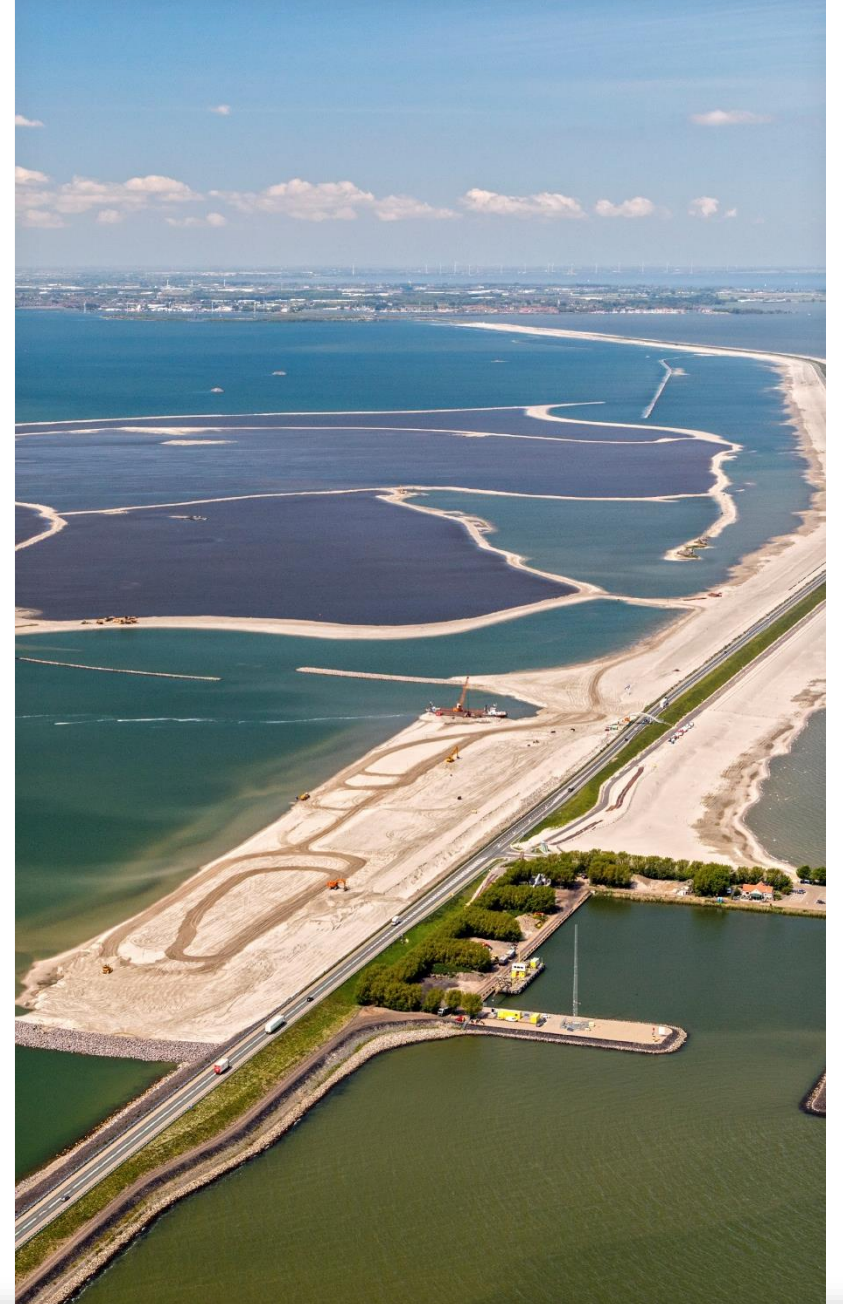
Turbidity Protecting sensitive priority biodiversity by managing turbidity

‘Priority biodiversity’ for Boskalis is defined as the species and habitats that fall within our main scope of biodiversity in which we want to minimize impact or to proactively conserve or restore.

