20 NOVEMBER 2023

07:00-08:00 CST / 14:00-15:00 GMT / 15:00-16:00 CET

Integrating nature into business as usual

How far do Food & Agriculture companies understand their relationship with nature - and how can biodiversity footprinting help?

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During the webinar…

Keep your mics on **mute**

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Use **the Menti** for questions
(www.menti.com, code: **3467 7414**)

Rename yourself in Zoom
(*participants – plus – rename)*

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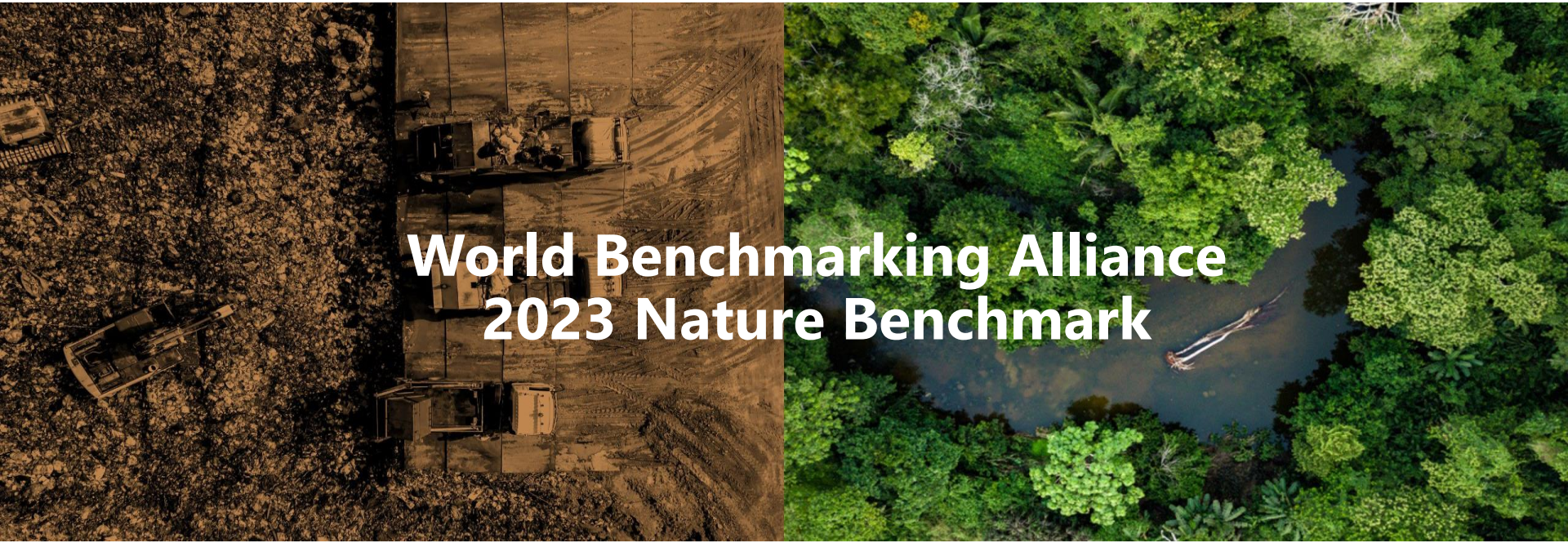
Agenda

14:45 – 15:00	*Waiting room for participants*	
15:00 – 15:05	**Welcoming words**	**Elisa Magueur** *B4B+Club Project Officer* CDC Biodiversité
15:05 – 15:25	**Presentation of the World Benchmarking Alliance 2023 Nature Benchmark**	**Jennifer Black** *Nature Transformation Lead* World Benchmarking Alliance
15:25 - 15:45	**Presentation of CDC Biodiversité & reminders on the Global Biodiversity Score (GBS)** **Presentation of CDC Biodiversité's work: benchmark analysis of the Agriculture & