



BUSINESS ACTIONS FOR CONSERVING BIODIVERSITY

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Biodiversity is under threat, and the continued loss of biodiversity and the impact from climate change represent a major risk to society, economic growth and sustainable livelihoods - transformative and collective action is urgently needed, actions that not only halt the decline in biodiversity but also strive to be nature positive.

“We have collectively failed to engage with Nature sustainably, to the extent that our demands far exceed its capacity to supply us with the goods and services we all rely on.”

- Dasgupta Review 2021 -

Every piece of action makes a difference, and the actions outlined in this report highlight just some of the positive action businesses are making. Much more of course needs to be done and actions taken by businesses needs to be part of a company’s purpose and factored into decision making. Hence why a group of companies, with the support from the ICC, established the [UK Business and Biodiversity Forum](#)¹ to provide clear practical solutions to UK companies on how to mainstream biodiversity and for sharing experiences.

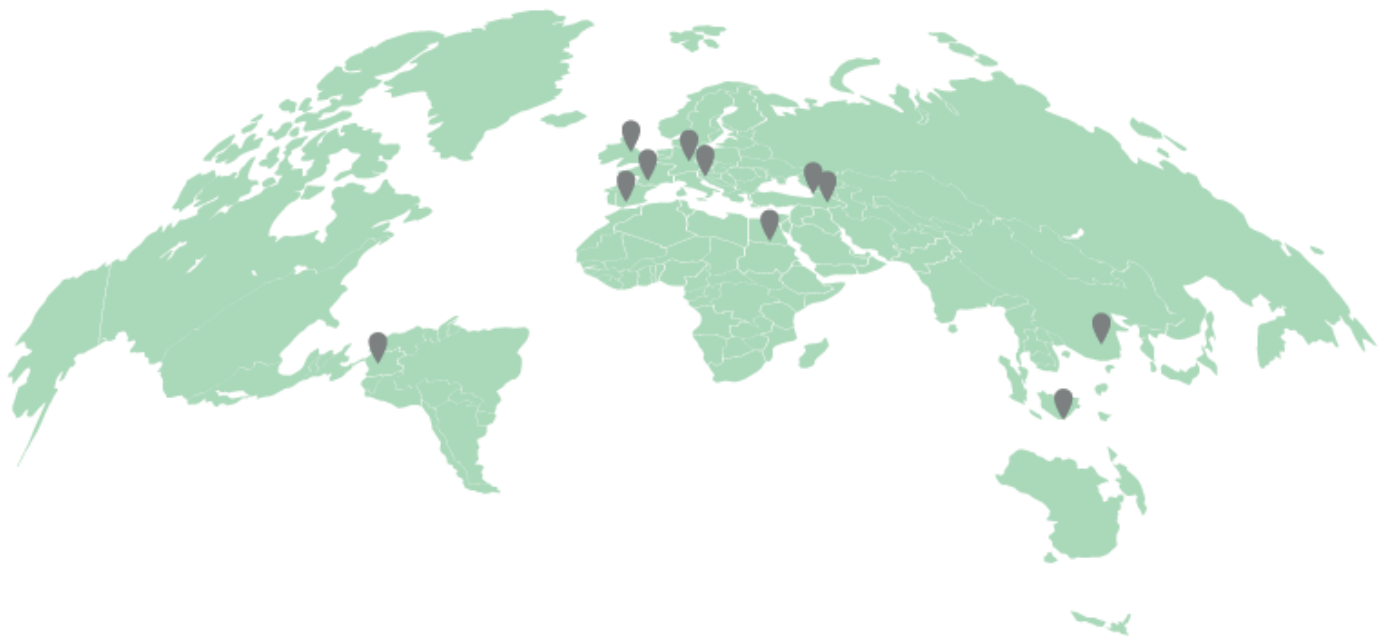
Both the Climate Conference COP26 and the Biodiversity Conference COP15 will of course represent major milestones and turning points in setting the climate and biodiversity agendas for the next ten years. Now is an opportune time to bring UK businesses together to focus on the urgent need to conserve nature, to be nature positive, and to adapt and seek new business approaches. This mainstreaming of biodiversity, alongside delivering net zero for climate is not only critical for the planet, but also fundamental for business success as we create new opportunities.

This ICC report on business action, and the focus from the ICC on the importance of biodiversity, not just showcases the action’s businesses are already doing as part of this drive for mainstreaming biodiversity but also the urgency by which action if we are to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2030.

¹ - www.business-biodiversity.co.uk

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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² - www.business-biodiversity.co.uk

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The UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) has provided a clear direction on the need to halt to loss in biodiversity and for the sustainable use of natural resources at global and local scales. The objectives of the Convention on Biodiversity Diversity are:

- 1. the conservation of biological diversity;**
- 2. the sustainable use of the components of biological diversity; and**
- 3. the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources.**

Despite being highly vulnerable to biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, business's commitment on biodiversity conservation has remained to be fairly low. As biodiversity loss has gradually turned into a critical issue, how could we help raising awareness about the importance of business action on biodiversity and mainstream biodiversity among private sector?

This document demonstrates how international biodiversity goals could translate into business strategies and operations through drawing upon successful corporate cases. This document also aims to illustrate the relevance of international biodiversity goals and targets to the private sector by presenting potential avenues of corporate best practices. The case studies highlight the co-benefits of corporate biodiversity actions for businesses, society and the environment.

BACKGROUND

Biological diversity, or biodiversity, is a term given to the variety of life on Earth in all its forms and all its interactions, which is conducive to functioning economies and ecosystems.

Despite recognising the important role the private sector plays in biodiversity conservation, biodiversity appears to have less traction with businesses compared with other global goals. Mainstreaming biodiversity amongst the private sector is still a global challenge because of the difficulties to translate good practices for integrating biodiversity into business strategies and operations.

