



Data Forum: Making data available

WE WILL COVER

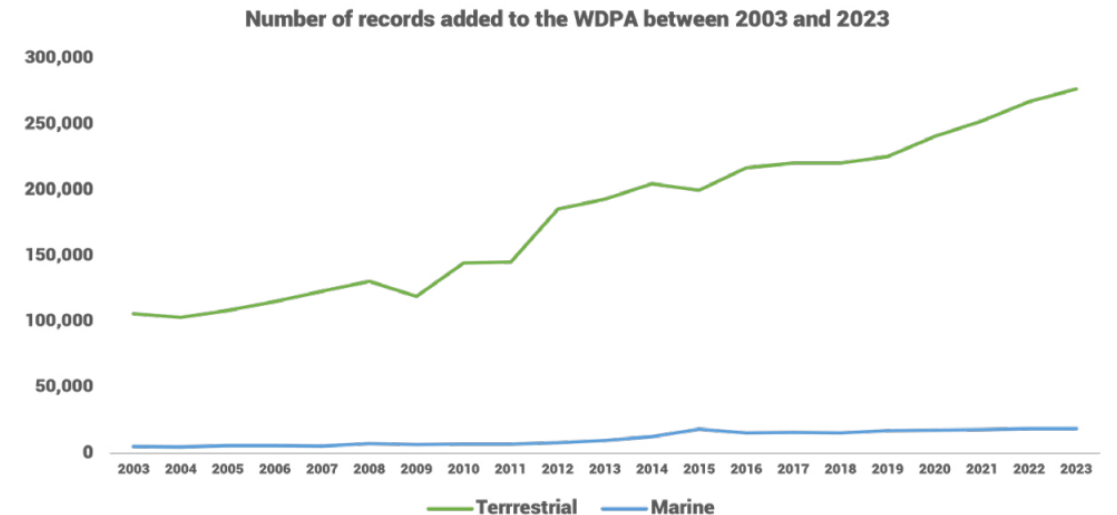
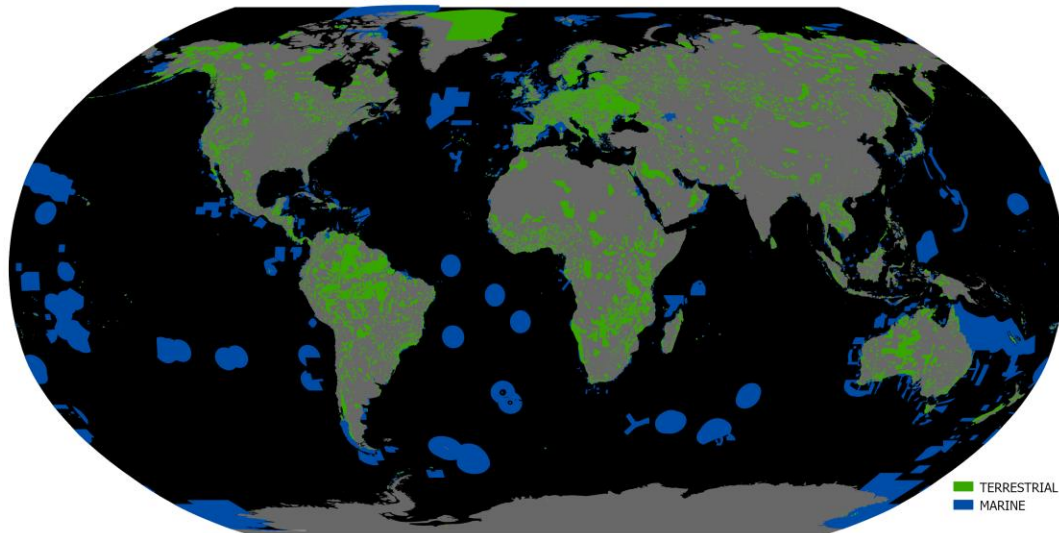
- How Proteus is working to make data available
- An update on delivery of UNEP-WCMC's open data commitment
- Partner data sharing case studies
 - Equinor, Eni and Engie
- Peer-sharing discussion for others to share their approaches and progress



HOW PROTEUS SUPPORTS DATA AVAILABILITY

1. Maintaining and improving authoritative global biodiversity datasets

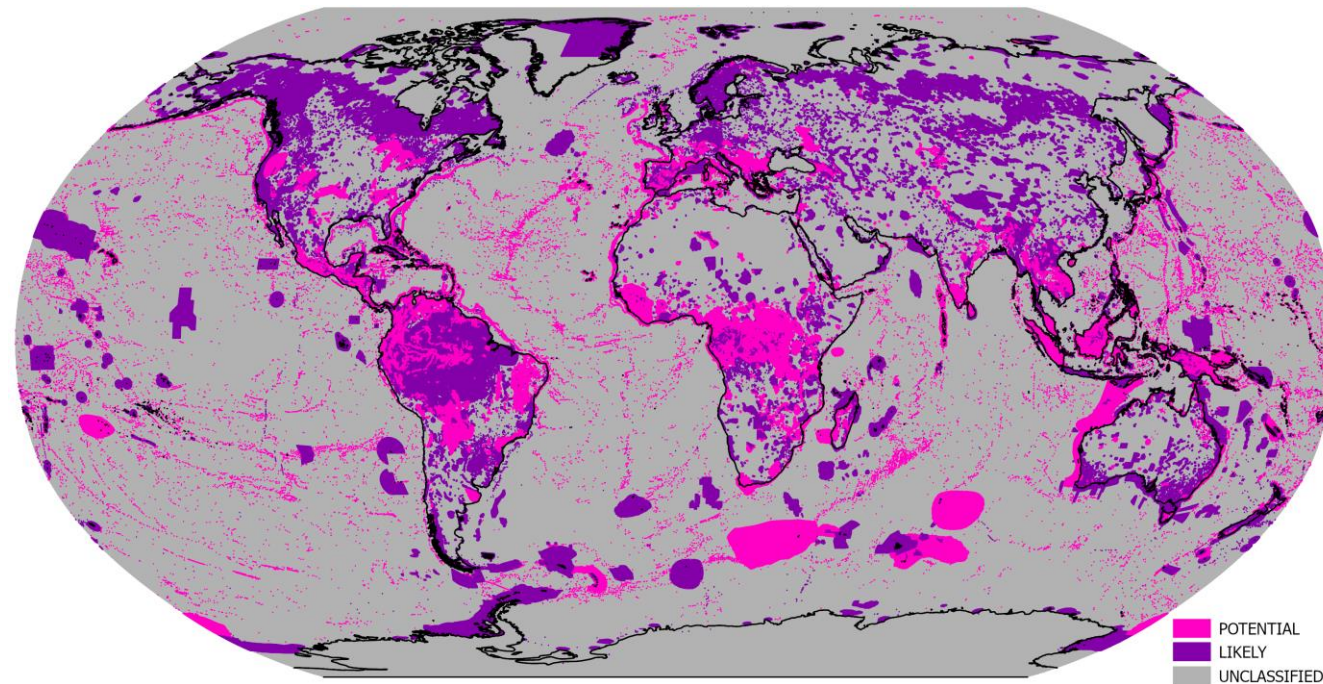
e.g. the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA)



HOW PROTEUS SUPPORTS DATA AVAILABILITY

2. Investing in new datasets that meet the needs of companies

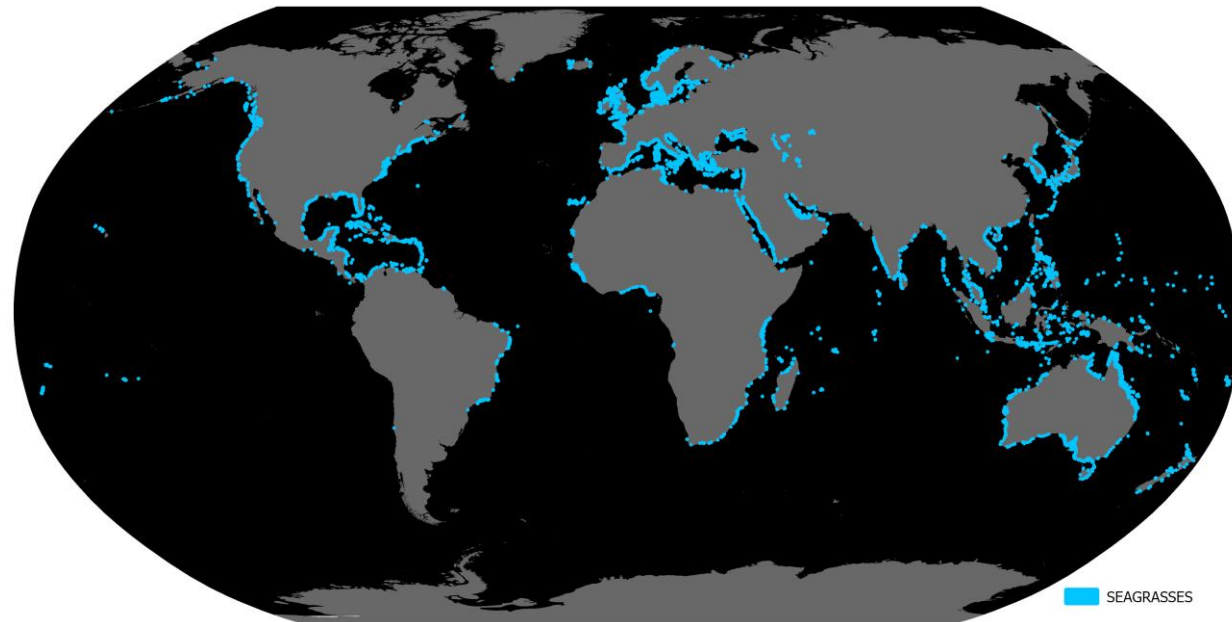
e.g. the global Critical Habitat screening layer



HOW PROTEUS SUPPORTS DATA AVAILABILITY

3. Synthesising dispersed data into consistent user-focussed global layers

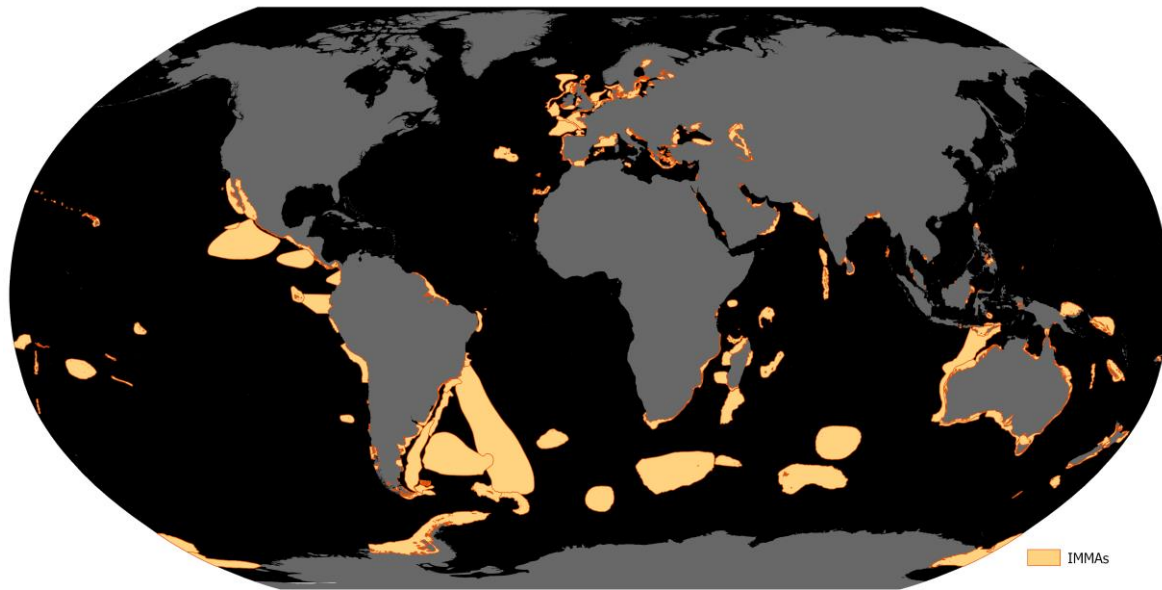
e.g. the Global Distribution of Seagrasses



HOW PROTEUS SUPPORTS DATA AVAILABILITY

4. Working with other data developers to reach users in companies

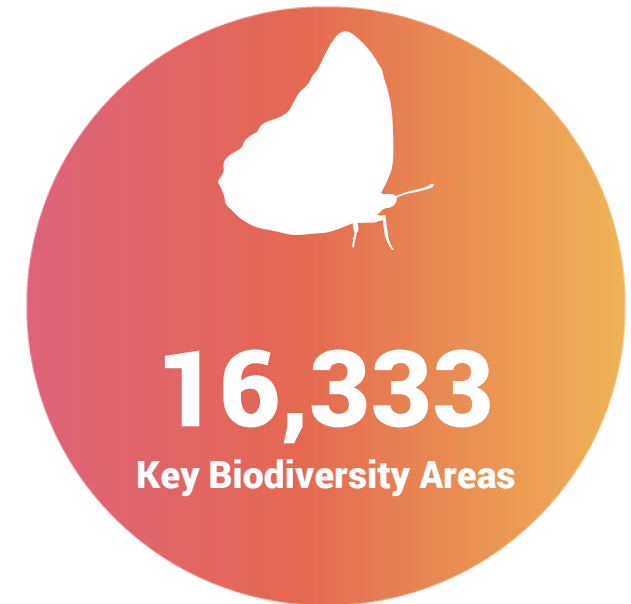
e.g. Important Marine Mammal Areas (IMMAs)



HOW PROTEUS SUPPORTS DATA AVAILABILITY

5. Building data infrastructure to support accessibility and interpretation

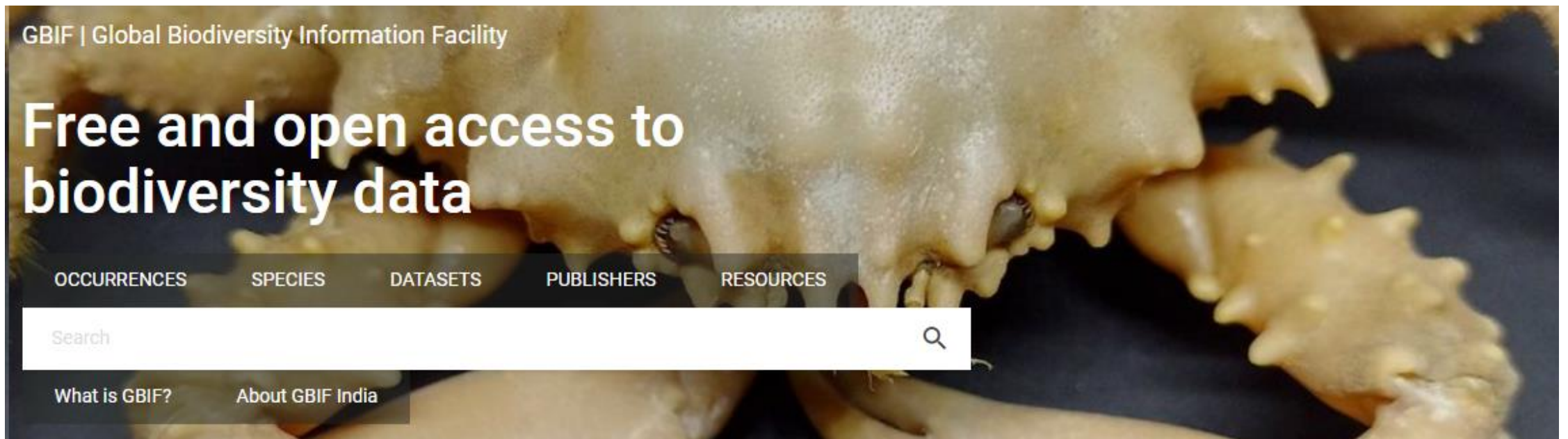
e.g. The Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT)



HOW PROTEUS SUPPORTS DATA AVAILABILITY

6. Supporting companies to share their own data (for example from site-based environmental surveys and monitoring)

e.g. to platforms like the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF)



UNEP-WCMC OPEN DATA COMMITMENT

We are committed to making the data we maintain and manage freely available under an open data license

Data will be restricted on an exception only basis

WHAT WE MEAN BY OPEN DATA

We anticipate adopting the **CC BY-SA** data license by default

CC BY-SA allows use of data by all companies provided that:

- The data source is appropriately acknowledged
- Derived products are shared under the same license

We aim to apply CC BY-SA to existing and new datasets managed and created by UNEP-WCMC

CC BY-SA allows all companies to use datasets to inform their decisions, including for:

- Screening for potential biodiversity-related risks
- Supporting impact assessment processes
- Analysing biodiversity-related issues to inform reporting and disclosure
- etc

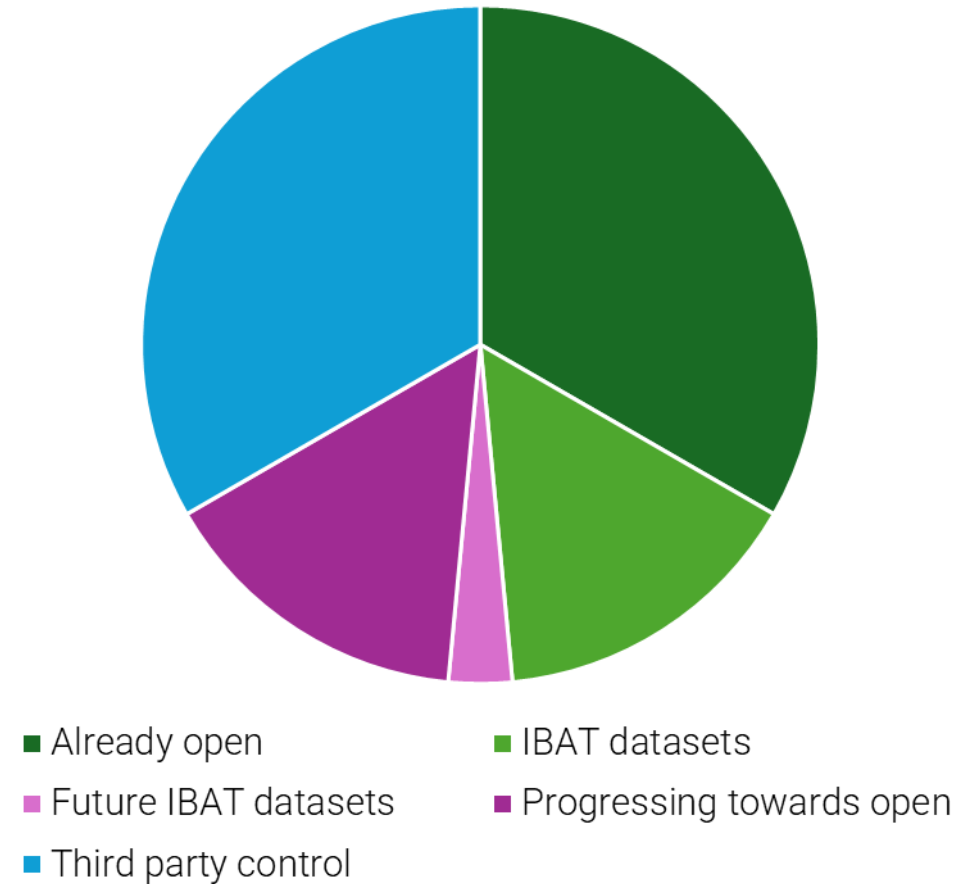
OTHER KEY UNEP-WCMC OPEN DATA PRINCIPLES

- Respecting the rights and wishes of data contributors
- Prioritising using open data sources when producing derivative outputs
- Non-regression – once a dataset has been made open, adopting all means practical to avoid it being restricted in the future
- Working with partners to encourage wider adoption of open data principles
- Raising funding, including through added value products and services, to support keeping data open

PROTEUS DATA AVAILABILITY

Key business-relevant spatial datasets that have been supported by UNEP-WCMC and Proteus include:

- 48% that already align with our open data principles and/or are available to companies through IBAT (more datasets may be added to IBAT in the future)
- 18% that are not currently open but progressing towards being more accessible
- 33% with access under control by a third party, with some willingness to make available to businesses



CATEGORISING KEY PROTEUS PARTNER DATASETS

Dataset	Access category	License
World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA)	IBAT datasets	IBAT (otherwise UNEP-WCMC WDPA Data License)
World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs)	IBAT datasets	IBAT (otherwise specific terms of use)
Global Critical Habitat Screening layer	Already open (for company internal use)	CC BY-NC 4.0
Global Natural and Modified Habitat screening layer	Already open	CC BY 4.0
IUCN Red List of Threatened Species spatial data	IBAT datasets	IBAT (otherwise specific terms of use)
Estimated STAR global layer	IBAT datasets	IBAT (otherwise specific terms of use)
Several Ocean+ marine/coastal habitat datasets	Progressing towards open	UNEP-WCMC General Data License
Important Marine Mammal Areas	Third party control	Specific terms of use
Critical Natural Assets (nature's contributions to people)	Third party control	CC BY 4.0
<i>Global screening layer for restoration opportunities</i>	<i>Under development, will be open</i>	<i>Will be CC BY-SA 4.0</i>
<i>Ecosystem Integrity Index</i>	<i>Under development, will be open</i>	<i>Will be CC BY-SA 4.0</i>

Details for more datasets are available in the Proteus Annual Meeting pre-read.



