Welcome and introductions

Naomi Kingston, Head of Operations, UNEP-WCMC

Proteus Annual Meeting

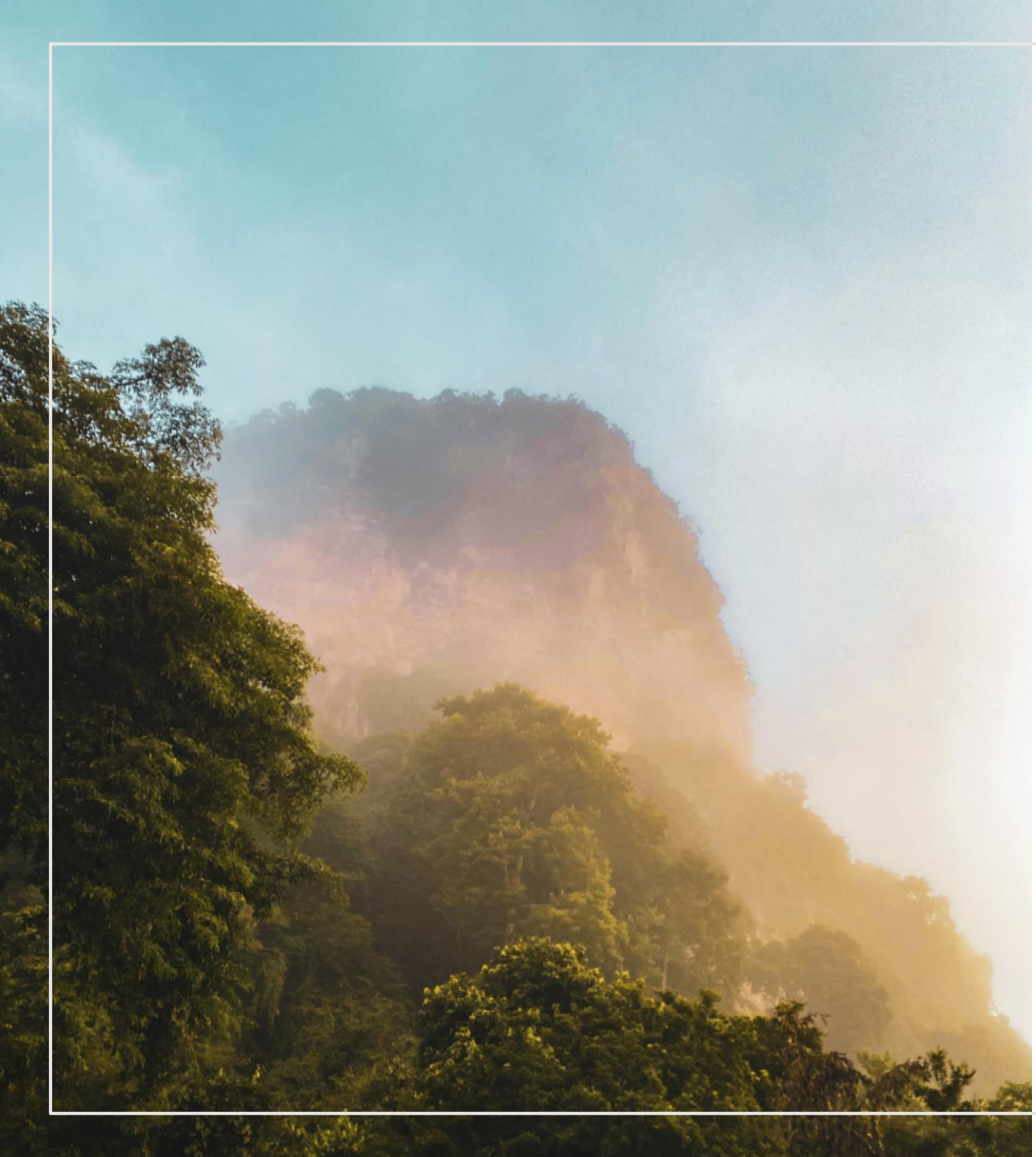
2023

MEETING OBJECTIVES

- To accelerate business ambition towards the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and to share updates and innovations that are advancing the nature-positive agenda.
- To reconnect the Proteus Partnership in person to discuss core topics relating to the management, delivery, and strategy of Proteus.
- To convene a cross-sectoral group of businesses to discuss approaches to value chain assessments, action in landscapes and innovative collaborations.
- To build engagement across sectors and to strengthen the role of Proteus in enabling businesses to utilise biodiversity data, tools, and knowledge products.

DAY 1 AGENDA

Welcome	
09:30 – 10:30	Remarks: **Welcome and Setting the Scene**
Proteus AGM	
10:30 – 11:30	Presentation and discussion: **Proteus AGM**
11:30 – 12:00	*Coffee break and networking*
12:00 – 13:00	Presentation and discussion: **Proteus AGM**
13:30 – 14:30	*Lunch*
Proteus Partner Case Studies	
14:30 – 15:30	Case studies: **Site-based biodiversity measurement and accounting**
15:30 – 16:00	*Coffee break and networking*
16:00 – 17:00	Case studies: **Identifying opportunities for business action**
Close	
17:00 – 17:30	Remarks: **Thank you and Close**
17:30 – 18:30	*Free time*
18.30 – 21:30	**Proteus Partner Dinner, Downing College, Cambridge**



Proteus and the Energy Transition

Matt Jones, Head of Nature Economy, UNEP-WCMC
Corli Pretorius, Deputy Director, UNEP-WCMC

Proteus Annual Meeting

2023


Coffee break

Proteus Partnership Updates

Bálint Ternyik, Programme Officer, UNEP-WCMC
Alex Ross, Programme Officer, UNEP-WCMC

Proteus Annual Meeting

2023

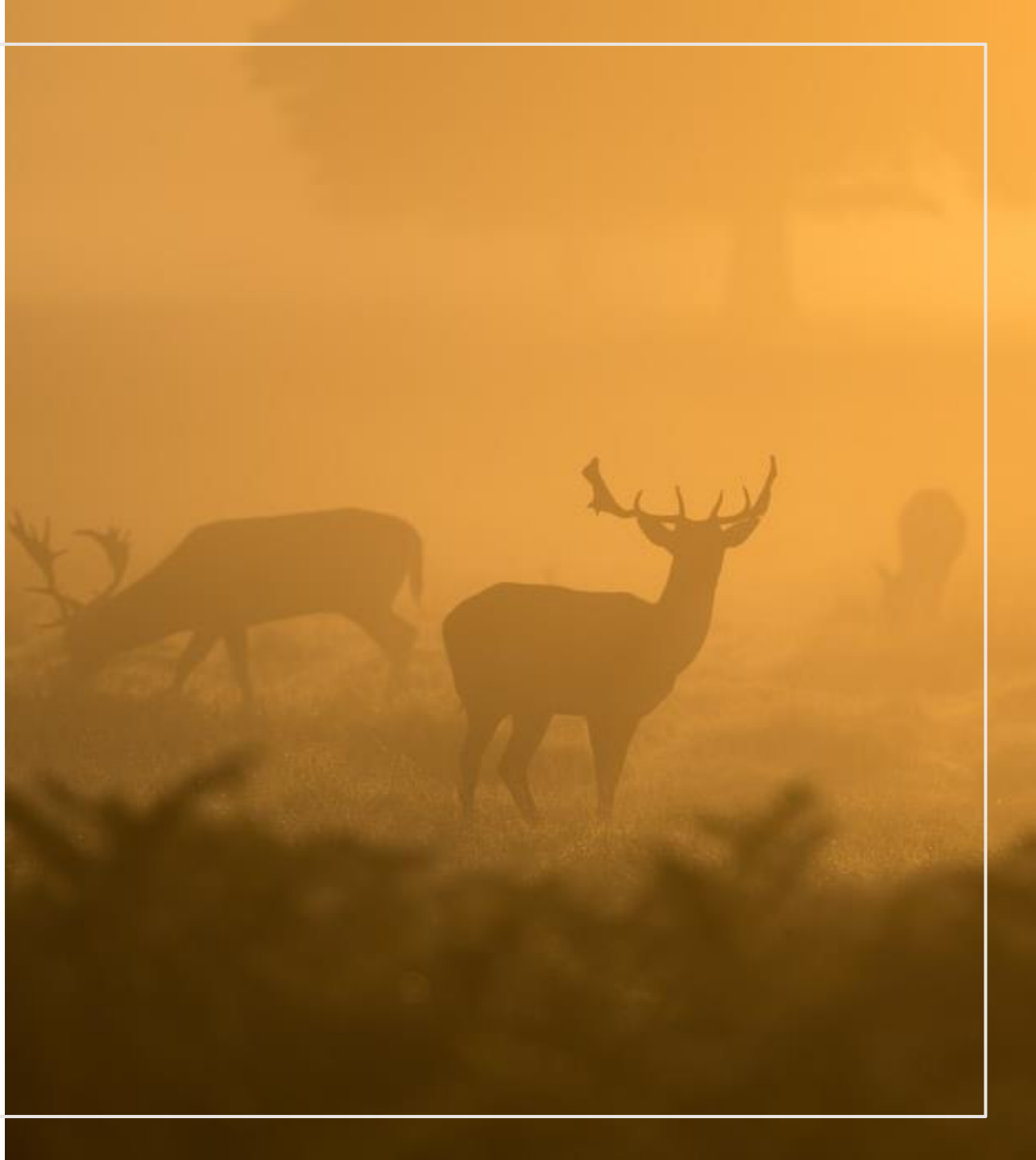
AGENDA

Proteus 2022 - 2023 updates

- Overview of 2022 finances
- Workplan updates

Proteus horizon scanning

- 2021-2025 strategy stocktake
- Horizon scanning to 2030



Overview of 2022 finances

PROTEUS 2022
FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

INCOME

Income from Partner MoUs: **£1,250,511**

Carry-forward from 2021: **£36,084**

Total income: **£1,286,595***

*Discounting Additional Technical Assistance

PROTEUS 2022 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

COFINANCE

Proteus is committed to leveraging financial contributions made by Partner companies at least one-to-one against other sources of funding.

