



Navigating the landscape of biodiversity measurement tools for business

Organised by the EU Business@Biodiversity Platform as part of
the We Value Nature 10-day challenge

Tuesday 16 March from 17:00-18:00h CET

Welcome from Lars Müller, Policy Officer at DG Environment,
European Commission

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10-DAY CHALLENGE

11–24 March 2021

Events and activities for
naturally-smarter businesses





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Agenda

17:00 – 17:10 The Update Report 3 on the assessment of biodiversity measurement approaches by businesses

17:10 – 17:20 Reflections based on the quality review of case studies

17:20 – 17:30 Introducing the Biodiversity Guidance Navigation Tool

17:30 – 17:45 The Biodiversity Measurement Navigation Wheel: How does it work?

17:45 – 18:00 Q&A



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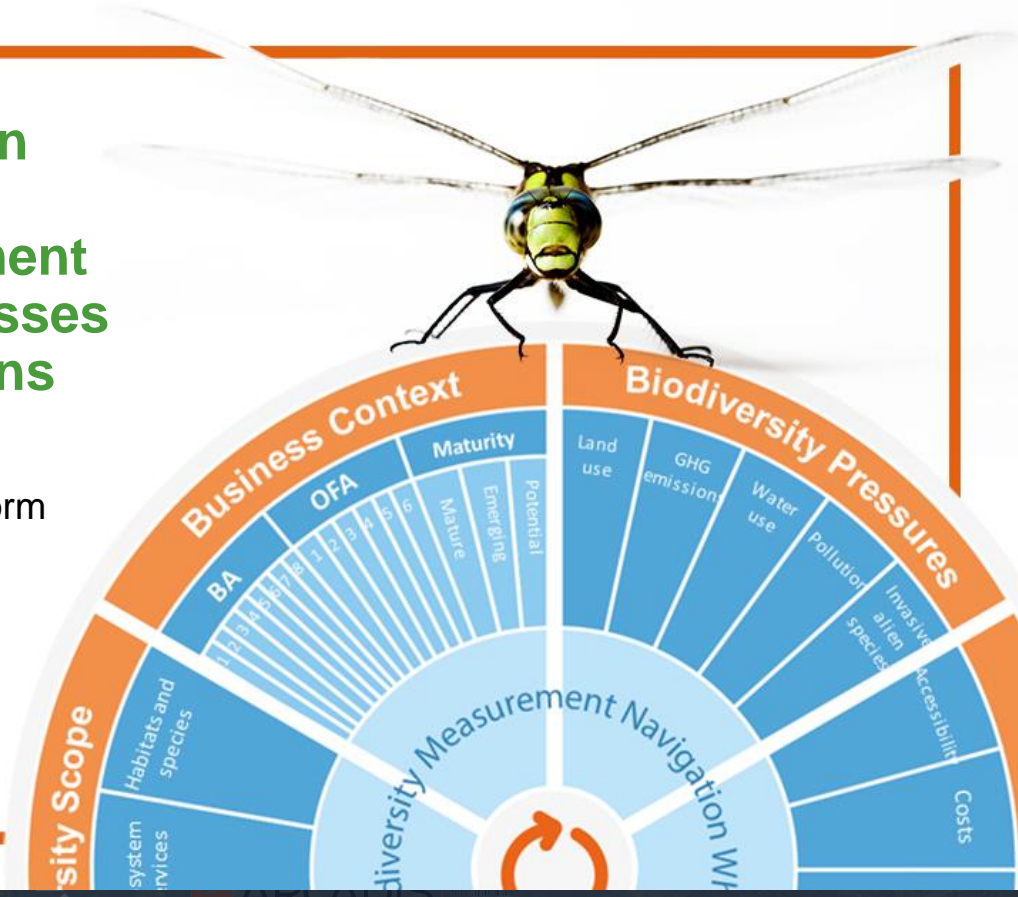
Introduction

Johan Lammerant, Methods workstream leader EU B@B Platform
and Arcadis

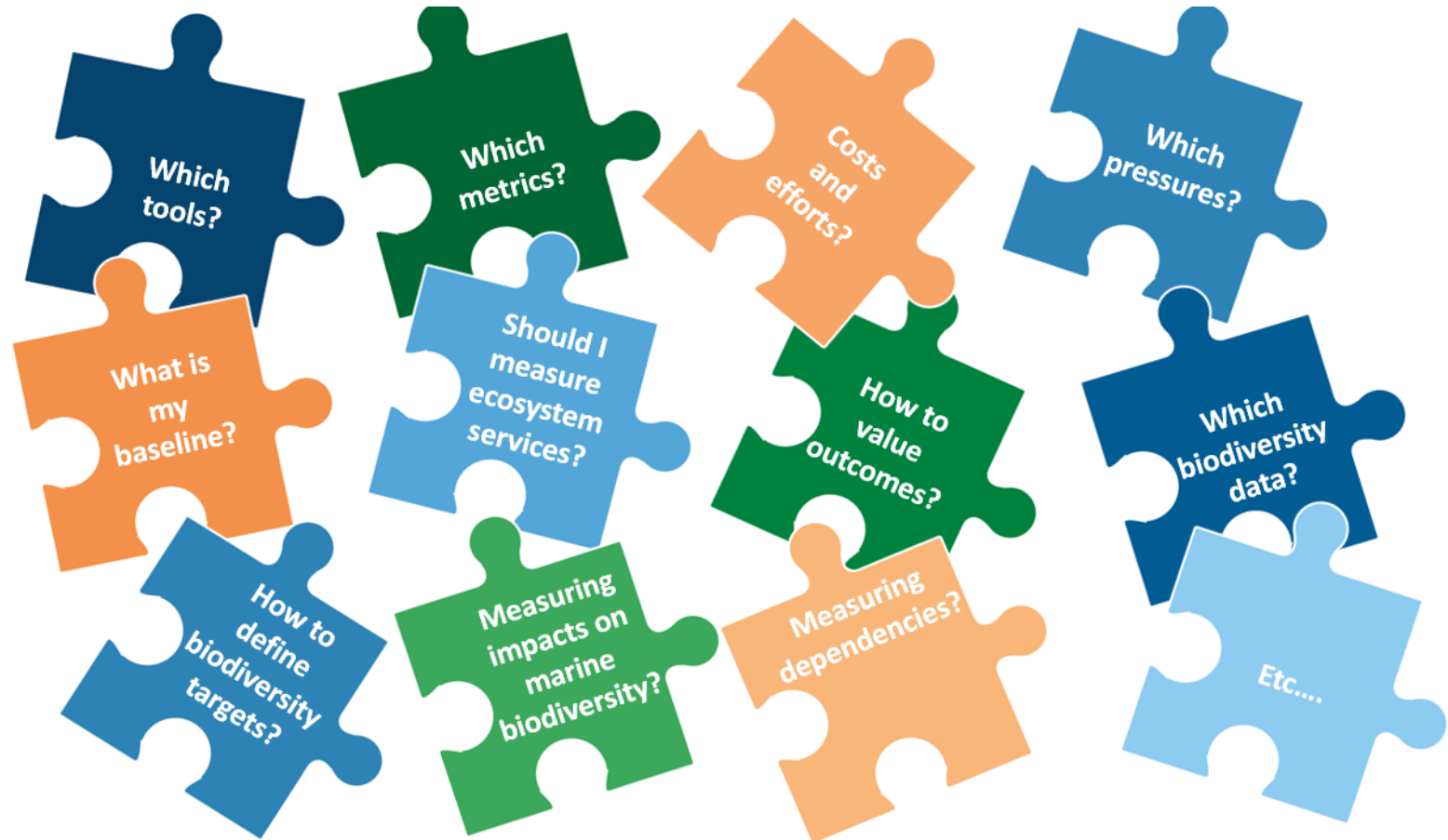


The Update Report 3 on the assessment of biodiversity measurement approaches by businesses and financial Institutions

Johan Lammerant, Methods workstream leader EU B@B Platform and Arcadis



A need for biodiversity measurement approaches, but many questions.....