Thank you



equinor

Equinor

Continuing data sharing

Proteus annual meeting, July 2024

Magnus Eriksen

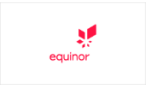
Sharing environmental monitoring and biodiversity data

- **Sustainability data hub** - [Sustainability Data Hub - equinor.com](https://equinor.com/sustainability-data-hub)
- **Impact assessments** - [Impact assessments – Equinor](#)
 - Some research reports are published under [Impact assessments for Hywind Tampen – Equinor](#)
- [Equinor Open Data](#)
- Published some datasets on [GBIF](#)
- Currently working to establish an internal SSU data lake
 - With options to also share data externally
- Equinor is a member of Ocean Decade Corporate Data Group
 - The goal of the CDG is to establish strategies and best practices for private sector organisations to provide public access to their privately-owned ocean data.

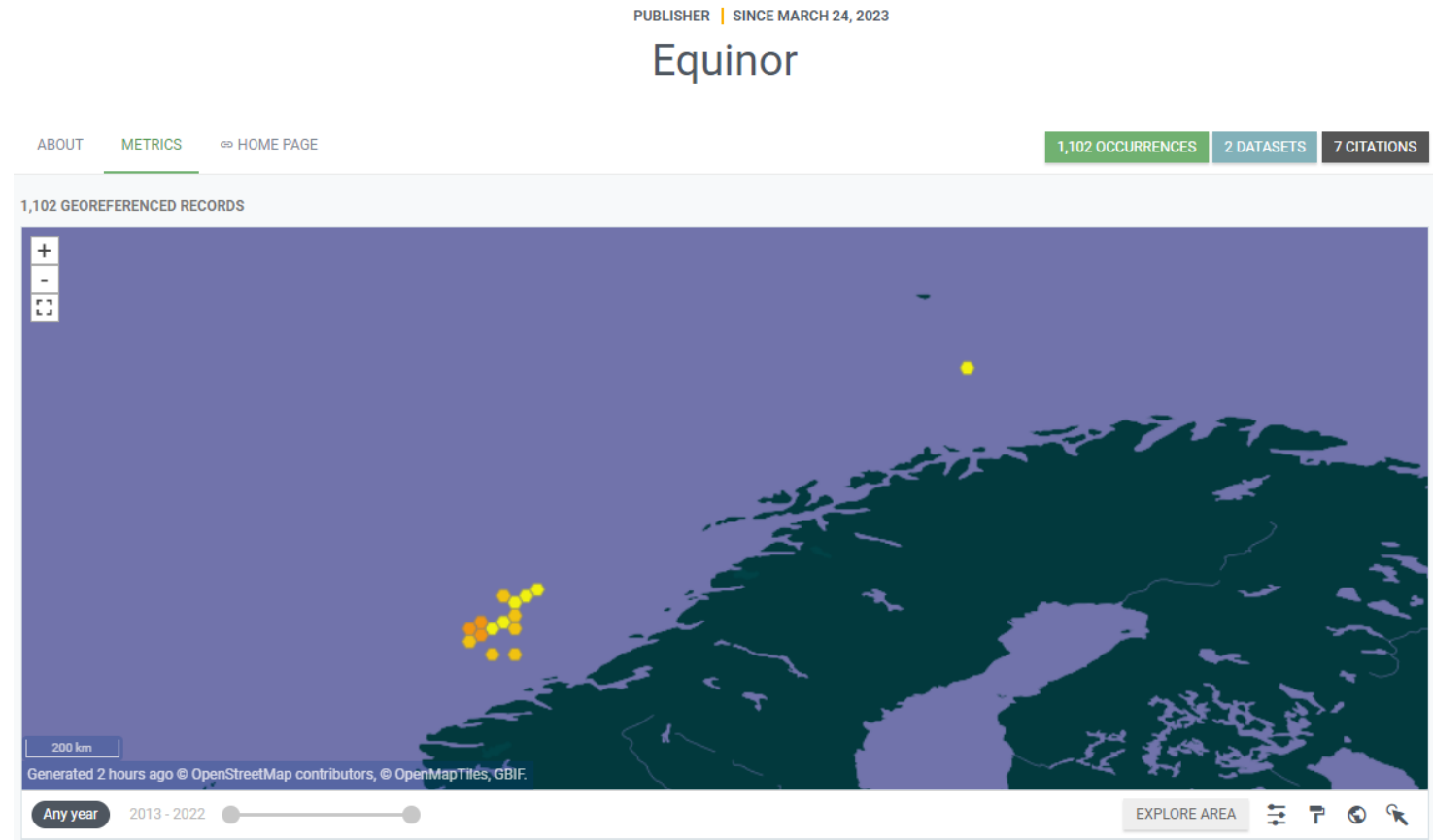
Equinor GBIF experiences

- Equinor became a GBIF publisher in March 2023.
- GBIF Norway has provided excellent support through the entire process, and their response to us joining has been overwhelmingly positive.
- Two datasets published so far:
 - Cold-water corals on the Norwegian continental shelf
 - Marine mammal baseline from the Barents Sea

Description: Equinor is a broad energy company, aiming to be a leader in the energy transition. Our purpose is to turn natural resources into energy for people and progress for society. Equinor's portfolio of projects encompasses oil and gas, renewables and low-carbon solutions, with an ambition of becoming a net-zero energy company by 2050. As part of our biodiversity position, we support the principle of sharing data from our impact assessments and environmental monitoring activities with the scientific community and the general public. We actively participate in a wide range of research programmes and industry partnerships to further build knowledge and develop innovative solutions to protect biodiversity.



Endorsed by: [GBIF Norway](#)



Marine mammal baseline, Johan Castberg

Published by [Equinor](#)

Mogstad A A • Nilssen I



[DATASET](#) [METRICS](#) [ACTIVITY](#) [DOWNLOAD](#)

85 OCCURRENCES 4 CITATIONS

Acoustic data were recorded at the Johan Castberg field in the southern Barents Sea at three locations from October 2018 until June 2019 to assess the presence of marine mammals and characterise the underwater soundscape. The marine mammal analysis was focused on two stations (PAMEast and PAMNorth) as the third (PAMWest) stopped recording early and the data suffered from poor audio quality. Five marine mammal species were detected during the study: fin whale, humpback whale, killer whale, sperm ... [More](#)

Publication date: August 11, 2023
Metadata last modified: August 11, 2023
Hosted by: GBIF Norway
Licence: CC BY 4.0
[How to cite](#) [DOI](#) 10.15468/sbr9ns



85 GEOREFERENCED RECORDS

The data format used by GBIF has been adopted as a template for Equinor's own environmental data

• Sampling events

eventID	parentEventID	eventDate	samplingProtocol	sampleSizeValue	sampleSizeUnit	locationID	decimalLatitude	decimalLongitude	geodeticDatum	countryCode
EQ02053_PAMEast	EQ02053	2018-10-05/2019-05-26	Passive acoustic monitoring (PAM)	1	month	PAMEast	72,46501	20,34738	WGS84	NO
EQ02053_PAMNorth	EQ02053	2018-10-05/2019-06-19	Passive acoustic monitoring (PAM)	1	month	PAMNorth	72,57413	20,34345	WGS84	NO

• Associated occurrences

eventID	occurrenceID	basisOfRecord	eventDate	kingdom	scientificName	taxonRank	organismQuantity	organismQuantityType	occurrenceStatus
EQ02053_PAMEast	EQ02053_PAMEast_FW_1	Acoustic detection	2018-10	Animalia	Balaenoptera physalus	species	63	% days with acoustic detections	present
EQ02053_PAMEast	EQ02053_PAMEast_FW_2	Acoustic detection	2018-11	Animalia	Balaenoptera physalus	species	50	% days with acoustic detections	present
EQ02053_PAMEast	EQ02053_PAMEast_FW_3	Acoustic detection	2018-12	Animalia	Balaenoptera physalus	species	55	% days with acoustic detections	present
EQ02053_PAMEast	EQ02053_PAMEast_FW_4	Acoustic detection	2019-01	Animalia	Balaenoptera physalus	species	52	% days with acoustic detections	present
EQ02053_PAMEast	EQ02053_PAMEast_FW_5	Acoustic detection	2019-02	Animalia	Balaenoptera physalus	species	50	% days with acoustic detections	present
EQ02053_PAMEast	EQ02053_PAMEast_FW_6	Acoustic detection	2019-03	Animalia	Balaenoptera physalus	species	35	% days with acoustic detections	present
EQ02053_PAMEast	EQ02053_PAMEast_FW_7	Acoustic detection	2019-04	Animalia	Balaenoptera physalus	species	47	% days with acoustic detections	present
EQ02053_PAMEast	EQ02053_PAMEast_FW_8	Acoustic detection	2019-05	Animalia	Balaenoptera physalus	species	65	% days with acoustic detections	present

Two major benefits of using GBIF

1. Your environmental data will reach a MUCH greater audience.
2. You can track the number of times your data have been used by others.





Ocean Decade Corporate Data Group - [link](#)

- Unlocking privately-held ocean data for the benefit of science
- The goal of the CDG is to establish strategies and best practices for private sector organisations to provide public access to their privately-owned ocean data.
- Started to work on
 - Metocean
 - Biodiversity – many concrete examples
 - Bathymetry – most mature, resolution can be a security aspect
- Addressing data sharing barriers
 - Legal/contractual: data ownership not always clear, often split between multiple organisations
 - Technical: knowledge of where and how to share data, not always easily accessible
 - Cultural/policy: lack of incentives, regulations or frameworks to share data

The data we need for the ocean we want

Authorities

- Clarify mechanisms to authorize sharing of data
- Connect existing national data repositories and ensure visibility, accessibility and usage

Industry & NGOs

- Create an inventory of ocean datasets collected, stored
- Determine which datasets to release, publish (meta)data and promote
- Introduce contractual clauses for data sharing for new acquisitions

Science & Academia

- Define and share priority data needs
- Establish data management and sharing plans
- Publish and share (meta)data in a timely manner

Knowledge – Trust - Transparency



Making Data Available

Sharing insights, experiences and lessons learned on how Proteus and Partner companies can contribute to making high-quality biodiversity data more accessible

July 3 2024



Objectives:

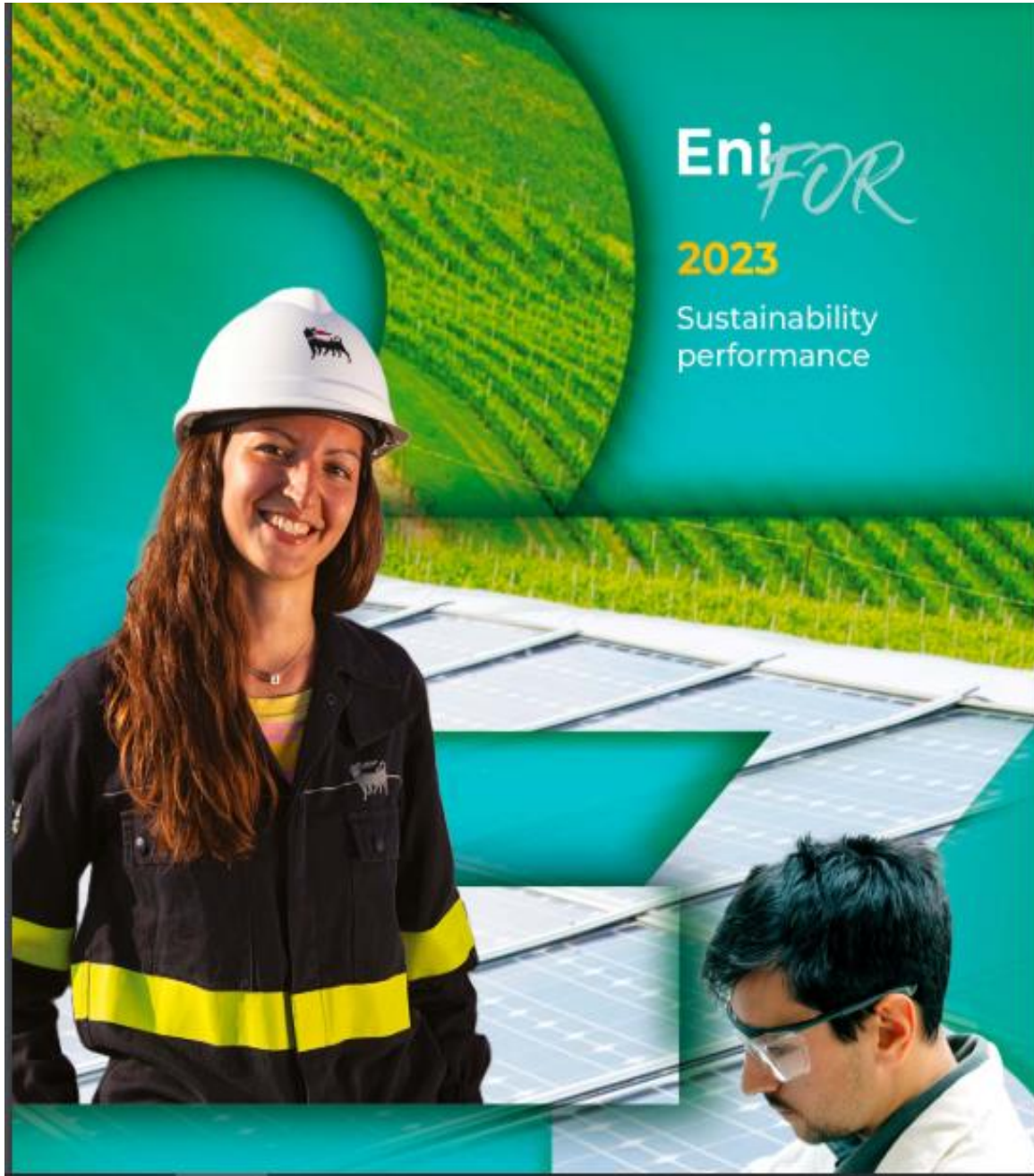


- Sharing insights, experiences and lessons learned on how Proteus and Partner companies can contribute to making high-quality biodiversity data more accessible

What do we use data for

- Risk screening
- Compliance / Permitting
- Impact assessment
- Mitigation planning
- Monitoring performance (outcomes)
- Reporting and disclosure
- Evaluating effectiveness (of mitigation measures)
- R&D





How does Eni Share data?



Some examples of when, how, and with whom.

