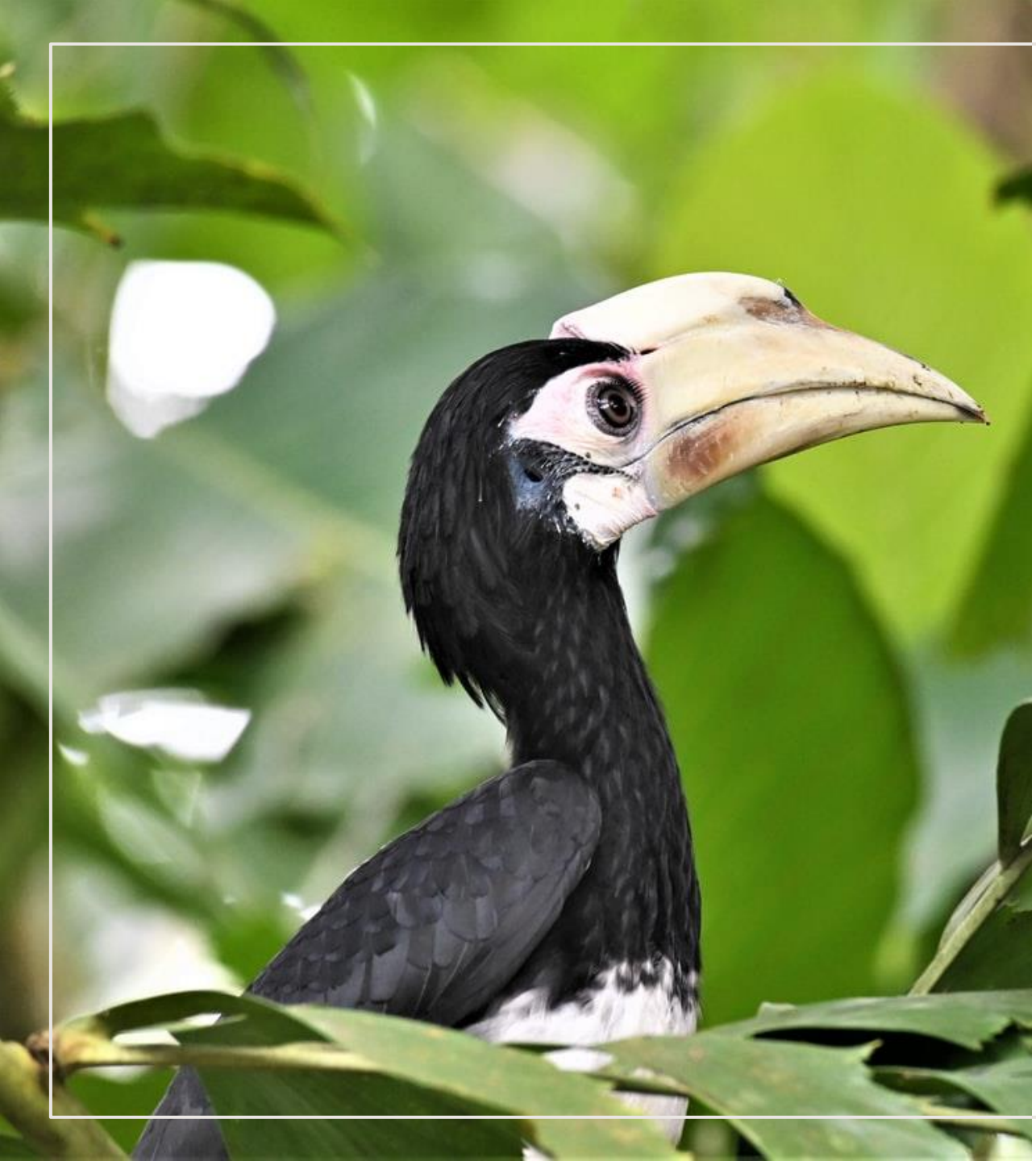

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Biodiversity fundamentals and Proteus training

Stacey Baggaley, Senior Programme Officer, UNEP-WCMC
Alex Ross, Programme Officer, UNEP-WCMC

Glencore

Linda Wrong, Global General Manager, Corporate Environment, Glencore

16/11/2022

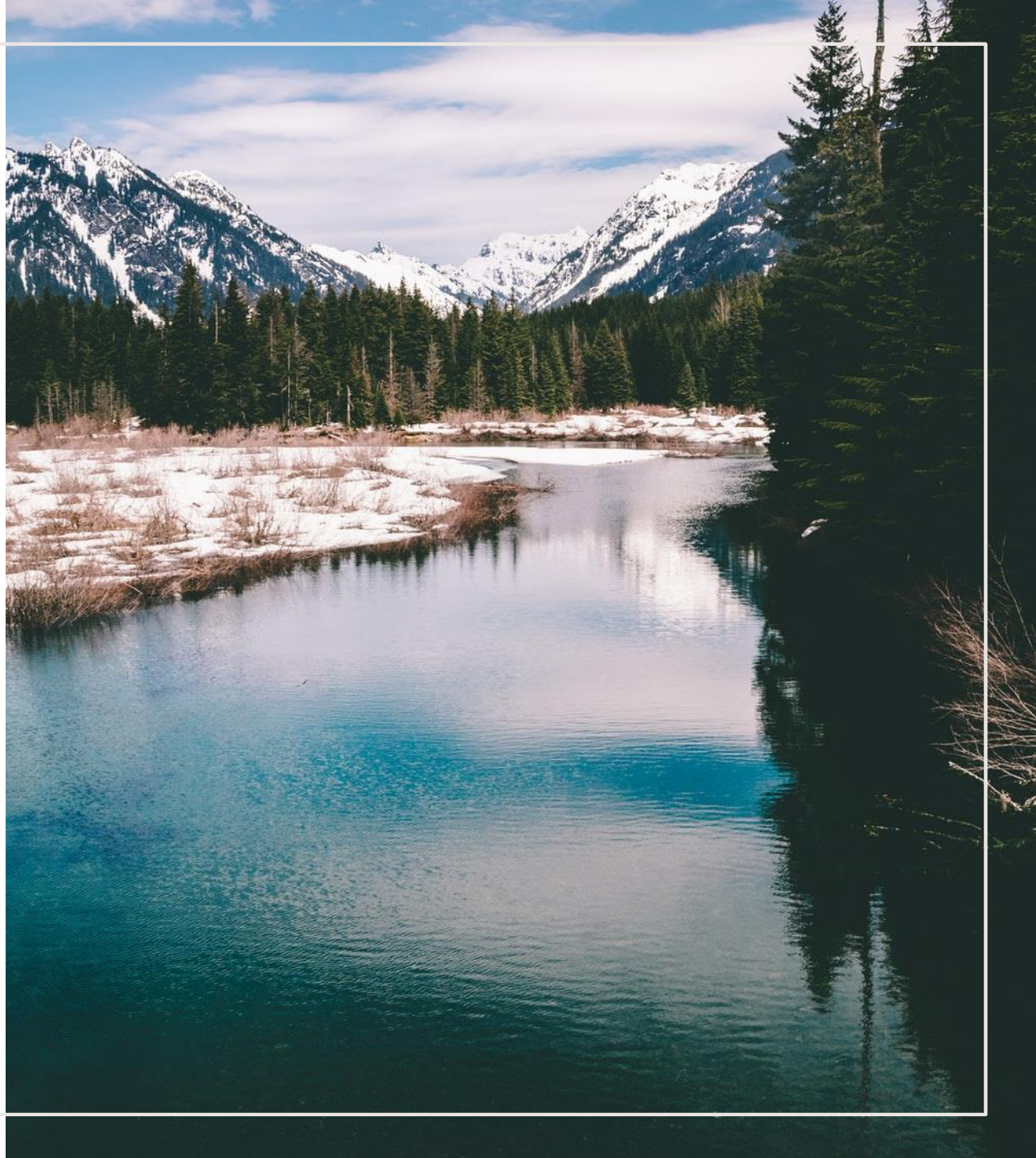
TRAINING OBJECTIVES

At the end of the training you will be familiar with:

- Drivers for improved biodiversity management
- The Proteus Partnership, its objectives and what resources it makes available to you
- How to access Proteus support
- Key biodiversity concepts related to the resources available through Proteus
- Biodiversity data, namely those available through Proteus, how these are identified and how they can be used to deliver positive biodiversity outcomes

AGENDA

- Setting the scene: drivers for biodiversity management
- Overview of the Proteus Partnership and objectives
- Resources available through Proteus (Proteus website, Ocean+, Ocean Data Viewer, IBAT Biodiversity A-Z)
- Defining biodiversity and ecosystem services
- Key conservation concepts
- Introduction to IBAT

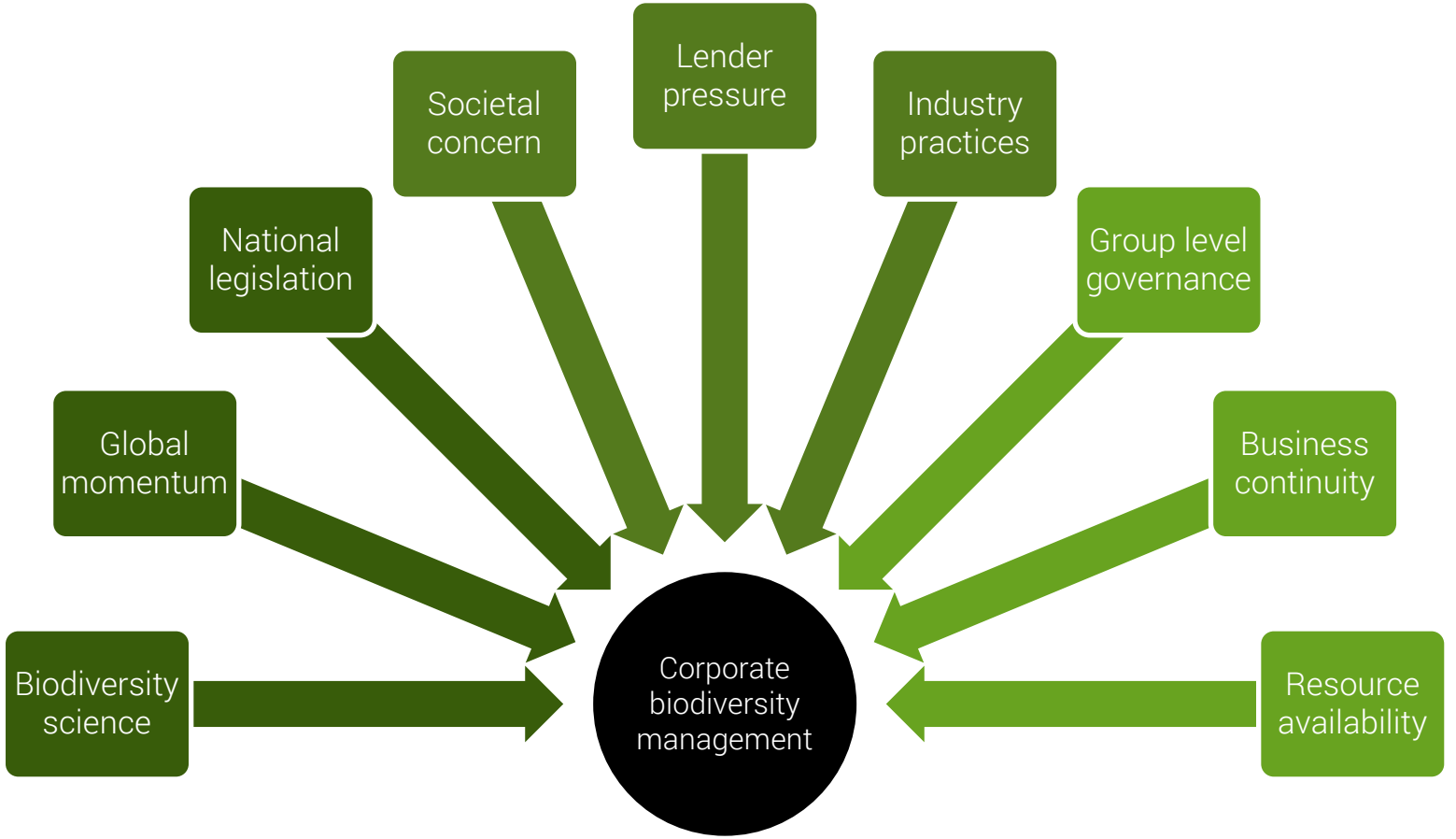


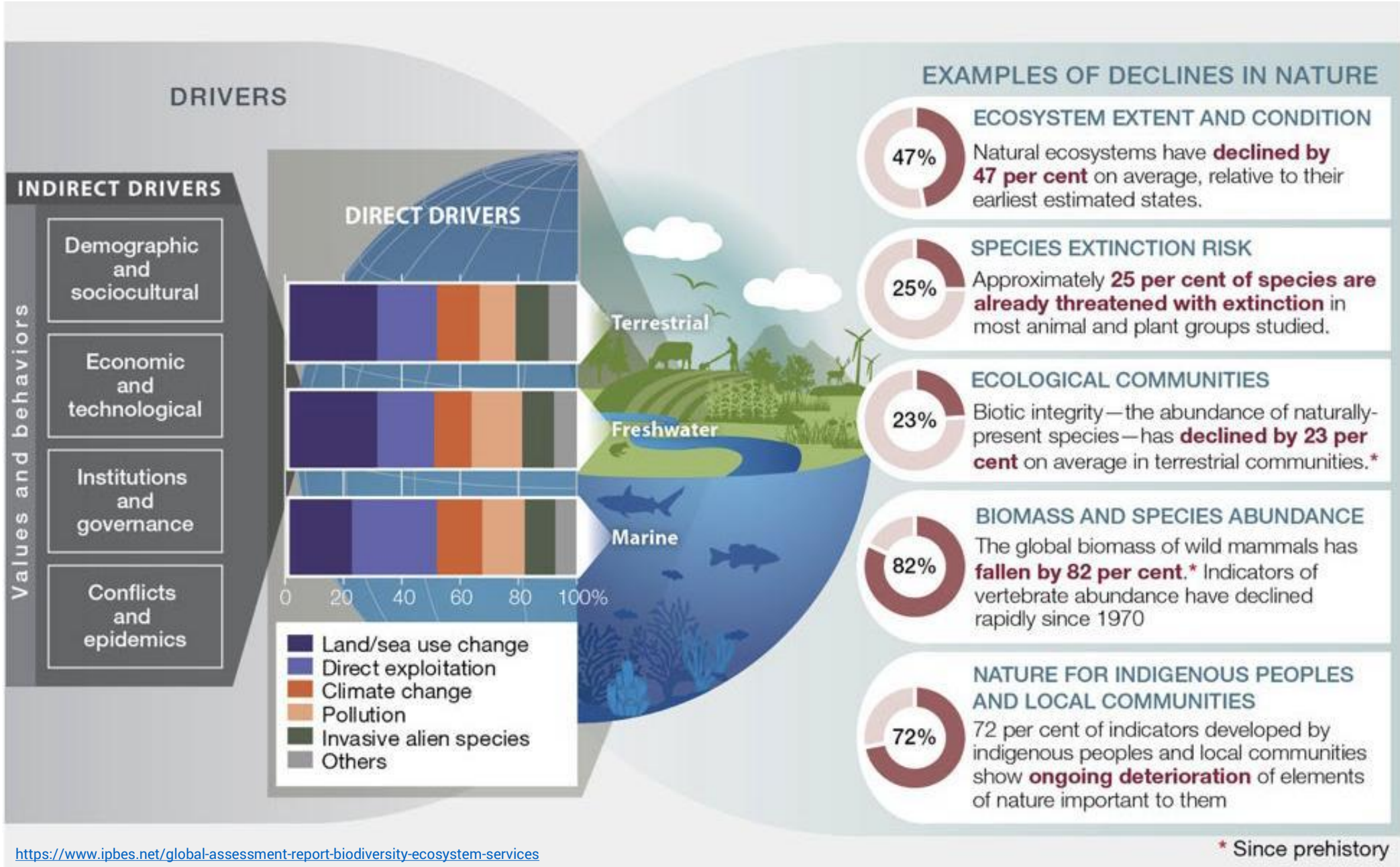
Setting the scene

Stacey Baggaley, Senior Programme Officer, UNEP-WCMC

DRIVERS FOR BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT

* In 2021, Glencore issued enhanced Environmental governance, and target-setting process, including a new Environmental Policy and Environment Standard with renewed commitments to Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (Nature)

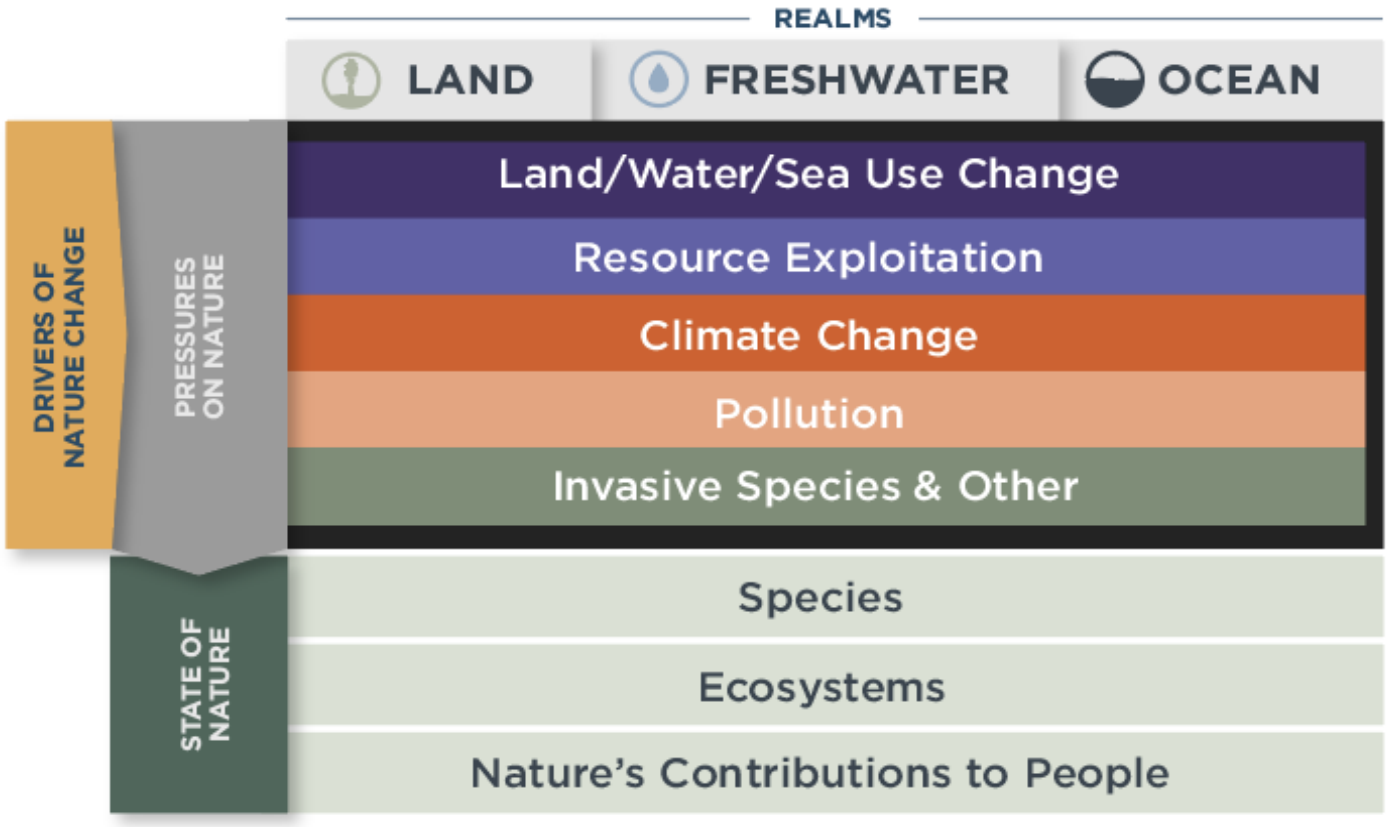




https://www.ipbes.net/global-assessment-report-biodiversity-ecosystem-services

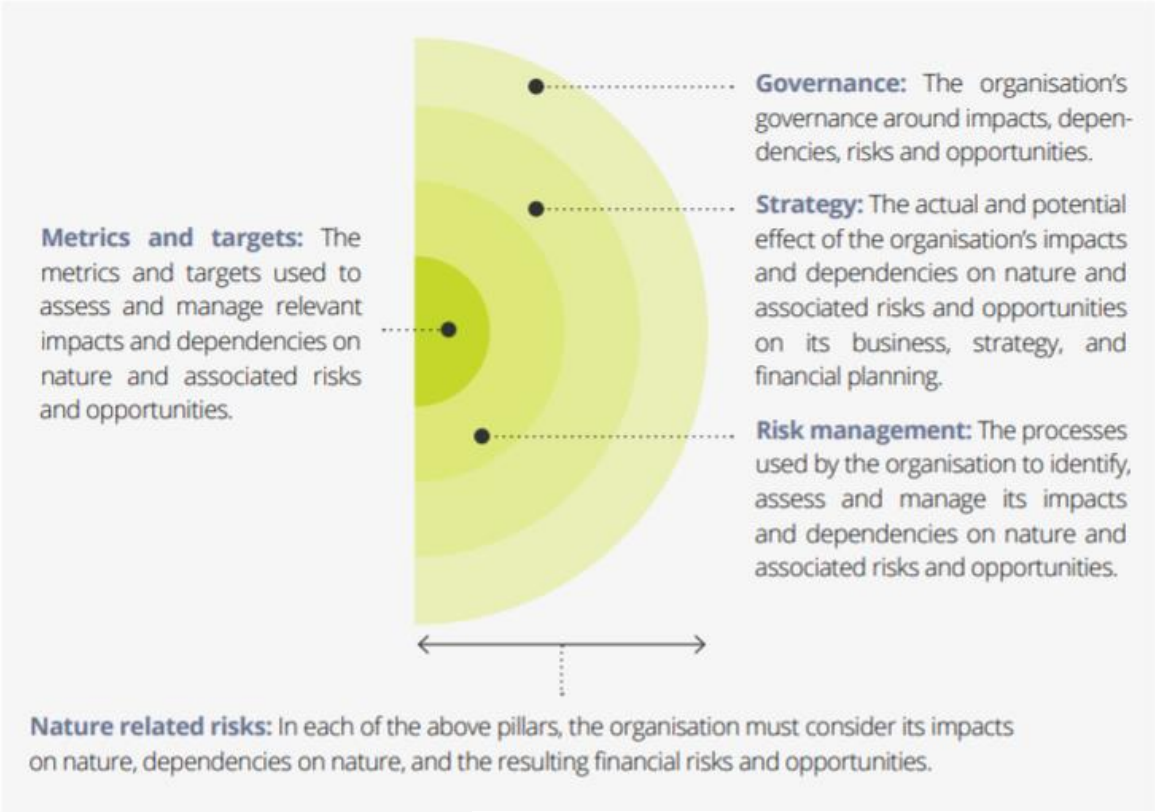
SCIENCE BASED TARGETS FOR NATURE

- Developing methods and resources for science-based targets for nature
- Initial guidance for companies launched in 2020. Further guidance expected in 2023
- Targets that address a number of pressures and states of nature



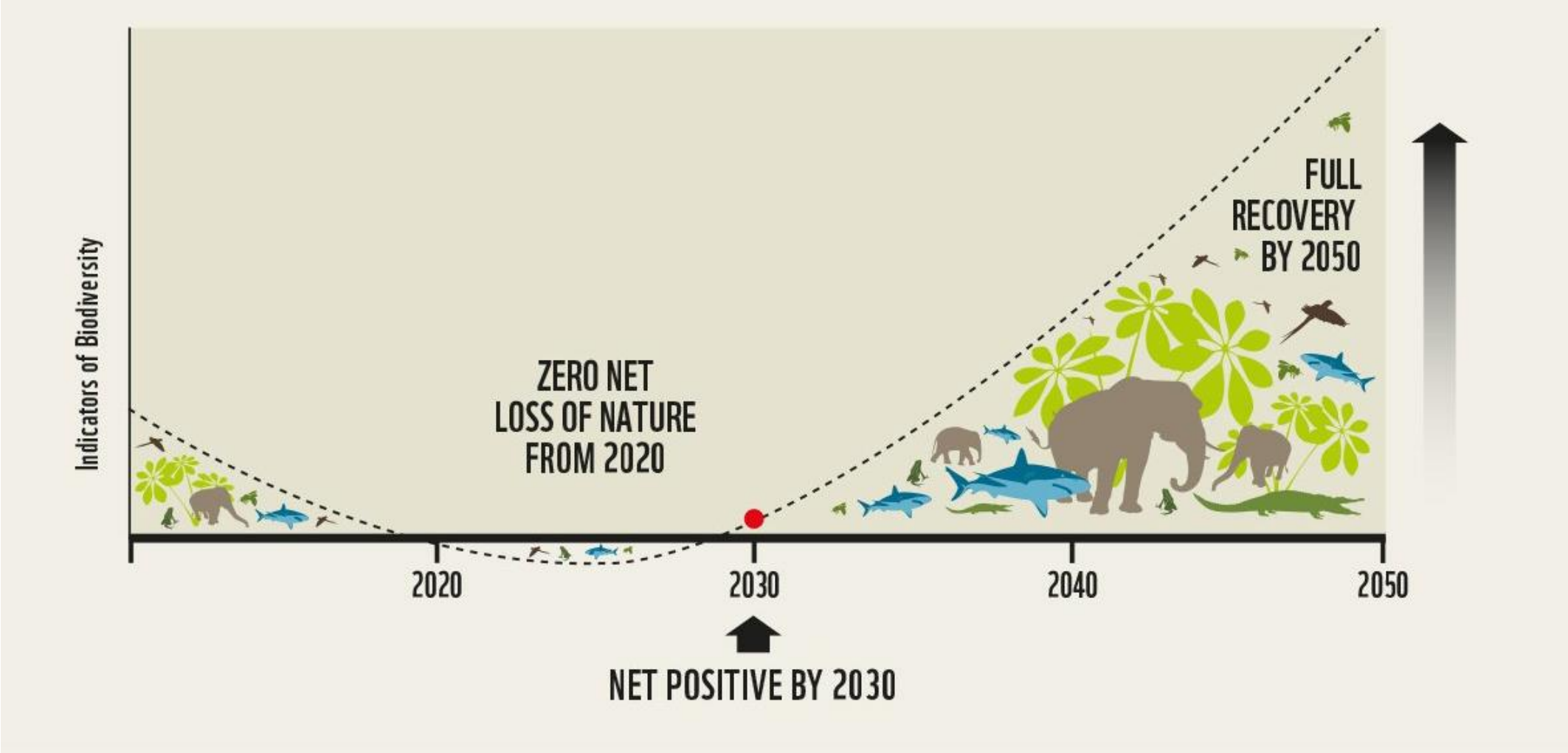
TASKFORCE ON NATURE-RELATED FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES (TNFD)

- Launched in 2021 with support from financial markets and governments
- Disclosure framework for companies to report and act on nature-related risks
- Ability to report and disclose on impacts and dependencies will be key to maintain investor buy-in
- Final framework will be released in September 2023



TNFD Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

GLOBAL GOAL FOR NATURE: NATURE POSITIVE BY 2030

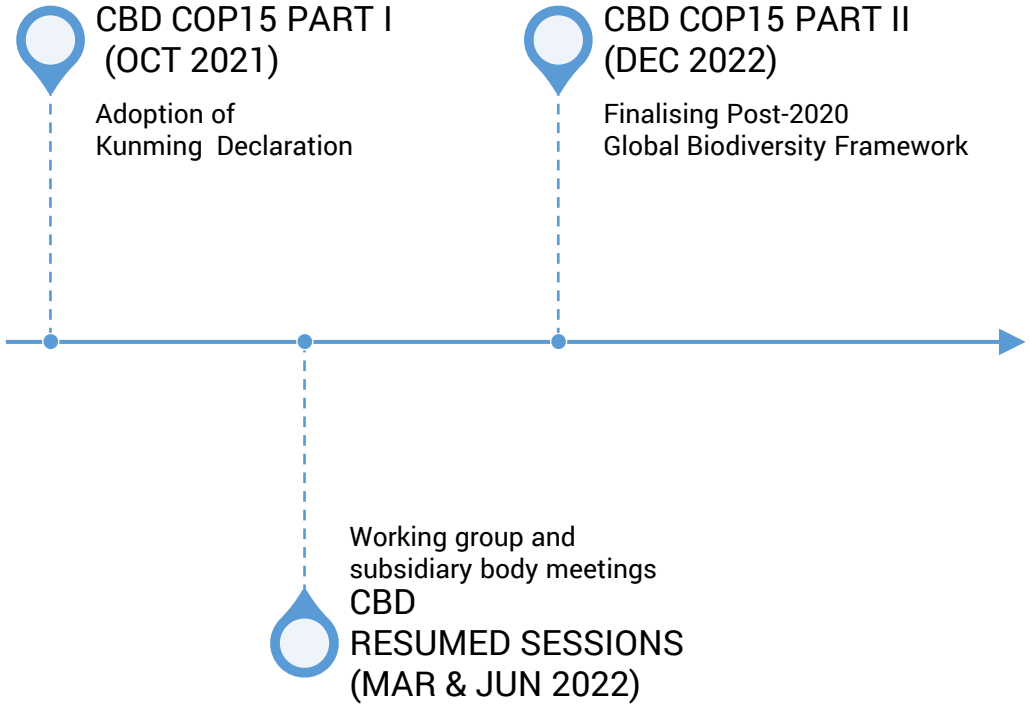


THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

- 21 targets and 10 ‘milestones’ for 2030
- ‘Living in harmony with nature’ by 2050
- Draft Target 15
  - Businesses to measure and report dependencies and impacts
  - Reduce negative and increase positive impacts
  - Full sustainability of extraction and production practices

25 YEARS Convention on Biological Diversity
SAFEGUARDING LIFE ON EARTH



GOOD BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT…

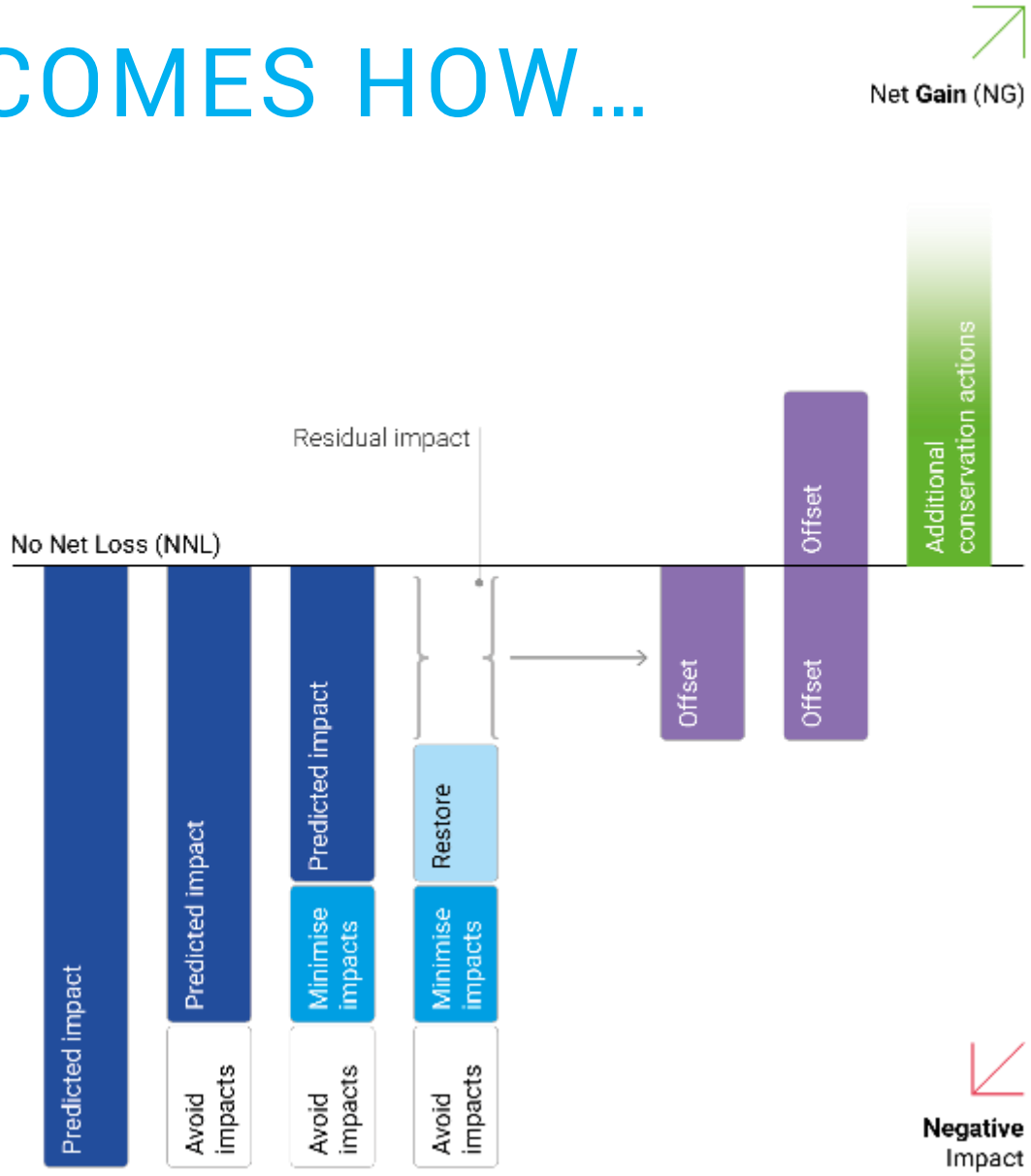
…leads to many benefits for business

- Maintained access to finance
- Continued supply of resources
- Resilient operations
- Supporting regulatory compliance
- Increased/maintained reputation & licence to operate

THE QUESTION THEN BECOMES HOW…

Sequential steps to minimise negative impacts on biodiversity:

1. Avoidance
2. Minimisation
3. Restoration
4. Offsetting



Overview of the Proteus Partnership and objectives

UN Environment Programme

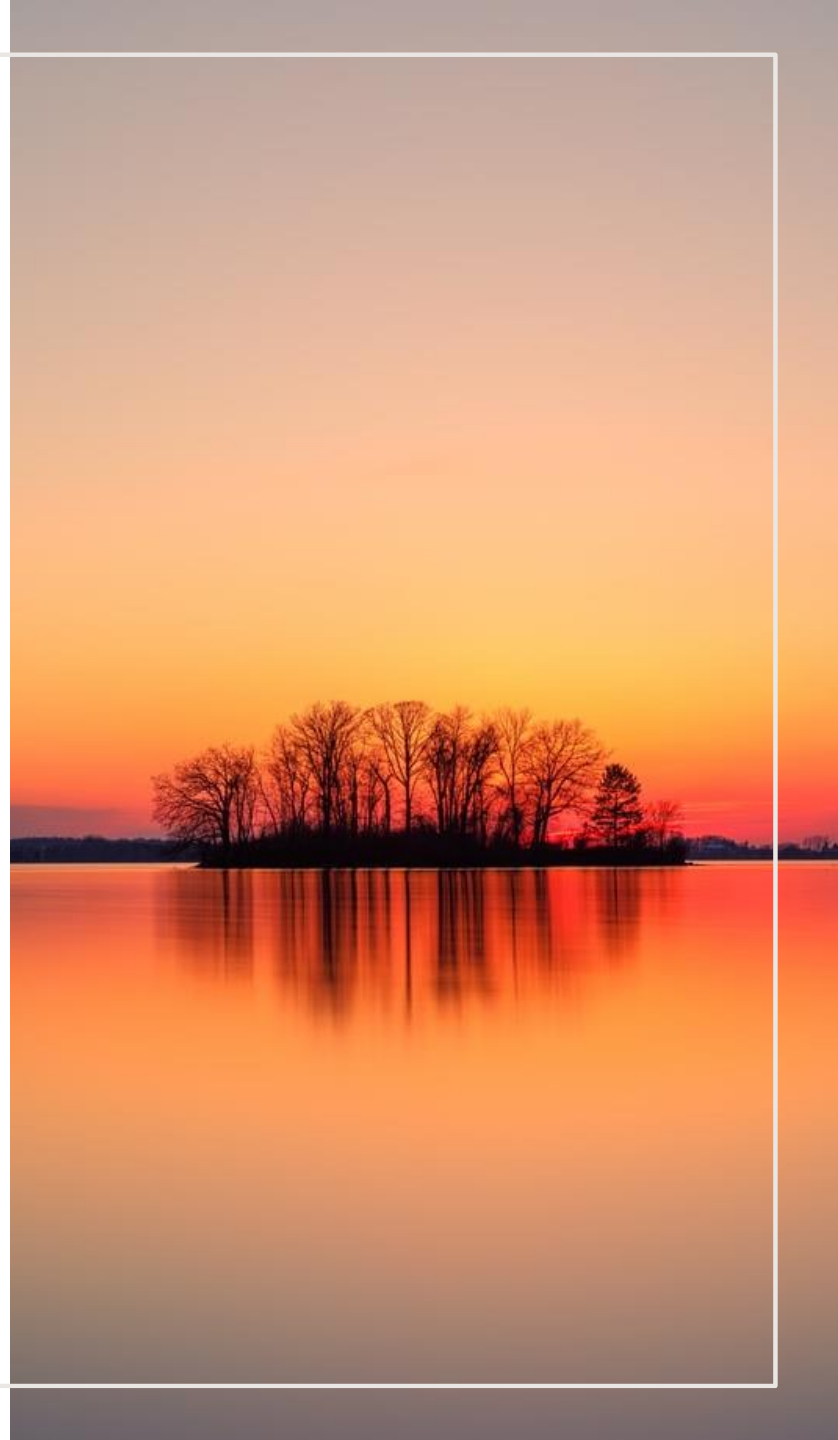
- World's foremost intergovernmental environmental organisation
- Established by UN General Assembly in 1972
- Headquartered in Nairobi, Kenya

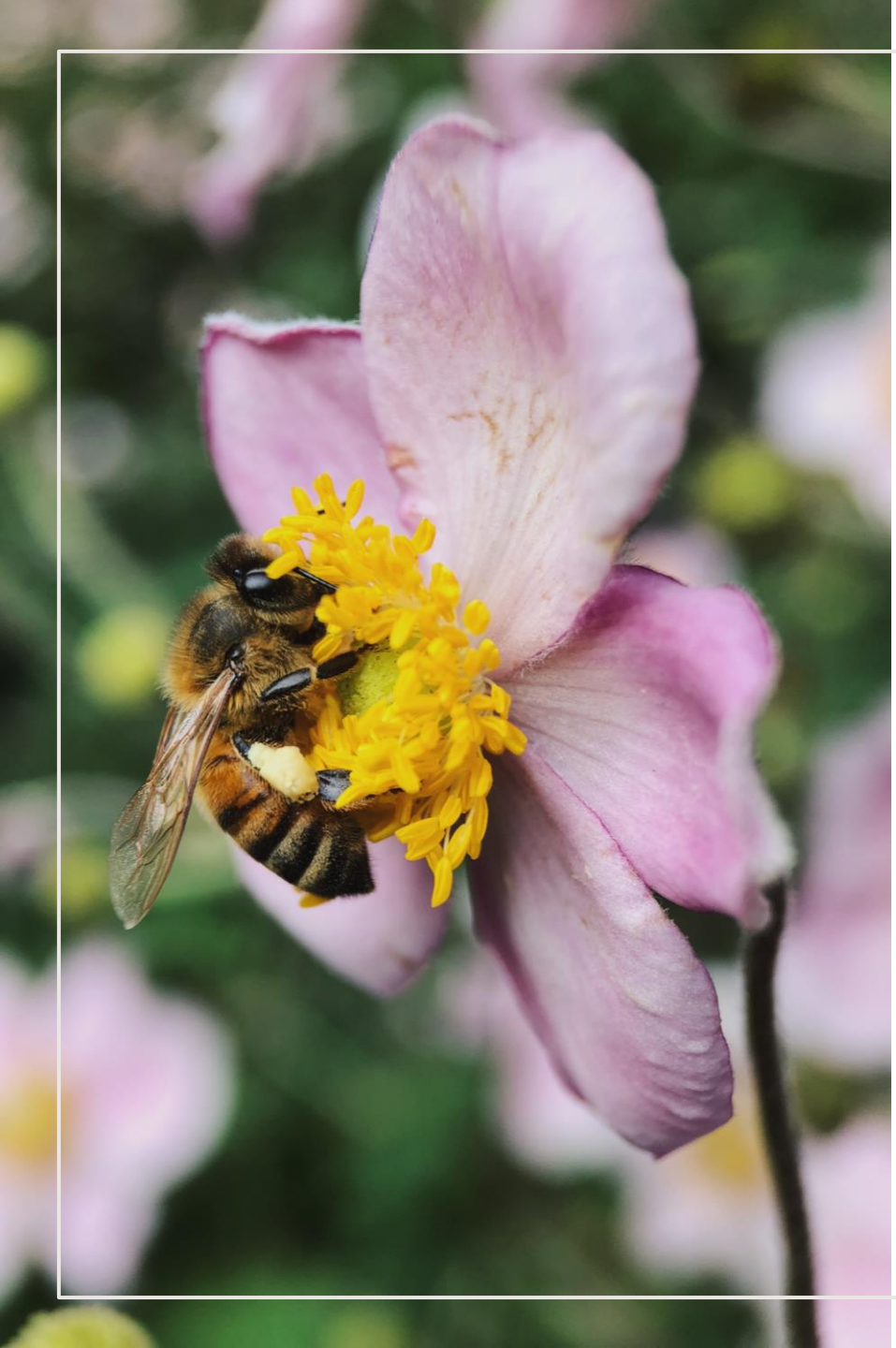
WCMC

- UK charity, based in Cambridge
- Created by IUCN in 1979
- 1988 – Became independent organisation with three partners: IUCN, WWF and UN Environment Programme
- 2000 – Formal collaboration with UN Environment Programme

UNEP-WCMC

- UNEP's specialist Centre for biodiversity
- Currently employs 180 staff across a range of biodiversity disciplines





Our Vision

- The UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre strives for a world living in harmony with nature by 2050

Our Impact Areas

- Nature Conserved – resilient, connected ecosystems and their species are conserved, sustaining all life on Earth
- Nature Restored - Degraded lands, inland waters and the ocean are restored for the benefit of people and nature.
- Nature-based Solutions - Public and private sectors make effective use of nature to address sustainable development challenges.
- Nature Economy - The world transitions to a nature-positive global economy.

PROTEUS – A LONG-TERM COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND UNEP-WCMC

Vision:

- A planet where business contributes to a clean, healthy, resilient environment for all.

Mission:

- Support companies to be nature-positive.

GOALS OF THE PARTNERSHIP

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1. Help companies recognise 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

HOW PROTEUS RESOURCES CAN SUPPORT GLENCORE

Project level

Policy level

- Complement project-level risk assessment and site selection
- Support Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs)
- Application of the mitigation hierarchy
- Biodiversity action planning
- Site closure / decommissioning
- Alignment with performance standards
- Screening potential investments
- Supply chain management
- Development of biodiversity management strategy
- Portfolio analysis and reporting on global footprint

PROTEUS TOOLS AT A GLANCE

Protected Planet

The online interface with the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA)

Access: www.protectedplanet.net

The Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT)

Access to site- and landscape-scale datasets

Access: https://ibat-alliance.org/

Biodiversity A-Z

Online glossary of terms

Access: www.biodiversitya-z.org

Ocean+

Access to metadata for over 190 datasets

Access: https://oceanplus.org/

Ocean Data Viewer

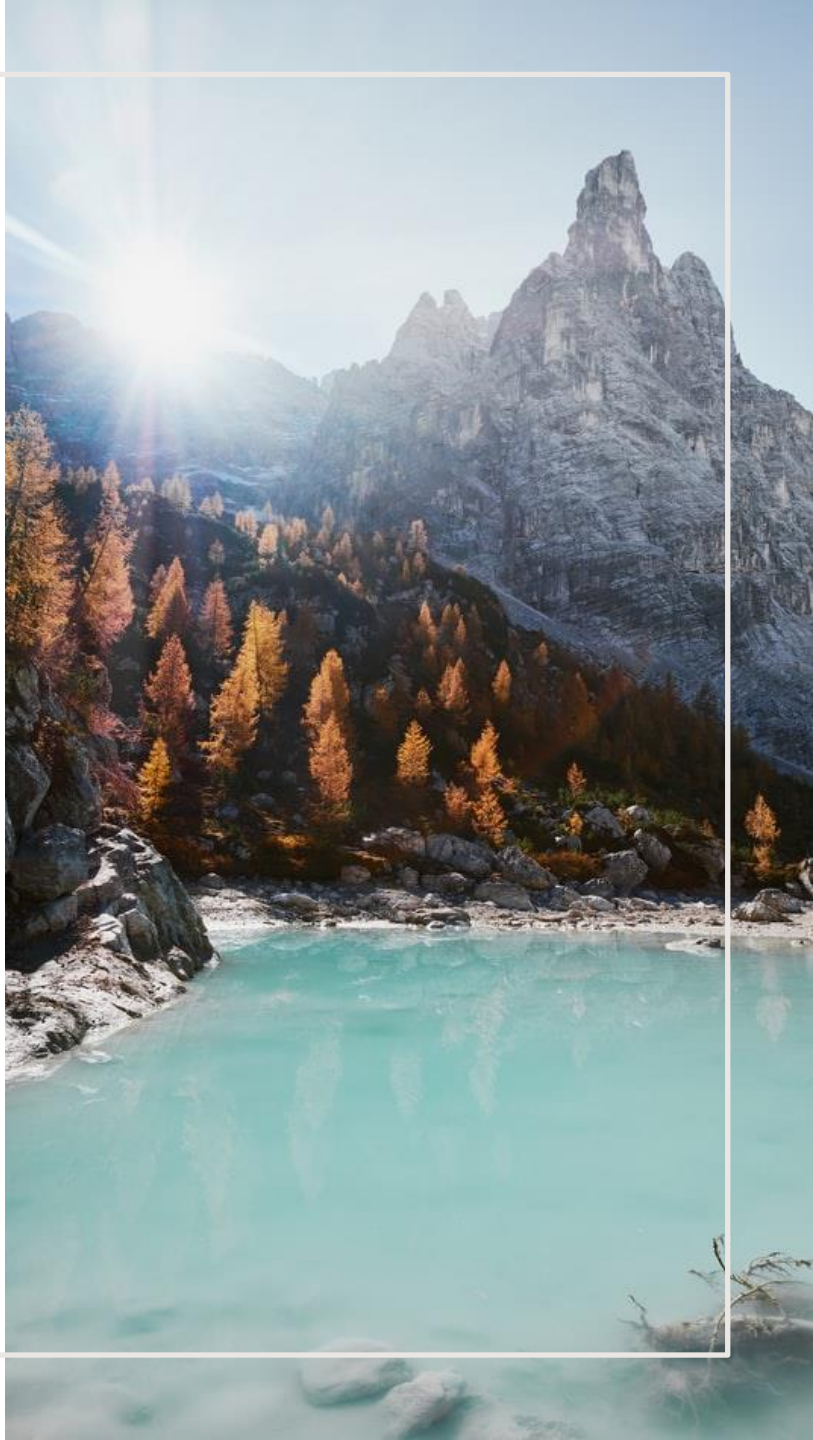
Access to over 30 marine and coastal datasets

Access: http://data.unep-wcmc.org

Proteus website

Access all information resources offered through Proteus

Access: www.proteuspartners.org



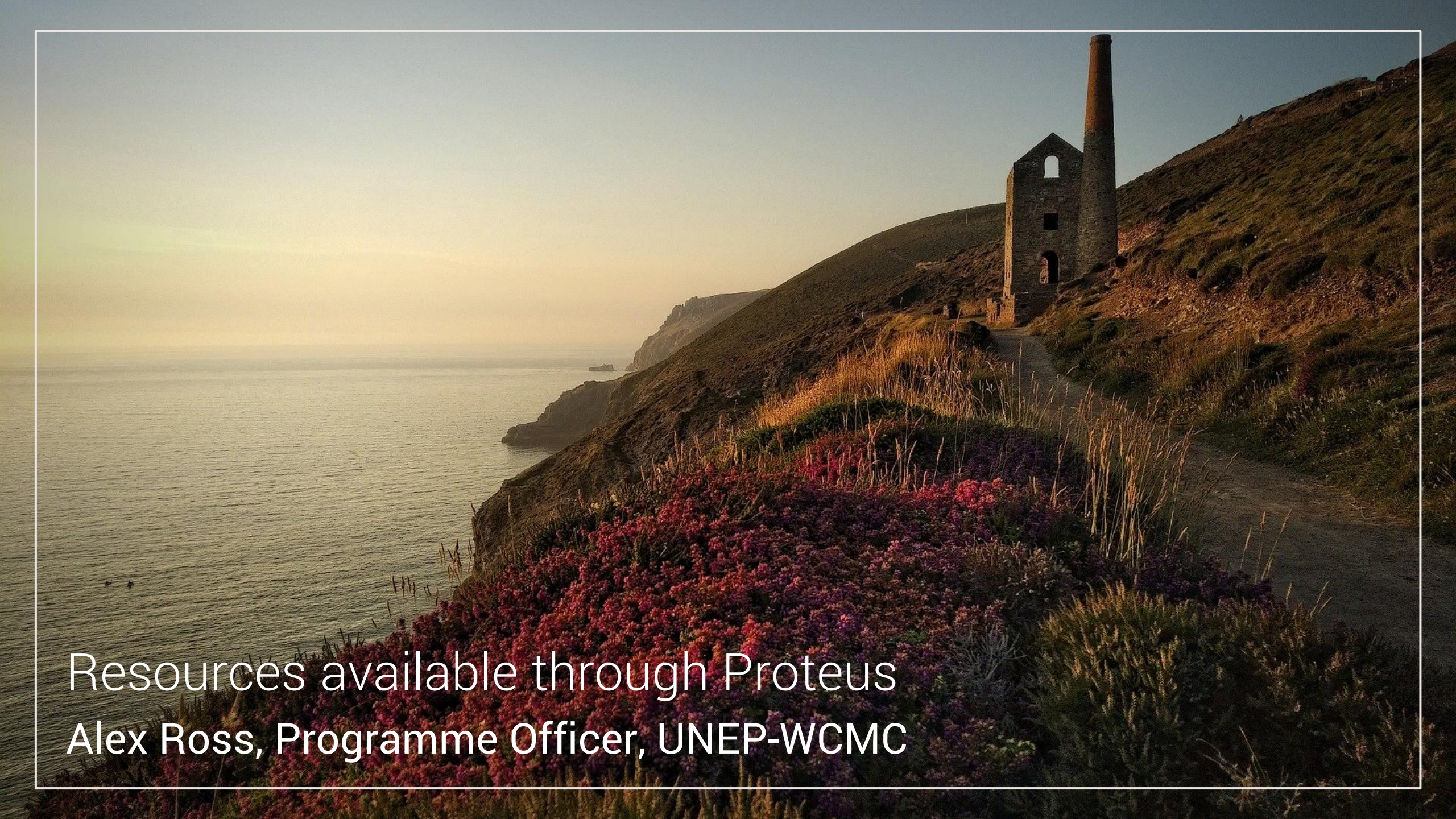
PROTEUS BENEFITS

Data and analytics

- Technical Briefings on challenges and questions raised by Partners
- Data verification support from the UNEP-WCMC expert team
- Access to a specialist cross-Partnership data forum supporting peer-to-peer learning with other technical experts
- Web services delivering data directly into partner systems

Capacity and support

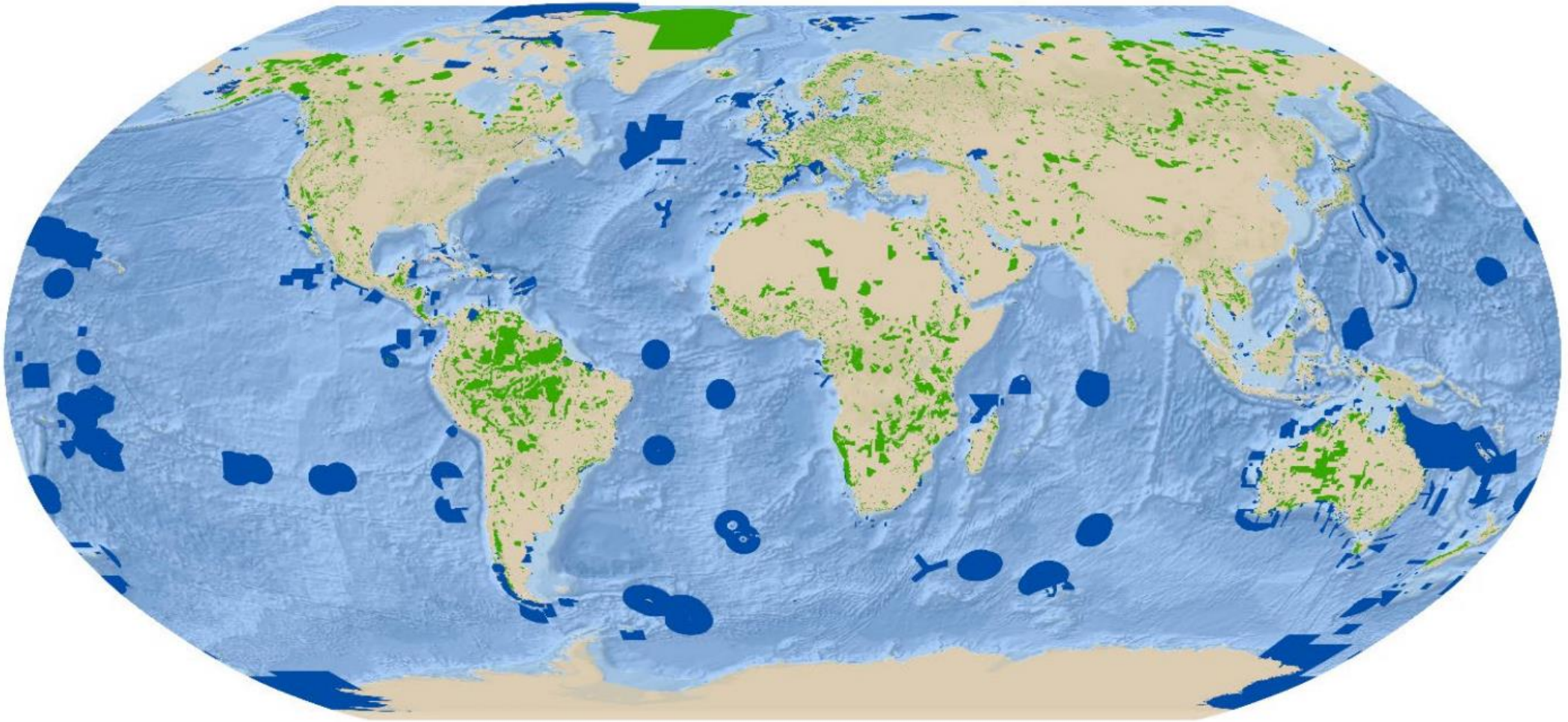
- Technical assistance from UNEP-WCMC's expert team
- Online and in person training and access to training resources
- Horizon scanning webinars and briefings, helping companies track progress, upcoming events and potential business implications
- Access to and influence over development of the Biodiversity A-Z



Resources available through Proteus

Alex Ross, Programme Officer, UNEP-WCMC

THE WORLD DATABASE ON PROTECTED AREAS



Source: UNEP-WCMC and IUCN (2022). Protected Planet: The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) [On-line], November 2022, Cambridge, UK: UNEP-WCMC. Available at www.protectedplanet.net

Terrestrial protected areas Marine and coastal protected areas

MONTHLY UPDATES

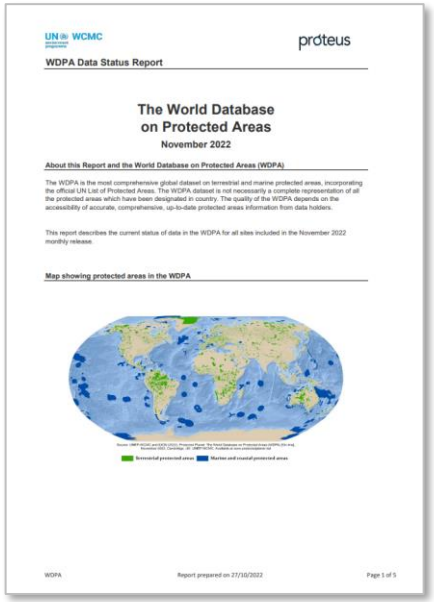
UN environment programme WCMC proteus

Download the November 2022 WDPA release

The total number of protected area records in this release is **285,457** comprising **273,195** polygons and **12,262** points. Please click on the links below to access the data factsheet and infographic for this release of the WDPA.

Data Factsheet

Infographic


UN environment programme WCMC

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WDPA Data Status Report

The World Database on Protected Areas

November 2022

About this Report and the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA)

The WDPA is the most comprehensive global dataset on terrestrial and marine protected areas, incorporating the official UN List of Protected Areas. The WDPA dataset is not necessarily a complete representation of all the protected areas which have been designated in country. The quality of the WDPA depends on the accessibility of accurate, comprehensive, up-to-date protected areas information from data holders.

This report describes the current status of data in the WDPA for all sites included in the November 2022 monthly release.

Map showing protected areas in the WDPA

WDPA Report prepared on 27/10/2022 Page 1 of 5


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WDPA Data Status Report

Australia

January 2021

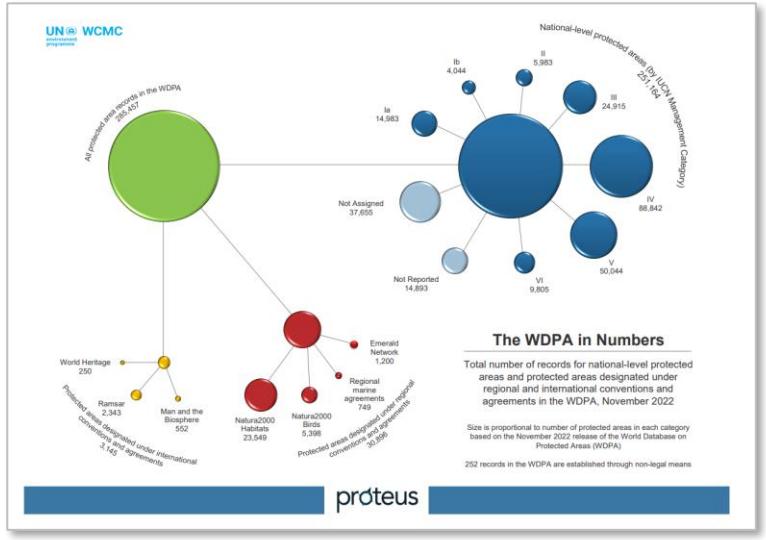
About this Report and the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA)

The WDPA is the most comprehensive global dataset on terrestrial and marine protected areas, incorporating the official UN List of Protected Areas. The WDPA dataset is not necessarily a complete representation of all the protected areas which have been designated in country. The quality of the WDPA depends on the accessibility of accurate, comprehensive, up-to-date protected areas information from data holders.