Trends in the evolving landscape of biodiversity measurement approaches

- Moving towards more scientifically robust approaches
- Being aligned with global biodiversity indicators
- Recognition that the one and only biodiversity indicator doesn't exist; tendency towards dashboard approach
- Moving towards smart combination of tools
- Measurement is one thing, but data collection and stakeholder involvement are essential too
- Linking risks related to ecosystem degradation with financial risk
- increased interest in natural capital accounting approaches

Assessment and guidance on biodiversity measurement tools and metrics for businesses and financial institutions

EU Business & Biodiversity Platform Update Reports 1 and 2

- **Assessment of 10 to 12 biodiversity measurement approaches for businesses and FIs** which rely on quantitative indicators that provide information on the significance of impacts on biodiversity, and which are not case-specific
- Completely based on information from tool developers
- Assessment elements: type of **business applications** covered by the tool, methodology and metrics, impact drivers, input data and level of detail / real data or modeling, user friendliness, which sectors, development phase and involved stakeholders, etc.
- Many more company specific measurement and valuation approaches, but out of scope for this assessment



Need for common ground and independent guidance!

Update Report 3 → focus on case studies

- **16 case studies on how biodiversity is measured by businesses and FI, all being quality reviewed by independent panel of experts!**

1. PBF on wild salmon vs aquaculture salmon
2. PBF on shower gel (l'Oréal)
3. BFM on Dutch dairy sector
4. BFM on chocolate bar (Tony's Chocolonely)
5. CBF on a mining company
6. CBF on a portfolio of agrifood companies
7. LIFE Methodology on a printing company (Posigraf)
8. BFFI on portfolio of ASN Bank
9. STAR on a nature positive rubber project
10. BISI on mining company (Anglo American)
11. LafargeHolcim approach on Spanish quarry
12. GBS on manufacturing company (Schneider Electric)
13. GBS Biodiversity Impact Analysis with C4F
14. BNGC on manufacturing company (Alvance Aluminium)
15. BIM on retail company (Asda)
16. ReCiPe on hand drying systems





Quality reviewed and uniform template

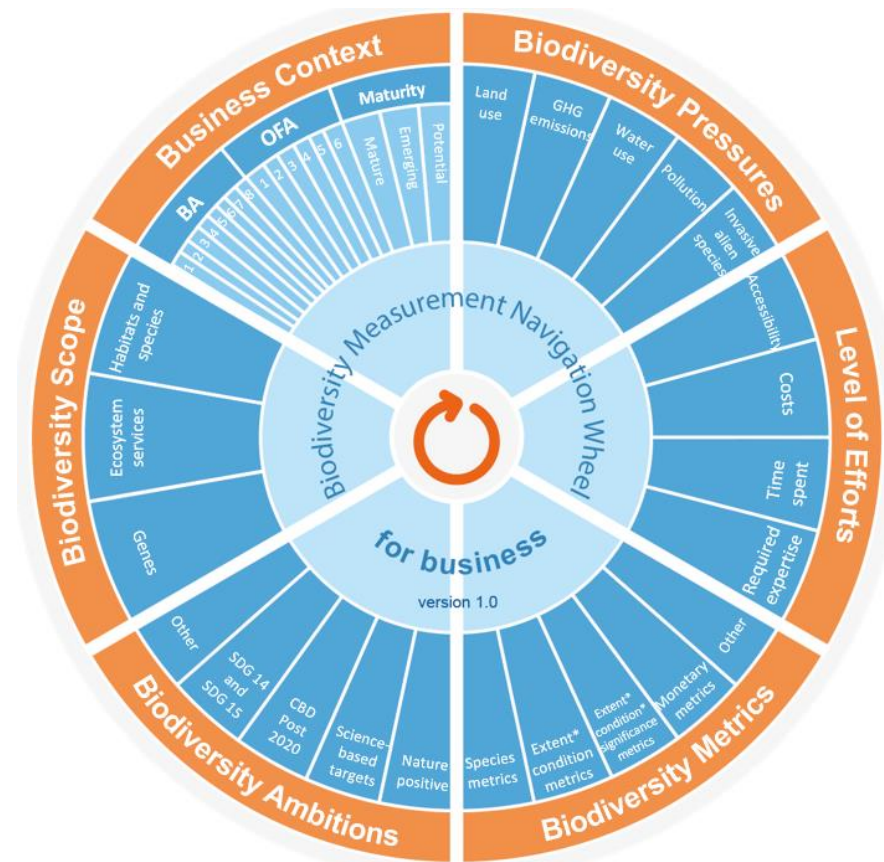
Access the Update Reports on the EU Business @ Biodiversity Platform's website

https://ec.europa.eu/environment/biodiversity/business/workstreams/methods/index_en.htm

Update Report 3 → launch of the Biodiversity Measurement Navigation Wheel for businesses v1.0

Decision framework based on 6 main criteria

- It offers a **'Fast Track' approach** as it allows for considering **multiple criteria at once**;
- It relies on **easy-to-use overview tables** full of information on tools;
- It brings in **new selection criteria** such as **information on accessibility, costs and efforts** and the **maturity level** of tools;
- It explicitly highlights the **possibility to combine different approaches and metrics**,
- It acknowledges the **different perspective of the financial sector** and made a start with an adapted version for that sector;
- It covers **19 biodiversity measurement approaches**;





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Reflections based on the quality review of case studies

Annelisa Grigg, Globalbalance

CASE STUDIES QUALITY ASSESSMENT

DEVELOPMENTS

- **Shift to piloting:** real tangible experience and lessons learned
- **Broad range of approaches:** applied across finance, food, cement, mining, manufacturing, and fisheries sectors
- **Increased uptake and understanding of elements of alignment:** such as business applications, baselines, boundaries, data inputs etc.
- Recognition and communication of **strengths and limitations**
- Use by some of **confidence indicators**
- Recognition of the **need to build capacity** of users and development of training materials and courses
- Emergence of approaches targeted at **asset managers**
- **Coalescing** around a few measures and data sets

CASE STUDIES QUALITY ASSESSMENT

CHALLENGES

Data

- gaps and limitations (marine environment, invasive species, reliance on potential data, quality, monetary values)

Lack of integration

- separation of issue from other sustainability issues (environmental management systems, social issues)

Communication

- concepts such as PDF,MSA and complex methodologies are difficult to communicate

Capacity

- almost all approaches need technical expertise and/or training to apply

Dominance of certain approaches

- top-down approaches, pressure based, European

Scope

- addressing cumulative impacts (define), treatment of climate change, ecosystem services /dependency

Reporting and disclosures

- lack of consistently reported appropriate data

Links

- combining tools and metrics remains challenging

CASE STUDIES QUALITY ASSESSMENT

WHAT MORE IS NEEDED?

- More pilots and testing of multiple but linked approaches
- Linking biodiversity assessment to other forms of assessment (social etc.)
- Engaging the financial accounting team in house to improve data quality
- Enhance sensitivity to corporate management actions
- Capacity building e.g. of consultants
- Alignment of key areas of difference (Scope, data etc)
- Better disclosure requirements

“Evaluating the biodiversity impact of a corporate through the lens of a single metric, regardless of its merits, is a limited approach of the reality.”

It should be complemented with engagement with the company and qualitative evaluations of its actions and mitigation initiatives.”