Total 2022 cofinance: **£2,177,749***

Leverage ratio of	Leverage ratio of
£1 : £1.69	£1 : £44.77
for total Partner contributions**	for individual Partner contributions***

* based on UNEP-WCMC 2022 standard exchange rates

** calculated as: leveraged funding / total income

*** calculated as: (leveraged funding + total income – average Partner income) / average Partner income

PROTEUS 2022 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

EXPENDITURE

Expenditure is all Proteus income used, including UNEP-WCMC staff time, expenses, and sub-contracted consultants*. Expenditure is calculated based on the Proteus 2022 workplan, which includes costs between January 2022 and March 2023.

Total expenditure: **£1,278,305**

Final balance: **£8,290**

*Discounting Additional Technical Assistance

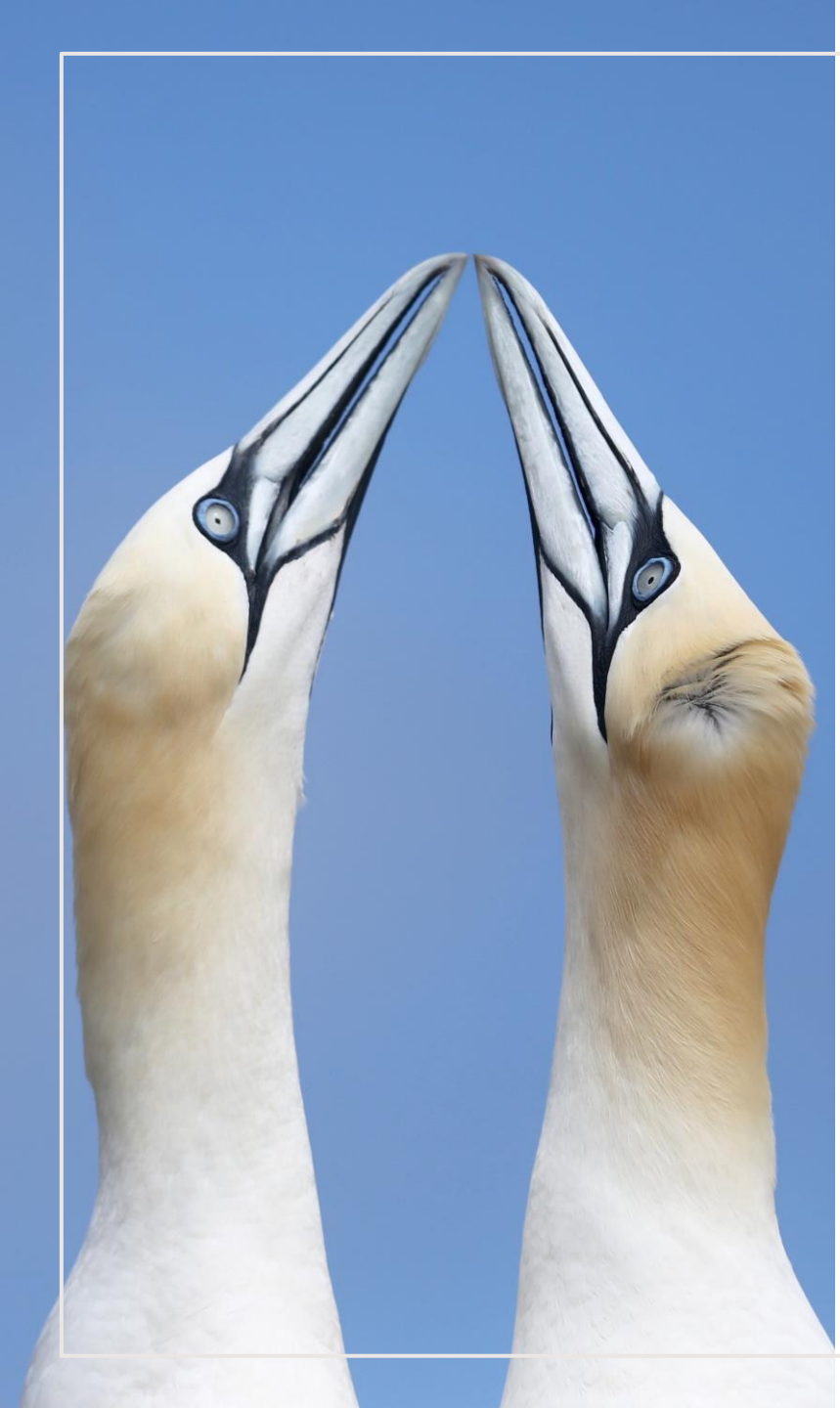
PROTEUS 2022 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Income for 2022 work plan (GBP)	Budget Income	Actual Income
Proteus Partner Income	£ 1,076,600	£ 1,250,511
2021 Carry Forward	£ 36,084	£ 36,084
Total 2022 Income	£ 1,112,684	£ 1,286,595

Expenditure for 2022 work plan (GBP)	Budget Exp.	Actual Exp.	Leverage
Goal 1 - Help companies recognize their responsibilities for nature and communicate the business case for its management	£ 131,500	£ 181,040	£ 172,062
Goal 2 - Accelerate and scale decision support tools and capacity building to help improve corporate performance	£ 680,887	£ 712,647	£ 1,292,524
Goal 3 - Strengthen and increase business engagement in the global biodiversity policy agenda	£ 64,000	£ 195,005	£ 336,677
Goal 4 - Sustain a viable mutually beneficial partnership through cross-sectoral collaboration	£ 131,600	£ 101,721	£ 376,486
Goal 4 - Partnership management	£ 57,000	£ 87,892	
Contingency	£ 47,697	£ -	£ -
Total 2022 Expenditure (GBP)	£ 1,112,684	£ 1,278,305	£ 2,177,749

Balance	£ -	£ 8,290

Proteus 2022 achievements and 2023 workplan



BIODIVERSITY DATA AND TOOLS HIGHLIGHTS

14,957 net increase in records in the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA)

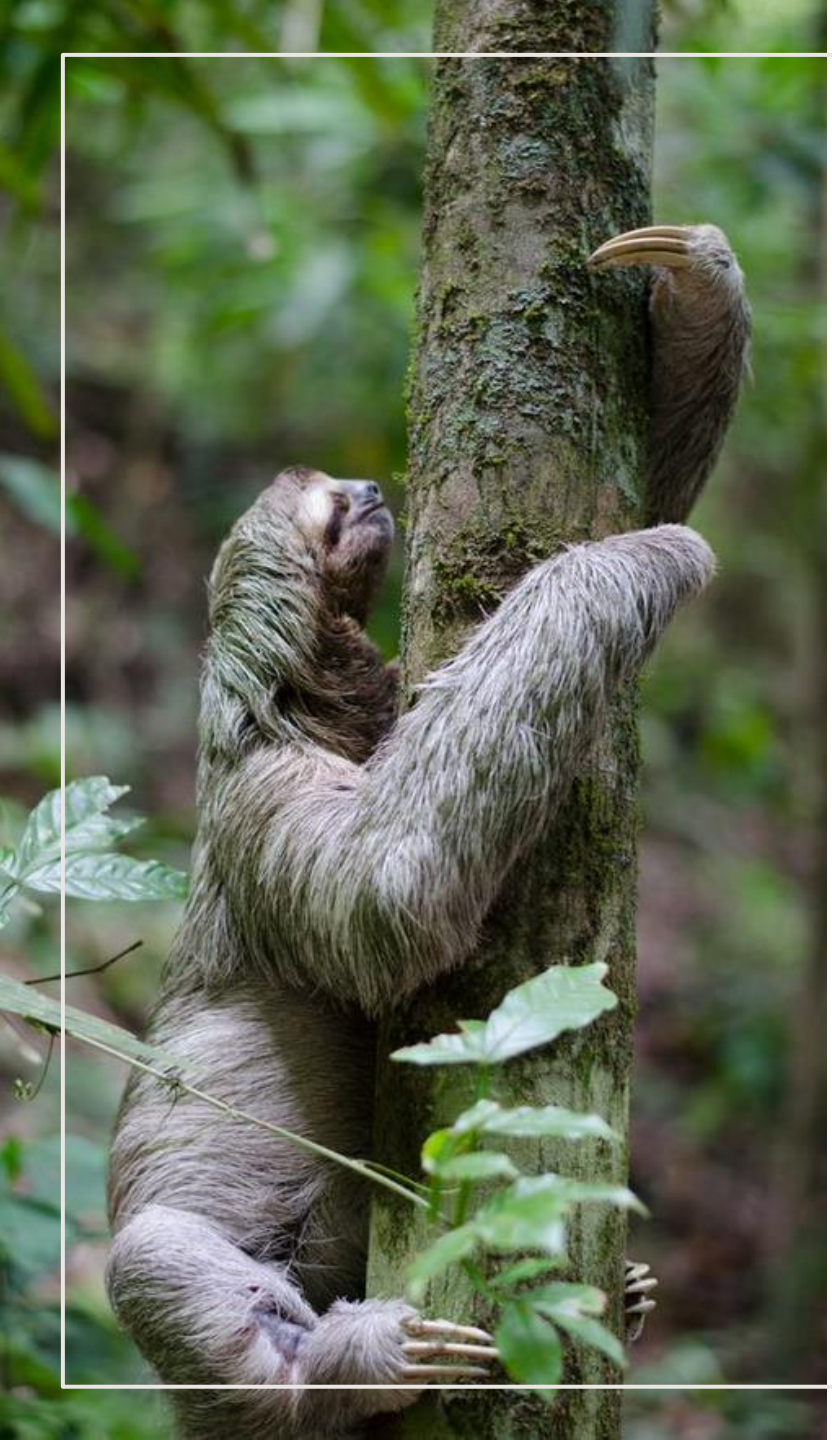
Updated datasets on coral reefs, mangroves, seagrasses and saltmarshes in Ocean+

New functionalities in the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT)

Protected Planet providing major support to COP15

Restoration Opportunities layer for Europe

UNEP-WCMC Resources Portal went live



PARTNER ENGAGEMENT HIGHLIGHTS

239 hours of Technical Assistance provided

33 training sessions delivered to 622 participants

68 Data Queries answered

198 attendees across Data Forums and Horizon Scanning Webinars

4 Technical Briefs

92 total attendees to the Proteus Annual Meeting 2022

3 new Proteus Partners: Hydro, Teck and ENGIE

NAVIGATING THE POLICY AND BUSINESS LANDSCAPE

UNEP-WCMC support to business engagement at COP15 (and COP27, UNEA-5.2, and IPBES 9)

Providing inputs and support to the development of TNFD and SBTN

Technical Brief: Navigating initiatives supporting business action on nature

Supporting the Align project

UN Global Compact E-learning course with 700+ enrolments from 50+ countries

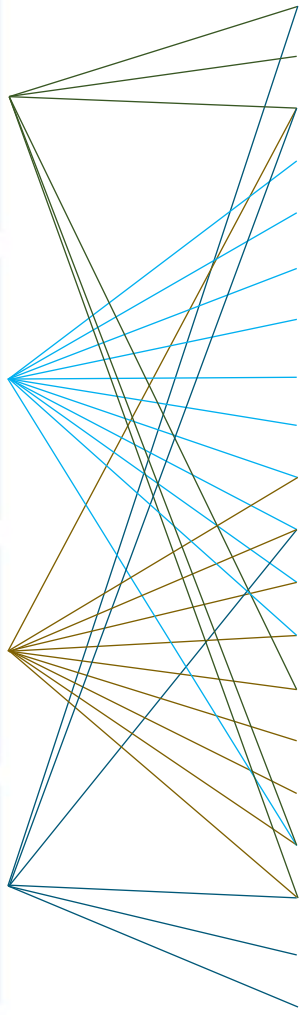
PROTEUS 2023 WORKPLAN SUMMARY

1. Help companies recognize their responsibilities for nature and communicate the business case for its management.

2. Accelerate and scale decision support tools and capacity building to help improve corporate performance.

3. Strengthen and increase business engagement in the global policy agenda on nature

4. Sustain a viable mutually beneficial partnership through cross-sectoral collaboration.



Proteus Annual Meeting
Business Case Materials
Comunications and Proteus Website
IBAT Subscription
WDPA Monthly Updates and Priority Countries
Ocean+ (Marine and Coastal data)
Data Queries
Connectivity Data Scoping
Data Sharing
Biodiversity A-Z
Nature-based Solutions for Business
New Data: Restoration Opportunities
New Data: Ecosystem Integrity Index
Partner Technical Assistance and Training
Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Package
IPBES
Data Forums, Horizon Scanning Webinars, Technical Briefs
TNFD Development and Support
Land Use Finance Impact Hub
Expansion

Proteus strategy and horizon scanning

PROTEUS 2021-2025 STRATEGY

Vision

A Planet where business contributes to a clean, healthy, resilient environment for all

Mission

Supporting companies to be nature-positive

Goals

1. Help companies recognize their responsibilities for nature and communicate the business case for its management

2. Accelerate and scale decision support tools and capacity building to help improve corporate performance

3. Strengthen and increase business exposure to the global policy agenda on nature

4. Sustain a viable mutually beneficial partnership through cross-sectoral collaboration

Approaches

Build the business case & communicate

Written and visual materials helping partners to communicate the business case for nature - throughout their upstream operation - in accessible terms for the C-suite/board level through to site level managers.

Outcome

This goal will secure buy-in and commitment within Proteus companies to reducing their environmental footprint. In doing so, it will help these companies to demonstrate by example the art of the possible, so that whole sectors can be inspired to make transformational changes to their Business models.

Invest in tools & data for better decision making

Improving existing data, harnessing emerging data and galvanising new data. Access to best available data.

Integrate data analytics

Help to interpret and analyse the data. Tools and support to integrate data within company systems.

Build capacity

Help to develop company internal capacity to make use of the tools and data Proteus provides.

Outcome

This goal will increase the capability of the private sector to measure and address the impacts and dependencies of their operations on biodiversity.

Understand and engage in global policy

Updates and briefings to build company awareness of global policy developments. Opportunities to engage with policy makers, and share corporate experiences implementing policy. Engaging with experts in a neutral forum.

Outcome

This goal will help break down barriers between the global policy arena of governments, and the policy directional of global companies, facilitating the implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework.

A sustainable partnership

A financially viable, sustainable partnership, delivering benefits to partners and other stakeholders.

Collaboration

Foster cooperation through the expansion of Proteus to new sectors to supporting peer-to-peer learning and encourage partners to apply a truly landscape-level approach to managing biodiversity.

Outcome

This goal will ensure that Proteus is sufficiently resourced to have a lasting and positive impact.

BUILD THE BUSINESS CASE AND COMMUNICATE

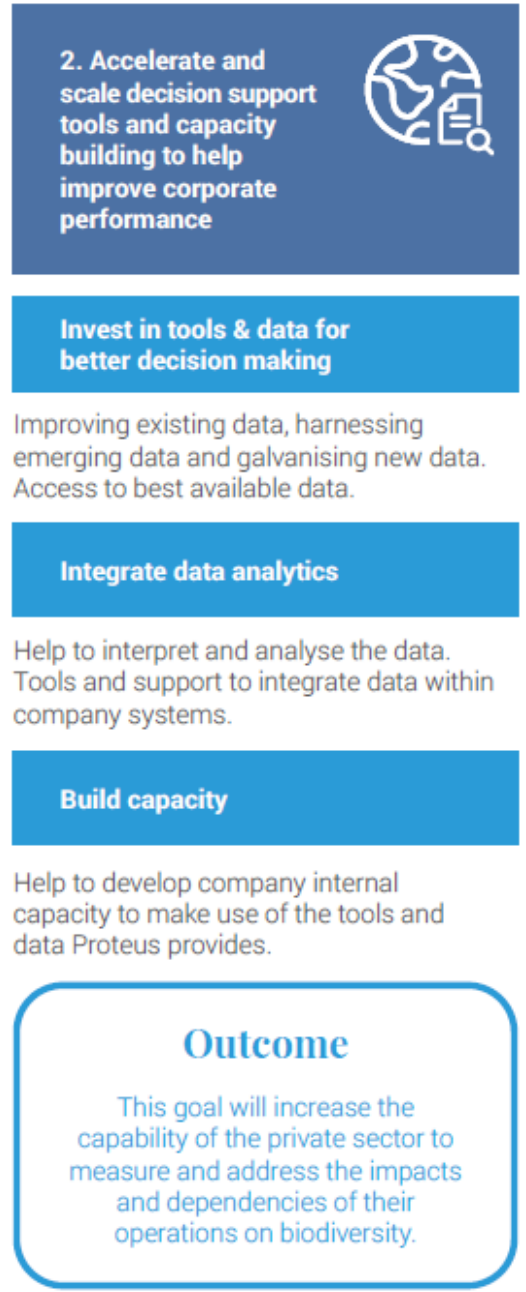
To deliver on goal 1 of the Proteus 2021-2025 strategy, UNEP-WCMC have:

- Delivered training sessions with Proteus Partners to build the business case for biodiversity
- Developed slide decks and briefings for Proteus Partners to use in their internal engagements
- Inputted into initiatives exploring the role of businesses in contributing to nature-positive

TOOLS AND DATA FOR BETTER DECISION MAKING

To deliver on goal 2 of the Proteus 2021-2025 strategy, UNEP-WCMC have:

- Developed and supported new and existing biodiversity datasets and tools
- Created business-tailored technical guidance, training, and provided technical and data support
- Provided a forum for peer-to-peer exchange and learning
- Contributed to scientific research and literature



NAVIGATING GLOBAL POLICY AGENDAS AND BUSINESS INITIATIVES

To deliver on goal 3 of the Proteus 2021-2025 strategy, UNEP-WCMC have:

- Provided regular updates on the outcomes of key global meetings and conferences
- Supported Proteus Partner engagement at biodiversity COP15
- Delivered horizon scanning webinars and briefing notes
- Inputted into the development of reporting, disclosure and target setting frameworks and measurement recommendations

3. Strengthen and increase business exposure to the global policy agenda on nature

Understand and engage in global policy

Updates and briefings to build company awareness of global policy developments. Opportunities to engage with policy makers, and share corporate experiences implementing policy. Engaging with experts in a neutral forum.

Outcome

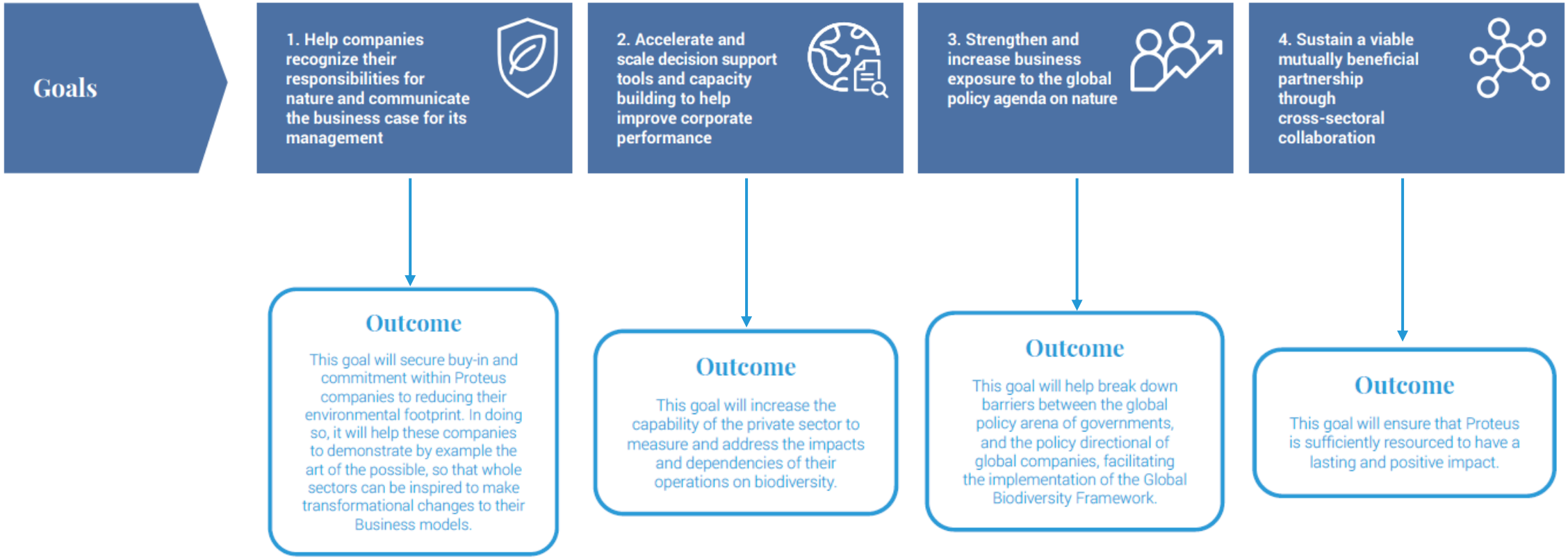
This goal will help break down barriers between the global policy arena of governments, and the policy directional of global companies, facilitating the implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework.

CROSS-SECTORAL COLLABORATION

To deliver on goal 4 of the Proteus 2021-2025 strategy, UNEP-WCMC have:

- Engaged with a number of new businesses with a view to increasing Proteus membership. 4 new Partners since 2021
- Brought together Proteus Partners, other businesses and the conservation community during the Proteus Annual Meetings
- Ensured a financially viable and sustainable partnership

OUTCOMES


Goals
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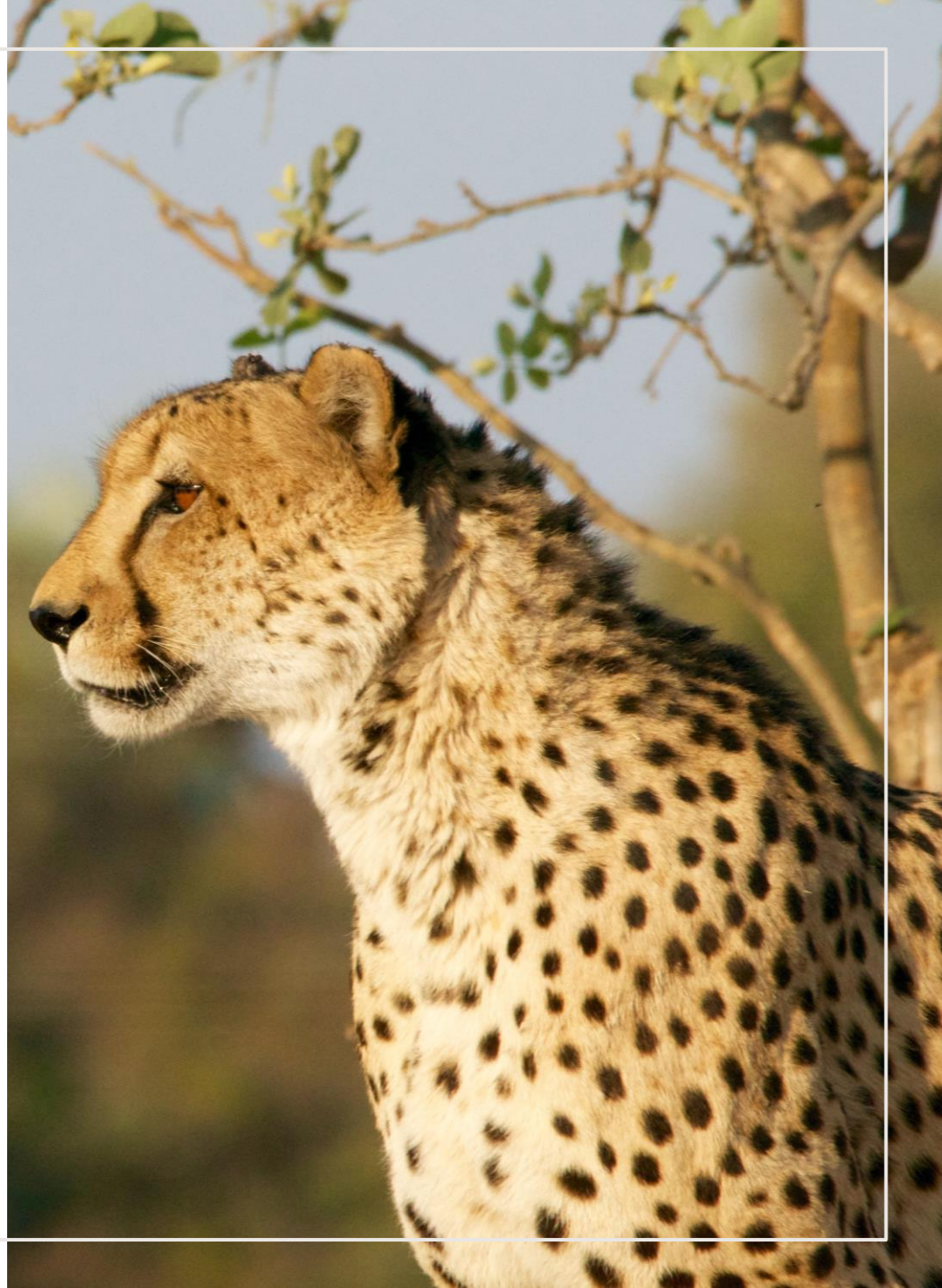
Outcome
This goal will help break down barriers between the global policy arena of governments, and the policy directional of global companies, facilitating the implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework.
Outcome
This goal will ensure that Proteus is sufficiently resourced to have a lasting and positive impact.

HORIZON SCANNING TO 2030

- What are the key trends or drivers that are likely to influence business action on nature out to 2030?
- How can Proteus best support businesses over the coming years to contribute towards global goals and a nature-positive future?
- What should be the core priorities for UNEP-WCMC to deliver on the Proteus strategy out to 2025?



Lunch

Case studies part 1:

Site-based biodiversity measurement and accounting

Naomi Kingston, Head of Operations, UNEP-WCMC

Proteus Annual Meeting

2023

Case study 1

Tim Cooper, Practice Lead, Biodiversity and Land, BHP

Case study 2

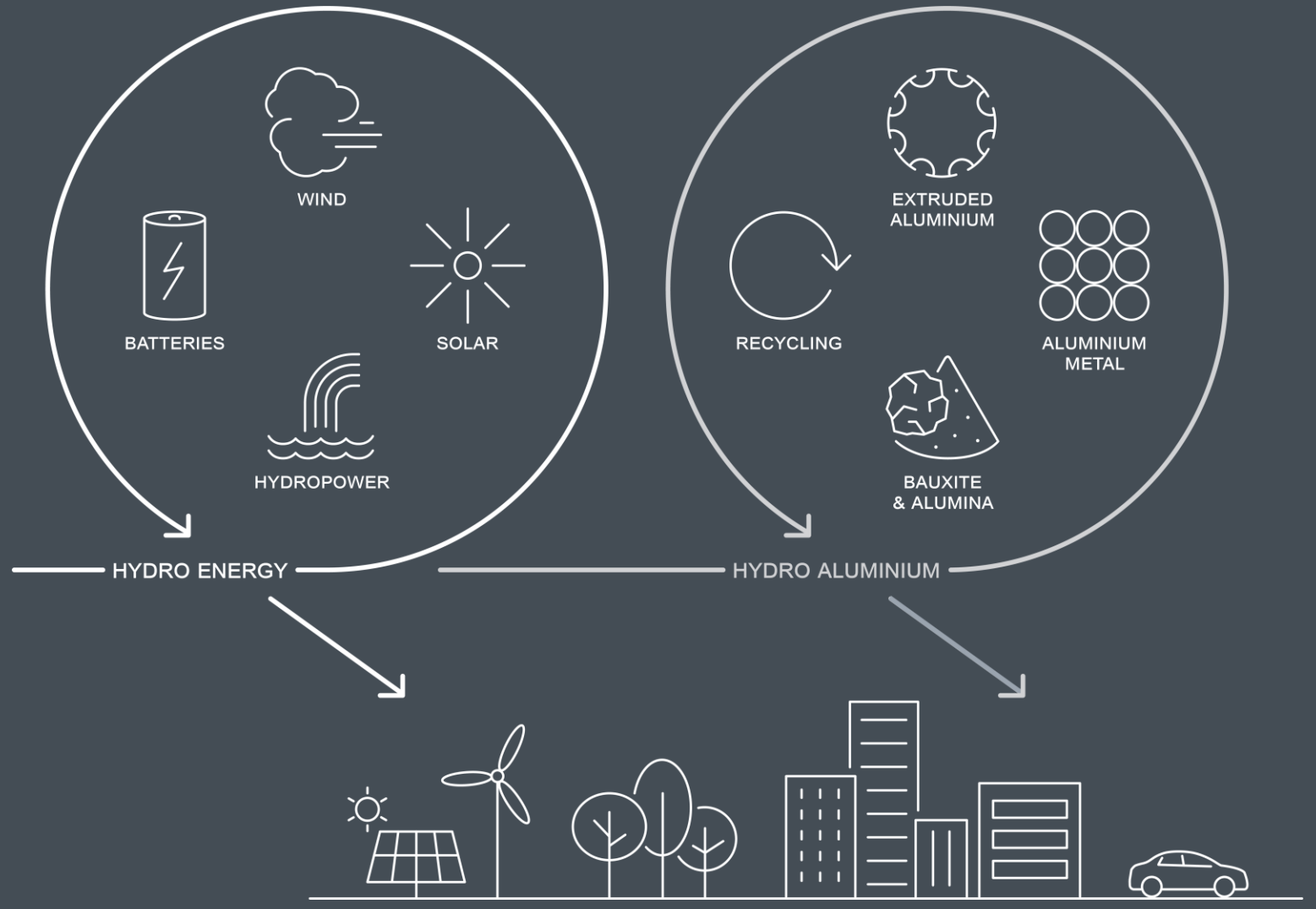
Patrick Brading, Head of Environment, Norsk Hydro

Biodiversity management in a diverse portfolio

This is Hydro

The aluminium and energy company

- 140 locations in 40 countries
- High-quality bauxite and alumina production in Brazil
- Primary production in Norway, Germany, Qatar, Slovakia, Brazil, Canada, Australia
- 9.4 TWh captive hydropower production (operating 13.4 TWh renewables production)
- 100+ extrusion plants across Americas, Europe and Asia
- Remelt capacity in the U.S., European recycling network
- Developing solar and wind power operations in Nordics and Brazil



Variety of potential impact pathways to nature






Global procedure for biodiversity risk management

Covering existing operations, project development and M&A processes

Risk Management

- Risk assessments, identifying **priority** biodiversity features
- **Biodiversity Action Plans** for risks and impacts to priority biodiversity features, anchored in the **Biodiversity Mitigation Hierarchy**
- Limited activity allowed within **legally protected areas** for new projects
- **No-go** for new projects within **World Heritage Sites** and **IUCN Cat. I-IV**
- **Minimum No Net Loss outcome for new projects** with risks/impacts to priority biodiversity features

Operational Requirements

- **Managing impact pathways**, including risks related to invasive species
- **Implementing biodiversity action plans**, where applicable

Stakeholder engagement

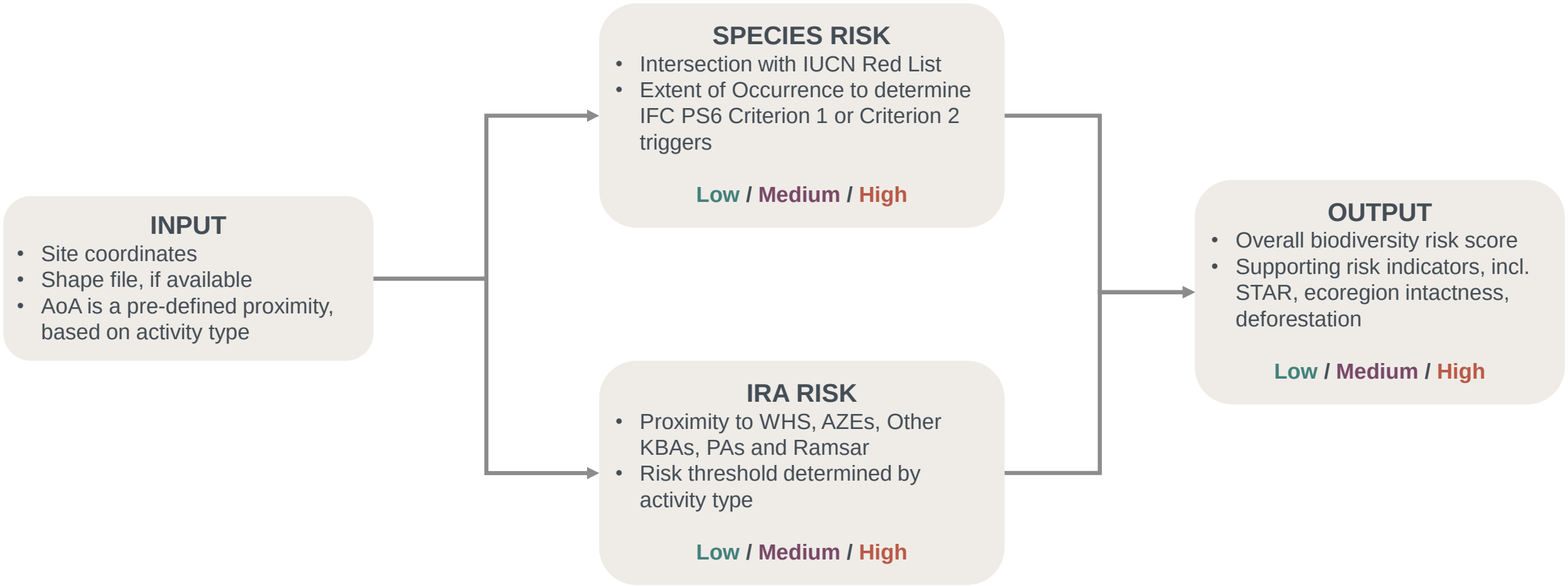
- Ensuring our **social responsibility requirements** are met in relation to ecosystem services impacts

Monitoring and reporting

- **Adaptive management** based on monitoring effectiveness against suitable baselines and progress towards established site-level targets

Biodiversity Risk Screening Kit (BRiSK)

Portfolio screening approach, to identify *potential presence* of “priority biodiversity” triggers



Guidance: Alignment of biodiversity risk management in Project Development

ESIA- Environmental & Social Impact Assessment
BAP- Biodiversity Action Plan

Governance only gets you so far…

Implementation is key!

Capacity Building

- Proteus Partnership
- Industry Associations
  - ICMM
  - Aluminium Stewardship Initiative
- Research Partnerships
  - Biodiversity Research Consortium (Brazil-Norway)
  - ESPIAL study for smelters in Nordics
- Internal workshops and training
- External support from qualified specialists

Project and Operational follow-up

- Internal checks for project development (e.g. steering committees, DG reviews)
- Hydro audits
- ASI certification for aluminium value chain

Still on the journey of self-improvement

- Limited experience with implementing offsets
  - Identifying the opportunities and establishing the appropriate framework to implement and manage
- Increasing expectations from the market and investors
  - TNFD pilot- full portfolio scope
  - Preparing for EU CSRD
- How can Hydro contribute to Nature Positive?
  - Minimize direct and indirect nature footprint (operations and supply chain)
  - Additional support to nature positive action beyond value chain
  - Partnerships and engagement

Hydro

Industries that matter

Case study 3

Adeline Serckx, Strategic director, The Biodiversity Consultancy with TotalEnergies

Biodiversity Footprint Impact from Sites (BFIS) approach

Proteus annual meeting – June 2023

TotalEnergies

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Overview of the Biodiversity Footprint Impact from Sites (BFIS)

What is BFIS?

A **standardised approach to assessing site footprints across the entire portfolio,** built on information available at the corporate level that can be refined with site-specific data for higher risk sites

Product

A **global value for each site** that can be summed at corporate level but can also be disaggregated by impact type

What impacts are included?

- **Direct operations** (Upstream and downstream impacts of value chain are currently excluded)
- **Land use only** (other IPBES pressures will be included in future version); considerations of nuisances (e.g., noise, light, vibrations) via buffer inclusion
- **Long-term impacts** on biodiversity (temporary impacts such as disturbance during construction, or unplanned events are excluded)
- Does not directly include species-specific impacts (e.g., bird and bat collision risk) – this will be characterised via specific biodiversity indicators
- **Operation types**: currently include bespoke models for ten types of operations: 1) Offshore LNG extraction, 2) Onshore oil extraction, 3) Offshore oil extraction, 4) Gas and oil pipeline, 5) Oil tank farm, 6) Petroleum Refinery, 7) Onshore wind farm, 8) Offshore wind farm, 9) Onshore solar farm, 10) Micro hydropower projects

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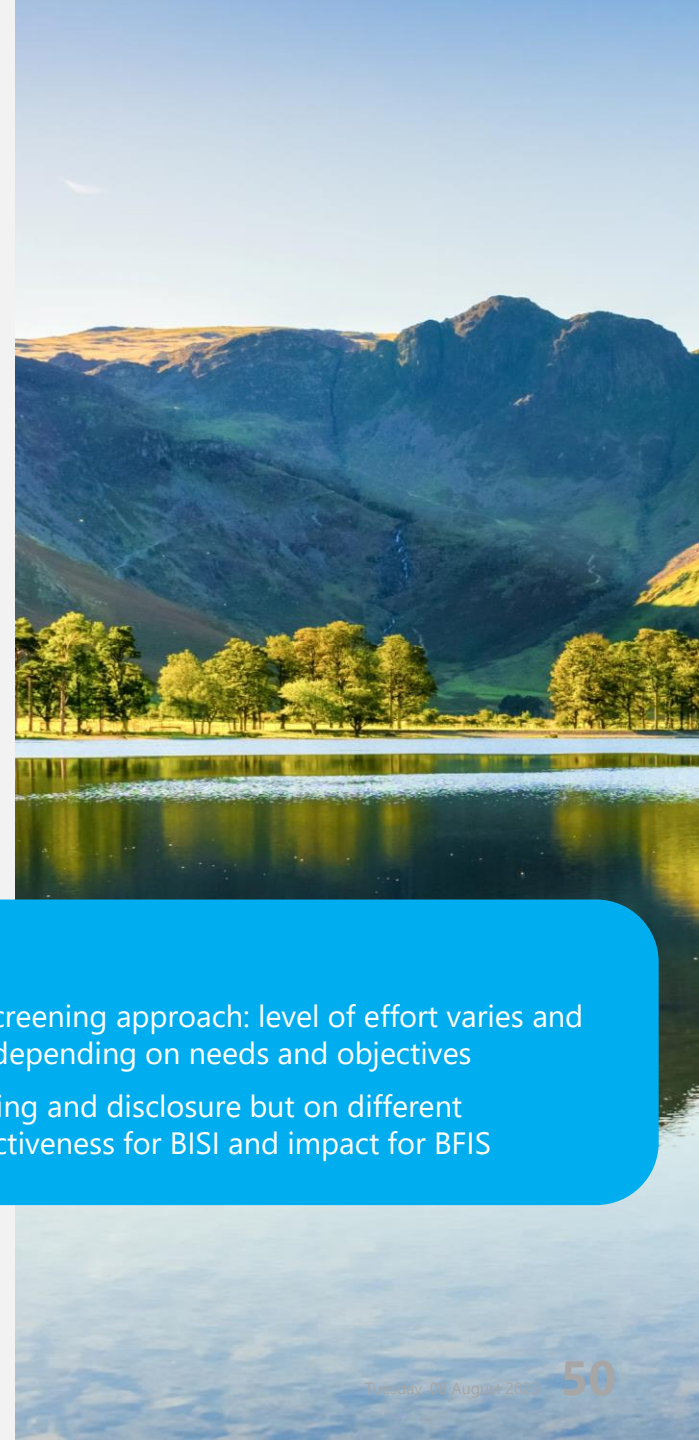
Overview of the Biodiversity Footprint Impact from Sites (BFIS)



How has BFIS been developed?