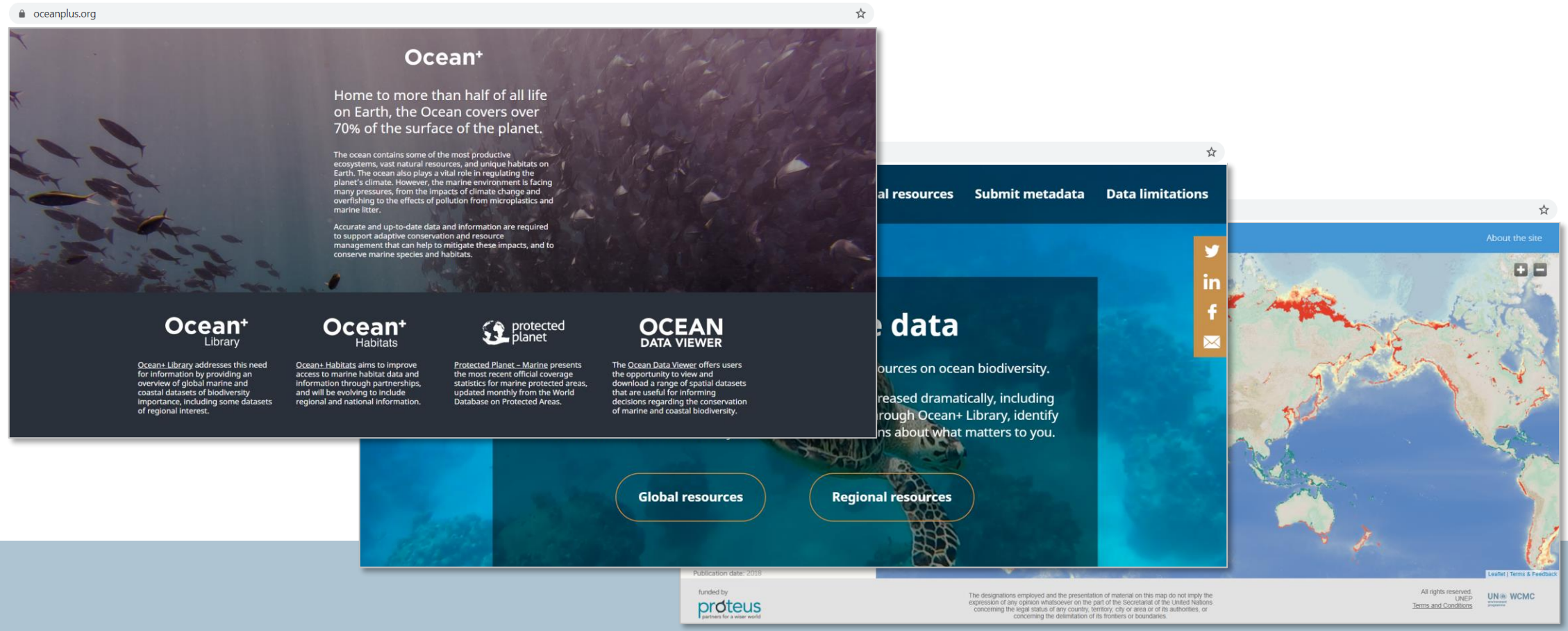
This report describes the current status of data in the WDPA for all sites included in the January 2021 monthly release for Australia. The WDPA is updated each month, and the information in this factsheet may have been superseded by a more recent update.

You can also view the latest data at the country/territory level on the relevant Protected Planet page:
https://www.protectedplanet.net/country/AUS

AUS Report prepared on 24/02/2021 Page 1 of 6



OCEAN+



GEO BON

UN environment programme WCMC

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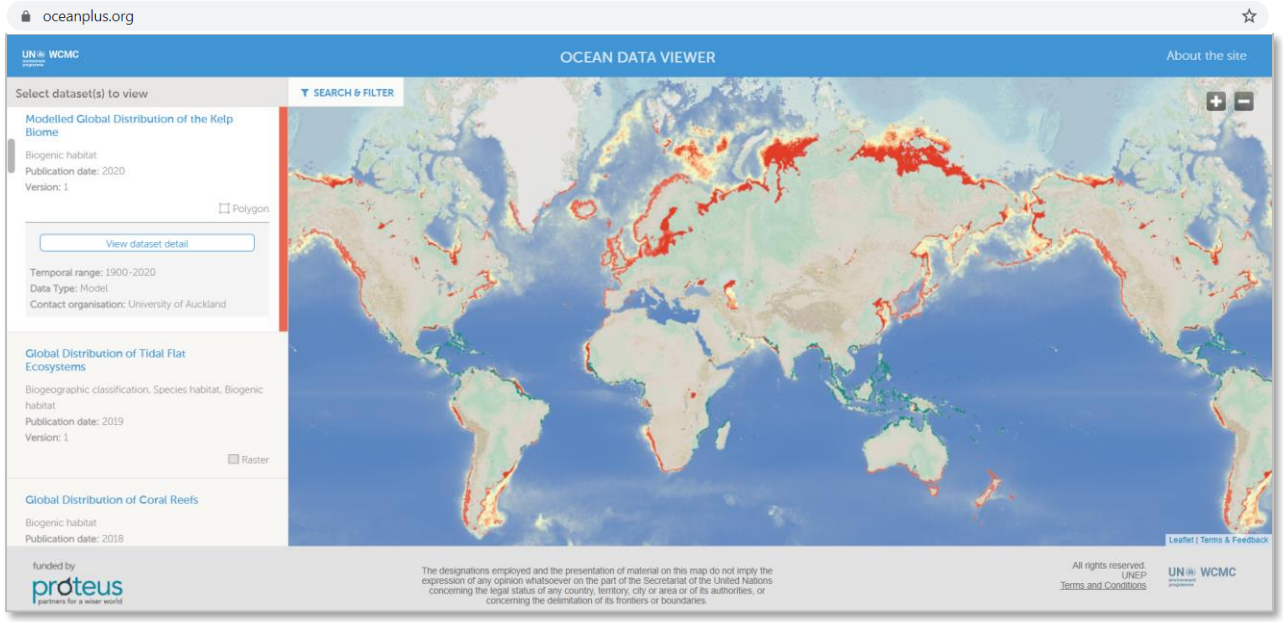
OCEAN+ DATA VIEWER

- A portal for viewing and downloading spatial datasets useful for managing and conserving marine and coastal biodiversity.

More than 2.5 million records of marine and coastal habitats

More than 2.1 million km^2 of marine and coastal areas mapped

More than 30 marine datasets available for use*



OCEAN+ HABITATS

- Developing national, regional and global inventories of ocean habitat occurrence, with statistics on coverage and progress toward targets.

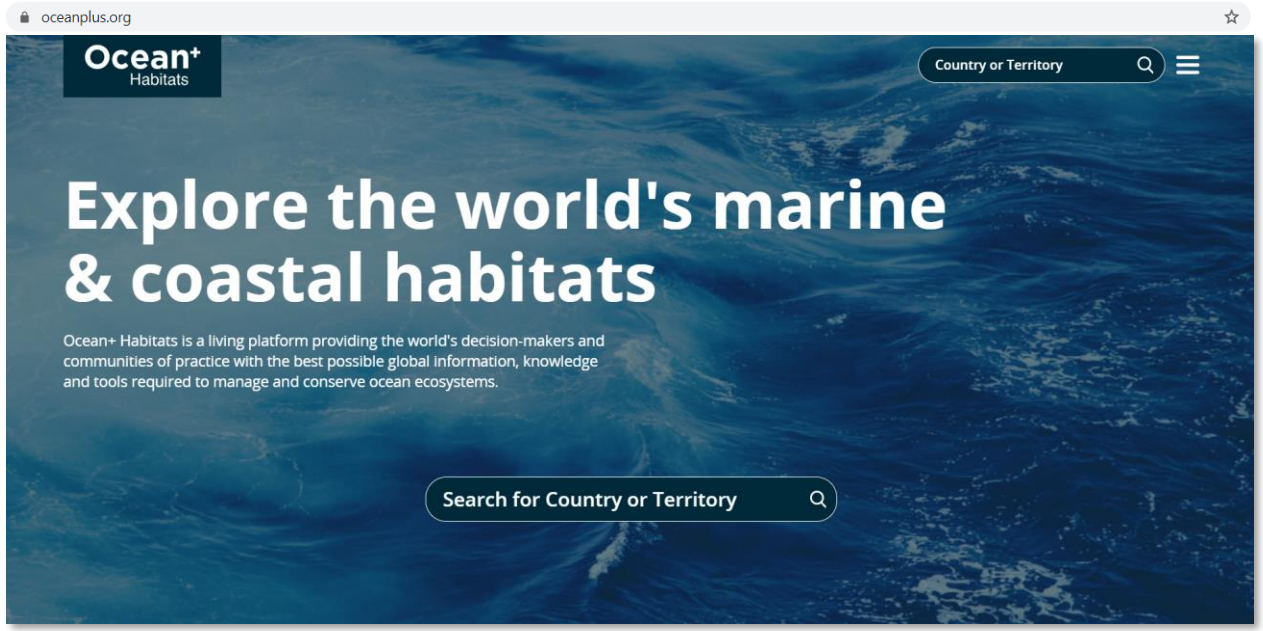
Warm-water corals

Cold-water corals

Seagrasses

Saltmarshes

Mangroves



OCEAN+ LIBRARY

- A library of 190+ resources of data and information relevant to marine and coastal biodiversity, and for uses related to:

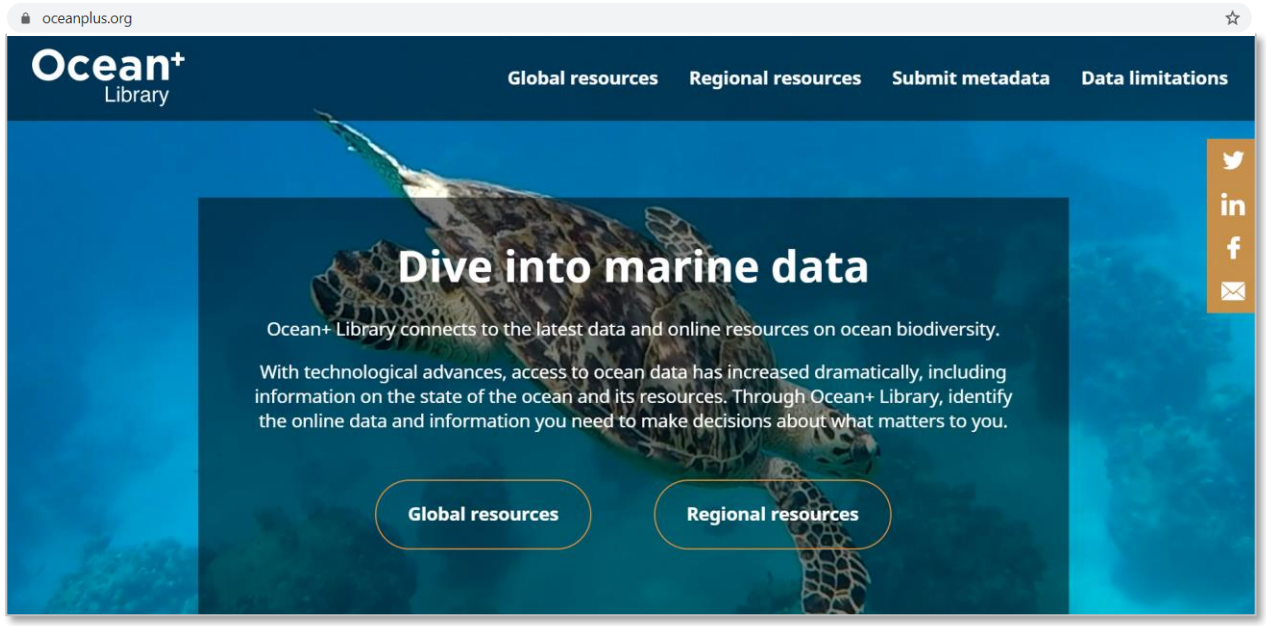
Marine spatial planning

Education

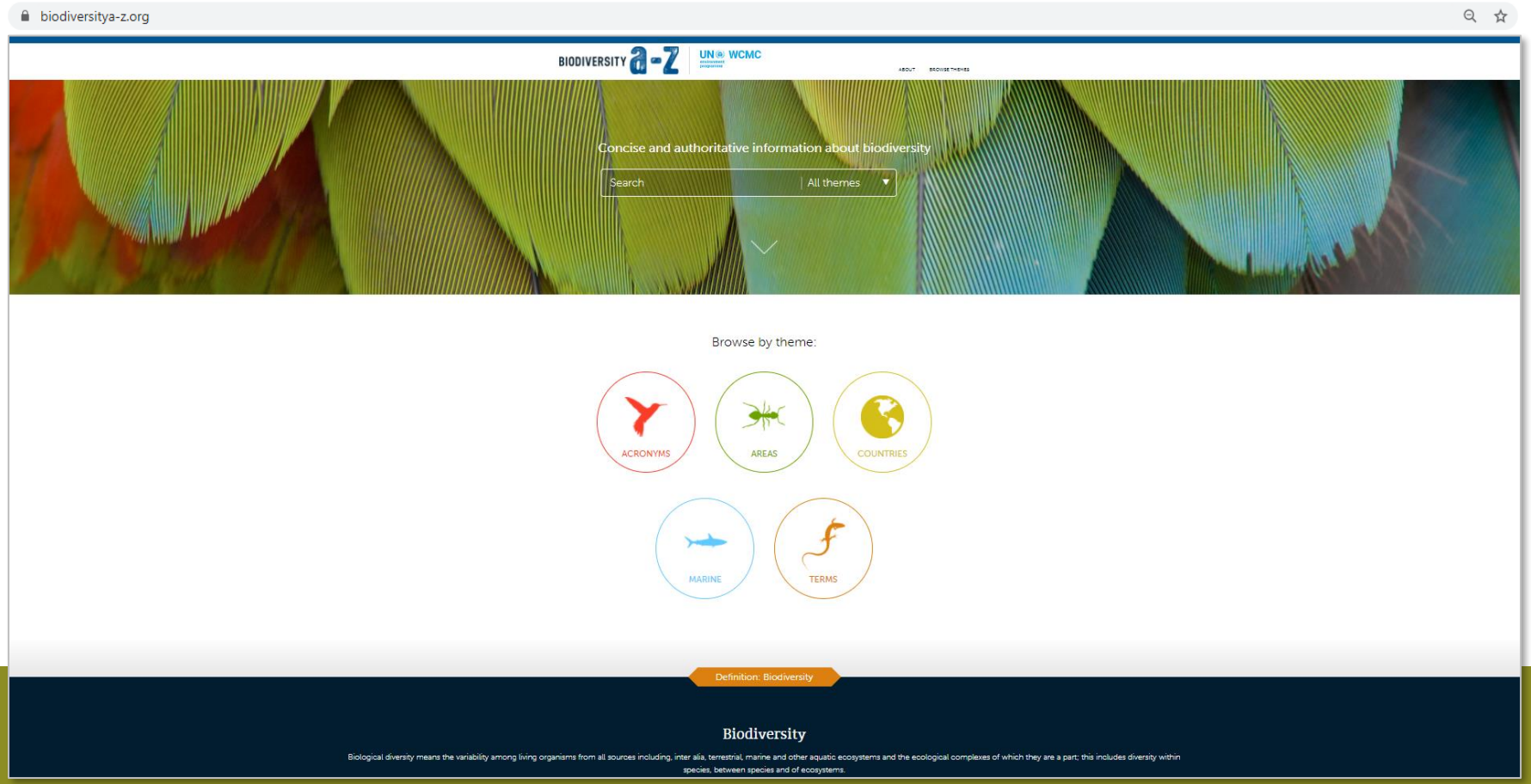
Environmental impact assessment

Ecosystem assessment

Ecosystem services

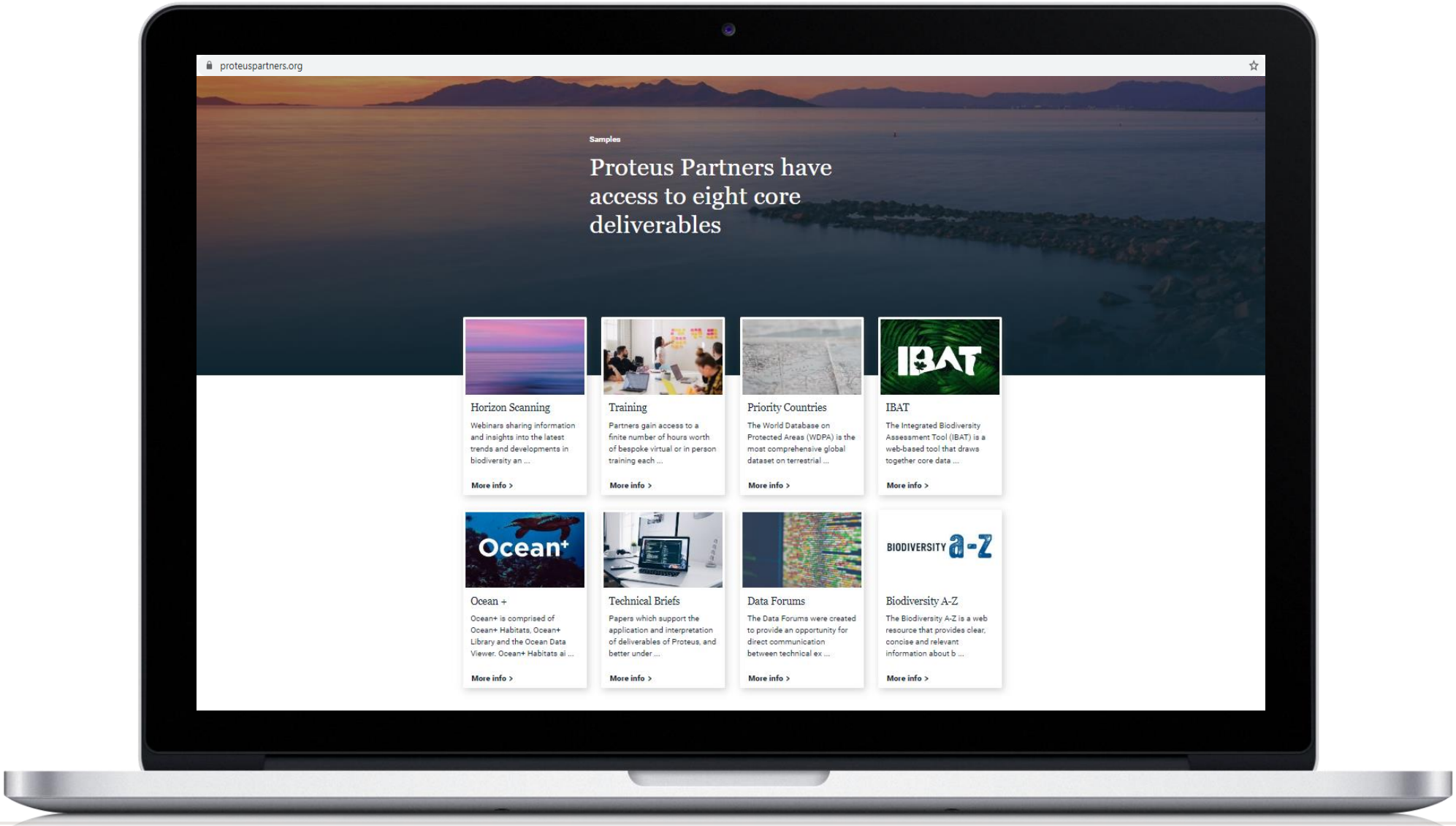


BIODIVERSITY A-Z



UN environment programme WCMC

PROTEUS WEBSITE



PROTEUS TECHNICAL BRIEFS

UNEP-WCMC Technical Briefing
December 2021

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The Global Energy Transition

The role of mining and energy companies in enabling a nature positive energy transition

Key Messages

- The global energy transition will significantly increase demand for key metals and minerals.
- The surge in demand will open up new frontiers of mineral extraction and has the potential to exacerbate existing environmental and social risks in operations and along supply chains for mining companies and their customers such as renewable energy companies.
- If left unchecked, these material risks may slow clean energy deployment and imperil the nature positive transition needed to halt climate change and biodiversity loss.
- Recommendations on where Proteus Partners must act to minimise biodiversity-relevant risks within their operations and supply chains and enable a nature positive energy transition include:
    1. Integration of circular design principles and closed loop efforts in the production of energy assets
    2. Accelerate the adoption of net-gain approaches to mitigate site-based impacts
    3. Contribute to closing the knowledge gap on the ecological impacts of operating in new frontiers such as deep-sea mining
    4. Disclose footprint and adopt transparent, responsible supply chains supported by verified certification schemes and due diligence procedures
    5. Underpin biodiversity commitments with meaningful indicators based on sound and scientific criteria
    6. Gain more control over the compliance of social and environmental standards along the supply chain through e.g. vertical integration and partnerships
    7. Decarbonise operations and portfolios and divest from fossil fuels

UNEP-WCMC Technical Briefing
November 2021

proteus

The Area of Influence of site-based operations – Direct Impacts

Assigning buffer distances for high-level screening of biodiversity exposure based on direct impacts

Key Messages

- Defining an appropriately scaled 'Area of Influence' is integral to high level screening processes that aim to identify important biodiversity features that may generate risk.
- Area of influences should include the extent of expected pressures that stem from the site and consider potential for indirect impacts on biodiversity.
- To date however, there lacks consensus or quantitative guidance on appropriate buffers to be applied in different contexts. Understanding the factors underlying variation in the distances impacted by sites forms the foundations of a decision-making framework, presented here, to address this knowledge gap.
- Available literature to create generalised rules is disparate, and there is a lack of research that compares pressures between sectors and habitats systematically. However, best available information suggested that the following approach should be applied for direct impacts:
    - A 10km buffer is likely to cover the majority of direct impacts of terrestrial mines in most habitats, and, applying a precautionary approach, a 5km buffer likely to cover the impacts of terrestrial oil and gas, whose impacts are generally shown to impact smaller distances than mining. These should be taken as a minimum starting point when deciding on buffers to apply during screening.

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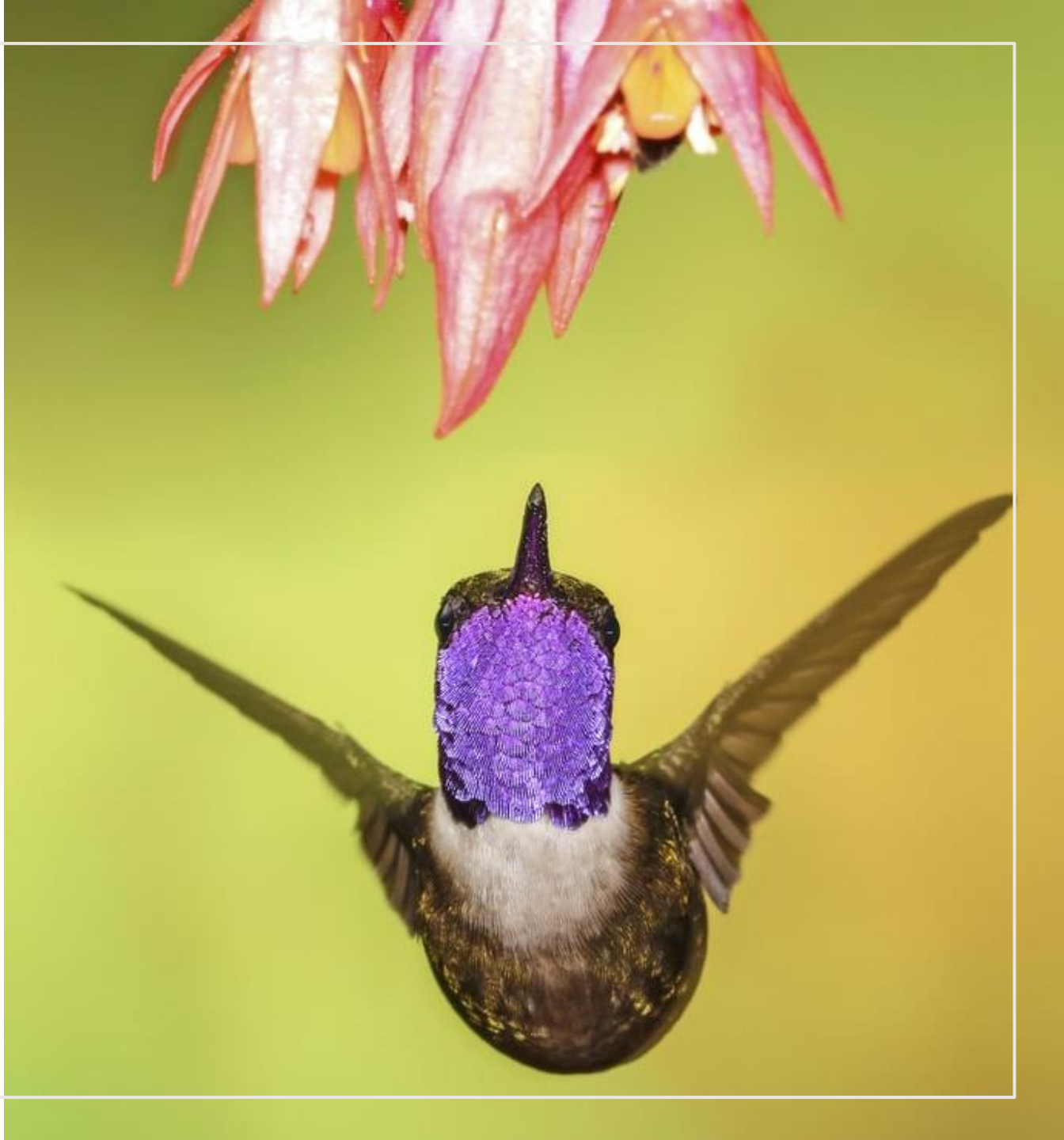
PROTEUS HORIZON SCAN WEBINARS

A series of webinars for Proteus Partners sharing information and insights into the latest trends and developments in biodiversity and ecosystem services policy, initiatives, data and tools.



PROTEUS DATA FORUMS

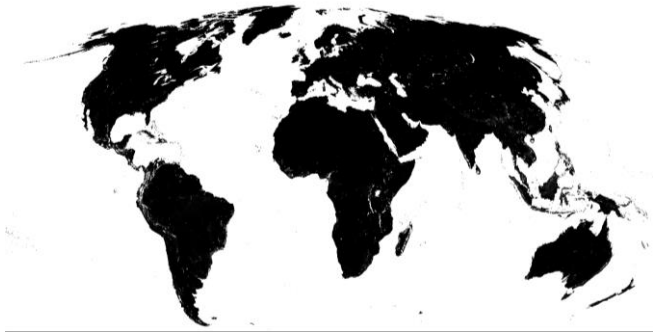
A series of webinars for Proteus Partners that provide a venue for direct communication between data users and technical experts, help increase familiarity with Proteus resources and support identification of common challenges & finding solutions

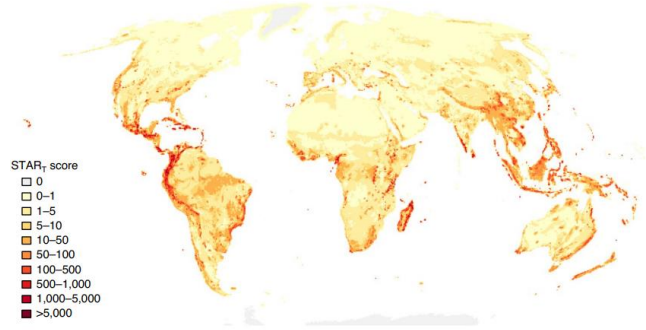
DATA VERIFICATION AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT

Data verification – clarifications on data quality and interpretation

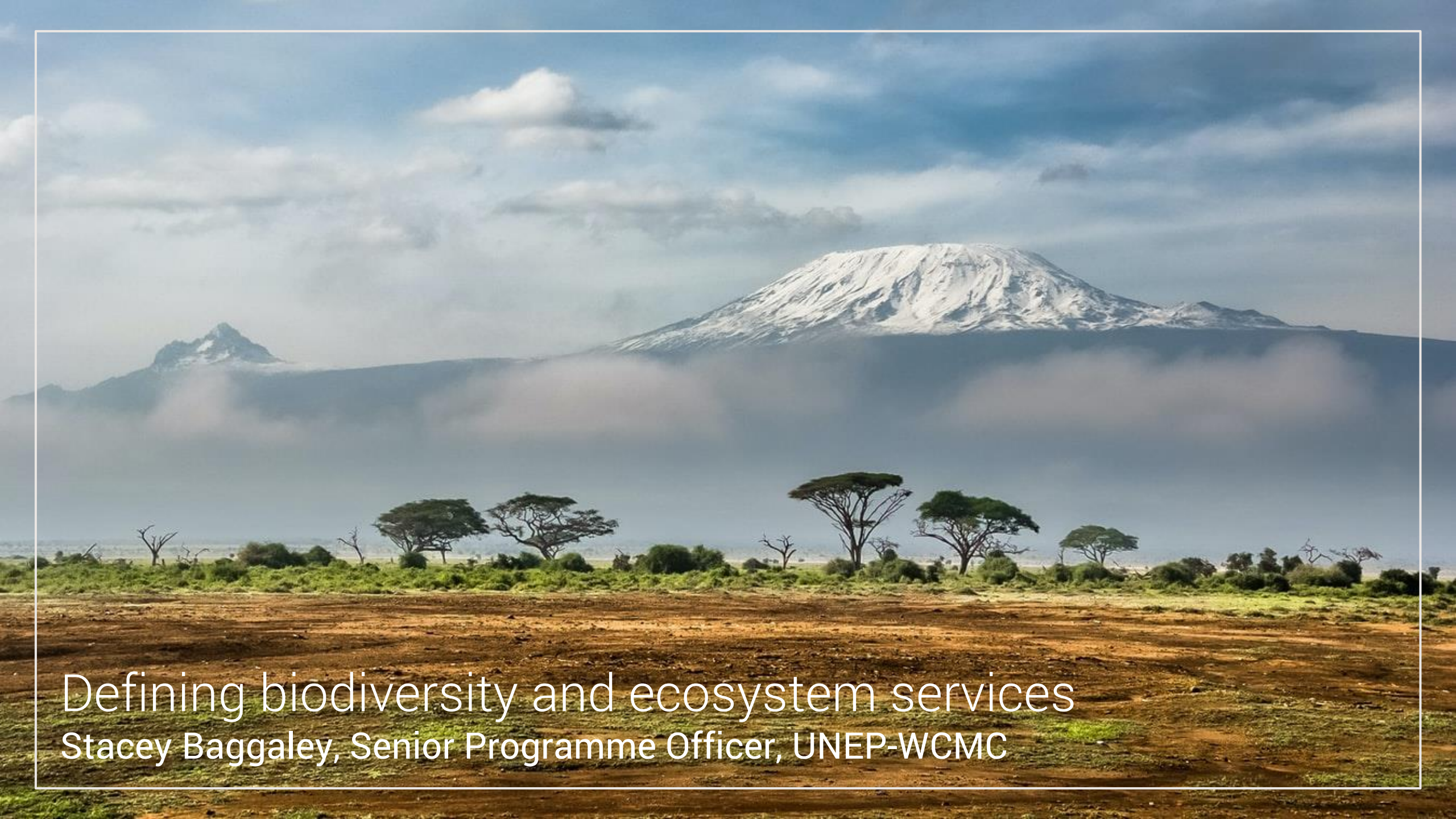
Example query - Potential protected area (green) boundary discrepancy when compared to satellite imagery

Technical support – assistance or guidance on technical work





Example query – Visualisation of the global STAR Threat Abatement score layer



Defining biodiversity and ecosystem services

Stacey Baggaley, Senior Programme Officer, UNEP-WCMC

WHAT IS BIODIVERSITY?

"Biological diversity means the variability among living organisms from all sources including, *inter alia*, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems…; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems."

(Convention on Biological Diversity 1992)

Genes (diversity within species)

Species (diversity between species)

Ecosystems (diversity of ecosystems)

WHAT IS A SPECIES?

"Groups of actually or potentially interbreeding natural populations, which are reproductively isolated from other groups."

(Mayr 1942)

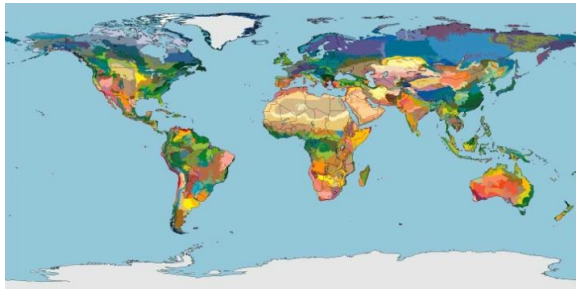
- Species are seen as the fundamental units of conservation.
- Provides a way of quantifying biodiversity, and its loss.
- Many conservation strategies and international Multilateral Environmental Agreements (CITES, CMS) are focused on species.

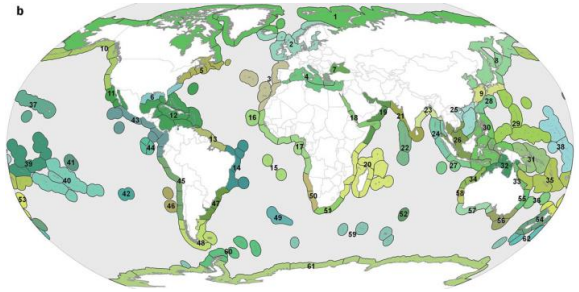
WHAT ARE HABITATS AND ECOSYSTEMS?

Habitat: The place or type of site where an organism or population naturally occurs.

Ecosystem: A dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit.

(Convention on Biological Diversity 1992)



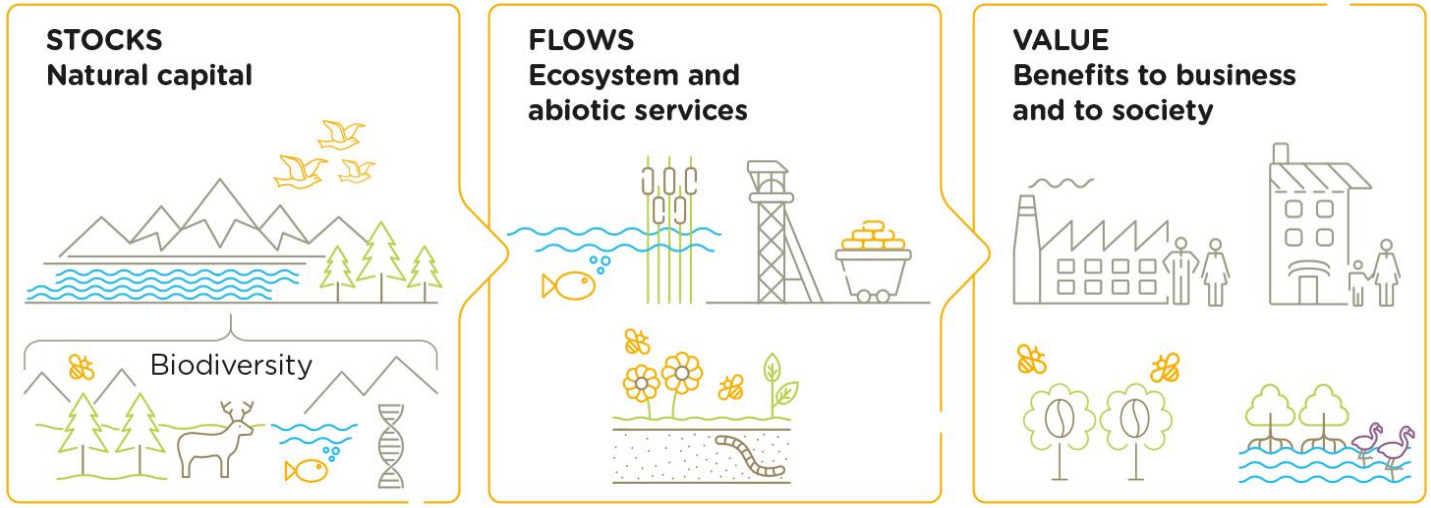


WHAT ARE ECOSYSTEM SERVICES?

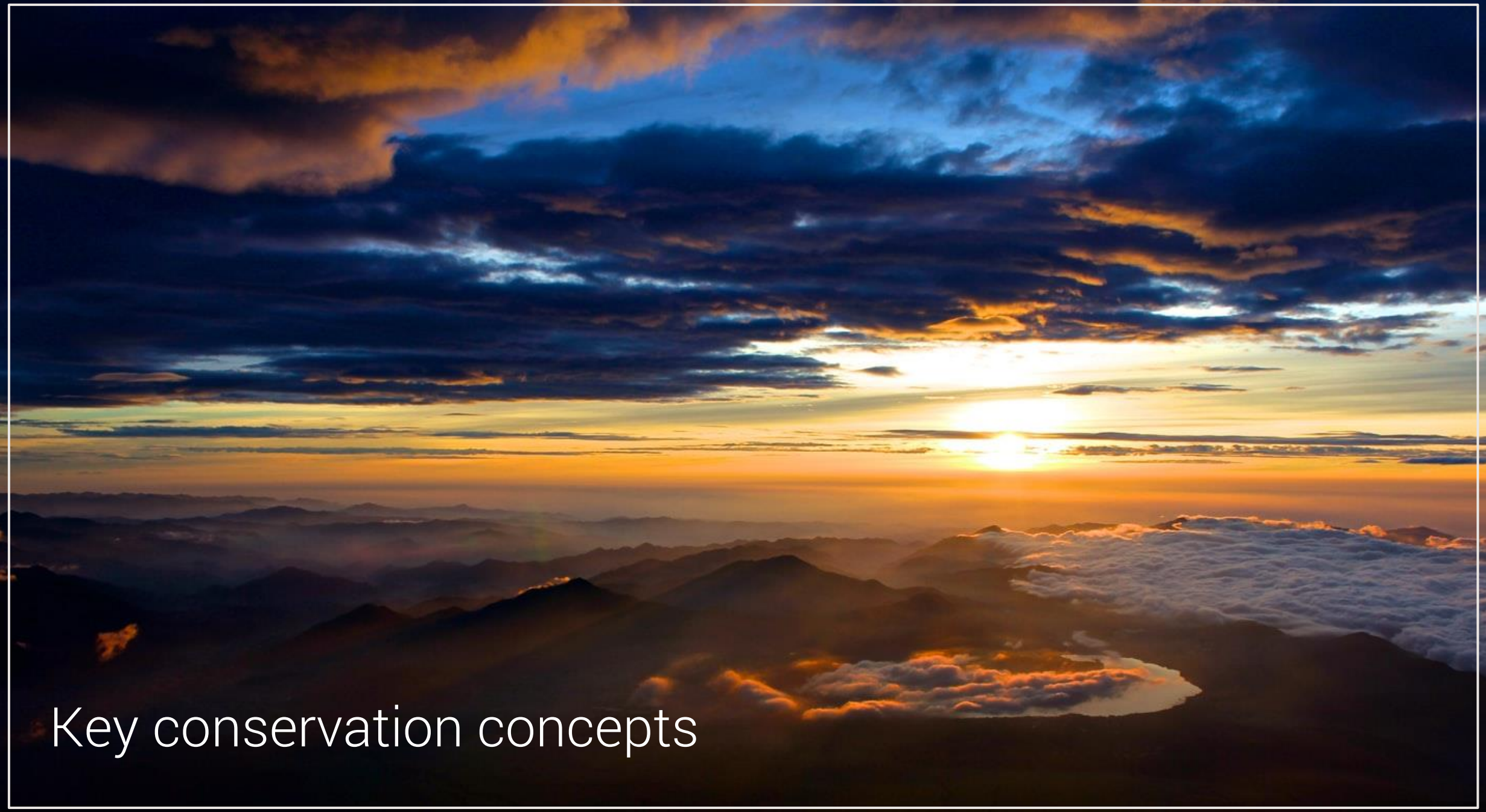
"Benefits people obtain from ecosystems."

(Millennium Ecosystem Assessment 2005)

Ecosystem services link the environment to people



Biodiversity underpins ecosystem services



Key conservation concepts

CORE CONSERVATION CONCEPTS

Protected areas

Areas that are afforded legal or other effective protection

Areas important for biodiversity

Areas that are identified on the basis of biodiversity values, often using standardised assessment criteria

Threatened species

Species likely to become extinct within the foreseeable future throughout all or part of its range

WHAT ARE PROTECTED AREAS?