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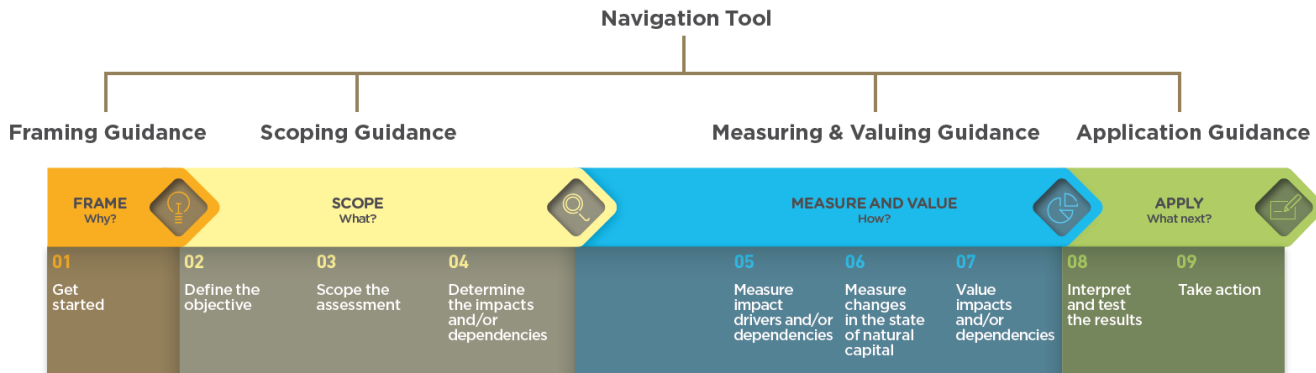
Introducing the Biodiversity Guidance Navigation Tool

Alison Jones, Capitals Coalition

Biodiversity Guidance Navigation Tool

- Online tool that **guides** you through a biodiversity-inclusive natural capital assessment
- Follows the steps outlined in the **Biodiversity Guidance and the Natural Capital Protocol** and suggests **tools** and **methodologies** to successfully complete the process

Can be used to include biodiversity in a first-time natural capital assessment, or to incorporate into an existing one.





Navigation Tool

[← PREVIOUS QUESTION](#)

FRAME: ACTION 1.2.1

Have you familiarized yourself with the basic concepts of biodiversity and natural capital, and understand why assessing biodiversity within a natural capital assessment is useful?

Yes

No / I need more information

SUBMIT



Did you know?

Your progress will be automatically saved. You can leave and finish later on.



[< PREVIOUS QUESTION](#)

FRAME: ACTION 1.2.1

Have you familiarized yourself with the basic concepts of biodiversity and natural capital, and understand why assessing biodiversity within a natural capital assessment is useful?

Yes

No / I need more information

[EDIT ANSWER](#)



Did you know?

Your progress will be automatically saved. You can leave and finish later on.



Great! You are ready to move on to the next question.

READ MORE

NEXT QUESTION

◉ No / I need more information

[EDIT ANSWER](#)



Did you know?

Your progress will be automatically saved. You can leave and finish later on.

Biodiversity guidance action 1.2.1

1.2.1 Familiarize yourself with the basic concepts of natural capital [and biodiversity]

a. What is biodiversity and how does it relate to natural capital?

Natural capital is a concept used for describing our relationship with nature. The presence of, and interactions between, **natural capital stocks** generates a flow of goods and services. These goods and services create **value** through the benefits they provide to business and society (Natural Capital Coalition 2016).

The flows of benefits from ecosystems to people are often described as **ecosystem services** (MA 2005). Ecosystem services result from **ecosystem function**, which describes the flow of energy and materials through ecosystems (IPBES 2019), and is the process by which ecosystems maintain their integrity (MA 2005).

Businesses and financial institutions often already evaluate environmental risk from specific issue perspectives (e.g., energy use, waste, pollution, climate change, natural resource use, and biodiversity). Natural capital encompasses all of these environmental issues and helps to describe how they are interrelated. The application of a natural capital approach builds on the **environmental, social, and governance (ESG)** and risk initiatives already in use, providing additional benefits such as understanding these as a set of interrelated issues with trade-offs.

PROTOCOL ACTION 1.2.1

Additional resources

Background

Biodiversity: Finance and the Economic and Business Case for Action (OECD, 2019)

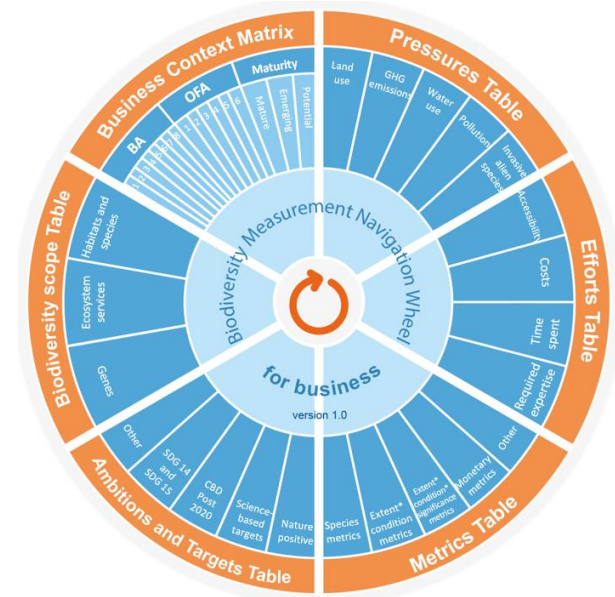
Global assessment report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES, 2019)

in particular see Chapter 2 – Status and trends

Nature is too big to fail. Biodiversity: the next frontier in financial risk management (PwC and WWF, 2020)

Navigation Tool and Navigation Wheel

- The Biodiversity Guidance Navigation Tool integrates the underlying principles and data of the **Biodiversity Measurement Navigation Wheel** (part of the EU Business @ Biodiversity Platform's Update 3 Report).
- The Navigation Tool uses the measurement approaches matrix from the EU B@B report that recommends appropriate measurement approaches based on selected **business application and organisational focus**.
- The Navigation Tool integrates the **level of maturity** and **pressures** covered by each measurement approach as outlined in the EU B@B report to further assist in selection.



Navigation Tool - Measurement

MEASURE & VALUE: ACTION 6.2.4

What measurement approaches are available for you to measure your impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity?

What business application are you interested in assessing? (i.e. how are you going to use your results)

- BA7: Screening and assessment of biodiversity risks and opportunities

[EDIT ANSWER](#)

What is the organizational focus of your assessment?

- Site and Project level (e.g. a site-based assessment for a mine)

[EDIT ANSWER](#)

Navigation Tool - Measurement

BIODIVERSITY MEASUREMENT APPROACH	DEVELOPER	LAND USE CHANGE	BIOLOGICAL RESOURCE USE	WATER USE	INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES	ATMOSPHERIC NITROGEN DEPOSITION	NUTRIENT EMISSIONS TO WATER	CLIMATE CHANGE	MATURITY
Agrobiodiversity Index	Bioerscity International								★★★
Biological Diversity Protocol	Endangered Wildlife Trust	✓	✓	⊗	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	
Biodiversity Footprint Financial Institutions	ASN Bank, Pré Sustainability, CREM	✓	⊗	✓	⊗	✓	✓	✓	
Biodiversity Indicators for Site-based Impacts	UNEP-WCMC, Conservation Intl, Fauna & Flora Intl.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊗	
Biodiversity Performance Tool for Food Sector	Solagro	✓	⊗	✓	✓	⊗	✓	⊗	
LIFE Impact Index	LIFE Institute	✓	⊗	✓	⊗	⊗	✓	✓	
Species Threat Abatement and Recovery (STAR) Metric	IUCN	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊗	✓	✓	
Biodiversity Net Gain Calculator	Arcadis	✓	⊗	⊗	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	



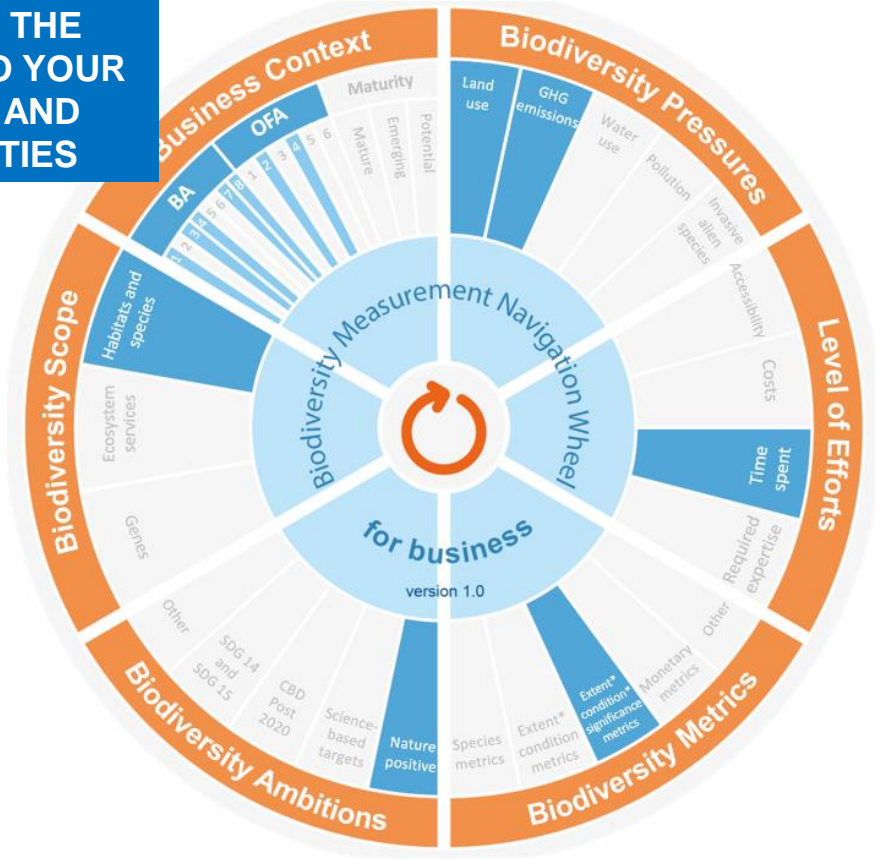
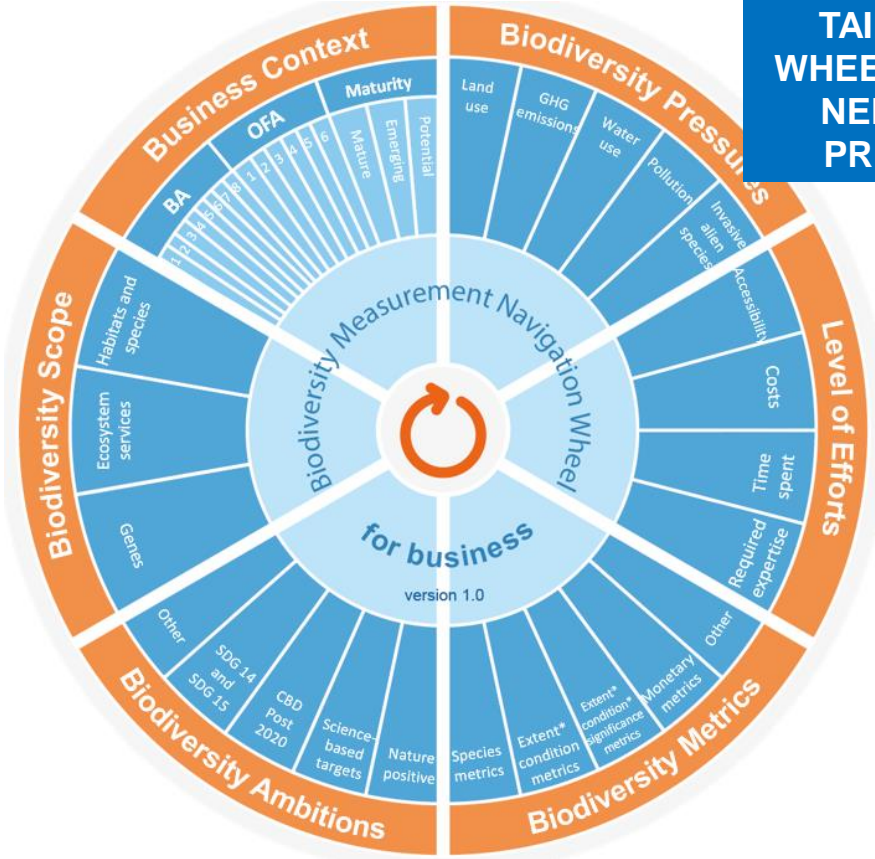
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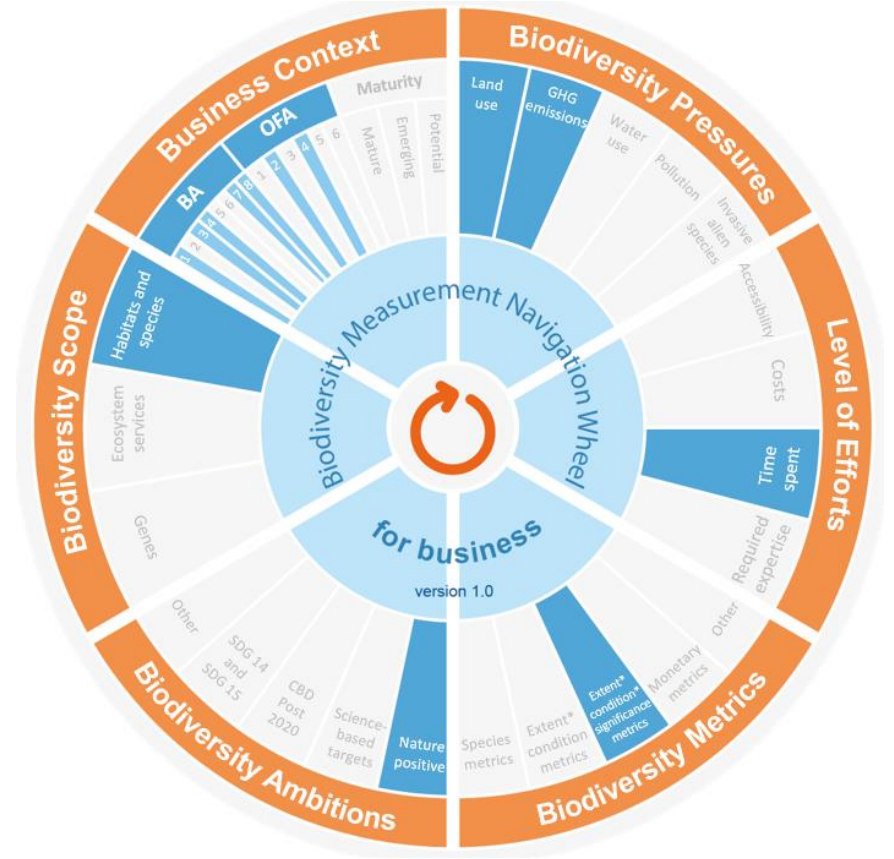
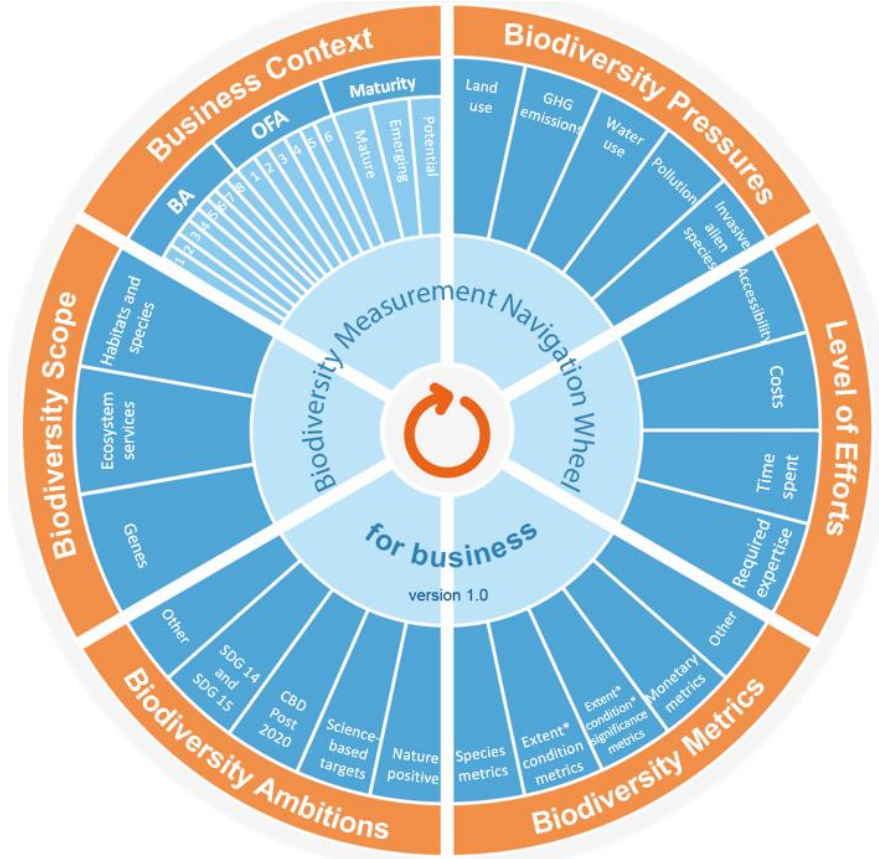
The Biodiversity Measurement Navigation Wheel: **How does it work?**

Johan Lammerant, Methods workstream leader EU B@B Platform
and Arcadis

Biodiversity Measurement Navigation Wheel for business v1.0

TAILOR THE WHEEL TO YOUR NEEDS AND PRIORITIES





A worked example...

The company is gradually switching its focus from fossil-based energy sources (oil and gas) to renewable energy sources.

Renewables encompass offshore and onshore wind energy, solar energy and bioenergy.

It is a multinational company with hundreds of sites.

They have measured biodiversity on many sites, either as part of obligatory environmental impact assessments (EIA) or IFC 6 assessments but have no information on the biodiversity value or restoration potential on many other sites.

The company is considering setting a target at corporate level to reverse biodiversity loss by 2030.

As they are already investing in large scale afforestation programs as part of their climate mitigation program (carbon sequestration), they want to include these investments as part of their actions to restore biodiversity.

A remaining concern of the company is how to bring together into one corporate figure detailed biodiversity information from in-depth site level studies such as EIA and BAP (biodiversity action plans), all covering a broad range of biodiversity taxa, with less accurate outcomes for other sites (e.g. modelled data expressed in MSA) that never have been subject to such detailed studies.

BUSINESS CONTEXT

Business application (BA)	1. <i>What is the objective of the measurement?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">See Box 2 with overview and clarification of 8 different types of business applications <p>BOX 2 on BA</p>	Select relevant BA – OFA combination and corresponding tools, informed by information on level of maturity	
Organisational focus area (OFA)	2. <i>Does biodiversity need to be measured at corporate level? Or rather at product level, project level, site level, supply chain level?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">See Box 3 with overview and clarification of 6 different organizational focus areas <p>BOX 3 on OFA</p>		Business Context Matrix
Maturity level	3. <i>Have available tools for a given BA-OFA combination proved to be applicable?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">3 different levels of maturity are distinguished (mature, emerging, potential)		

Always start with defining your business applications (BA) and organizational focus areas (OFA)

Maturity is an interesting add-on

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 BFM 3 4 BIM 15 BMS CBF 5 6 EP&L 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 BFFI GBS 13 LIFE STAR ABDI LIFE STAR	
Future performance	BFM 3 4 BPT PBF 1 2 ReCiPe	BD BPT BNGC 14 GBS	BFM 3 4 BIM EP&L PBF 1 2 LIFE STAR	BD BIM CBF EP&L	GBS LIFE STAR	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 EP&L	ABDI BD BIM BMS EP&L	LIFE PBF 1 2 STAR CBF EP&L GBS 12 LIFE STAR	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 EP&L STAR	ABDI BD BFFI 8 BIM BISI	CBF EP&L GBS LIFE	BFFI CBF BFFI GBS 13 STAR ABDI STAR	
Third party assessments / ratings		CBF 5 STAR	STAR	CBF 5 6 GBS STAR	STAR	BFFI CBF GBS 13 STAR	
Third party certification		BD BMS CBF	LIFE 7 STAR	BD BMS	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	

BIODIVERSITY MEASUREMENT APPROACHES

- PBF:** Product Biodiversity Footprint
- BFM:** Biodiversity Footprint Methodology
- CBF:** Corporate Biodiversity Footprint
- LIFE:** LIFE Key
- BFFI:** Biodiversity Footprint Financial Institutions
- STAR:** Species Threat Abatement and Restoration metric
- BISI:** Biodiversity Indicators for Site-based Impacts
- GBS:** Global Biodiversity Score
- GBS BIA:** GBS – Biodiversity Impacts Analytics
- BNGC:** Biodiversity Net Gain Calculator
- BIM:** Biodiversity Impact Metric
- EP&L:** Environmental Profit and Loss

LafargeHolcim ReCiPe

- 1 PBF Salmon
- 2 PBF Shower gel
- 3 BFM Dutch dairy sector
- 4 BFM Tony's Chocolonely
- 5 CBF Mining company
- 6 CBF Portfolio agri-food companies
- 7 LIFE Posigraf printing company
- 8 BFFI ASN Bank
- 9 STAR Bukit Tigapuluh rubber project
- 10 BISI Anglo American mine
- 11 LafargeHolcim mine Spain
- 12 GBS Schneider Electric company
- 13 GBS BIA application with C4F
- 14 BNGC Alvalde Aluminium site
- 15 BIM Asda retail company
- 16 ReCiPe Hand drying systems

- Potential
- Emerging
- Mature

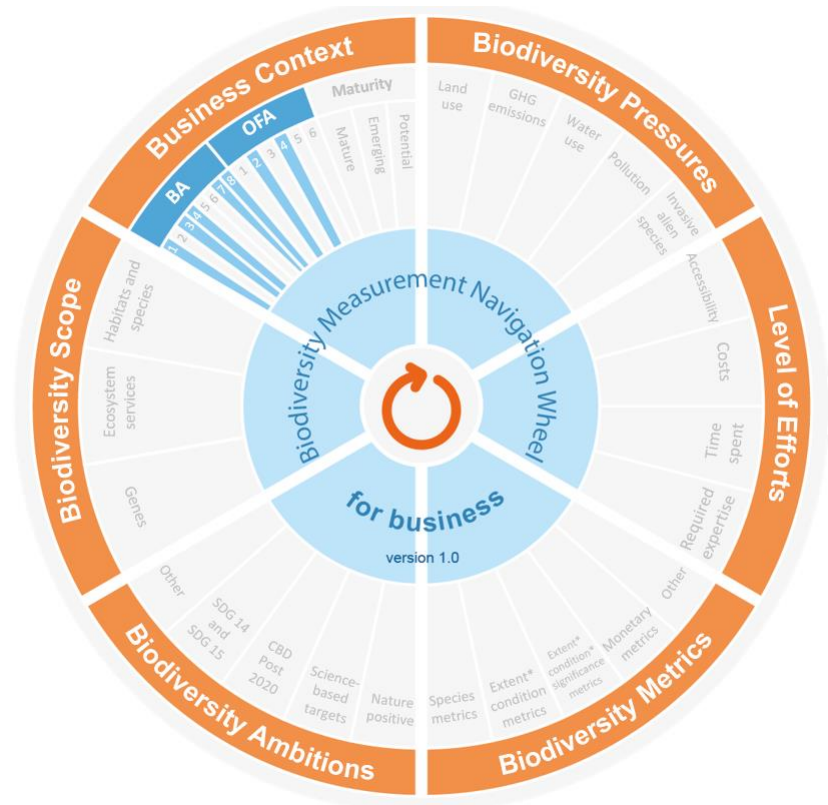
Example company

- BA1: measuring current biodiversity performance
- BA3: monitoring progress to target
- BA4: comparing options
- BA7: screening risks and opportunities
- BA8: accounting

BUSINESS CONTEXT MATRIX → PBF and ReCiPe (product level approaches) can be excluded.

Exclusion of 5 other tools based on sector focus: BPT and BMS (farm level), ABDi (agrifood), BFFI ad CBF (finance sector).

None of the remaining approaches covers all business applications, neither at site level nor at corporate level; this means that measurement approaches will need to be combined.



BIODIVERSITY SCOPE

Biodiversity scope

1. *Does the measurement approach need to measure impacts on species and habitats?*
2. *Does the measurement approach need to measure ecosystem services benefits?*
3. *Does the measurement approach need to measure genetic diversity?*

Select tools that are suitable for your particular biodiversity scope

[Biodiversity Scope Table](#)

BIODIVERSITY SCOPE TABLE (X: covered, (X): only covered qualitatively, O: not covered)

Biodiversity measurement approach	Habitats / Species	Ecosystem Services	Genes
Biodiversity Footprint Financial Institutions (BFFI)	X	O	O
Biodiversity Indicators for Site-based Impacts (BISI) ⁴¹	X	O	O
Biodiversity Impact Metric (BIM)	X	O	O
Global Biodiversity Score® (GBS)	X	O	O
LIFE Methodology (LIFE)	X	(X)	O
Product Biodiversity Footprint (PBF)	X	O	O

Ambitions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Has the company defined/committed to a specific biodiversity ambition (e.g. nature positive)?</i> 2. <i>Which measurement approaches do allow me to track progress towards company targets on biodiversity?</i> 3. <i>Which metrics are suitable for tracking progress towards company targets on biodiversity?</i> 4. <i>Am I clear on how to define the baseline?</i> 	<p>Select tools and metrics which are suitable for tracking progress to target by applying BA3 'tracking progress to targets' in the business context matrix and by using the Ambitions Table and the Biodiversity Metrics Table</p>
		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center; width: 150px;"> <u>Business Context Matrix</u> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center; width: 150px;"> <u>Ambitions Table</u> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center; width: 150px;"> <u>Biodiversity Metrics Table</u> </div> </div>

- **Biodiversity commitments by businesses increasingly ambitious ('nature positive by 2030') but complete lack of common understanding what it really means**

Does it mean that positive impacts on biodiversity in 2030 (e.g. by investing in nature restoration) exceed negative impacts on biodiversity? // Over what historical period do these negative impacts apply? // Does it mean that the biodiversity impact in 2030 has improved compared to 2020? // Is it similar to Net Gain? // What is 'nature': only biodiversity, or does it include water, land and climate (in line with the thinking of the Science Based Targets Network for Nature)? // Does biodiversity include ecosystem services?

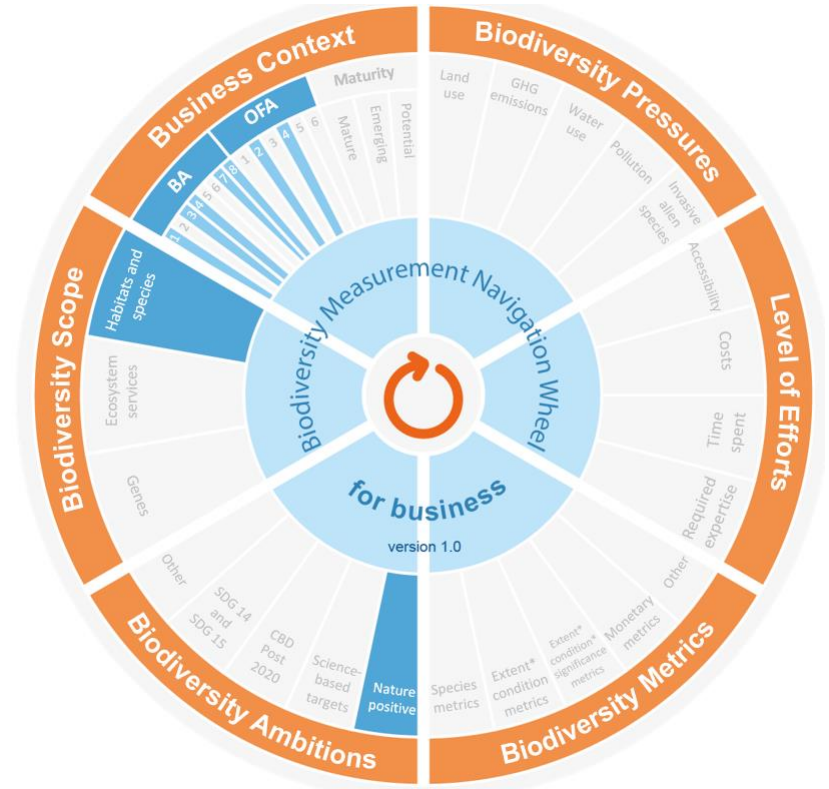
Consequences for tool selection!

Example company

The biodiversity ambition 'reversing biodiversity loss by 2030' does not lead to the exclusion of one of the tools

Limitation of the biodiversity scope (no ecosystem services) leads to exclusion of 2 additional approaches: the E P&L approach and the ecosystem services valuation part of the LafargeHolcim approach.

Furthermore, the emphasis on having a solid biodiversity accounting system might favor specific approaches such as the Biological Diversity Protocol (BD).



BIODIVERSITY PRESSURES

Pressures

1. Which are the pressures on biodiversity that need to be covered by the measurement approach?
2. Which approach or combination of approaches covers these pressures?

Select tools or combination of tools that cover the pressures which are relevant for your company

[Biodiversity Pressures Table](#)

BIODIVERSITY PRESSURES TABLE (X: covered; O: not covered; LUIF: indirectly covered through land use intensity factor) (*no information received on Agrobiodiversity Index ABDI)

Approaches	Land / sea use change	Direct exploitation ³⁰		Invasive alien species	Pollution		Climate change	Other
		Biological Resource Use (e.g. overfishing)	Water Use		Atmospheric nitrogen deposition	Nutrient emissions to water		

Restoration metric (STAR)

Biodiversity Footprint Methodology (BFM)	X	O	X ³¹	O	O	X	X	O
Biodiversity Footprint Calculator (BFC)	X	O	O	O	O	O	X	O
Corporate Biodiversity Footprint (CBF)	X	O	X	O	X	X	X	O
Biodiversity Net Gain Calculator (BNGC)	X	O	X	X	O	X	O	Noise and light disturbance
BIRS and ES assessment LafargeHolcim	X	O	O	X	O	O	O	O

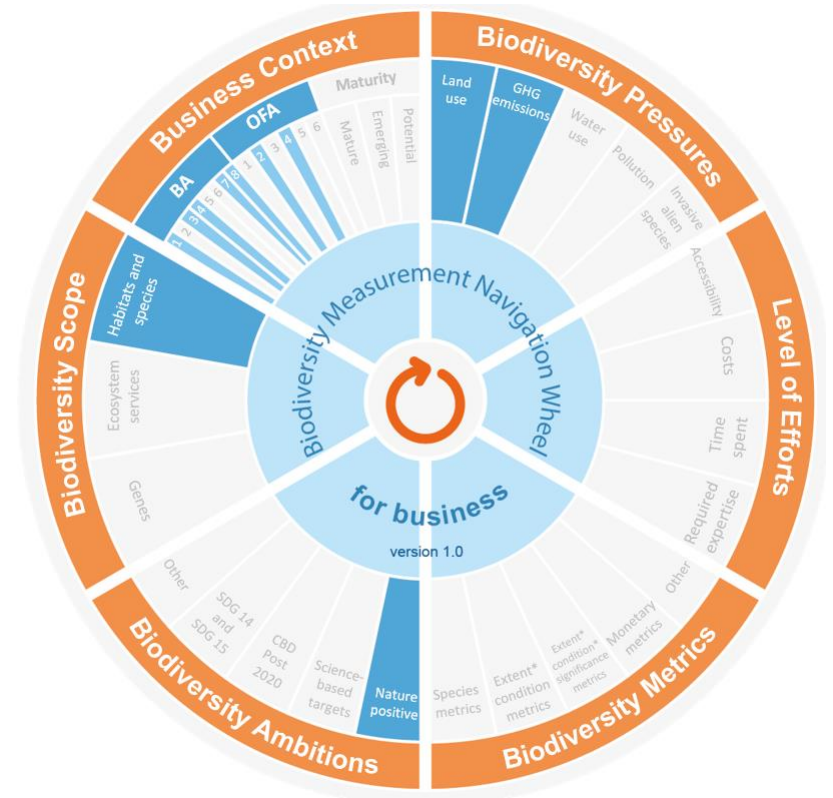
Example company

In a first stage, the company decides to only focus on land use and GHG emissions.