Progress

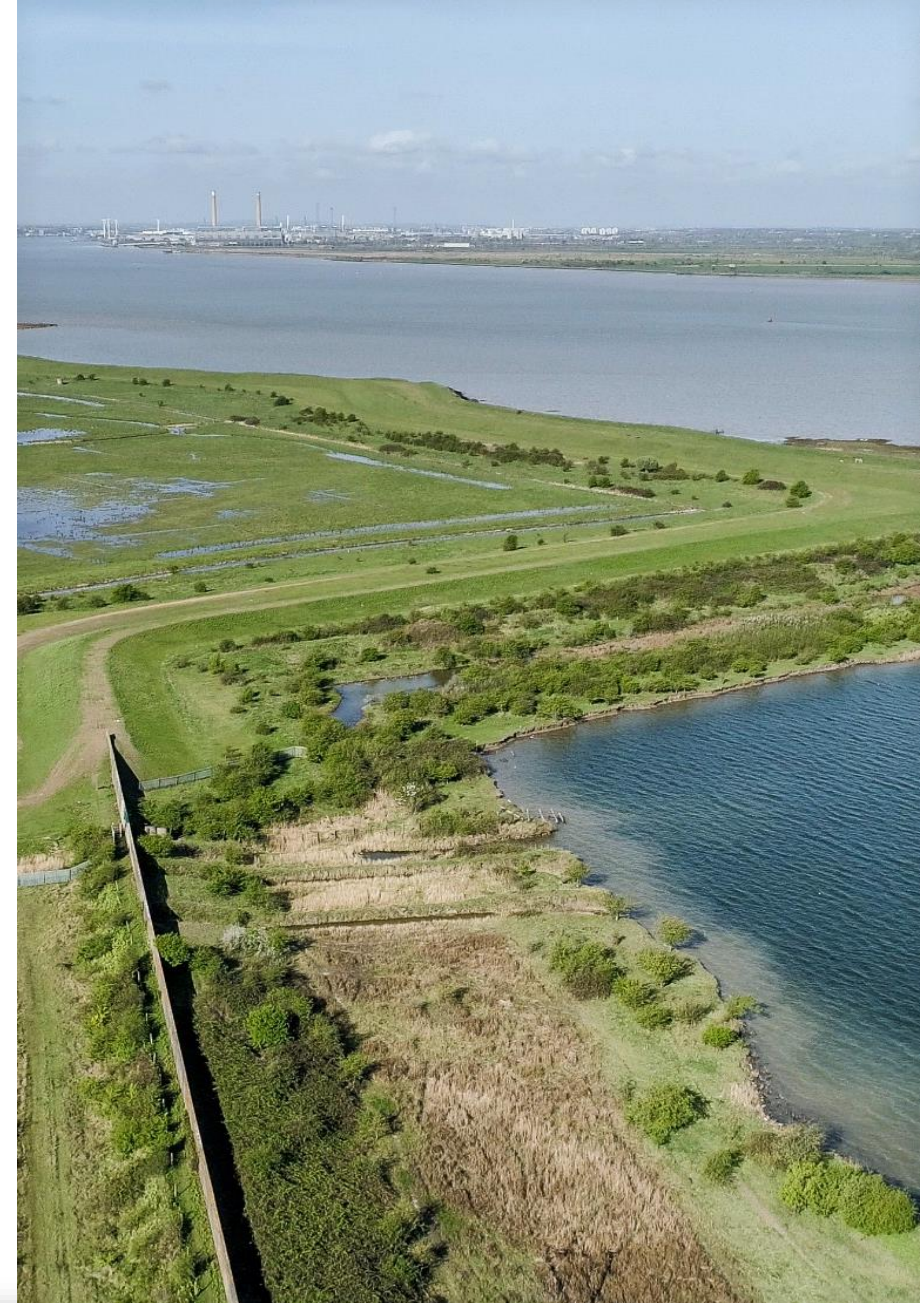
- Big diverse company with without site ownership
- We face different responsibilities at each project
- This will take time to develop
- Organizational capacity / feasibility
- Testing positive and negative impact indicators (Nature-based Solutions vs Environmental Management).