"A clearly defined geographical space, recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values." (IUCN 2008)

Key features

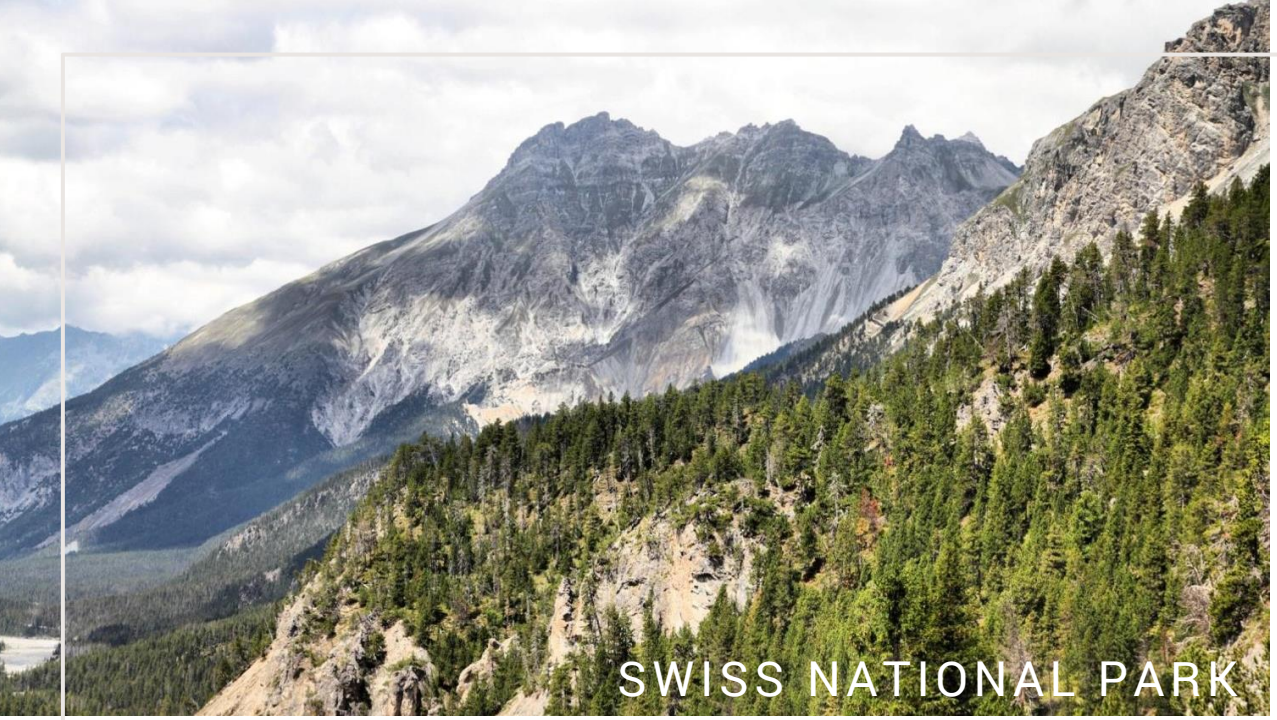
- Ability to delineate
- Management of the area
- Core objective of nature conservation

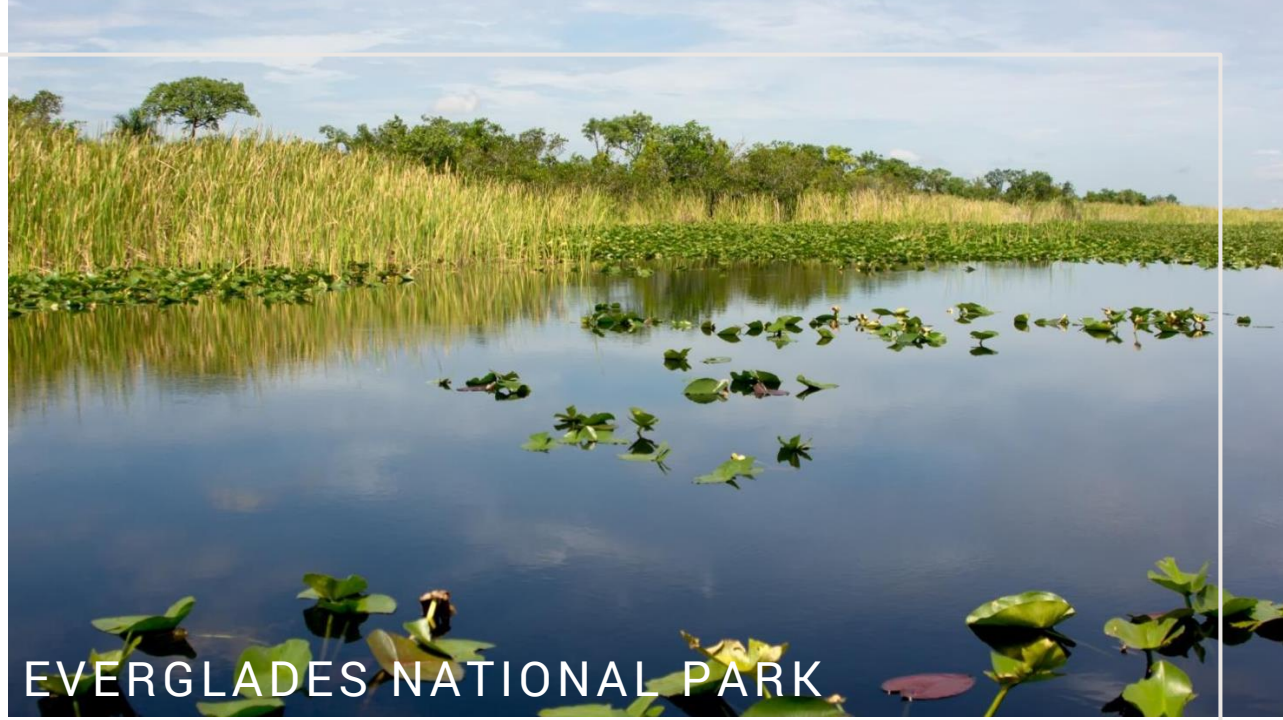
Effective means

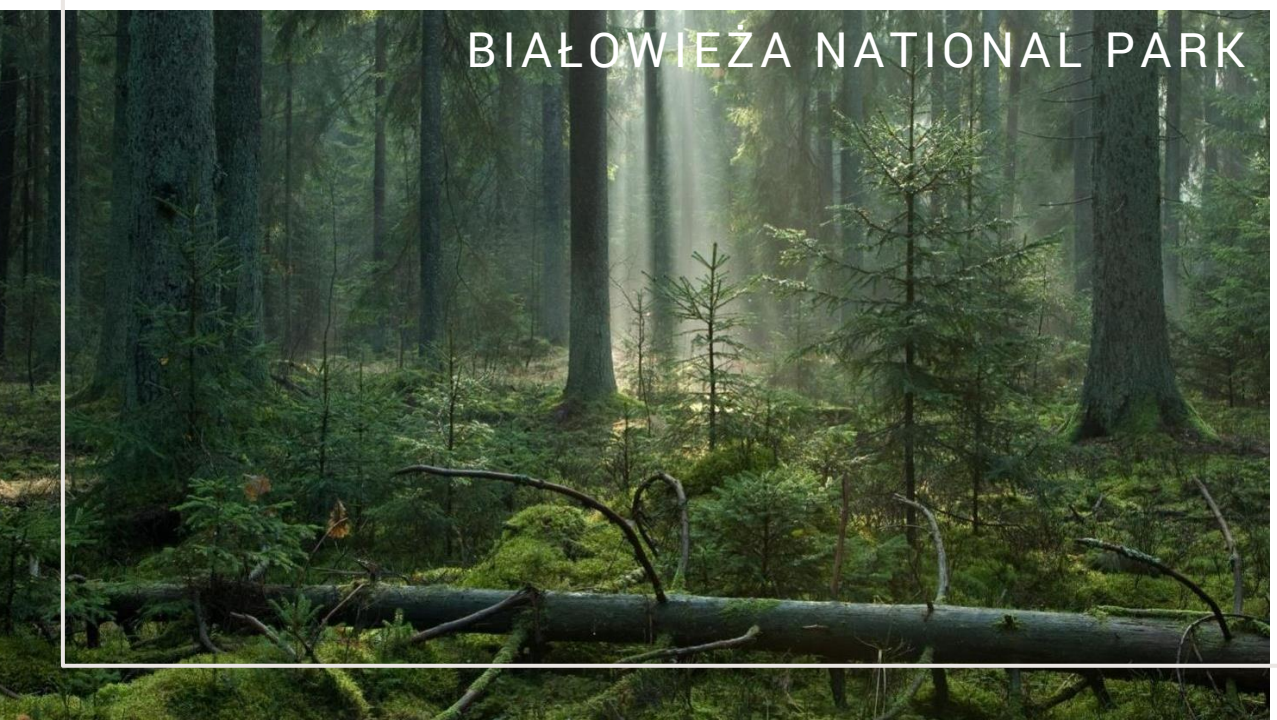
- National law
- International conventions & agreements
- Customary law or land tenure

Governance

- Government
- Shared
- Private
- Community


SWISS NATIONAL PARK


EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK


BIAŁOWIEŻA NATIONAL PARK


YORKSHIRE DALES NATIONAL PARK

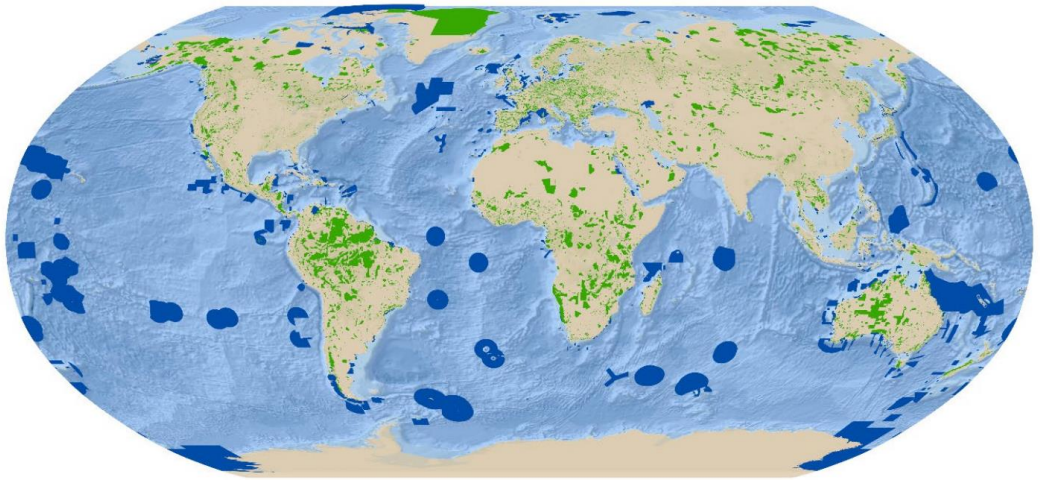
WHY ARE PROTECTED AREAS IMPORTANT AND WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO MAP THEIR LOCATION?

In-situ conservation:

"the conservation of ecosystems and natural habitats and the maintenance and recovery of viable populations of species in their natural surroundings" (CBD 1992)

Protected areas are the cornerstone of in-situ conservation

- NGOs, CSOs, investors and the finance sector increasingly requesting companies to disclose and report on data related to location of sites, particularly within or near areas of high biodiversity value
- NGO's pressure to declare some PAs off limits for O&G development
- Regulators requesting more stringent mitigation measures (including offsets) within or near protected areas



PROTECTED AREAS ARE DESIGNATED AT DIFFERENT LEVELS

National

- Designated under national law
- Different naming schemes exist in every country
- Often grouped according to IUCN management categories

Regional

- Based on regional conventions agreed by governments
- e.g. Natura2000 in Europe
- e.g. Regional Seas conventions (OSPAR, HELCOM Barcelona etc)

International

- Based on international conventions/agreements between many governments
- e.g. World Heritage
- e.g. Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)
- e.g. UNESCO Man and the Biosphere

IUCN MANAGEMENT CATEGORIES

A method for classifying the management objectives of a protected area

Help countries design a system of sites with a range of complementary management objectives

Voluntary system so many protected areas do not have an assigned category

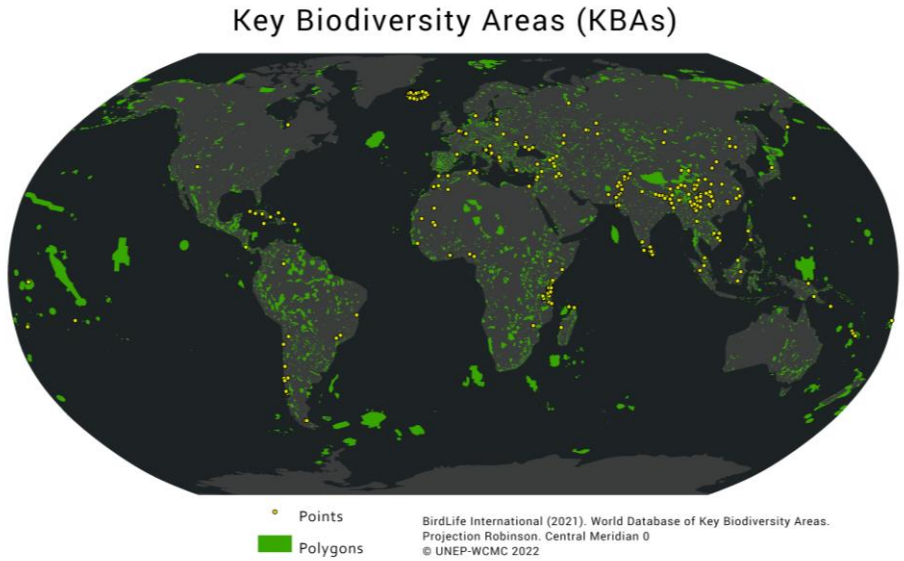
Protected areas without management categories are still protected areas!

WHAT ARE KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS (KBAs)?

"Sites contributing significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity."

(IUCN 2016)

- Originally identified for birds
- Recently expanded to other taxa
- New criteria across taxa and realms promote KBAs as the key biodiversity site designation
- Over 16,000 identified so far



KBAS ARE IDENTIFIED ON SCIENTIFIC CRITERIA

A. Threatened Biodiversity

- A1. Threatened species
- A2. Threatened ecosystem types

B. Geographically restricted biodiversity

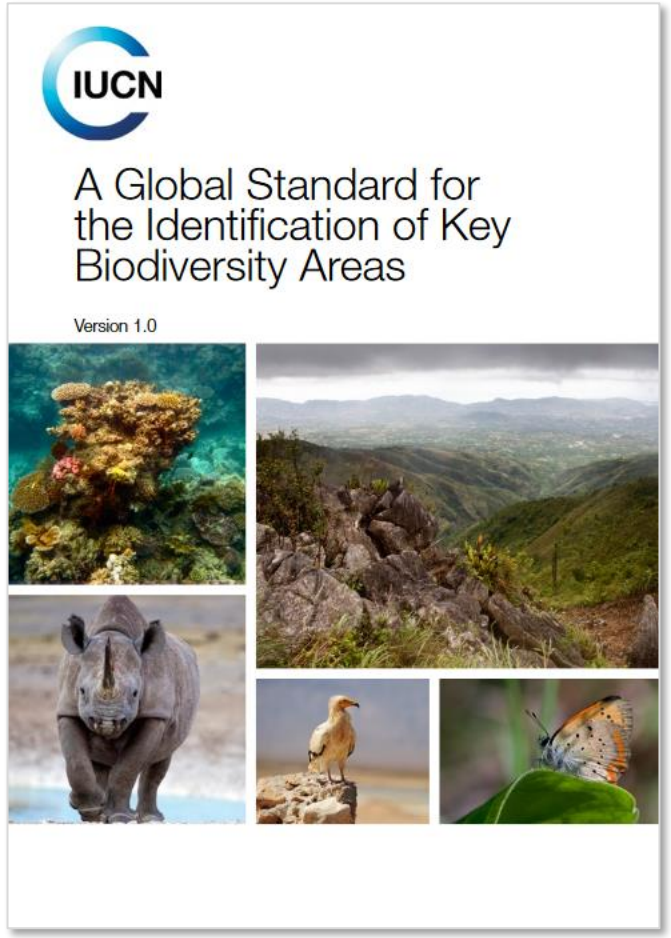
- B1. Individual geographically restricted species
- B2. Co-occurring geographically restricted species
- B3. Geographically restricted assemblages
- B4. Geographically restricted ecosystem types

C. Ecological integrity

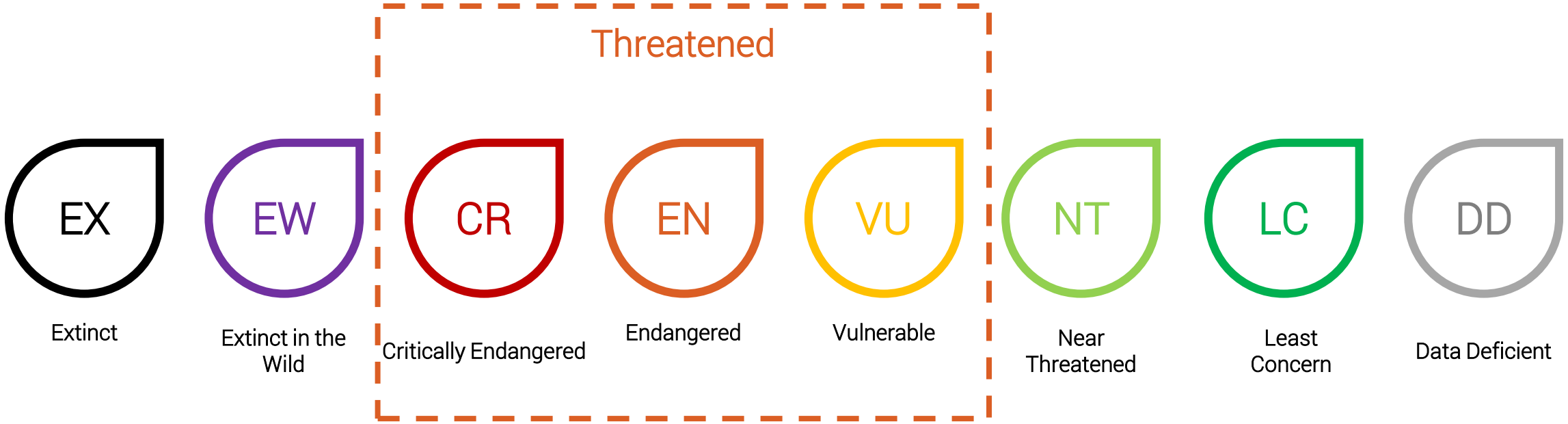
D. Biological processes

- D1. Demographic aggregations
- D2. Ecological refugia
- D3. Recruitment sources