Based on the PRESSURES TABLE all tools can measure land use impacts.

Amongst the remaining tools (i.e. not eliminated yet), biodiversity loss caused by GHG emissions is only covered by GBS, LIFE, STAR and BFM/BFC.

However, tools specifically addressing biodiversity measurement related to land use, should remain in the scope too as they might be more accurate and can probably be combined with the abovementioned tools that also cover GHG emissions. These tools are BIRS, BNGC, BISI and BD.



BIODIVERSITY METRICS

1. Are quantified results sufficient (i.e. quantified pressures, quantified biodiversity impacts and/or state) or do I need to have monetized outcomes?
2. Does the measurement approach cover the relevant 'biodiversity features' for the BA and ambition/target that I have defined?
3. Can I combine several metrics to obtain a more comprehensive picture of biodiversity?

Select most appropriate metrics or combination of metrics in combination with respective tools

[Biodiversity Metrics Table](#)

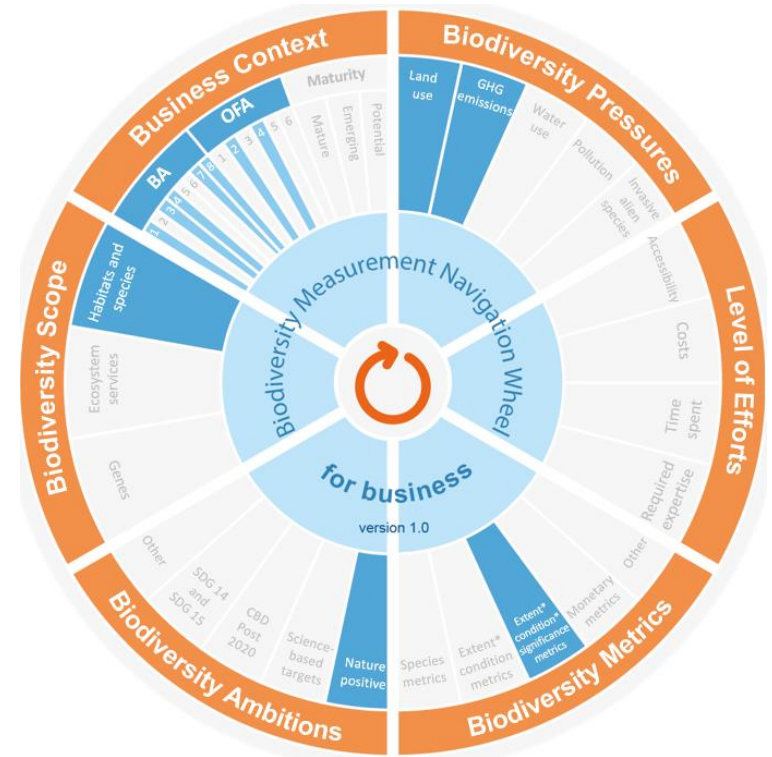
BIODIVERSITY METRICS TABLE

Type of metric	Commonly used metrics	Unit of biodiversity	Key points	Used for	Scale of analysis	Approaches relying on these metrics
Species metrics	Number of individuals	Number of individuals of any one species	Enables impacts to any one species to be offset by improving populations elsewhere; requires precise monitoring of species population numbers	Simple easily communicated compensation for impacts to key species	Project or site scale	Requires specific species related inventory approaches. BISI might include such approaches if needed
	STAR Species Threat Abatement and Restoration metric	Globally threatened species	Measures risk of species extinctions; based on threats to each species weighted by its threat status; excludes species listed as 'Least Concern'	Compare potential threat abatement and/or restoration actions	Any scale	STAR
Extent * Condition metrics	Habitat hectares; quality hectares	Ecosystems	Compares the condition (or quality) of an ecosystem to a standard reference level	Measuring losses and gains within the same ecosystem type; used by many biodiversity offset schemes (for offsets within the same ecosystem type)	Project or site scale	None of the assessed approaches

Example company

The energy company decides to explore several approaches on a small number of sites in order to better understand the type of outcomes of different approaches. Interesting paths to explore for them are:

- integrating EIA and BAP outcomes of many sites in a BISI dashboard approach (progress of pressures, state, response) and experiment with aggregation over multiple sites, and/or
- an MSA based approach that also allows measuring biodiversity footprints caused by GHG emissions, and measuring positive biodiversity impacts by large scale afforestation, and/or
- application of a NNL based approach (either BD, BNGC or BIRS), and/or
- parallel road-testing of STAR.



LEVEL OF EFFORTS

Required expertise	1. <i>Do you have the required expertise to apply the measurement approach?</i>
Accessibility	2. <i>Is the measurement approach open source or commercial?</i>
Costs	3. <i>Which budget am I prepared to pay for purchasing software, consultancy?</i>
Time investment	4. <i>What time efforts am I prepared to invest in applying the measurement approach (including training, data collection, ...)?</i>

Select tools which are compatible with the available budget and time

[Effort Table](#)

EFFORT TABLE

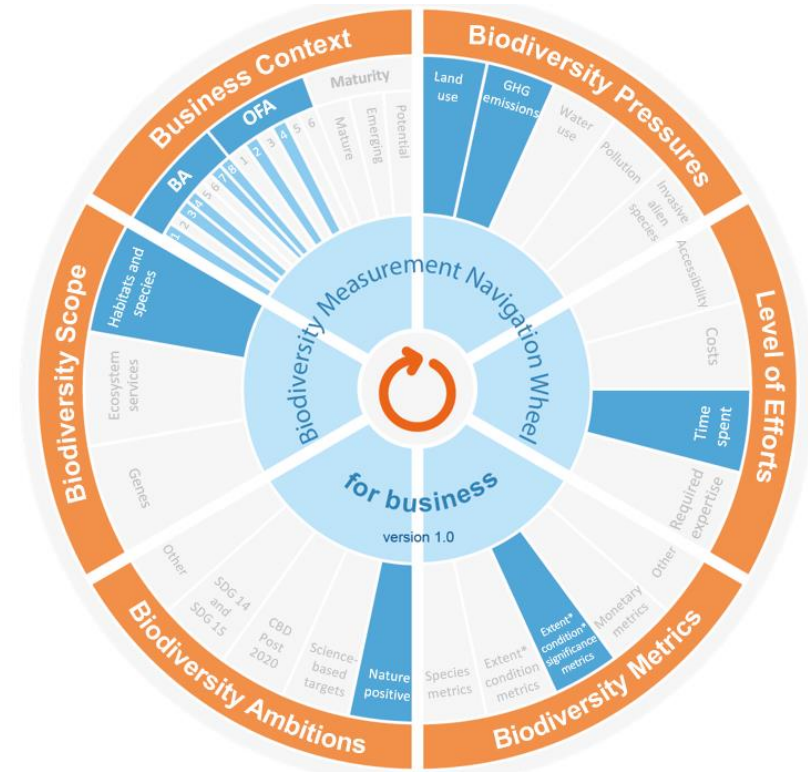
Biodiversity measurement approach	Accessibility (Full Open Source // Open Source with Support // Commercial)	Required expertise (INT = most probably available within the company; EXT = external expertise most probably required; EXT – T: training is possible)	Costs (COST EXT H, M, L) (COST Other H, M, L) (no costs)	Efforts (H, M, L)
Biodiversity Footprint Methodology	Open Source with Support	EXT-T	COST EXT: M/L	L
Biodiversity Footprint Calculator	Open Source	INT	No costs	L
Corporate Biodiversity Footprint	Commercial	EXT-T	COST EXT: L Cost Other: H	L
Biodiversity Net Gain Calculator	Commercial	EXT	COST EXT: M/L	L
BIRS and ES assessment (LafargeHolcim)	BIRS: Open Source ES assessment: company tool	EXT	COST EXT: H	M
ReCiPe2016	Open Source	EXT	COST EXT: H/M	L

Example company

The company decides to start prioritizing sites according to biodiversity value or potential.

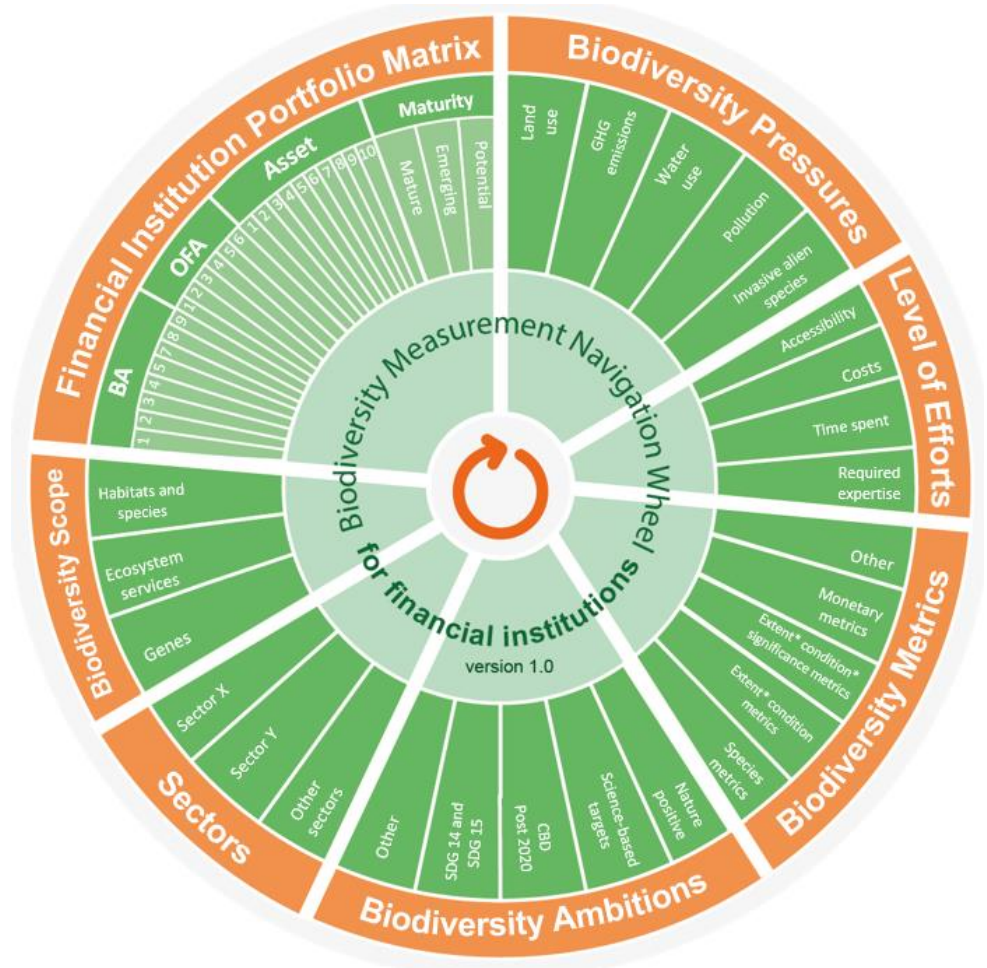
Efforts for biodiversity measurement will vary accordingly. Both STAR and BISI are useful tools to support this prioritization process as both are making use of IBAT, an IUCN managed data source of protected areas, key biodiversity areas and Red List species globally.

The company discovers that BFC is a handy online tool that produces good insights in land use biodiversity footprint and GHG emissions related biodiversity footprint (based on MSA), at almost no cost. Therefore, they decide to start with applying BFC.



Biodiversity Measurement Navigation Wheel for financial institutions v1.0

- Very initial version
- Specific:
 - Asset categories in addition to BA and OFA
 - Sector as key criterion
 - Specific ambition levels?
 - Specific metrics (e.g. exclusion criteria)?

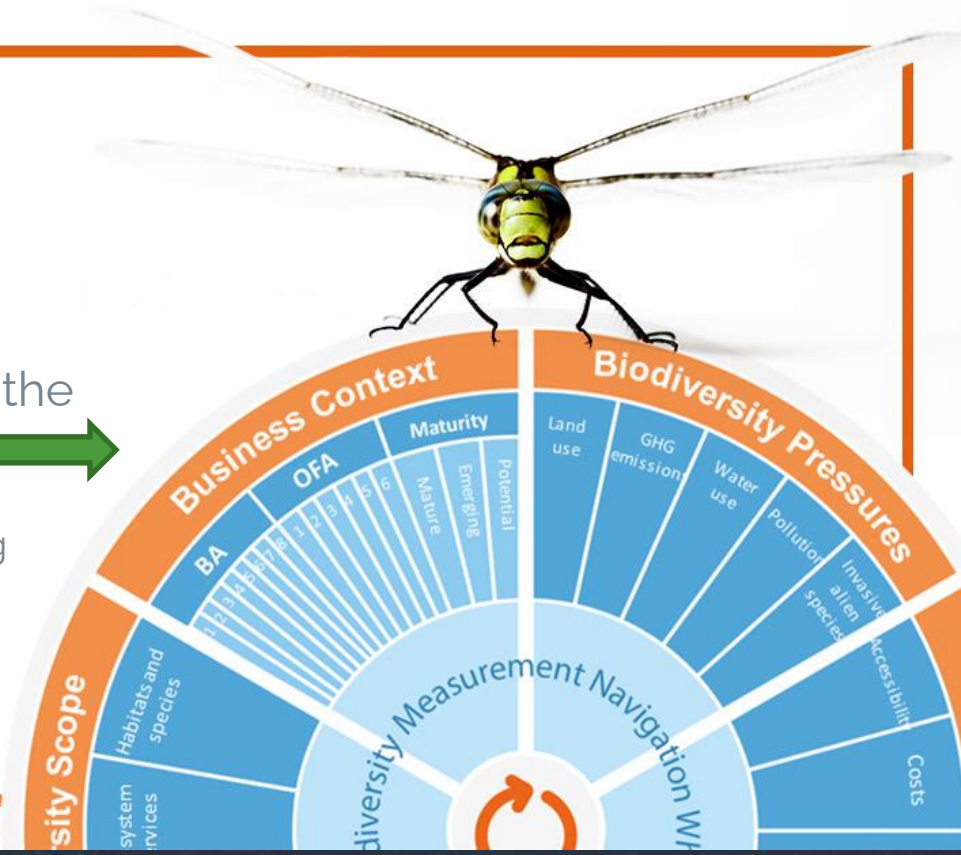


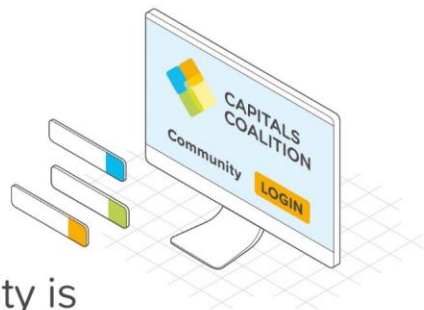


Q&A

Submit your questions in the chatbox on the right 

Q&A moderator: Annelisa Grigg

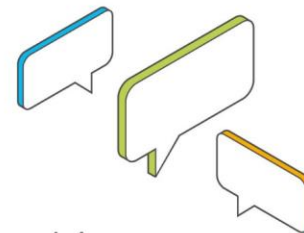




The Capitals Community is the networking space for the We Value Nature 10-Day Challenge.

Sign up and join the We Value Nature group to take part in the conversations:

<https://community.capitalscoalition.org>



We want your feedback!

Please share your thoughts on this session and the overall 10-Day Challenge event at:

<https://wevaluenature.eu/Feedback>



Thanks!

You can find me at:

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