Incorporating features of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Convention on Biological Diversity is in the process of agreeing new international goals and targets, in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to work towards the conservation of biodiversity. Embedding biodiversity into economic and social development, these goals underpin clear directions on the aspects which require immediate efforts to act upon. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework will be agreed by Parties of the CBD at the UN COP15 biodiversity conference in Kunming, China, and the role of the private sector in helping to deliver this framework will be a critical part of COP15.

3 - A recent study reveals that only almost 50% of the top 100 Fortune companies in 2016 mentioned biodiversity in their reports while 30% commit to biodiversity. However, only 5% disclosed concrete biodiversity actions on their annual sustainability report

THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK GOALS & TARGETS

The vision of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework is a world of living in harmony with nature where: “By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.”

While the following goals and targets are still under negotiation by parties, the general intent of each target is unlikely to change.

The four draft 2030 strategic goals are as follows:

GOAL A

- A.1 The area, connectivity and integrity of natural systems increased by at least [5%].
- A.2 The number of species that are threatened is reduced by [X%] and the abundance of species has increased on average by [X%].

GOAL B

- B.1 Nature contributes to the sustainable diets and food security, access to safe drinking water and resilience to natural disasters for at least [X%] million people.
- B.2 Nature is valued through green investments, ecosystem service valuation in national accounts, and public and private sector financial disclosures.

GOAL C

- C.1 Access and benefit-sharing mechanisms are established in all countries.
- C.2 Benefits from biodiversity shared increased by [X%].

GOAL D

- D.1 By 2022, means to implement the post-2020 global biodiversity framework for the period 2020 to 2030 are identified and committed.
- D.2 By 2030, means to implement the post-2020 global biodiversity framework for the period 2030 to 2040 are identified or committed

The 20 targets under these goals are in Annex 1, and the UN SDG goals are in Annex 2.

In total, 11 case studies are captured in this report. Through showcasing different sectoral approaches adopted by businesses of all sizes, and sectors to conserve biodiversity, this report also demonstrates how mainstreaming biodiversity in private sector could contribute to the 2030 Global Agenda. In the run up to COP15 in Kunming China, the report aims to illustrate the relevance of international biodiversity goals to the private sector by presenting potential avenues of corporate best practices. The case studies highlight the co-benefits of corporate biodiversity actions for businesses, society, and the environment.

3 - A recent study reveals that only almost 50% of the top 100 Fortune companies in 2016 mentioned biodiversity in their reports while 30% commit to biodiversity. However, only 5% disclosed concrete biodiversity actions on their annual sustainability report

COMPANY	PROJECT	PROJECT LOCATION	GOALS
Barratt Development PLC	Biodiversity Commitment	United Kingdom	A, B, D
bp	BTC Pipeline and Tangguh Expansion Project	Azerbaijan, Georgia, Turkey, Indonesia	A, B, D
Decathlon	Signature biodiversité	France	B, D
ETEX	Etex Sorbas Quarry Rehabilitation Programme	Spain	A
IBAT	The Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool	Global	B, C
Inner Mongolia Yili Industrial Group	Yili Practicing the Concept of Green Development and Leading Biodiversity Conservation with Actions	China	A, D
Knauf	Gypsum Quarry Restoration Markt Nordheim	Germany	A
Omya	Long Term Biodiversity Monitoring	Austria	A
Protecnica Ingenieria Sas	Magdalena River Nuts	Colombia	A
Quarzweke	Habitat Network Caminau	Germany	A
Saint Gobain	Puchberg am Schneeberg	Austria	A

Biodiversity Commitment

Region: United Kingdom

Project Status: Available

Related Goal(s): A, B, D



CBD Strategic Goals: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

Nature is in crisis. Over recent decades, the abundance and distribution of many species in the UK has fallen, with an astonishing 58% of UK species monitored for the State of Nature report decreasing in abundance since the 1970s (State of Nature 2019⁷). Nature loss has been driven by a range of factors, including more intensive land management, urbanisation, pollution, loss of wetlands, invasive non-native species, and neglect of high nature value woodlands.

With the Government target of building 300,000 new homes in England each year, Barratt Developments PLC strives to find new and innovative ways to enhance biodiversity on developments; particularly integrated with other sustainability parameters to create meaningful win-wins. Businesses and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) need to work together to address the environmental challenge we face and take action to secure our natural heritage.

Key sectoral challenges include:

- Integrating biodiversity into the built and green infrastructure along with other objectives
- Providing quality of place for homeowners
- Climate proofing and providing resilient communities

Barratt Developments PLC has committed to playing its part, becoming the first major UK housebuilder to set science-based emission reduction targets, and pledging to create a net positive impact for ecology and biodiversity across all its new developments that progress through planning from 2020 onwards. The RSPB works together with organisations and businesses, including Barratt Developments PLC, for a world richer in nature.

The RSPB-Barratt partnership brings together the experience of the UK's largest conservation charity and the UK's largest housebuilder to demonstrate how new housing developments can provide both space for nature and quality of place for residents. The RSPB and Barratt worked together to develop a number of new approaches:

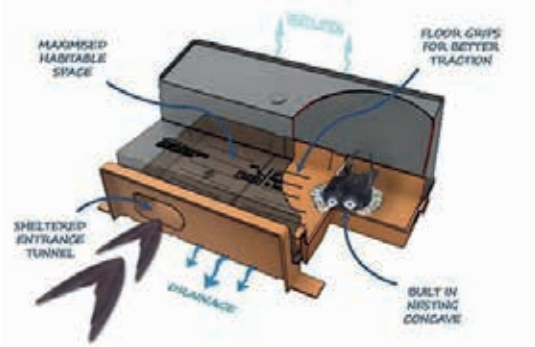
- Guidance on to selecting new sites for development that have less existing value to nature
- Refining environmental assessments to ensure priority biodiversity is considered
- Landscape design that ensures green infrastructure delivers biodiversity priorities, provides amenity value and is sustainable

<https://nbn.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/State-of-Nature-2019-UK-full-report.pdf>

- The RSPB works with the Barratt divisions to co-design landscaping to enhance greenspaces for species of conservation concern
- The partnership innovated a solution to providing nesting sites for the rapidly declining Swift (*Apus apus*); an integral cavity nest ‘brick’ that is cost effective and easy to install



In 2011, Barratt and David Wilson Homes (North Thames Division) joined with the RSPB and Aylesbury Vale District Council (now Buckinghamshire Council) to develop a pioneering nature-led approach to volume building of new homes at a new 2,500 home development on the outskirts of Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire. When complete, the Kingsbrook development will feature more than 60% greenspace and wildlife habitats (excluding gardens), and a 100 hectare nature site managed for wildlife and people.



The development features native wildflower verges, pocket parks, and sustainable drainage solutions that use surface water run-off to create wetland wildlife habitats. Kingsbrook breaks the mould; it is one of the foremost examples of how volume housebuilding can work with and for nature,

and the Government featured it in its 25-year Environment Plan as an exemplar of nature-friendly development.

Kingsbrook continues to provide the partnership with the learning on which to base guidance and standards that have been rolled out across the Group. These include design principles for wildlife friendly gardens in every show home garden, the installation guides for swift nesting and bat roost bricks and the design guide for hedgehog highways across all of our developments, making sure these are standard across all developments.

The partnership between the RSPB and Barratt is built on shared commitments for nature recovery in alignment with Goal 15 of the UN SDGs, however it is not a single theme partnership. We share aspirations for sustainable development (Goal 11) and for enhancing people’s well-being and quality of life (Goal 3).

The company has developed meaningful (SMART) and ambitious KPIs for delivering our joint work programme in pursuit of these goals, overseeing these through tight partnership governance chaired at executive level within the business and with CEO-CEO contact to ensure the programme is appropriately matched to each partners’ own strategic objectives.

The outcomes are monitored in a number of ways.

- Data capture of metrics, such as numbers of swift bricks installed across the 27 Barratt divisions.
- Biodiversity monitoring of the baseline to understand scale and rate of response by nature to the measures being implemented.
- Social science research into homeowner attitudes to the measures proposed or being implemented.

All of these monitoring tools and methods are used to analyse impact and to adjust as necessary the approach at a project level.

This way we can respond quickly to changing circumstances.

Barratt Developments PLC disseminates learning through conferences, sector-oriented journals and through partnership publications.





BTC pipeline and Tangguh Expansion Project

Region: Azerbaijan, Georgia, Turkey, Indonesia

Starting Date: 2002 (BTC pipeline), 2014 (Tangguh Expansion Project)

Project Status: Available

Related Goal(s): A, B, D



The rich biodiversity of our planet is under threat. We understand that transformative change is needed and recognize there is also an intrinsic link between the need for global action on biodiversity and climate change. In June 2020, we launched our new biodiversity position, with our aim to be making a positive impact through our actions to restore, maintain and enhance biodiversity where we work. This aim includes three specific objectives:

- Aim to achieve a net positive impact (NPI) on biodiversity in our new projects. From 2022 onwards, new bp operated projects whose planned activities have the potential for significant direct impacts on biodiversity will be required to develop NPI action plans for those activities.
- Aim to enhance biodiversity around our existing major operating sites.
- Support biodiversity restoration and the sustainable use of natural resources in countries where we have existing and growing investments.

In addition, we committed not to operate any new oil and gas exploration or production activities inside the boundary of UNESCO World Heritage sites, Strict Nature Reserves (International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) category Ia) or Wilderness Areas (IUCN category Ib) as listed on 1 January 2020.

Further details:

[Biodiversity | Sustainability | Home](#)

This position builds upon our existing biodiversity management practices. Two examples of our approach and focus on biodiversity are the BTC pipeline across Azerbaijan, Georgia and Turkey, and bp's Tangguh Expansion Project in West Papua, Indonesia.

The **Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan Pipeline** was constructed through Azerbaijan, Georgia and Turkey between 2003-2006 to carry crude oil and condensate from fields in the Caspian Sea and export to world markets through Mediterranean Sea. BTC Pipeline is located in the Caucasus Region which was among the Global 200 list of WWF and Conservation International's Biodiversity Hotspots. From early in the development of the BTC Project, desk studies and field surveys were carried out by local and international ecological experts. Over time these have helped to build up a picture of the ecology of the pipeline route and the marine terminal surroundings and ecological sensitivities to be mapped so that their relationship to the pipeline route and facilities were better appreciated.

- In the first instance, a pipeline route and sites for AGIs were selected to maximise avoidance of sensitive ecological features and modifications made to the design

and construction schedule to take into consideration seasonal constraints on construction activities.

- A range of measures were also taken to reduce ecological impacts, including measures to narrow construction corridors in sensitive areas and top soil management, and
- Restoring degraded habitats, translocation of rare species, as well as additionally, re-instatement practices also ensured that effects on natural habitats were minimised through adherence to erosion control and bio-restoration standards.

In addition to the above an Environmental Investment Programme (EIP) was developed to deliver the additional mitigation. This has involved national and international nature conservation NGOs, local communities and universities implement 33 biodiversity conservation projects across all three countries which are continuing today, this has included assistance in the ecological management of four wetlands and five forests area, three wildlife documentaries being shot, more than 200 publications and videos produced, and the training of more than 100 nature conservationists.

bp's **Tanggung gas production operations** are located in the Papua Barat Province of West Papua, Indonesia, about 3,000 km from Jakarta. The Tangguh site is in a remote location surrounded by lowland tropical forest, mangrove forests and a high diversity of fauna and flora. Since 2000, bp has been undertaking extensive biodiversity baselines survey and assessments to help understand the ecology of the area and help inform the necessary mitigation measures to reduce its impact on biodiversity, these surveys have recorded:

- some 980 plant species, of which 19 plants are species of conservation concern, including critically endangered plant species.
- 210 bird species, more than 80 mammal species, and more than 110 species of reptiles and amphibians (including three previously unknown species).
- Nearly 100 different fish species were identified during different surveys over the years.

Due to this high biodiversity around the operations, Tangguh is committed to biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources as described in its Biodiversity Action Plan, which was first developed in 2003. The project to expand the site to meet the increasing regional demands for natural gas then committed in 2014 to achieve no net loss (NNL) in biodiversity. The detailed Biodiversity Action Plan has now been expanded and covers a wide range of mitigation measures which focuses on the priority species and



Image: Eksisu Marshes, Erzincan, Turkey (Credit: Cuneyt Oguztuzun)



Image: Yumurtalik Wetlands, Adana, Turkey (Credit: Osman Erdem)



Tangguh operational site, in West Papua



Forest rehabilitation at Tangguh, West Papua

Signature Biodiversité

Region: France**Starting Date: 2016****Project Status: Available****Related Goal(s): A, B, D**

CBD Strategic Goals: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use; Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

The principal impact (scope 1) of retail store is the land use, the first pressure of lost biodiversity. The challenge for Decathlon is to continue their production in the supply chain without conversing too much land in man-made land or break ecological corridor.

The aim of the Signature Biodiversité® accreditation is to assess and measure the environmental footprint of existing developments, and build a specific biodiversity restoration programme that is tailored to individual projects. There are 74 environmental performance indicators within the frameworks of five themes (blue, green, brown, etc.). The accreditation provides scores to the action plans reported, with a minimum acceptable standard of 50% for building labelling.

Decathlon Saint-Malo (France) is the 1st example of fitting out a store labelled by Signature Biodiversité. The steps to preserve biodiversity were integrated from the design of the site, with in particular a reflection concerning the management of rainwater, the reduction of the waterproofing of the land by the use of infiltrating materials, the establishment of beehives in order to improve the pollination of the local environment, the planting of various species of trees and bushes, the creation of an area wetland environment and an educational route allowing us to share our unifying commitment with our visitors. The assessment carried out provides precious indicators to the real estate teams and shows that the environmental impact of this Decathlon store is positive.

On top of the Signature Biodiversité project, Decathlon is also part of the Fashion Pact's Operating Committee, a global coalition of companies in the fashion and textile industry (ready-to-wear, sport, lifestyle and luxury) including their suppliers and distributors, all committed to a common core of key environmental goals in three areas: stopping global warming, restoring biodiversity and protecting the oceans. Decathlon measures biodiversity before and after construction. Because of measures they put in place, they in fact increased biodiversity on the site of this store.

In addition, Decathlon has signed up to the 10 principles of the "Act4nature" France initiative. This strategy from the French government brought together 38 businesses in December 2019 so that they could sign up to a continuous improvement effort to help preserve biodiversity. This commitment follows on from the initial efforts conducted by Decathlon at its St Malo and Lorient stores, two projects where biodiversity is incorporated right from the construction phase, earning it the Signature Biodiversité

accreditation.

Furthermore, the company has also joined the multi-stakeholder association ORÉE, advisors at both the national and international levels. By becoming a member of this network of experts, Decathlon teams will be able to access upskilling support in the field of biodiversity.

“This will boost our awareness of how biodiversity is being eroded, along with the ecosystem services it provides. These services help us every day to fulfil our purpose: ‘To sustainably make the pleasure and benefits of sport accessible to the many’.”- Antoine Lablée, Decathlon’s Biodiversity Project Manager

Etex Sorbas Quarry Rehabilitation Programme

Region: Sorbas, Almeria, Spain

Starting Date: 2009

Project Status: Ongoing

Related Goal(s): A



CBD Strategic Goals: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use; To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species, and genetic diversity.

Industrial processes, from material extraction, product manufacturing to product disposal, have an adverse impact upon the environment. Gypsum is a construction mineral eternally recyclable, quarried worldwide and used in an outstanding sustainable way in buildings. Gypsum materials are used in all construction types (residential, non-residential, new, or refurbished), ranging from complex high-tech systems to easy-to-install products adapted for use by the great public. The gypsum outcrop has vascular flora with a high variety of exclusive species restricted to gypsophytes, and some rarities on gypsum soils like lichens and bryophytes. Although the cicatrizing potential of gypsophytes is well known, not all the species are able to recolonise worked out quarries. In Etex Sorbas quarry, an ecological Restoration based on the knowledge of the species spectrum on site is favoured, thus avoiding alien species to reach the goal of biodiversity enhancement.

The ecological restoration of the Etex Sorbas gypsum quarry aims to recolonise worked out quarries, favouring the species spectrum on site and avoiding alien species. The variety of vegetal cover is remarkable. The Etex Sorbas quarry rehabilitation programme sees the preservation of the gypsum flora as a priority. All the seeds, plantations and cuttings come from species originally from the quarry itself to avoid the risk of introducing alien species into the outcrop. The restoration of the quarry encompasses the complete system. This quarry is a mosaic habitat, and all species must be used, especially those peculiar to the gypsum outcrop and the most vulnerable.



Works started in 2009. 200,000 m³ of soil was moved to create slopes from 7.5% to 27%. The used material is Gypsum. Holes and drains were made, and several hundred plants were planted and watered. Seeds and plants picking was organised on-site according to a calendar covering the seeds ripening (April-December). An off-site nursery, able to produce 80,000 plants a year, was erected in collaboration with Exploitation Rio de Aguas (ERA) and the University of Almeria. Plants production is a process based on three procedures: plants, seeds, propagation by cuttings, all of them collected in the quarry itself. The site is located within the Zona Especial de Conservación "Sierra Cabrera" (Natura 2000 Area).

The Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool

Region: Global
Starting Date: 2005
Project Status: Ongoing
Related Goal(s): B, C



An Alliance between BirdLife International, Conservation International, International Union for Conservation of Nature and United Nations Environment Programme - World Conservation Monitoring Centre.

The IBAT Alliance organisations directly report towards two SDG Indicators. BirdLife International, IUCN, and UNEP-WCMC are the data providers of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 14 and 15 indicators: 14.5.1: Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas, 15.1.2 Average proportion of Freshwater Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas (%), 15.1.2 Average proportion of Terrestrial Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas (%), 15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity, and 15.5.1 Red List Index. These indicators are all highlighted in the IBAT Country Profiles factsheets in relation to each of the core biodiversity datasets: https://www.ibat-alliance.org/country_profiles.

IBAT allows companies to avoid impacts to biodiversity and now facilitates the private sector to directly contribute towards the GBF (aligned with the science-based targets network), through the Species Threat Abatement and Restoration Metric.

Nature underpins our societies and economies, but pressures on nature continue to grow and to degrade the world's life-supporting functions. Businesses are increasingly expected to contribute to positive outcomes for nature. To do this, they need to be able to assess and report on their conservation impacts. Effective measures are needed that are informative yet easy to use and that can be shared across business, government, and civil society with a stake in conservation.

The Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) is designed to facilitate access to accurate and up-to-date biodiversity information to support critical business decisions. The tool is the result of a ground-breaking conservation partnership between BirdLife International, Conservation International (CI), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and United Nations Environment Programme - World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC). IBAT is based on three globally authoritative datasets: The World Database on Protected Areas, The World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas and The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. These geospatial data, alongside additional interpreted data layers, are provided through tailored reporting options, data download and API functionality.

IBAT is currently recognised as the leading biodiversity tool and is one of the longest standing with the concept of IBAT dating back to 2005. To date, over 9,000 users

have signed up to IBAT across a large range of economic sectors. IBAT supports a significant proportion of the finance sector and extractives industry with their risk screening. Institutions like the World Bank Group have adopted IBAT as a routine in-house risk-screening tool and a bespoke Performance Standard 6 and Environmental and Social Standards 6 Report has been developed in IBAT for finance-related project screening.

The new Species Threat Abatement and Restoration (STAR) metric in IBAT focuses on addressing the threats driving species extinction risk, a key concern for nature conservation and a central element of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and the Sustainable Development Goals. Through IBAT, companies can use a STAR Report to generate an estimated score for both Species Threat Abatement and Restoration potential for any given Area of Interest on the terrestrial surface.

The impacts of achieving threat reduction and restoration are directly aligned with the global biodiversity framework and companies can use IBAT STAR Reports to set ambitious targets for positive biodiversity action. For example, these targets can be focused on species extinction risk, for a particular site, portfolio, country or corporate. The STAR score within an Area of Interest represents the potential contribution that a business or investor could make towards reducing species extinction risk (and this particular action, if achieved, represents a certain percentage of the global STAR Score - a measure of what it would take to alleviate the threats to all threatened species globally.

STAR is freely available to all through a Beta Phase (early access period) for the remainder of 2021. From 2022, STAR will continue to be accessible through IBAT's subscription model, which is designed to recover costs of maintaining the global biodiversity datasets.



URL: <https://www.ibat-alliance.org/>
<https://www.ibat-alliance.org/star>

To access any aspects of IBAT, from the global databases to risk screening reports and the STAR Metric, users can contact ibat@ibat-alliance.org for further details.



Yili Practicing the Concept of Green Development and Leading Biodiversity Conservation with Actions

Region: China

Starting Date: 2010

Project Status: Available

Related Goal(s): A, D



CBD Strategic Goals: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use; To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species, and genetic diversity; Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building.

Yili, the first Chinese enterprise to sign the Company's Commitment to Protect Biodiversity under the UN Convention on Biological Diversity, has been working towards the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals through their green industrial chain project, biodiversity conservation in six aspects (habitat conservation, response to climate change, species diversity conservation, sustainable utilization of resources, environmental governance and advocacy of ecological conservation), a conservation and management system, and biodiversity conservation and management throughout the life cycle.

Habitat and Species Diversity Conservation

In 2020, Yili Satine cooperated with WWF to carry out the wetland bird resources monitoring project, in which records were made for a total of 16,526 birds of 57 species in 14 families and 8 orders, which were observed at 33 bird monitoring points in Jilin Xianghai National Nature Reserve and Momoge National Nature Reserve. Two of the species, namely oriental white stork, and red-crowned crane, are under national first-class protection, and 8 species are under national second-class protection (circus melanoleucos, platalea leucorodia, common crane, anthropoides virgo, circus cyaneus, accipiter gentilis, anser albifrons and cygnus). Aythys nyroca, a near threatened species listed by the IUCN, was spotted for three years in a row, and aythya baeri, a critically endangered species listed by the IUCN, was recorded for two consecutive years.

Response to Climate Change

Yili has been actively undertaking its responsibility of emission reduction by reducing energy consumption, developing new energy, adopting cleaner production processes, and carrying out carbon inventory, so as to effectively reduce greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution and contribute to the goal of limiting temperature rise to 1.5°C under the Paris Agreement. Yili is the first enterprise with independent carbon inventory capability in the industry. It independently started a comprehensive carbon inventory in 2010, verifying the greenhouse gas emissions of each production division in the production process in strict accordance with ISO14064-1 standard, and compiling the annual Carbon Inventory Report. With 2010 as the baseline year, Yili has reduced its emissions by 6.51 million tons of CO₂ equivalent over 11 years, laying the foundation for achieving the corporate goal of carbon neutrality by 2060.

Sustainable Utilisation of Resources

Upholding the principle of green factory construction, Yili takes environmental protection into consideration in every link from architectural design and building materials procurement to energy consumption and resource utilisation in the operation process, and integrates the concept of environmental protection into the production, manufacturing and logistics processes, so as to minimise pollution and reduce resource consumption. For example, in terms of water resource management, Yili has actively carried out water resource recycling and water-saving projects, and constantly advanced water balance testing and water resource demonstration projects in factories, so as to improve the water use efficiency and benefit while improving its water management, and promote the sustainable utilisation of water resources.

Environmental Governance

Yili has implemented an alfalfa planting model that combines planting and breeding in the 55,000-mu high-quality forage grass production base in Ar Horqin Banner, Inner Mongolia. With advanced technology and equipment, Yili adopted artificial grassland to control wind-borne sand at the sources, thus effectively managing the degradation and desertification of grassland, increasing the vegetation coverage, thoroughly improving the soil, vegetation and ecological environment in the project area, and promoting ecological restoration of natural grasslands. The annual production of high-quality alfalfa and oaten hay exceeded 40,000 tons, and 46,000 mu of degraded grasslands have been improved. In addition to providing high-quality roughage for cows, the desertification of grassland has been brought under control, thus bringing good economic, social and ecological benefits.



Advocacy of Ecological Conservation

Yili actively enhances the understanding of the value of biodiversity among interested parties such as employees, managers, shareholders, partners, suppliers, consumers and industrialists and businessmen, as well as their awareness of protection through a variety of channels and methods. Yili Satine, together with WWF and local scientific research institutes, carried out a research on the restoration and sustainable management of degraded grassland at the test site in Fuzi Village, Qian'an County, Jilin Province. After one year's vegetation restoration, the research team conducted a biodiversity survey on the grassland at the test site in 2020. By comprehensively comparing the average height, coverage, density and productivity (fresh weight), the team found that the vegetation restoration had been quite effective in the artificial seeding experimental area compared with the grazing and unseeded control grassland and the grazing prohibition and unseeded grassland; the dominance index and the diversity

index after restoration were significantly higher than that before restoration by calculating the biodiversity index of vegetation; and a total of 45 species of vascular plants, 26 species of vertebrates and 16 species of insects were found. The vegetation and biomass of the sample areas showed an increasing trend.

In the future, Yili will further fulfill the nine commitments in the Company's Commitment to Protect Biodiversity, promote its partners along the industrial chain to form an eco-friendly growth model, advocate a green lifestyle to the public and consumers, and raise the whole society's awareness of biodiversity conservation.

Gypsum Quarry Restoration Markt Nordheim

Region: Franconia, Bavaria, Germany

Starting Date: 2008

Project Status: Available

Related Goal(s): A



CBD Strategic Goals: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use.

Aiming to plan and quarry in an agricultural area to connect different existing biotopes and Natura 2000 areas, the Knauf quarry is covered by Natura 2000 in course of renaturation. The solution was a technical restoration and forming morphology step by step, followed by partly succession or hay sowing, as well as grazing by old cattle breed. A hiking trail with information boards about renaturation and quarries as wild-life habitat was included. 10 years monitoring (2008-2018) proved the successful settlement of types of semi-arid and dry grassland in the former quarry (formerly used for agriculture).

The project takes place among several protected biotopes and Natura 2000 areas. The renatured area of the quarry was designated as a Natura 2000 area and enlarges and connects now the already existing protected areas.



Long Term Biodiversity Monitoring

Region: Gummern, Austria

Starting Date: 2004

Project Status: Ongoing

Related Goal(s): A



In the year 2004, Omya GmbH has decided to implement an environmental observation program at the Gummer site. The decision was made to go with the WWF and E.C.O. The goal was to develop a monitoring program based on the biodiversity index of an area. The LBI (long term biodiversity index) is a measurement and control instrument and is based on the red list types and reflects a value that is related of an affected project area compared to the surrounding area. This means that the nature conservation value of the habitat types in the quarry can be represented by means of a value. Subsequently, other mining locations can be compared with this value in terms of their nature conservation value. This comparison can be used to forecast the environmental impact of mining activities on the biodiversity of an area.

Over the last 15 years, it has been shown that the observation of plants and birds can give a reproducible figures for the development of the biodiversity of a project area. In addition to this basic data the experiences on the site of Gummern showed that the evaluation of several years of special species can give very import information regarding the rehabilitation. For example, over several years species like arachnids, bats and herpetofauna were observed by external specialists.

In order to ensure objectivity for several monitoring rounds, a grid was laid over the entire investigation area for the vegetation analysis. The observation spots are randomly selected for each zone.

For each of these spots, all vascular plants were collected on an area of 10 m². In addition, a species list is drawn up for each assessment zone. For the ornithological surveys, the study area was divided into 2 areas (mining and surrounding area). In the case of amphibians and reptiles, the same habitat classification is used as for the vegetation. Based on these regular evaluated data the LBI as coefficient between project area and surrounding area is calculated. It is logic that because of the climate changes within years the calculated LBI can various. After 15 years of experience with the LBI it can be stated out that an observation program over several years is necessary to document clear trends.

This long-term experience enables the local management to choose proper and effective ways for renaturation of projects areas. Over the last years it can be shown that the biodiversity in the project area (quarry and waste dump) is close the biodiversity of the surrounding area. The forecast of for the future shows even a higher biodiversity than the surrounding areas. In addition, this scientific documentation was very helpful for the planning and authorization processes of other mining project within Omya group. A long-term monitoring system (since 2004) shows the success in restoration and reclamation efforts. Through the monitoring, the rehabilitation can be

Magdalena River Nuts

Region: Valle del Cauca, Colombia
 Starting Date: 2018
 Project Status: Available
 Related Goal(s): A



SDG 5 Gender Equality

- Incorporation of 55 single mothers to the manual peeling process for walnuts.

SDG 5 Gender Equality/ SDG 8, Decent Work and Economic Growth

- Establishment of an association which allows 45 single mothers access to a structured work environment, generating an alternative source of income.

SDG 8, Decent Work and Economic Growth

- Generation of alternative incomes in 12 towns which reach 200 farmers
- Training programs and development of skills in agriculture for farmers

SDG 8, Decent Work and Economic Growth/ SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities

- Training programs in developing business and soft skills for single mothers.
- Development of an alternative business model for 45 single mothers.