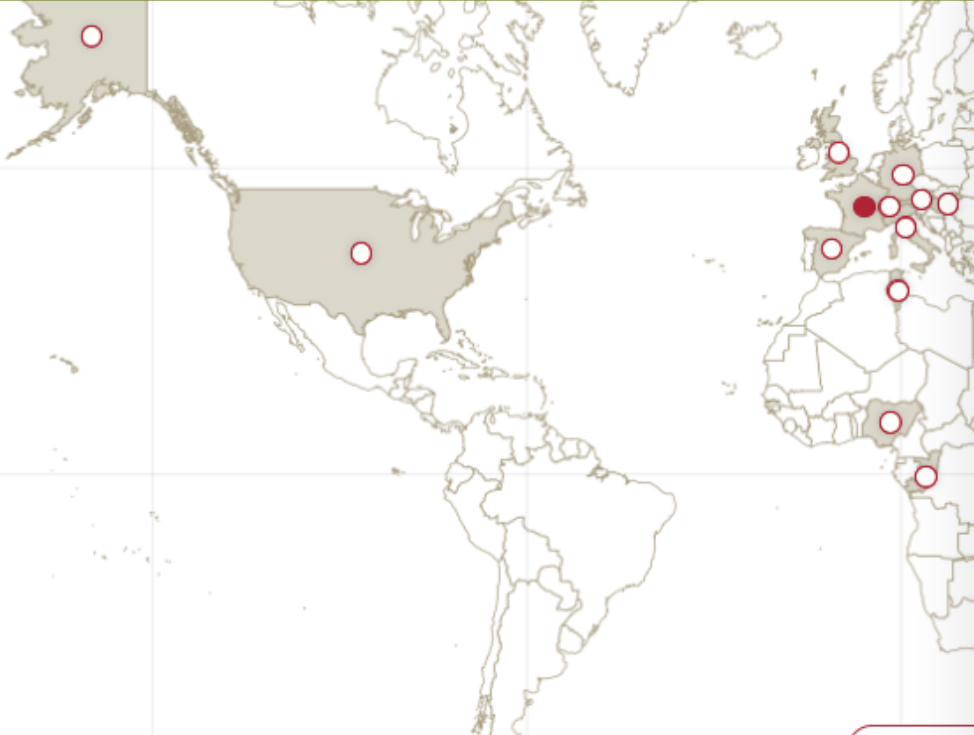
- Public disclosure
- Regulatory disclosure
- Corporate disclosure
- Lender disclosure
- Disclosure within Partnerships
- Ad hoc disclosure

Corporate disclosure:



eni.com/static/it-IT/infografiche/biodiversita/en/application-at-operational-sites/

INTRODUCTION MANAGEMENT MODEL **APPLICATION EXAMPLES** PARTNERSHIPS GLOSSARY



Name site/concession: **Dunkerque**

Adjacent to: **Bancs des Flandres (Natura 2000)**

Name site/concession: **Aleria**

Adjacent to: **Urbino (Natura 2000 and KBA)**

Name site/concession: **Lanas**

Adjacent to: **Moyenne valle de l'Ardche, pelouses du plateau des Gras (Natura 2000)**

Name site/concession: **Vendres 109**
Vendres 110

For more

For details download the pdf

← AUSTRIA GERMANY →

<https://www.eni.com/static/it-IT/infografiche/biodiversita/en/application-at-operational-sites/>

Lender disclosure

Management plans and IESC monitoring reports subject to disclosure requirements



Microsoft Word - R1620010598_OCTP Sept2022SV_update 19... | 1 / 123 | 75%

OFFSHORE CAPE THREE POINTS ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MONITORING REPORT (SEPTEMBER 2022)

Client Documentation

eni Ghana r00 - Appendix D Critical Habitats Screening	pdf	Download
pln ms hse 019 eni Ghana r04 Sea turtle BAP Clean	pdf	Download
plan ms hse 019 Eni Ghana r04 Avian_01_12_FINAL Clean	pdf	Download

disclosures.ifc.org/project-detail/ESRS/36378/vitol-sankofa

IFC PROJECT INFORMATION & DATA PORTAL

Vitol Sankofa

Disclaimer

This Environmental and Social Review Summary (ESRS) is prepared by IFC to disclose its findings and recommendations related to environmental and social considerations regarding potential investments. Its purpose is to enhance the transparency of IFC's activities. For any project documentation or data included or attached herein, whether prepared by the project sponsor or otherwise, authorization has been given for public release by the project sponsor. IFC considers that this ESRS is of adequate quality for release to the public, but has not necessarily independently verified all of the project information therein.

It is distributed in advance of IFC Board of Directors' consideration and may be periodically updated thereafter. Board dates are estimates only and this document should not be construed as presuming the outcome of the Board Directors' decision. The following ESRS is disclosed in accordance with IFC's Access to Information Policy (AIP) that went into effect on January 1, 2012.

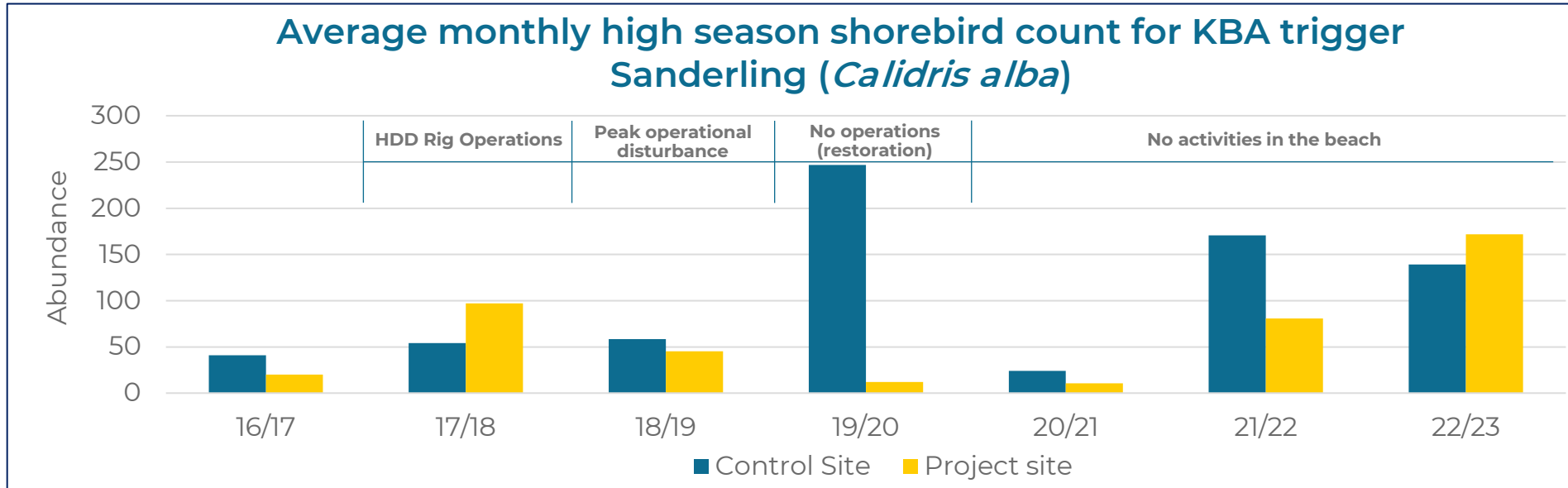
The map is for illustrative purposes and does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the World Bank, concerning the legal status of any country or territory or concerning the delimitation of frontiers or boundaries. Country borders or names do not necessarily reflect the World Bank Group's official position. In some cases, available project location information is limited to the country of the project's activities. Locations are approximate.

Environmental & Social Review Summary		
Project Number	Company Name	Date ESRS Disclosed
36378	VITOL UPSTREAM GHANA LIMITED	May 22, 2015
Country	Region	Last Updated Date
...