**We can make a big impact by reducing our negative impact...
but we can make a bigger impact by accelerating our positive ones.**



Lessons and Outlook

- Testing selected indicators at project level
- Development reporting stream from projects to corporate
- Dialogue with Clients and Investors on how to
 - incorporate biodiversity requirements into large scale infrastructure
 - Maximize positive impacts through Nature-based Solutions
- Collaboration between NGO, Government, Science and Private sector is key to progress on biodiversity impact





Thank you for your attention

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*The Element of **Possibility***[™]

Corporate Biodiversity Performance at Alcoa

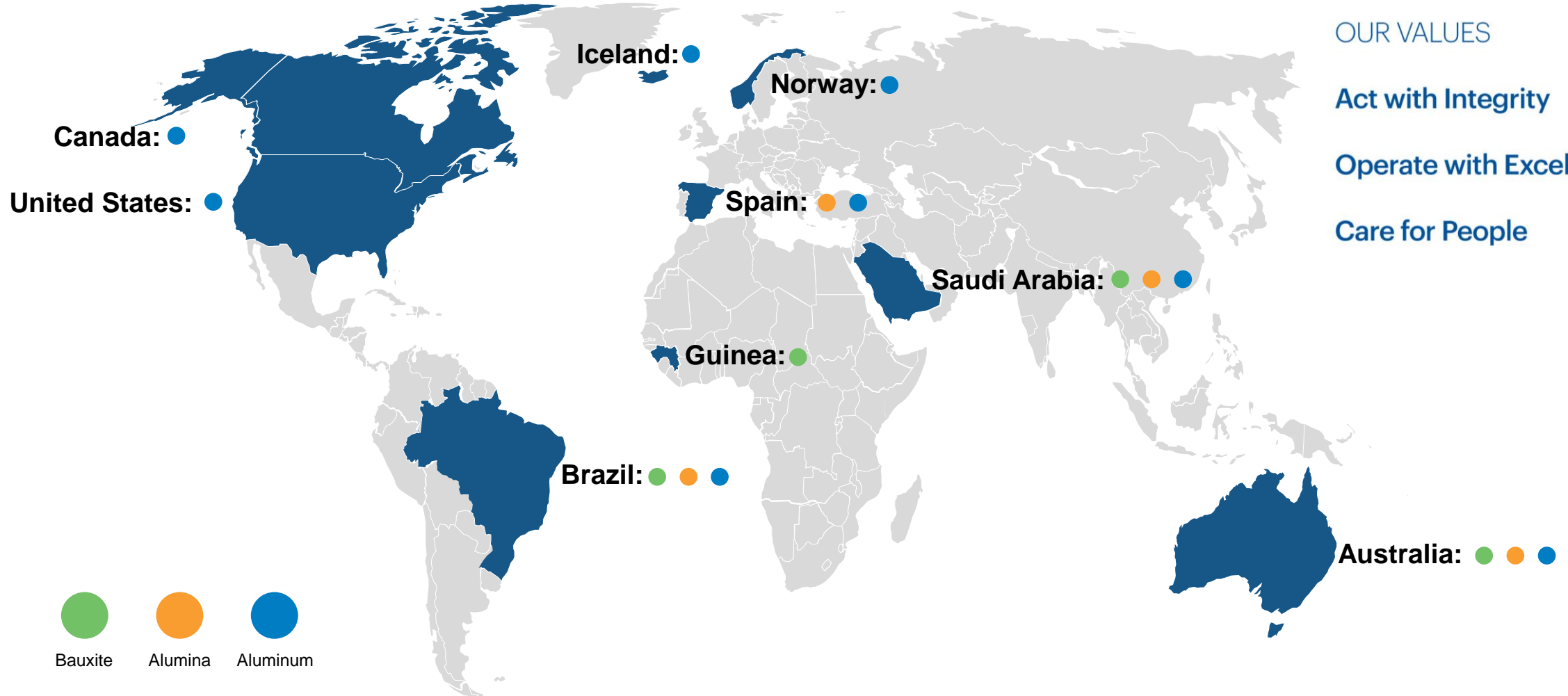
IUCN Launch, 15 March 2021



Alcoa: A global values-driven enterprise



Operations in nine countries; 12,900 employees



OUR VALUES

Act with Integrity

Operate with Excellence

Care for People

How does the IUCN approach relate to Alcoa's sustainability work?

- ASI certified – 13+ locations and Chain of Custody.
- Member of ICMM, Dow Jones Sustainability Index.
- History of strong environmental performance.
- Alcoa “mainstreaming” biodiversity for more than 20 years.
- Corporate Policy and Standard commit Alcoa to No Net Loss of biodiversity for new operations or major expansions.