- Derived from agreed best-practice including UNEP-WCMC approach (Biodiversity Indicators for Site-based Impacts - BISI) but adapted to enable **aggregation at corporate level** and provide both an **estimated footprint** and an understanding of biodiversity risk
- Development of a **stepwise and risk-based approach**
  1. A simple and standardised approach is developed to get an estimate of impact (can also be used as a tool to inform decision-making)
  2. For sites with potential high biodiversity risk, additional information are collected to refine the estimates
  3. For sites with high biodiversity risks, measured impacts and performance will be reported
- Peer review by selected panel members from research institutions and NGOs

Complementarity with BISI

What is BISI? Tool presented in 3 stages, to enable high-level screening (qualitative) of biodiversity risk and tracking effectiveness of biodiversity monitoring at corporate level

When to use it?

- BISI will enable to screen biodiversity to prioritise management efforts
- BISI will enable to report on biodiversity monitoring effectiveness

Tools are complementary:

- Both offer a biodiversity risk screening approach: level of effort varies and one or the other can be used depending on needs and objectives
- Both offer elements for reporting and disclosure but on different components : monitoring effectiveness for BISI and impact for BFIS

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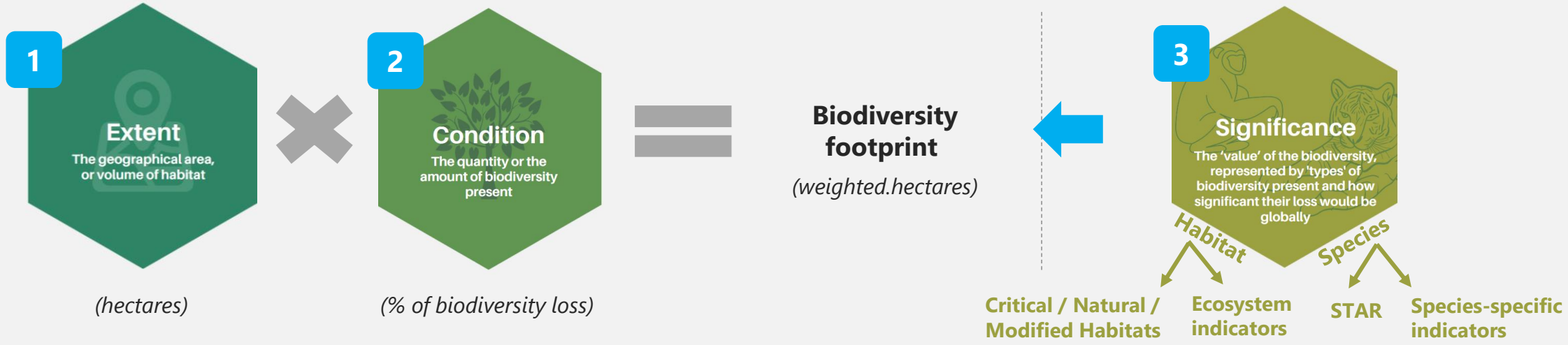
Approach: Key concepts

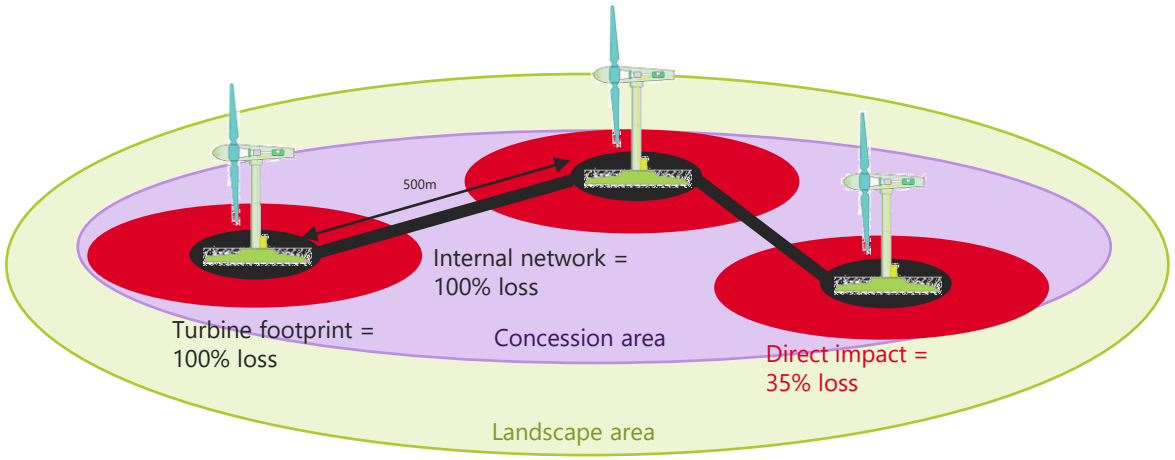
- ✓ **BFIS** is based on a simple **Extent** x **Condition** approach to determining the **biodiversity footprint**, followed by an assessment of the biodiversity **Significance** of that footprint area



The approach: land occupancy

✓ **Bespoke approach** developed for TotalEnergies, based on recognised concepts

Onshore windfarm example



1

Extent
The geographical area, or volume of habitat

Extent

Calculate the raw extent of estimated impacts, e.g., area of habitat impacted (directly and indirectly) at a site (hectares)

Footprint components include:

- **Infrastructure footprint and a buffer for the direct impact:** the approach is scalable and bespoke depending on operation type.
- **Associated infrastructure, economic displacement and a buffer for indirect impacts:** the same approach is applied for all operation types, supported by a decision tree to help determine whether to include the impact.

2

Condition
The quantity or the amount of biodiversity present

Condition

Determine the proportion (%) of biodiversity lost through different activities.

TBC has defined biodiversity loss coefficients, based on MSA and literature review (where field data is available, more precise measures can be used).

TBC has defined biodiversity loss coefficients (%) for:

- Infrastructure footprint components
- Indirect impacts

Based on:

- Literature review
- GLOBIO dataset
- Expert consultations (TBC and TotalEnergies)

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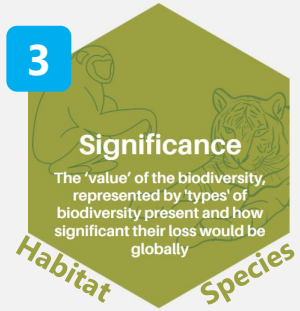
The approach: biodiversity significance



Significance: Determine the significance of the footprint in terms of the biodiversity found there, via a **habitat** and/or a **species** approach.

- ✓ **Approach** based on recognised concepts.
- ✓ The methodology incorporates global datasets to identify the risks relating to **habitats** and **species** of high biodiversity value, land use change, and proximity to designated areas.
- ✓ The approach enables having a Biodiversity Risk Score for each site, ranging between Low – Medium – High, based on different key Risk Indicators:

Habitat

- **Natural/Modified habitat:** using land cover maps
- **Site overlap with Protected Areas and any other Internationally Recognised Areas:** RAMSAR Sites, World Heritage Sites, Alliance for Zero Extinction Sites, Key Biodiversity Areas
- **Ecosystem Risk Indicators:**
  - **Ecosystem Integrity:** Ecoregion Intactness and decline in Ecoregion intactness
  - **Deforestation risk** - Global Forest Watch layers (tree cover, forest loss, deforestation hotspots, forest landscape integrity index (FLII)
  - **Proximity to coastal and marine habitat** - coral reefs, seagrass, mangroves
  - **Identification of biomes** – using the IUCN Ecosystem Typology

Species

- **Species extinction risk:** The **Species Threat Abatement and Restoration** (STAR) metric is used to estimate the site STAR score, but risk screening will also provide the max STAR value and the list of priority threats associated with species at extinction risk
- **Number and list of priority species:** CR/EN species and species potentially qualifying for Criteria 1 and 2 of IFC PS6
- **Additional species-specific indicators:** **bird and bat collision risk** (high, medium, low risk score) for windfarms and sites associated with transmission lines

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BFIS Screening

Step 1: Impact estimates

Impact estimates on the Landscape Area (LA)

- **Ecosystem** → *weighted.ha*
- **Potential STAR** → *STAR*

Step 2: Biodiversity significance

Assessment of all sites

LOW

No biodiversity risk component is in **proximity** to LA **and** LA mostly in Modified Habitat

Reporting can be on BFIS screening estimates (*weighted.ha and potential STAR*)

MEDIUM

≥1 of the biodiversity risk components is in **proximity** to LA **or** LA in Natural Habitat (> 25% of NH)

Reporting can be on BFIS screening estimates (*weighted.ha and potential STAR*) but should also include some elements to demonstrate that biodiversity risks are managed and there is no significant impact on areas of biodiversity significance.

HIGH

≥1 of the biodiversity risk components is **overlapping** with LA

See next slide

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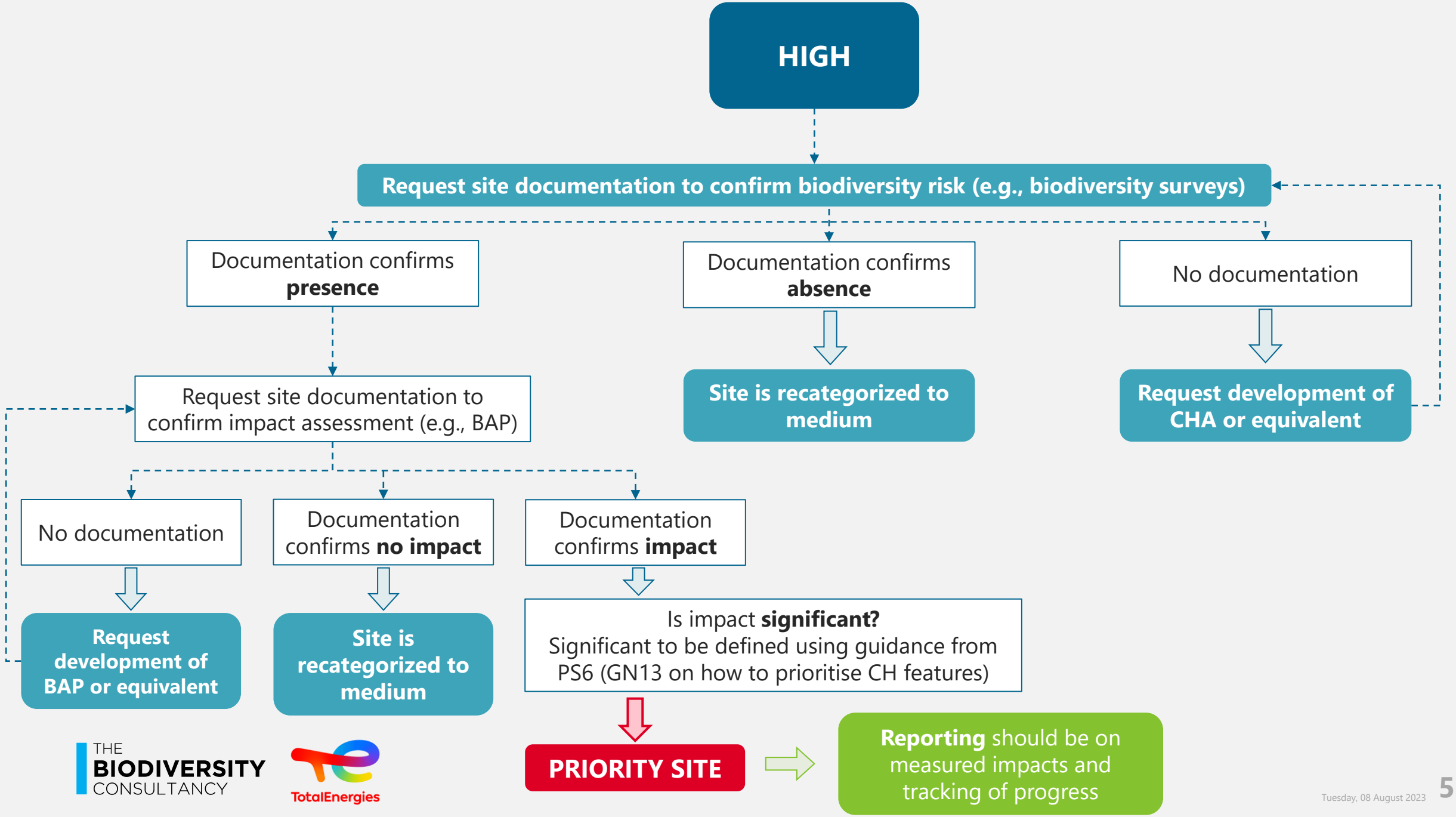

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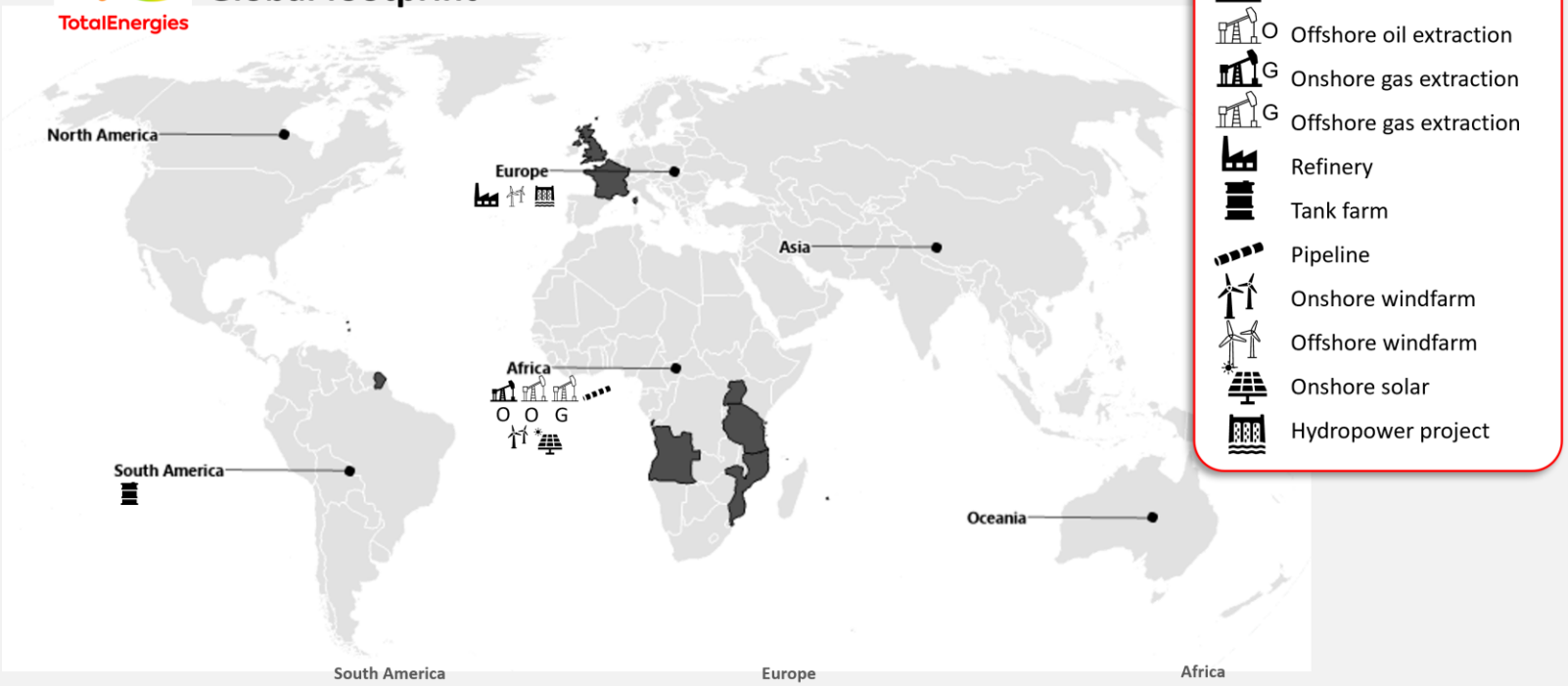
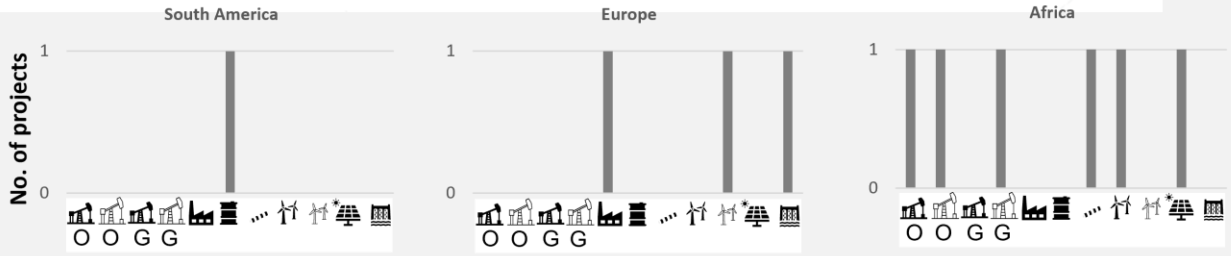
Example of output from BFIS

Global footprint



Activity:

- Onshore oil extraction
- Offshore oil extraction
- Onshore gas extraction
- Offshore gas extraction
- Refinery
- Tank farm
- Pipeline
- Onshore windfarm
- Offshore windfarm
- Onshore solar
- Hydropower project



TotalEnergies global footprint for direct operations

Biodiversity significance			
Priority	High	Medium	Low
No. of sites	No. of sites	No. of sites	No. of sites

Type of impact	Unit	Value Baseline year	Value Year xx
Land occupancy footprint – Priority sites			
Direct operations' area	ha		
Land-occupancy footprint	Condition-weighted.ha		
Total STAR score	STAR score		
+ Measured impacts			
+ Tracking of progress			
Land occupancy footprint – other sites			
Direct operations' area	ha		
Land-occupancy footprint	Condition-weighted.ha		
Total STAR score	STAR score		

* To be completed as we progress in the work

Example of output for a specific site: La Perrière - Onshore Wind Farm

Type of impact	Unit	Value Baseline
Land occupancy footprint		
Direct operations' area	Ha	202
Land-occupancy footprint	Condition-weighted.Ha	79.5
Total STAR score	STAR score	12.4
Biodiversity significance Overall Score	Score	*
Biodiversity significance: habitat		
Ecosystem Integrity Index	Score	*
Overlap with Protected Areas	Score	*
Overlap with Internationally Recognised Areas	Score	*
Ecoregion Intactness	Score	*
Deforestation Risk	Score	*
Coastal habitat proximity	Score	*
Biodiversity significance: species		
Max STAR value	Score	*
Number of priority threats contributing to STAR score	No. of threats	*
Bird and bat collision risk	Score	*
No. of priority species (Critical Habitat Cr 1 & 2)	No. of species	*

- ✓ Results can be disaggregated for interpretation and analysis

Land-occupancy footprint (bespoke approach)

Footprint component	Direct operations' area (ha)	Land occupancy footprint (condition-weighted.ha)
Infrastructure	12.3	12.3
Direct impact buffer	188	65.8
Associated infrastructure	1.5	1.35

THE BIODIVERSITY CONSULTANCY

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* To be completed as we progress in the work

Progress

Phase I: development of the approach

Phase II: refinement of the methodology

Phase III: final refinement of the methodology & roll out the tool

Phase IV: Consolidation of the approach

Summary slide deck

2020

2021

2022

2023

2024

Development of the approach

0. Piloting BISI on Tilenga site

Progress since June 2022:

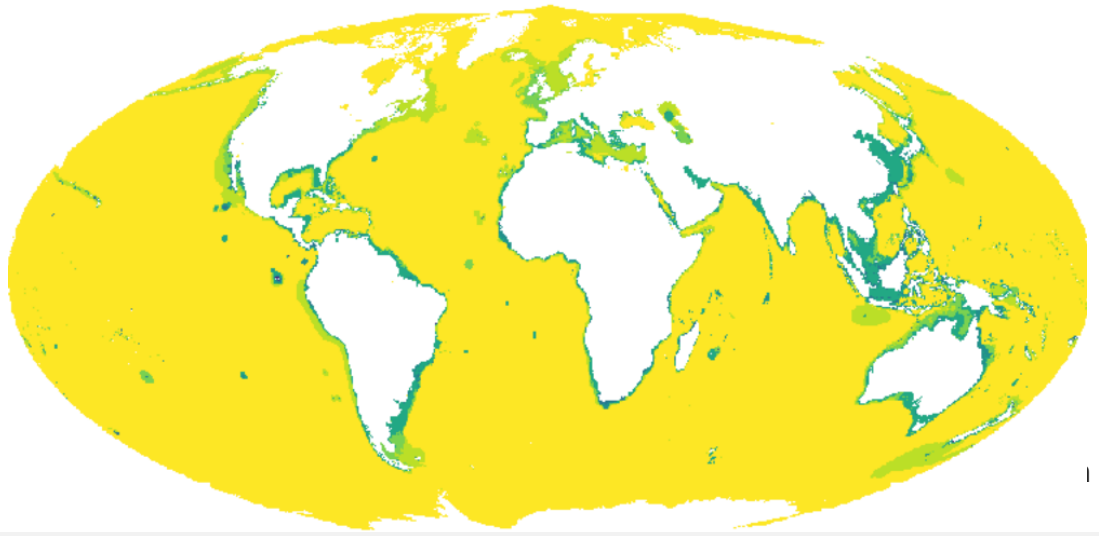
- The Marine STAR layer has been developed – publication currently under review
- A Bird and Bat Collision Risk layer is currently being finalised
- Data confidence levels have been developed for each component of the approach
- The use of the Global Biodiversity Score has been tested to include estimated impacts of other pressures than land use on biodiversity
- Methodology report has been drafted – to be finalised by the end of the year
- On-going engagement with a peer-review committee

Marine STAR layer

On·

-
-
-
-
-

- ✓ Methodology aligned with Terrestrial STAR layer
- ✓ Methodology reviewed by IUCN



THE BIODIVERSITY CONSULTANCY

TotalEnergies

Adeline Serckx - adeline.serckx@thebiodiversityconsultancy.com
Steven Dickinson - steven.dickinson@totalenergies.com

www.thebiodiversityconsultancy.com


Questions


Coffee break

Case studies part 2:

Identifying opportunities for business action

Naomi Kingston, Head of Operations, UNEP-WCMC

Proteus Annual Meeting

2023

Case study 1

Carleigh Whitman, Director, Environment, Teck

Biodiversity Credits

June 13, 2023

Teck

Identifying New Opportunities

Learning mindset

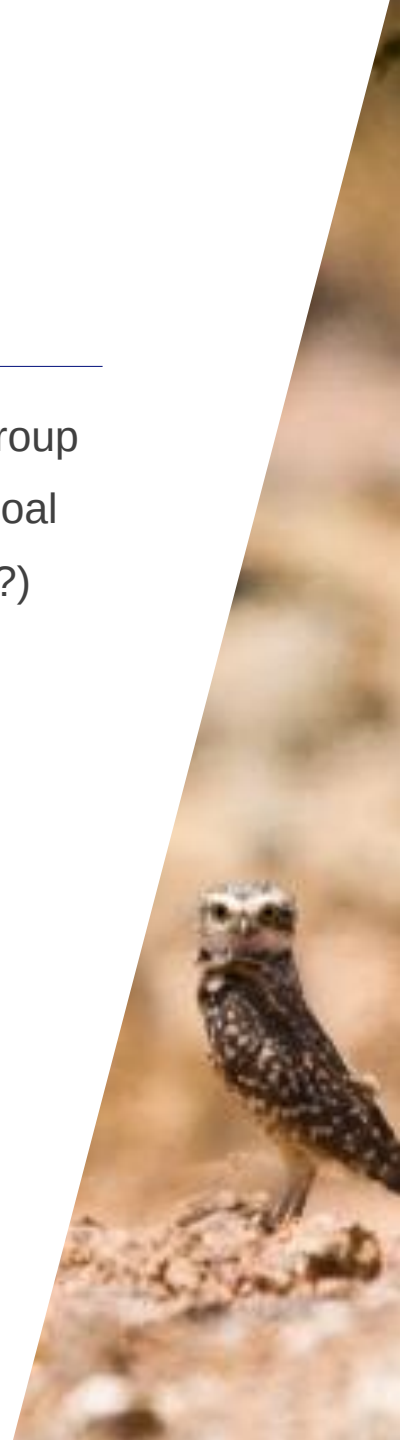
Follow the thread

Be critical

Prioritize

Why Biodiversity Credits?

- Increased attention at COP15, existing WEF group
- Thought leadership as part of nature positive goal
- Seeking to improve business case for offsets (?)
- Supporting host governments



World Economic Forum

- Monthly working meetings
- Consultant support
  - Interviews
  - Work product
- Presentation of papers
- Guest speakers e.g.:
  - Queensland Trust for Nature
  - UK DEFRA

Identifying an agreed unit of biodiversity change for inclusion in a biodiversity definition

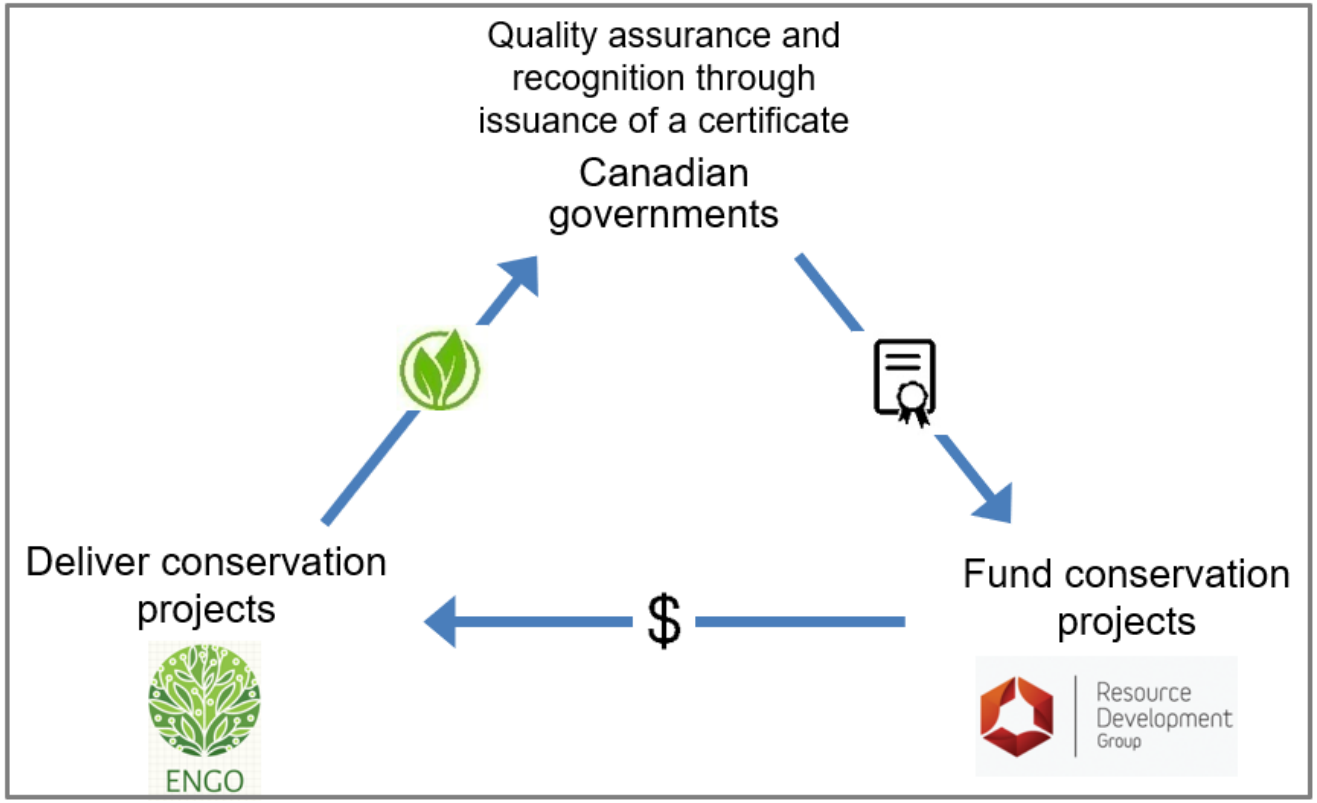
Results of a consultation exercise, 19 December 2022 - 31 January 2023

Dr Tim Coles, OBE – CEO rePLANET

rePLANET BLUE

rePLANET WILDLIFE

Canada's Conservation Exchange



Reflections from an Observer

- Focus on market integrity
  - Demand?
  - Intact nature?
- Corporate presence
  - Are extractives the buyer or developer?
  - How is NNL/NPI coming along?
- Reserving rights
  - Contractual
  - Governments & interaction with regulatory requirements: first mover disadvantage?
  - Additionality
- Getting to scale to meet 2030 N+ Global Goal
- Getting on with it…

Case study 2

Magnus Eriksen, Leading Advisor IA & Biodiversity Mgmt, Equinor

Case study 3

Tracey Jeffs, Head of Environment Area of Expertise, Rio Tinto


Questions

BREAKOUT GROUPS

- Do you have examples of other similar or different approaches being taken to measure and account for site-based impacts and dependencies or to identify opportunities for business action?
- What are the factors for success in implementing these?
- What challenges are you facing in scaling these approaches and how are you trying to overcome these?
- What do you see as the role of Proteus in supporting biodiversity measurement and accounting approaches and identify opportunities for business action (e.g. through global data, guidance notes, webinars, technical briefings, training materials)?

30 mins of discussion + 5 mins report back

Thank you and closing remarks

Naomi Kingston, Head of Operations, UNEP-WCMC

Proteus Annual Meeting

2023


St Andrew's Street Baptist Church
SAINT ANDREW'S ST
Entopia Building
University Arms
Combined Facility
Geography Building
Griphon House
Butterfield Café
Maitland Robinson Library
Porter's Lodge
Downing College Chapel
Heong Gallery
REGENT TC

Proteus Partnership

Annual Meeting

UN environment programme WCMC

proteus


Thank you

UN environment programme

WCMC