SDG 15 Life on land

- Protection of the Lecythis Minor species, a type of tree originated in the Lower Magdalena River basin, whose fruit is not edible, through the development of a project we manage, which aims in ceasing logging activity, protecting biodiversity and its surroundings

SDG 13 Climate Action/ SDG 15 Life on land

- Protection and preservation of ecosystems.

CBD Strategic goals: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use; To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species, and genetic diversity; Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

The Magdalena River originates in the high mountains, specifically in the Andean Mountain range, with a length greater than 1,500 km. It crosses different thermal levels, and it is composed by a variety of geographical landscapes, making it a unique spot filled with biodiversity. Historically, the ancestral natives populated its banks and they called it "Rio de la Vida". It is precisely at the end of its journey, in the valleys, in the Colombian Caribbean where its waters allow different species to develop in the wild. One of them is the tree that gives rise to their project: Magdalena River Nuts - Lecythis Minor Monkey Pot (known as Monkey Pot).

The tree's fruit (the Magdalena River NUTS) has a high concentration of natural Selenium which makes it unique in the world. Low-income communities settle around these valleys, seeking to survive through fishing and in many cases, develop activities which evolve into consequences such as, deforestation of native species in the area. PROTECNICA INGENIERIA SAS was able to determine their components, which include Selenium in its natural state, and a series of other vital components for humans. Considering the aspects previously mentioned, Magdalena River NUTS serves several purposes:

- The protection of biodiversity, we avoid the falling of this tree species
- Community development, more than 200 collectors and 55 single mothers.

The supply of products derivatives is 100% natural oil and Selenium

Founded in 1978, PROTECNICA INGENIERIA is a leading company in the development, production, marketing, and export of chemical specialties. It is part of the PROCHEM GROUP which is composed by 7 companies in 5 countries, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile and the United States. It has a wide international recognition in the cosmetics and home care ingredients, food ingredients, sugar and fermentation, and industrial line areas, and possesses specialized application laboratories, highly trained technical staff, and exclusive area of R + D + i. Since 2018, the Magdalena River NUTS project is part of the natural ingredients program of “Colombia + Competitiva, a joint initiative by the Swiss Embassy in Colombia, Economic Cooperation and Development (SECO), the national government and the Swiss Foundation for Development Cooperation (SWISSCONTACT). Its purpose is to improve competitiveness and diversify the national economy through the productive sector (natural ingredients) and create a favourable business environment.

The Magdalena River NUTS project has been able to receive validation for different processes, advice of international experts, and compliance with the requirements for the export of nut derivatives, thus contributing to the development of low-income communities, and also to the cosmetics industry with ingredients derived from Colombia’s biodiversity.

In 2020, the company has received the Green Ingredient Award from in-cosmetics Global, for producing a 100% natural ingredient that comes from a sustainable source and impacts the populations that develop it.

Currently these derivatives are exported to countries such as Germany, France, Korea, the United States and Central and South America.



URL: www.magdalenarivernuts.com
 Documentary Film: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bT4_XnlnWhw
 Project Results: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PEnXiiSEt_4
 Commercial Film: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rq6r_LI9-t0

Habitat Network Caminau (Biotopverbund Caminau)

Region: Saxony, Germany
Starting Date: 2005
Project Status: Available
Related Goal(s): A



CBD Strategic Goals: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society; To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species, and genetic diversity.

- Around 200 case studies identified mineral companies that deliver on multiple SDGs
- Each case study / project delivers in average in 3 to 4 SDG

The mining & extractive sector is facing a massive challenge to demonstrate their role as net contributors in biodiversity conservation during and at the end of their operations while having to consume a small part of land temporarily (in EU is estimated 0.1%).

In 2008, a biodiversity statement was agreed within the minerals industry which provided a foundation for Quarzwerke to address the biodiversity challenges.

The project developed prior to the start of quarry operation describes the proposal of various mitigation measures such as ecological restoration, which aim is to mitigate the negative impacts of a project on the environment. The area prior to the project, is a Grasslands and lands dominated by forbs, mosses or lichens (EUNIS classification) and by the end of the project implementation will:

1. Create Natura2000 habitat network (listed in Annex I of the Habitat Directive);
2. Develop a Natura2000 reach species (Falco subbueto, pandion haliaetus, tringa ochroptus which are listed in Annex IV of the Habitat Directive);
3. Contribute to protection of other international status for: Bats: Nyctalus noctula, Eptesicus serotinus, Barbastella barbastellus, Pipistrellus pygm (e.g. IUCN Red List, CITES).

The post mining landscape has been configured so that it blends harmoniously with the landscape and has a high aesthetic landscape value. The Habitat Network with its individual habitats has a higher value than the areas prior to their utilisation for mining.

- The creation of a connection between nature and learning
- The creation of habitats for numerous species (see banner below)
- Settlement of protected/strictly protected/endangered/highly endangered species by means of special biotopes
- The following have been put in place: A dendrological nature trail, a herb bed, the who's who of brooding, an island pond with a hiking trail, arboretum sinensis (a plant collection of Asian origin), a castle hill with castle ruins in which there are viewing platforms, saliceum (a willow structure), a deadwood park, an amphitheatre, a forest playground, a green classroom and a sound garden.

- The biodiversity restoration activities contribute directly to the SDG15: (Life on land) but also to the SDG11: (Sustainable Cities and communities); SDG9: (Industry Innovation and Infrastructure)

The minerals sector has developed a Sustainability Development Charter in 2006. This charter presents the sector driven commitment, defines the long-term vision and helps to map ongoing initiatives as well as trace concrete actions.

Project pictures: Island pond with a hiking trail; Forest playground; Castle ruins in which there are viewing platforms



Puchberg am Schneeberg

Region: Puchberg am Schneeberg, Austria
 Project Status: Ongoing
 Related Goal(s): A



CBD Strategic Goals: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use.