Strategic Priorities



How does the IUCN approach relate to Alcoa's sustainability work?

- All locations required to assess biodiversity values, threats from activities and develop an Action Plan for material risks.
- Site-level environmental and biodiversity monitoring to meet compliance and improvement objectives.
- Ongoing progressive mine rehabilitation programs and improvement activities.



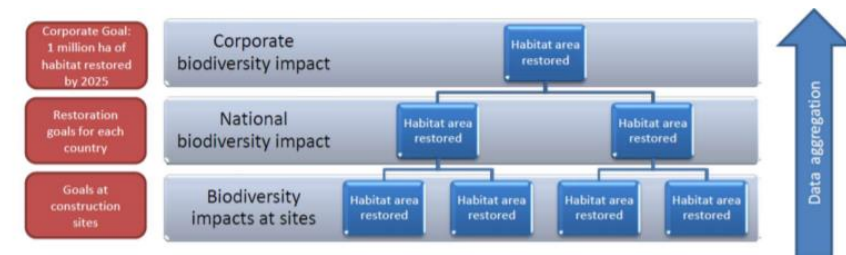
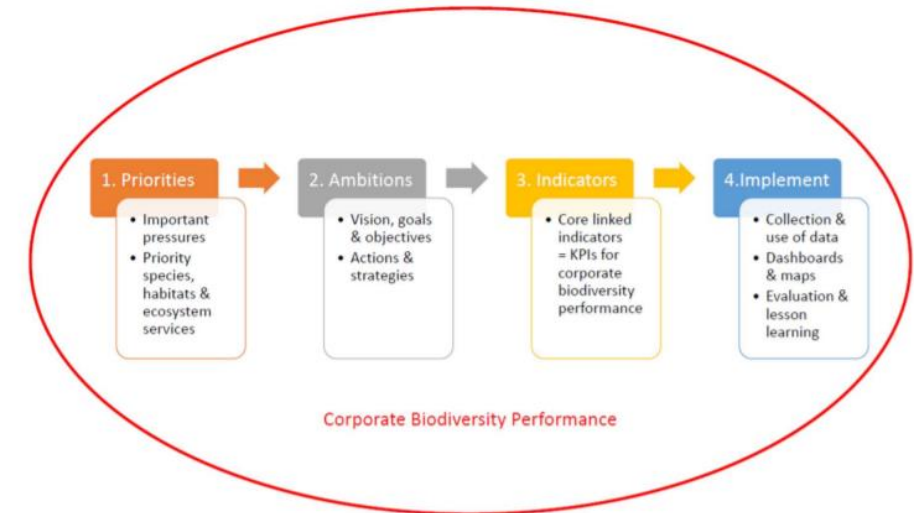
What motivates Alcoa's work with IUCN?

- Increasing requirements for transparency across all sustainability dimensions.
- Well established goals and metrics for waste, water, emissions, mine rehabilitation.
- Biodiversity indicators and corporate reporting recognised as requiring further development.
- Alcoa Foundation and IUCN have partnered on a range of sustainability-related projects.



Alcoa's application of the IUCN guidelines

- Over-arching corporate biodiversity strategy to supplement and frame existing performance. (Guidelines: Stage 2)
- Address gaps in corporate biodiversity internal dashboards and external reporting. (Guideline Stage 3)
- Future needs – testing and adaptation, analysis and sharing. (Guidelines: Stage 4)



*The Element of **Possibility***[™]