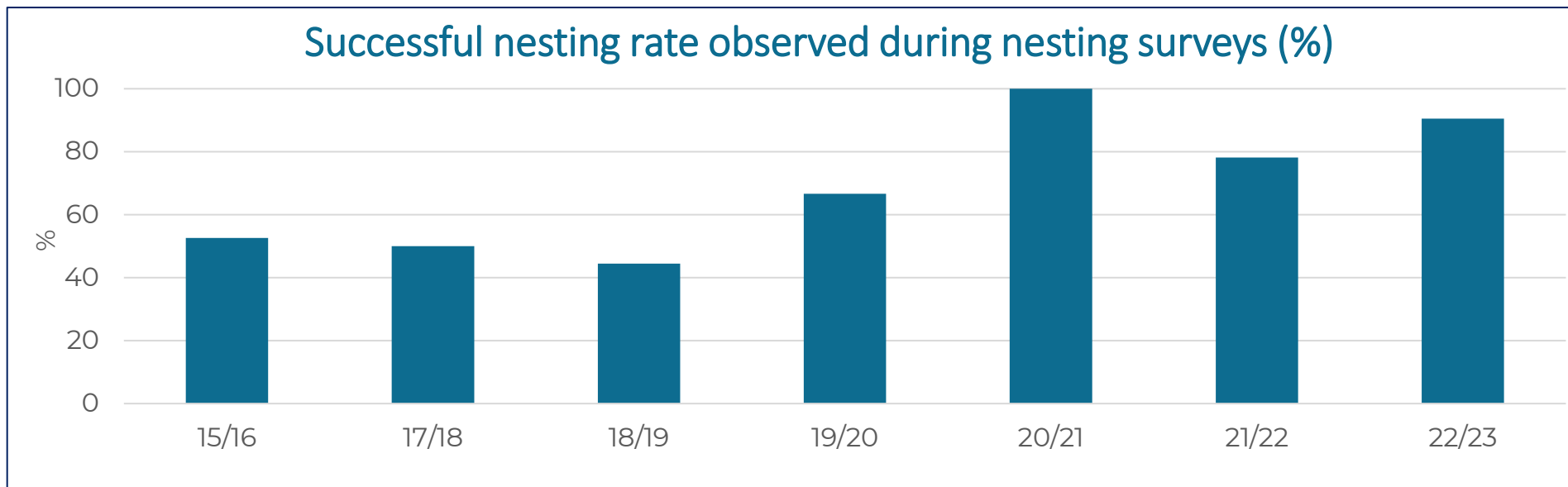
Related SII	
Summary of Investment Information (SII)	

Client Documentation	
File Name	File Type
...	...

Disclosure within BAP updates:



© Peter Harris (IUCN)



© Eni Ghana

Disclosure in Partnerships



researchgate.net/profile/Galo-Buitron-Jurado/publication/241277281_Interesting_distribut...
Interesting-distribut... 1 / 8 | 156%
Galo Buitrón-Jurado 241 Bull. B.O.C. 2011 131(4)
Interesting distributional records of Amazonian birds from Pastaza, Ecuador
by Galo Buitrón-Jurado
Received 15 February 2011

researchgate.net/profile/Hector-Cadena/publication/273771422_Notes_on_breeding_birds_from_the_Villano_River_Pastaza_Ecu...
Notes-on-breeding-birds-from-the-Villano-River-Pastaza-Ecu... 1 / 5 | 156%
Notes on breeding birds from the Villano River, Pastaza, Ecuador
Héctor Cadena-Ortiz and Galo Buitrón-Jurado
Received 1 April 2014; final revision accepted 14 December 2014
Cotinga 37 (2015): OL 38–42
published online 10 March 2015

Presentamos nueve registros reproductivos de especies de aves amazónicas realizados en el área del río Villano, provincia de Pastaza, Ecuador. Detallamos medidas de los huevos de tres especies y de nidos de dos especies. Además, describimos dos comportamientos de los adultos de Tinamú Chico *Crypturellus soui* y Chotacabras Negruzco *Nyctipolus nigrescens* de posible evasión a los depredadores durante la anidación, y comentamos sobre las observaciones de biología reproductiva de estas dos especies y de las palomas perdices Zafiro *Geotrygon saphirina*, Rojiza *G. montana*, Pauraque *Nyctidromus albicollis*, Carpintero Lineado *Dryocopus lineatus*, Querula Golipúrpura *Querula purpurata*, Saltarín Coroniazul *Lepidothrix coronata* y Saltador Golianteado *Saltator maximus*. Estos registros contribuyen al conocimiento de la historia natural y temporadas reproductivas de las aves de esta región del Ecuador.

The breeding biology of many species of tropical birds is poorly known^{14,20}. Comparatively few data have been published concerning the reproductive coordinates were obtained using a GPS. In some cases, measurements of nests and eggs were taken, but due to the short time in the field at each site, we

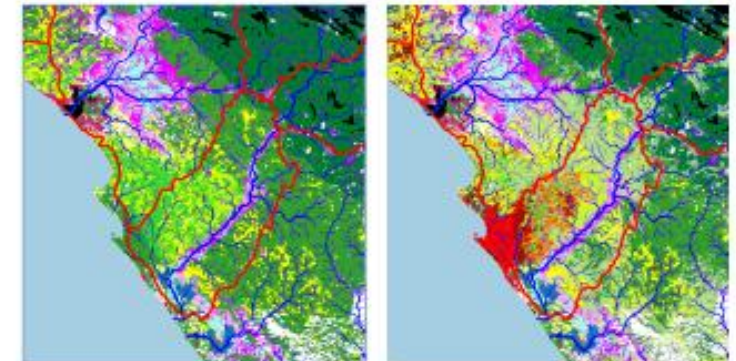
Mapping habitat-types in south-east Kouilou (Republic of Congo)

Final Report

Prepared by:

Bruno Senterre, Ehoarn Bidault, Tariq Stévant,
Michael Wagner & Porter P. Lowry II

Missouri Botanical Garden (MBG), Africa and Madagascar Department,
P.O. Box 299, 631660299, St. Louis, Missouri, USA
tariq.stevant@mobot.org +32494632253



Prepared for:
Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS-Congo)

26 June 2017



Ad hoc disclosure: Case studies

Included as a best-practise case study in IPIECA BAP Guidance



A guide to developing biodiversity action plans

For the oil, gas and alternative energy sector



Biodiversity

Advancing environmental and social performance across the energy transition

www.ipieca.org

Section 3 Deciding if a BAP is mandatory, necessary or recommended

Case study 1

Eni Natural Resources Eni Ghana Offshore Cape Three Points project (phase 2)

Western Region, Ghana

Eni, through its subsidiary Eni Ghana, operates the Offshore Cape Three Point block located 55 km off the coast of western Ghana. Production of non-associated gas is achieved via a FPSO and transported via a pipeline to an onshore receiving facility and onto Ghana's national grid. The onshore receiving facility is located in a 96 ha concession set within the populated coastal margin of the Amansuri Wetland. The Amansuri Wetland qualifies as a key biodiversity area (KBA) due to its importance for migrating seabirds who gather in large numbers to feed. Other threatened biodiversity includes three species of sea turtle and the critically endangered hooded vulture and the natural habitat of the wetland forest itself.