E. Irreplaceability through quantitative analysis

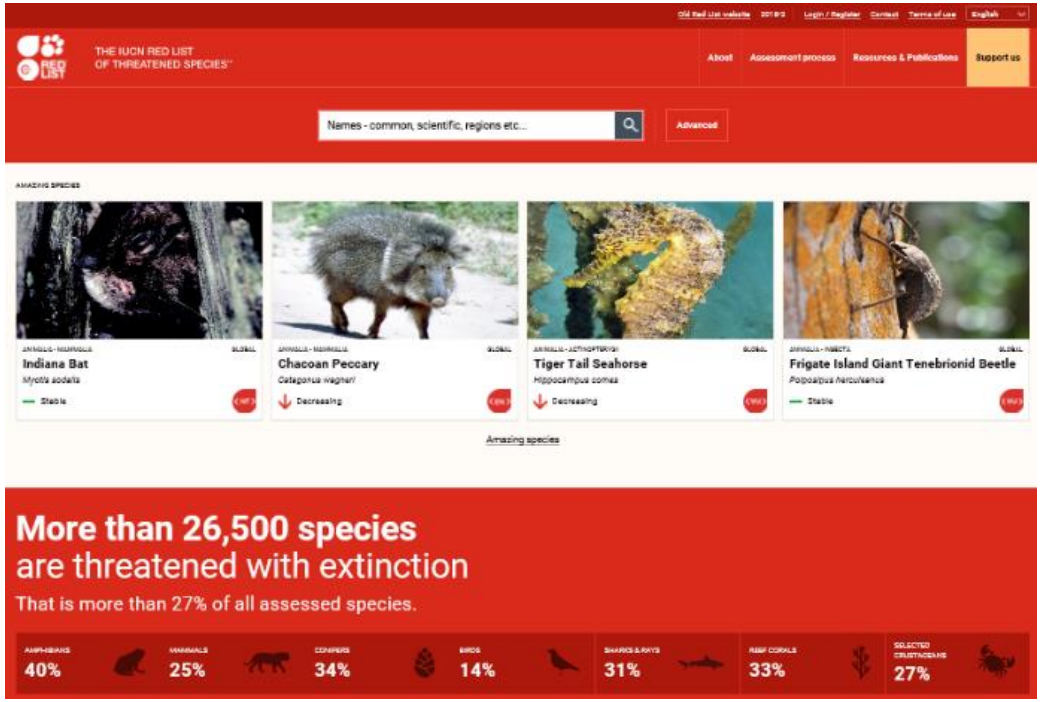


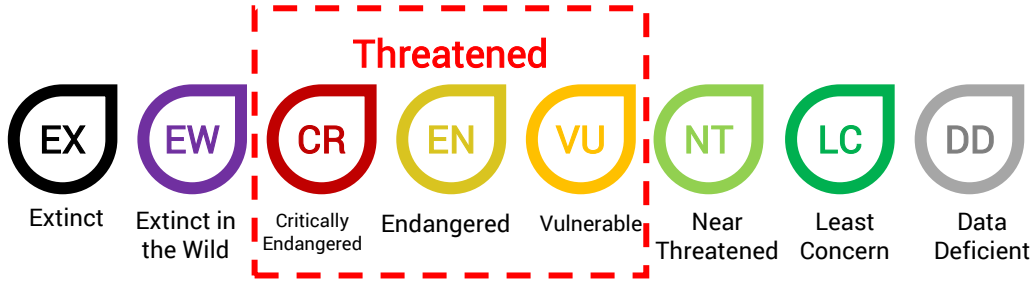
ONE WAY WE MEASURE “THREAT” IS THE EXTINCTION RISK OF SPECIES/ECOSYSTEMS



IUCN RED LIST OF SPECIES

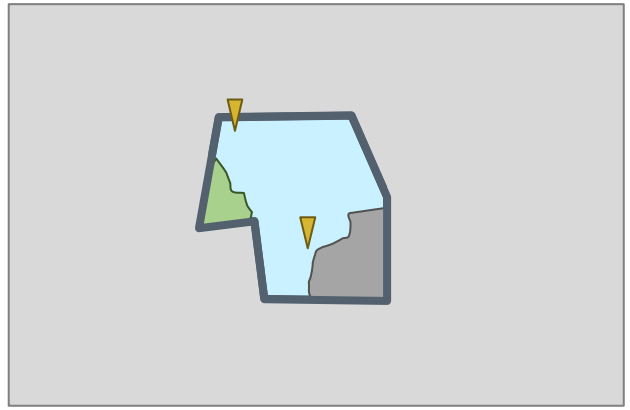
- Established in 1964 by IUCN
- >147,500 species assessed as of November 2022
- Information on threats, ecological requirements, habitats and conservation actions to reduce or prevent extinctions
- Standardised assessment process to categorise species
- Re-evaluation every ~ 5-10 years
- Three categories of ‘Threatened’ species: Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable
- List also includes other categories e.g. ‘Least Concern’ species

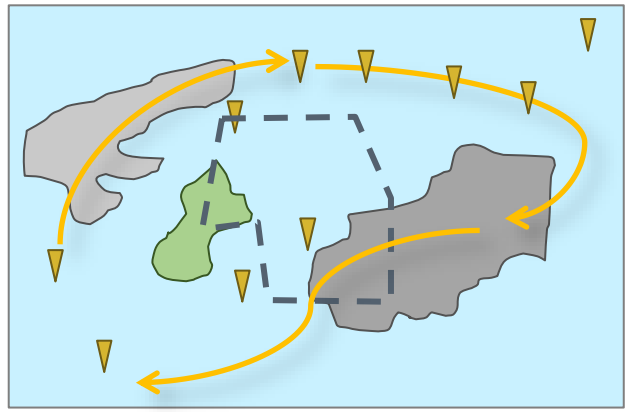




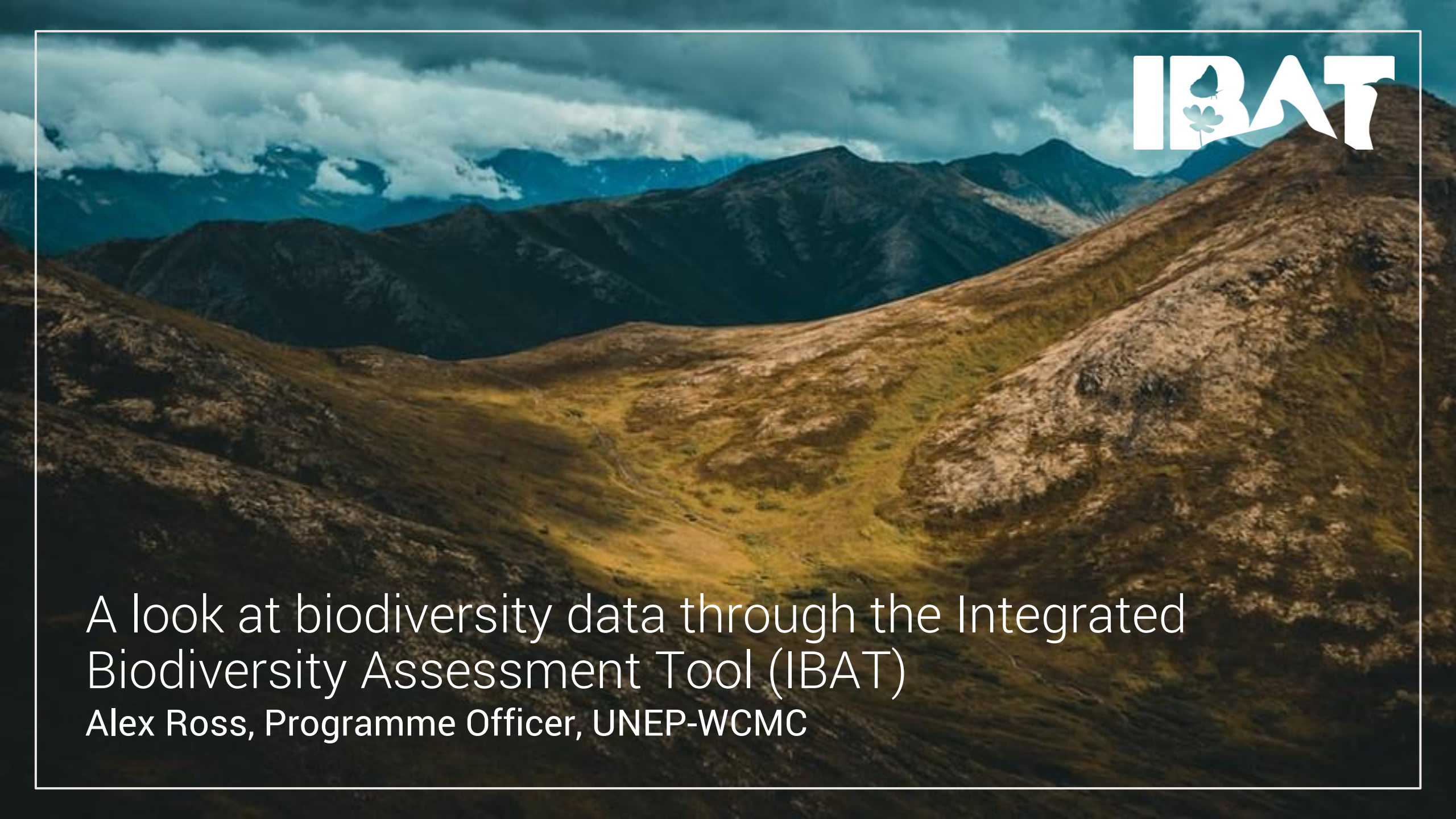
BIODIVERSITY IS SPREAD ACROSS THE WIDER LANDSCAPE OR SEASCAPE

- Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services do not respect arbitrary operational boundaries
- It is critical to consider biodiversity and ecosystem service impacts in their broader spatial context
- All project lifecycle stages present potential impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services





Break (5 mins)



A look at biodiversity data through the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT)

Alex Ross, Programme Officer, UNEP-WCMC

WHAT IS IBAT?

- A web-based map & reporting tool that provides fast, easy & integrated access to critical biodiversity information.
- An alliance between:
- The source of the most globally authoritative biodiversity data:
  - The World Database on Protected Areas
  - The World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas
  - The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species
  - Species Threat Abatement and Restoration (STAR)
- A link between the private sector and biodiversity conservation.
- Incorporate biodiversity considerations into project planning and management decisions

IBAT DATASETS

The World Database on Protected Areas (Updated monthly)

The World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas (Updated 3 times a year)

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (Updated at least 3 times a year)

* IBAT is the only place where each of these datasets is available for commercial users

KEY FEATURES OF IBAT

Features

- Ability to draw polylines and polygons
- Upload multiple sites (csv, shp, KMZ, KML)
- Download data per specified area
- Create portfolio of ‘Projects’ (sites)
- Site page giving overview of a site
- Multiple report types: Proximity, IFC PS6/World Bank ESS6, Freshwater, Multi-site
- Ability to view all data in the IBAT map

Real-time updates

- Protected Areas
- Key Biodiversity Areas
- Red List of Species data
- Species Threat Abatement and Restoration (STAR)

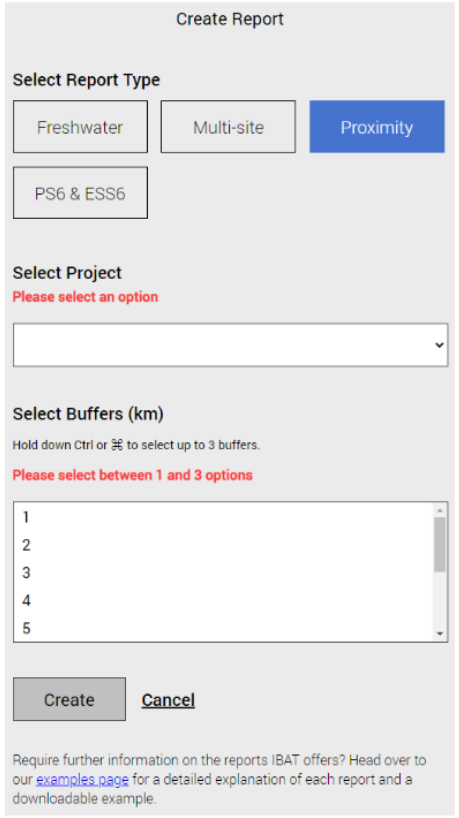
Committed to continuous improvement and user support

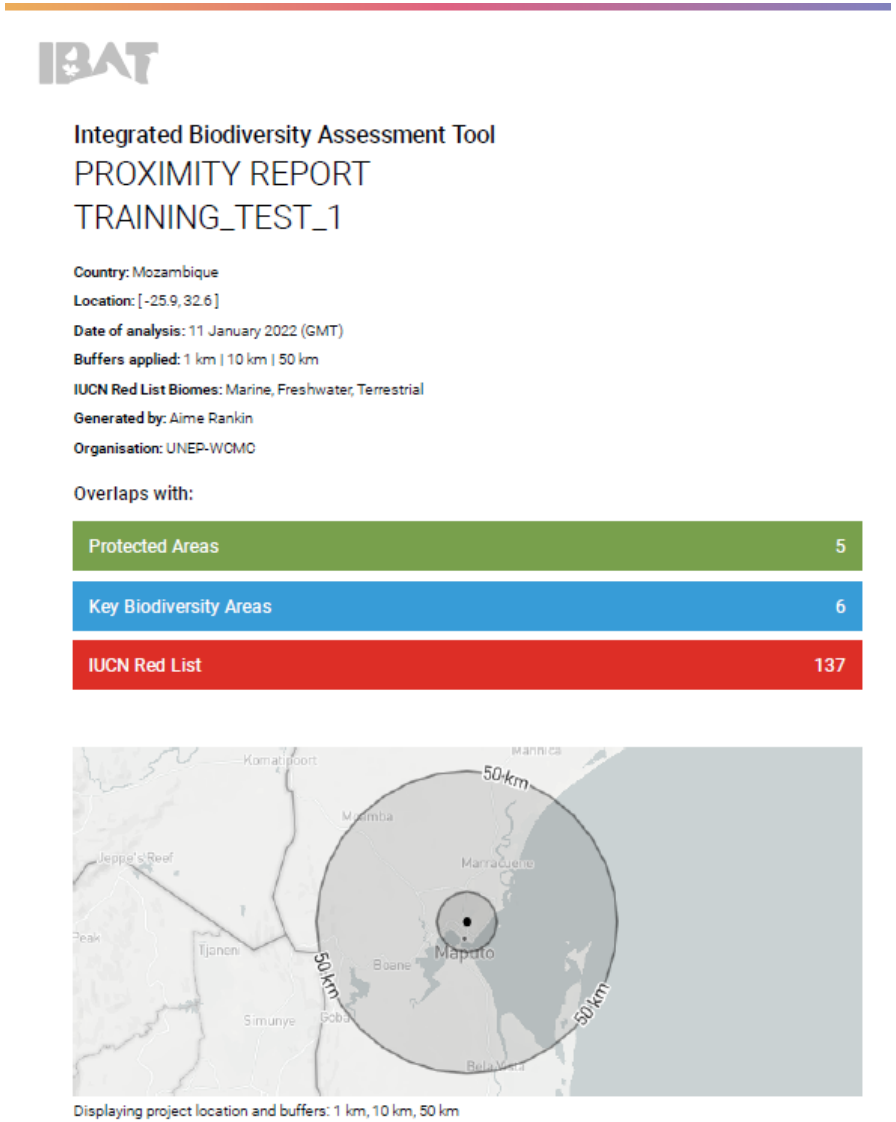
- Fully maintained
- Scientifically robust
- Committed to innovation and new functionality

IBAT REPORTS

Proximity Reports

- High-level early stage biodiversity risk screening for a single site.
- Buffers from 1 to 50 km.
- Assess for overlap with:
  - Protected Areas.
  - Key Biodiversity Areas.
  - IUCN Red List species.

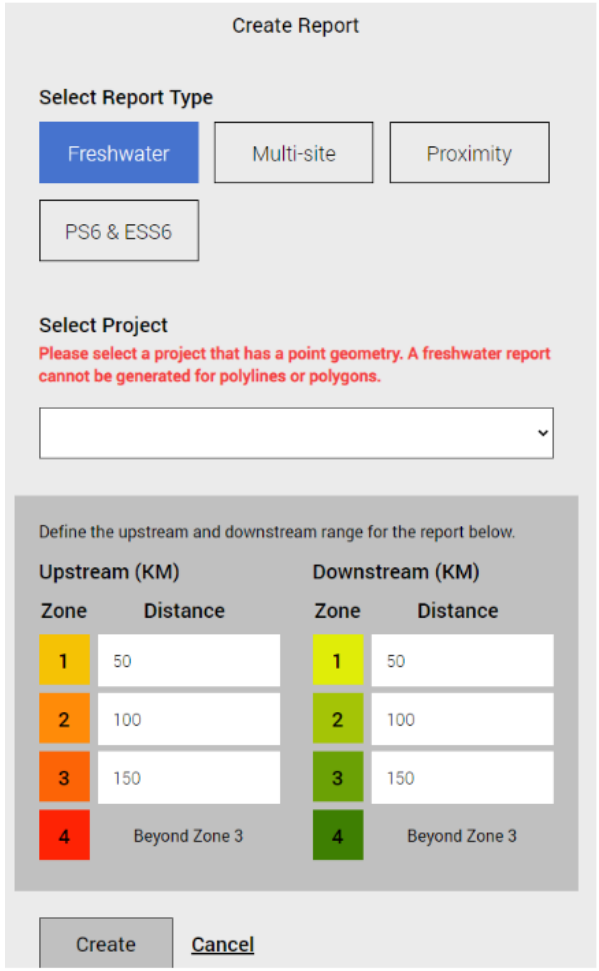


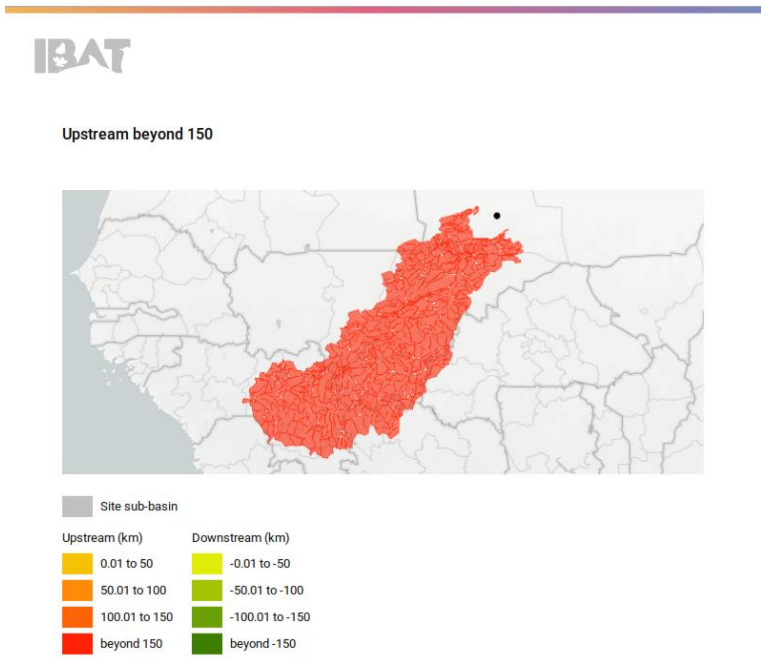


IBAT REPORTS

Freshwater

- High-level early stage biodiversity risk screening for a single site with potential to impact freshwater ecosystems.
- Upstream and downstream buffers.
- Point features only.