Conclusions

Giulia Carbone

Global Business and Biodiversity Programme

15 March 2021



Download the Guidelines

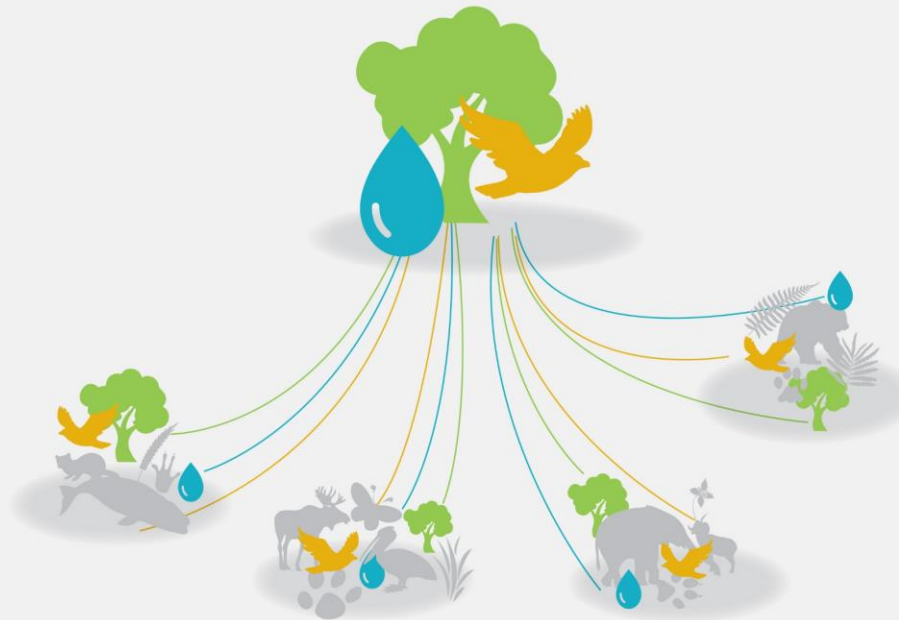
<https://doi.org/fz58>



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Guidelines for planning and monitoring corporate biodiversity performance



IUCN GLOBAL BUSINESS AND BIODIVERSITY PROGRAMME



IUCN WORLD CONSERVATION CONGRESS MARSEILLE 2020

Let's recap



By using the Guidelines, a business can:

- Identify the pressures and dependencies on biodiversity that are most important for the company to address;
- Identify the species, habitats and ecosystem services the company can focus on;
- Define a vision, measurable goals and objectives and a set of strategies to address biodiversity and, where appropriate, help demonstrate its contribution to international biodiversity goals;
- Identify a suite of core biodiversity indicators that will facilitate data aggregation across its operations to corporate level, thereby allowing the company to assess, report and communicate its biodiversity performance;
- Develop and use maps and dashboards to visualise information and facilitate data-driven decision-making;
- Mainstream biodiversity data into corporate reporting and adaptive management.

The four stages will therefore provide the company with the key elements of a **corporate-level biodiversity strategic plan**.



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Let's recap



What makes the guidelines unique is that they:

- are based on experiences and practices of the world's conservation organisations and on the lessons learned from applying various conservation project management standards
- build on, complement, cross reference and add value to other relevant business standards, guidelines, and tools
- allow companies to be more specific and targeted in their choice of species, habitats and ecosystem services to conserve
- advocate a suite of core indicators that gives a more complete picture of biodiversity than most systems and allows aggregation of data at the corporate level
- allow the retrofitting and adaptation of existing goals and indicators, as well as the creation of new ones.



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How did we get here

Nespresso, Boskalis and Alcoa have provided the testing ground for the development of the Guidelines. They represent three different sectors with a common challenge: the need to identify a clear process to establish goals and indicators at the corporate level to help them manage their impacts and dependencies on biodiversity

We also thank IUCN US and the Alcoa Foundation, Boskalis and Nespresso for their generous funding

And a special mention to Prue Addison and Nadine McCormick who has been part of the design team in the early stage of the guidelines



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What's next



A focus on China : Chinese translation and dissemination in May

A promotion phase : Partner companies will work with the IUCN team to implement the four stages of the Guidelines and will produce corporate biodiversity strategic plans tailored to the company requirements, that will include the identification of biodiversity goals and key biodiversity performance indicators. Lessons learned will be used to improve the Guidelines.

Alignment with the SBT Network : IUCN fully supports the development and use of science based targets for nature. Recognizing that the IUCN *Guidelines for planning and monitoring corporate biodiversity performance* can be used as pre-cursor for the use of science based targets for nature (biodiversity, land, water and ocean), we are in the process to discuss with the SBT Network how we can ensure that the companies that will work with IUCN in 2021-2022 will be **READY** to use the science based targets methodologies when these are released in 2022.



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Thank You!

For further information and questions:

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