The objective in the Puchberg am Schneeberg gypsum quarry is the protection of red-listed flowers present in the area. Indeed, cultural landscape and nature conservation are often compatible. The planning of a new extraction site requires a precise consideration of environment and economy, thus creating value for society at large. As the extraction process is temporary, the final condition of the site is an essential part of the planning process. The Puchberg quarry is in an area with red list flowers within Natura 2000 sites. The solution was found in the transplantation of meadow and the restoration of typical countryside with artificial hills and dips. As a result, the annual monitoring of the area shows that flora can be protected and preserved.

Area sensitivity: The project occurs in Natura 2000 area.



THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK DRAFT TARGETS

Target 1

- By 2030, [50%] of land and sea areas globally are under spatial planning addressing land/sea use change, retaining most of the existing intact and wilderness areas, and allow to restore [X%] of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial natural ecosystems and connectivity among them.

Target 2

- By 2030, protect and conserve through well connected and effective system of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures at least 30 per cent of the planet with the focus on areas particularly important for biodiversity.

Target 3

- By 2030, ensure active management actions to enable wild species of fauna and flora recovery and conservation, and reduce human-wildlife conflict by [X%].

Target 4

- By 2030, ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species of fauna and flora is legal, at sustainable levels and safe.

Target 5

- By 2030, manage, and where possible control, pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, achieving [50%] reduction in the rate of new introductions, and control or eradicate invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts, including in at least [50%] of priority sites.

Target 6

- By 2030, reduce pollution from all sources, including reducing excess nutrients [by x%], biocides [by x%], plastic waste [by x%] to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health

Target 7

- By 2030, increase contributions to climate change mitigation adaption and disaster risk reduction from nature-based solutions and ecosystems based approaches, ensuring resilience and minimizing any negative impacts on biodiversity. h

Target 8

- By 2030, ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, livelihoods, health and well-being, for people, especially for the most vulnerable through sustainable management of wild species of fauna and flora.

Target 9

- By 2030, support the productivity, sustainability and resilience of biodiversity in agricultural and other managed ecosystems through conservation and sustainable use of such ecosystems, reducing productivity gaps by at least [50%].

Target 10

- By 2030, ensure that, nature based solutions and ecosystem approach contribute to regulation of air quality, hazards and extreme events and quality and quantity of water for at least [XXX million] people.

Target 11

- By 2030, increase benefits from biodiversity and green/blue spaces for human health and well-being, including the proportion of people with access to such spaces by at least [100%], especially for urban dwellers.

Target 12

- By 2030, increase by [X] benefits shared for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through ensuring access to and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.

Target 13

- By 2030, integrate biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts at all levels, ensuring that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and integrated into assessments of environmental impacts.

Target 14

- By 2030, achieve reduction of at least [50%] in negative impacts on biodiversity by ensuring production practices and supply chains are sustainable.

Target 15

- By 2030, eliminate unsustainable consumption patterns, ensuring people everywhere understand and appreciate the value of biodiversity, and thus make responsible choices commensurate with 2050 biodiversity vision, taking into account individual and national cultural and socio-economic conditions.

Target 16

- By 2030, establish and implement measures to prevent, manage or control potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health reducing these impacts by [X].

Target 17

- By 2030, redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate incentives harmful for biodiversity, including [X] reduction in the most harmful subsidies, ensuring that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.

Target 18

- By 2030, increase by [X%] financial resources from all international and domestic sources, through new, additional and effective financial resources commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework and implement the strategy for capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation to meet the needs for implementing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

Target 19

- By 2030, ensure that quality information, including traditional knowledge, is available to decision makers and public for the effective management of biodiversity through promoting awareness, education and research.

Target 20

- By 2030, ensure equitable participation in decision-making related to biodiversity and ensure rights over relevant resources of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls as well as youth, in accordance with national circumstances

UN SDGs GOALS



<https://sdgs.un.org/goals>



CBD

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is the international legal instrument for “the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources” that has been ratified by 196 nations.

Its overall objective is to encourage actions, which will lead to a sustainable future.

COP26

The 26th session of the Conference of the Parties, also known as the 2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference.

<https://ukcop26.org/>

ECO

The Energy Company Obligation (ECO) is a government energy efficiency scheme in Great Britain to help reduce carbon emissions and tackle fuel poverty.

EV

Electric vehicles (EV) have different types including Battery Electric Vehicles (BEVs); Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicles (PHEVs); and Hybrid Electric Vehicles (HEVs).

GBF

The Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

GHG

Greenhouse gases (GHGs) are any gases which absorb infrared radiation from the Sun and trap the heat in Earth’s atmosphere. The most commonly greenhouse gases include carbon dioxide (CO₂), Methane (CH₄), Nitrous oxide (N₂O) and fluorinated gases, such as hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs).

ICC

International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) is the official UNFCCC Focal Point for Business and Industry

Net zero

Achieving an overall balance between GHG emissions produced and taken out of the atmosphere of the earth.

SBTs

Science-based targets (SBTs) are the emission reduction targets if it is developed in

line with the scale of reductions required to keep global warming below 2°C from pre-industrial levels.

SDGs

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, are the 17 Goals adopted by the United Nations in 2015, as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity. <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

STAR

Species Threat Abatement and Restoration (STAR) metric documents the contribution of specific conservation and restoration actions in specific places by businesses, governments, civil society, and other actors towards global goals for halting extinctions. STAR helps identify actions that have the potential to bring benefits for threatened species, and it supports the establishment of science-based targets for species biodiversity.

UNFCCC

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

WWF

World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) is an international non-governmental organization founded in 1961 that works in the field of wilderness preservation and the reduction of human impact on the environment.

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- 1 Promote inclusive, sustainable, greener trade
- 2 Provide the rules and standards that self-regulate international business
- 3 Help companies and states settle international disputes

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