Biodiversity and ecosystem services (BES) management is a key component of Eni's HSE integrated management system and operating practices. Eni's BES management model was developed and implemented in collaboration with leading international biodiversity conservation organizations based on sound science and internationally accepted good practices. Eni is committed to the conservation of BES by operating beyond compliance in all countries and throughout the project life cycle. Its BES policy drives the systematic integration of BES considerations into its global activities and decision-making process along the project life cycle. Priority BES values are identified as early as possible, dependencies and impacts are assessed and managed through the systematic and iterative application of the mitigation hierarchy. By prioritizing preventive over corrective measures, a continuous improvement in BES management performance towards no net loss (NNL) and/or net gain (NG) is achieved, depending on project-specific risks, context and requirements. This approach also ensures that inter-relationships between environmental issues (such as BES, climate change, water management), and social issues, are identified and properly managed, and therefore maximizes the benefits from contributing to the wider aims of society, reflected by the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

The project's financial strategy involved investment from the World Bank Group. Hence all phases of the project were required to align with the environmental and social safeguards (performance standards) of the IFC. In line with this, the project developed an environmental, social and health management plan (ESHMP) with strict environmental requirements, including zero process flaring and no produced water. The implementation of this plan is subject to third party verification through quarterly and annual environmental and social monitoring reports and site inspections conducted by IFC appointed independent environmental and social consultants.

In compliance with company's BES policy and the IFC performance standards, the project set performance objectives for four priority biodiversity features: NNL for natural habitat, nesting sea-turtles and the local hooded vulture population, and NG for two migratory shorebirds (KBA trigger species). To meet these objectives, the project created a partnership between local and international conservation NGOs and local species specialists to develop and deliver fit-for-purpose BAPs and conduct regular monitoring to report on progress towards the achievement of these performance objectives.

Three specific BAPs were developed by Eni with the assistance of its global biodiversity partner Fauna & Flora International: Sea turtle, Avian, and Natural habitat BAPs. These are annexed to Eni Ghana's Biodiversity management plan (BMP), which itself is one component of the ESHMP. This integration of the BAP ensures the management and control of activities within the BAP are subject to the same internal process management and compliance assurance process as other health, safety and environmental aspect of the project.

The application of the mitigation hierarchy during development focused on impact prevention on priority species through temporal/spatial avoidance and minimization, in particular, disruption to species were avoided by scheduling construction work outside of peak migration or nesting seasons and the clearing of natural habitats was reduced to less than 10 ha through the careful arrangement of infrastructure. Habitat restoration (Figure 2) commenced immediately following concession

Section 3 Deciding if a BAP is mandatory, necessary or recommended

area. It is expected to deliver over 32 ha of restored natural habitat by the end of the project. Implementation of BAP activities and monitoring of outcomes have been undertaken through the effective collaboration of all partners. Although now in production phase, the project continues to monitor shorebird numbers and undertakes nightly beach patrols during the turtle nesting season to identify sea turtle nests and if necessary, relocate these to purpose built hatcheries for safe incubation. The use of hand-held technology with sea turtle monitoring software provides real-time, geo-referenced monitoring data.

Similarly, a community awareness programme undertaken by a local conservation NGO has stressed the importance of biodiversity for healthy ecosystems. In addition, the project has supported the recycling of over 1,780 kg of plastic waste through an integrated plastic waste recycling initiative, and local beach clean-up campaigns which have removed over 11,300 kg of waste from local beaches, much of which consisted of marine plastic, widely acknowledged to be a major threat to marine mammals, sea turtles and seabirds.

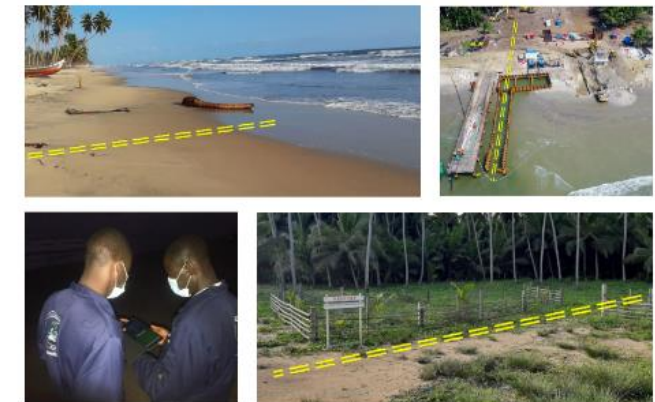


Figure 4. Clockwise from the top left: beach front during construction; beach front following restoration; restoration of coastal strand and forest following construction; and staff using the sea turtle application.

Approximate location of the pipeline indicated by yellow double line.

(Source: Eni Ghana 2020)



Data Sharing with GBIF





The Eni Ghana OTCP is taking steps to publish its monitoring data on GBIF.

- Why GBIF?
 - Recommended by Proteus.
 - Dedicated platform for biodiversity data.
 - Easily usable and flexible format for data presentation
 - Aligned with app-based data collection tools
 - Supports screening against potential disclosure risks
 - Administratively straight-forward
 - Provide hosting facilities and technical support
 - Eni uses GBIF data so its appealing to be able to “give back” to the platform as well.

Expected benefits to the company

- Qualifies as an additional conservation action
- Imposes good practises in data management
- Allows other researchers to use the data and provide attribution to the company
- Reduces the potential administrative burden of data management
- Can provide motivation and incentive to survey staff (knowing data will be shared)





Insights



- Subsidiaries have concerns about data sharing:
 - Legality, permission from authorities (both local and national)
 - Lack of obvious benefits – questioned why?
 - Potential for data misuse:
 - Loss of control over who and how data is used.
 - Questioned whether stakeholders need to be informed?
 - Financial cost and potential
 - Loss of commercial value?
- Converting existing data has been time consuming



Questions

GBIF

V.Quilichini



RESTRICTED



INTERNAL



SECRET



ENGIE's Nature Commitments



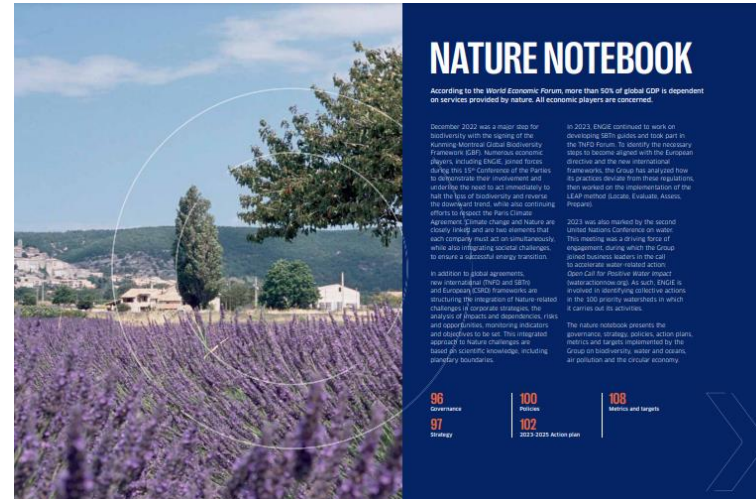
ENGIE's Act4nature Commitments

Act4nature-2023-ENGIE



NEW Sharing biodiversity data, including non-regulatory data, on the [GBIF](#) (Global Biodiversity Information Facility) [platform](#).

At least 1 GBIF-compliant data share / country / year from 2023 onwards.



ENGIE Nature Notebook 2024