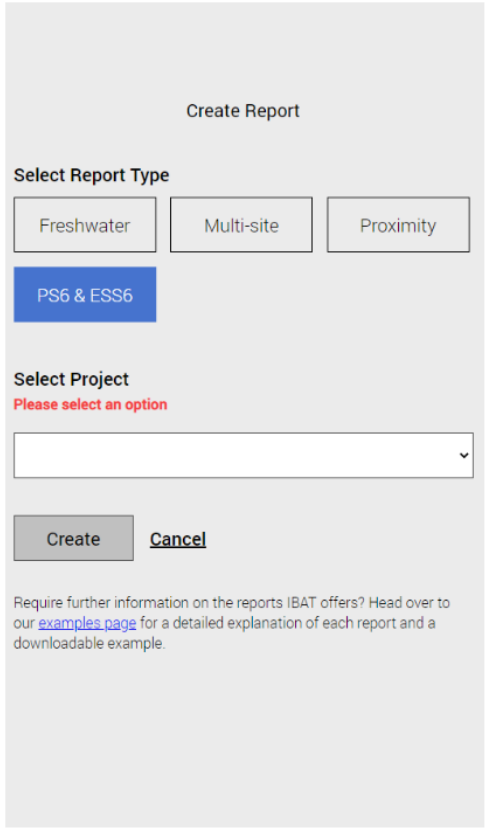


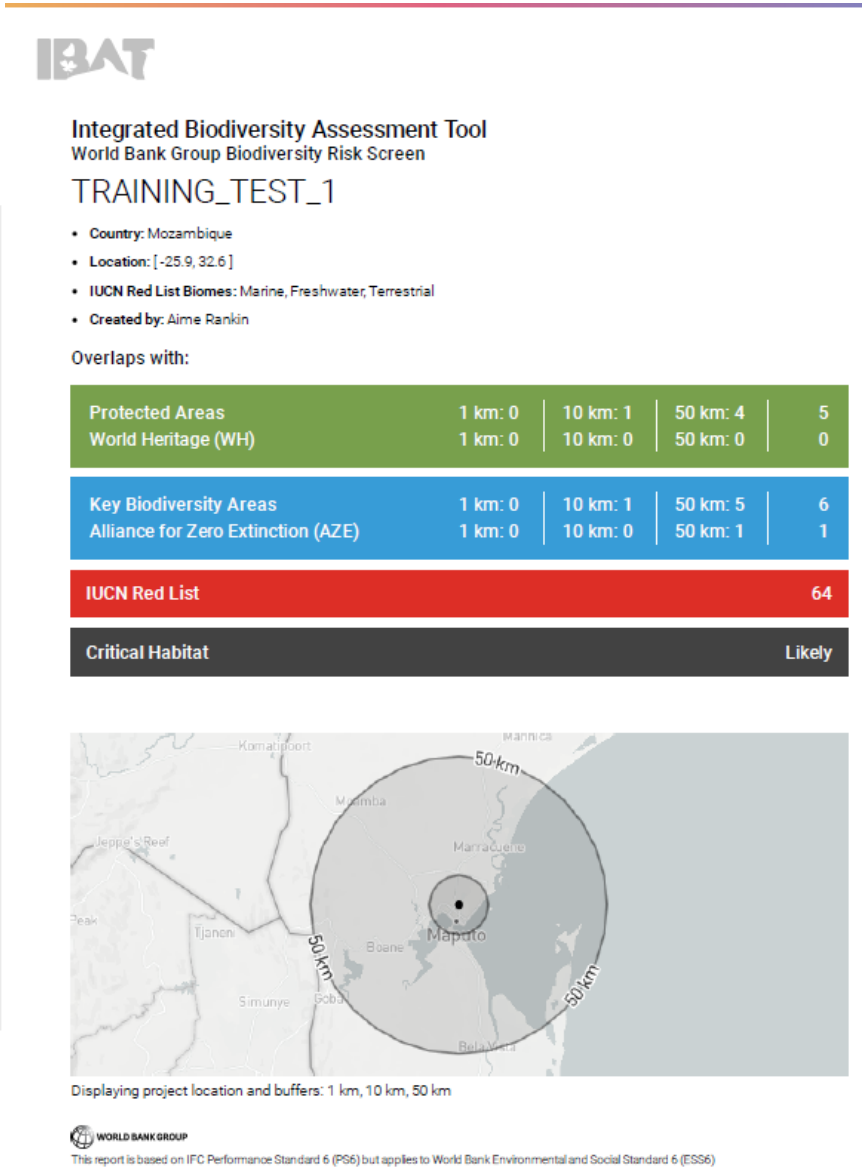


IBAT REPORTS

World Bank Group Risk Reports

- High-level early stage biodiversity risk screening for a single site with specific reference to **PSS6** and **ESS6**.
- Assesses **Critical habitat likelihood**.
- Buffers pre-defined at 10 and 50 km.

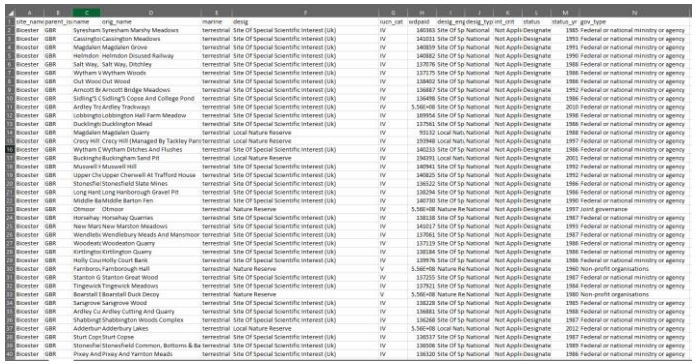




IBAT REPORTS

Multi Site

- IBAT Multi-site reports designed to help companies reporting for GRI/ SASB, and certification schemes .
- GRI Disclosure 304-1 Identify operational sites owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas (aka Key Biodiversity Areas)
- GRI Disclosure 304-4 Identify presence of IUCN Red List species and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by operations.



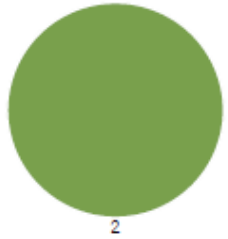
IBAT

Overlap with protected areas and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs)

The following table shows the number of protected areas and KBAs overlapped by a 50.0 km buffer for each operational site where an overlap occurs.

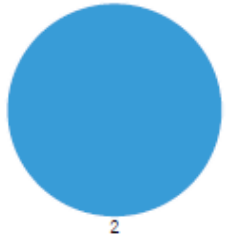
Site	Area (km²)	Protected Areas	KBAs
Training_test_1	0	5	6
Training_test_2	0	173	20

% Summary of protected areas overlap



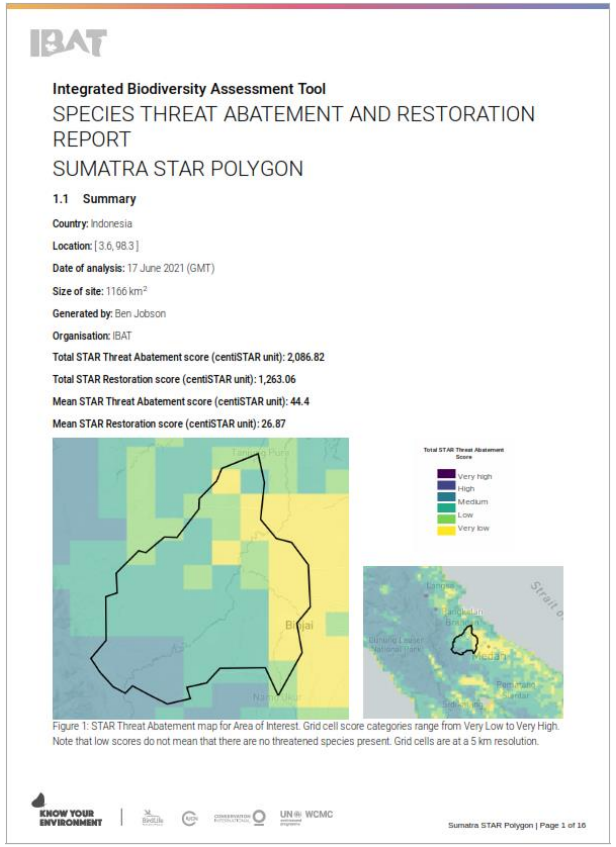
- 2 (100.00% of sites) are within 50.0 km of a protected area.
- 0 (0.00% of sites) are not within 50.0 km of a protected area.

% Summary of KBAs overlap



- 2 (100.00% of sites) are within 50.0 km of a Key Biodiversity Area.
- 0 (0.00% of sites) are not within 50.0 km of a Key Biodiversity Area.

SPECIES THREAT ABATEMENT AND RESTORATION METRIC (STAR)



IBAT

Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool

SPECIES THREAT ABATEMENT AND RESTORATION REPORT

SUMATRA STAR POLYGON

1.1 Summary

Country: Indonesia

Location: [3.6, 98.3]

Date of analysis: 17 June 2021 (GMT)

Size of site: 1166 km²

Generated by: Ben Jobson

Organisation: IBAT

Total STAR Threat Abatement score (centiSTAR unit): 2,086.82

Total STAR Restoration score (centiSTAR unit): 1,263.06

Mean STAR Threat Abatement score (centiSTAR unit): 44.4

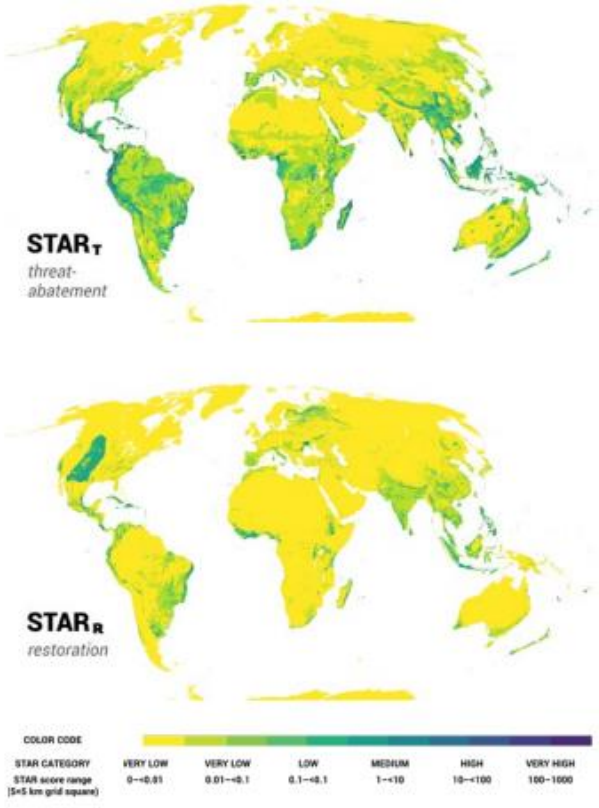
Mean STAR Restoration score (centiSTAR unit): 26.87

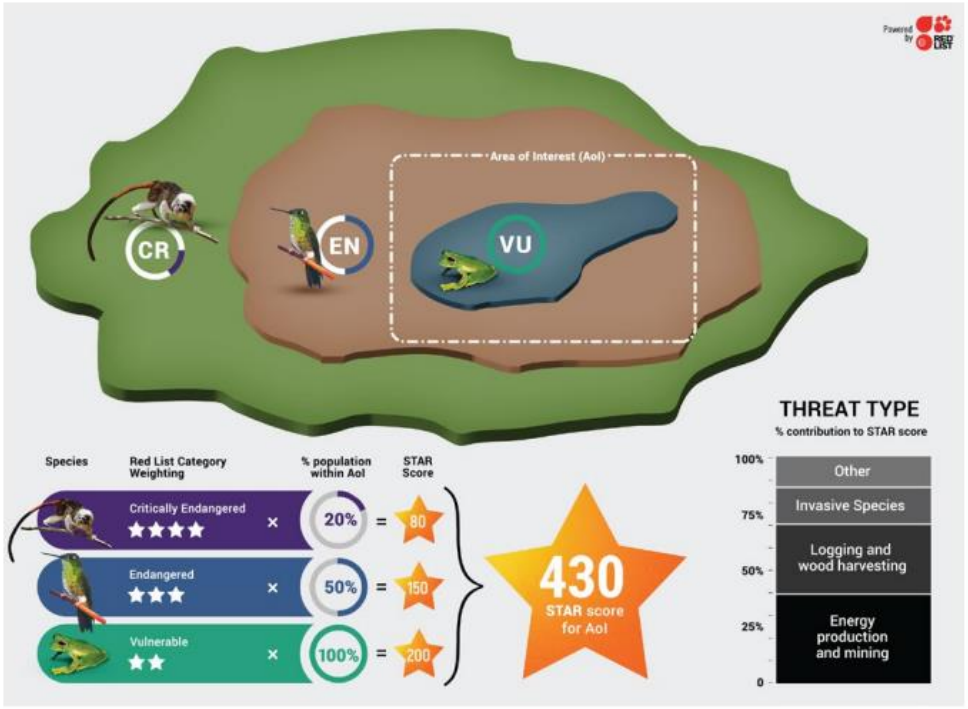
Total STAR Threat Abatement Score
Very high
High
Medium
Low
Very low

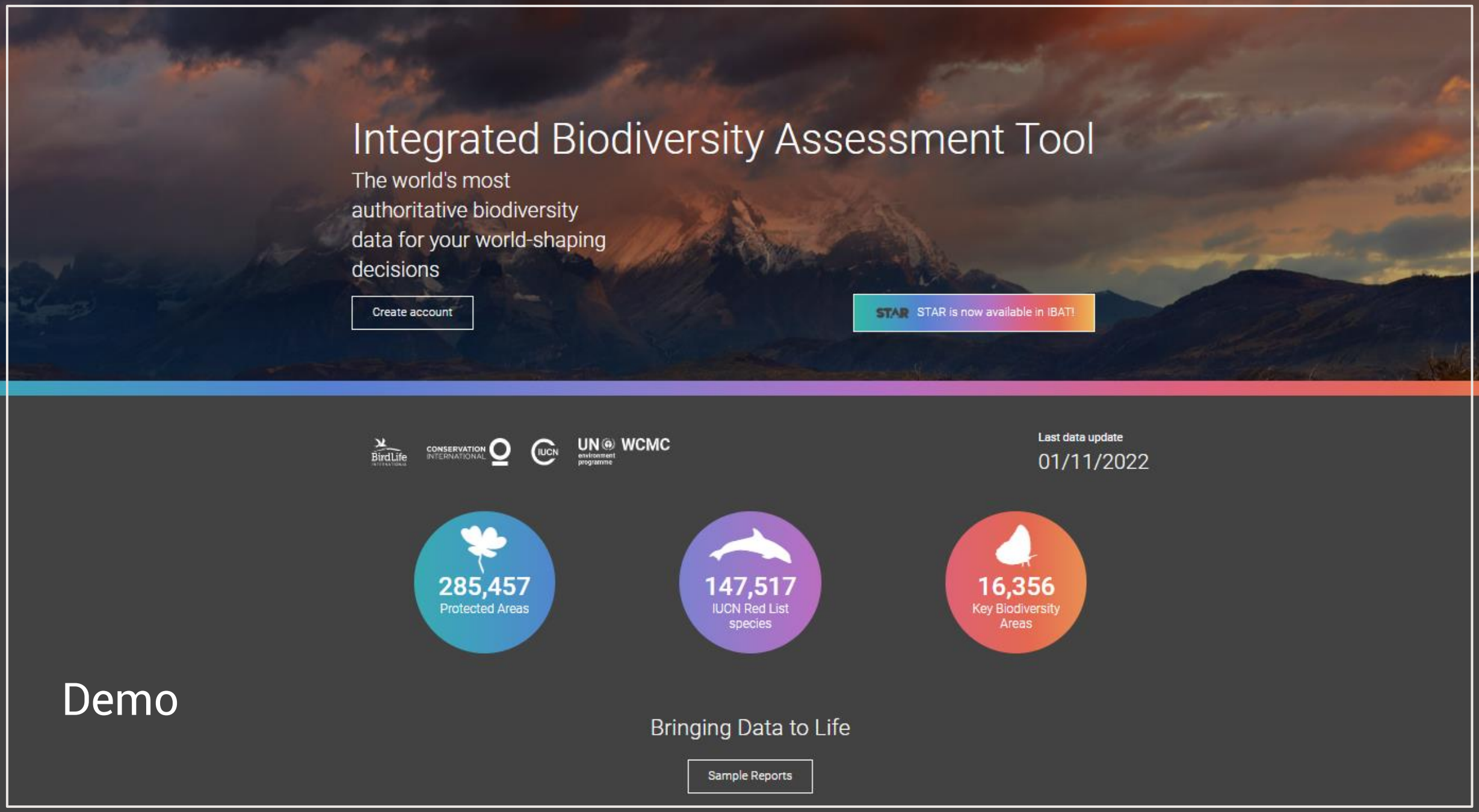
Figure 1: STAR Threat Abatement map for Area of Interest. Grid cell score categories range from Very Low to Very High. Note that low scores do not mean that there are no threatened species present. Grid cells are at a 5 km resolution.

KNOW YOUR ENVIRONMENT | UN WCMC

Sumatra STAR Polygon | Page 1 of 16





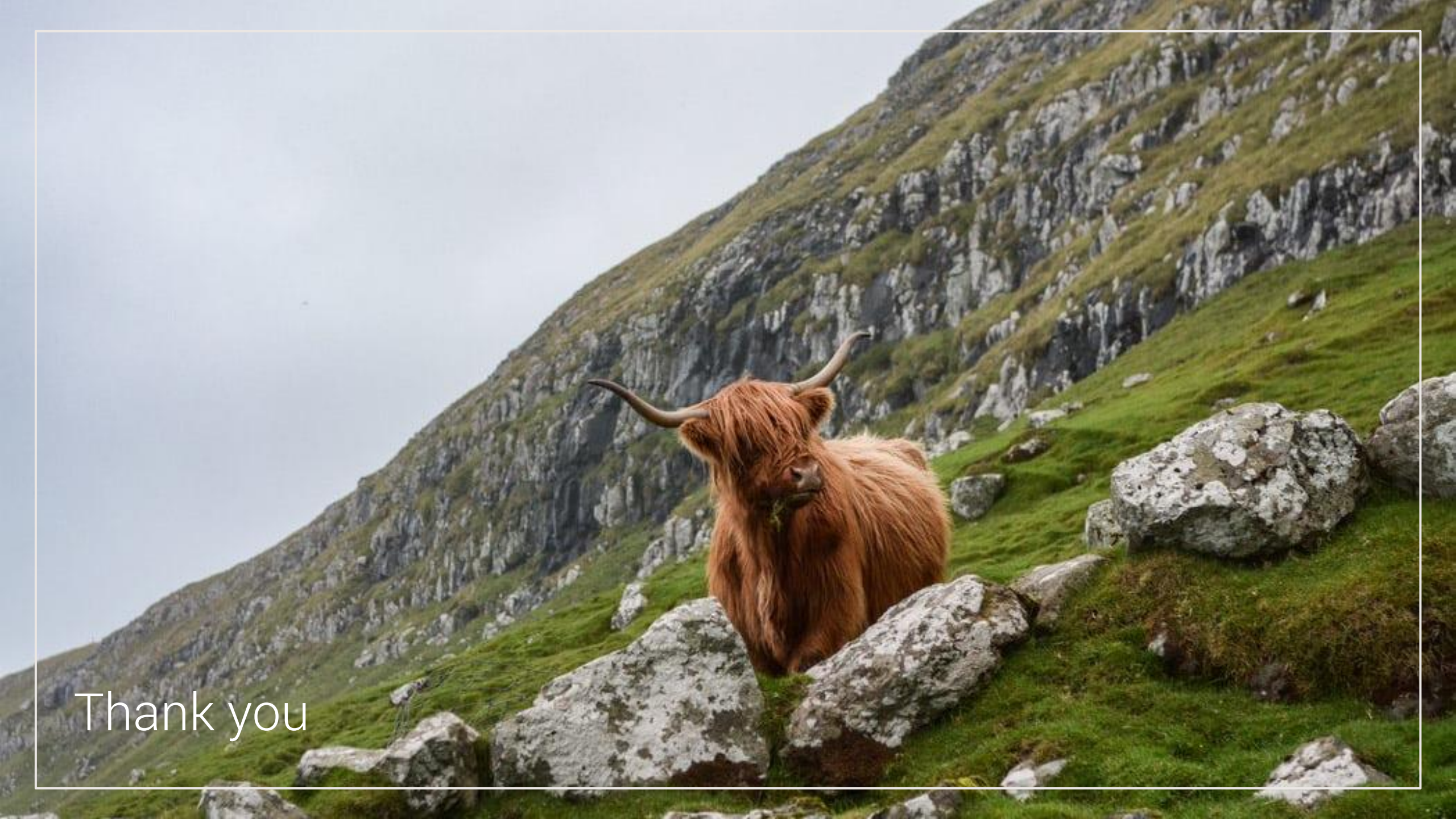

Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool
The world's most authoritative biodiversity data for your world-shaping decisions
Create account
STAR STAR is now available in IBAT!
BirdLife
CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL
IUCN
UN environment programme WCMC
Last data update
01/11/2022
285,457
Protected Areas
147,517
IUCN Red List species
16,356
Key Biodiversity Areas
Bringing Data to Life
Sample Reports

Demo

TRAINING OBJECTIVES

At the end of the training you will be familiar with:

- Drivers for improved biodiversity management
- The Proteus Partnership, its objectives and what resources it makes available to you
- How to access Proteus support
- Key biodiversity concepts related to the resources available through Proteus
- Biodiversity data, namely those available through Proteus, how these are identified and how they can be used to deliver positive biodiversity outcomes


Thank you

UN environment programme

WCMC

Biodiversity fundamentals and Proteus training

Glencore

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Alex.Ross@unep-wcmc.org

UN environment programme WCMC

proteus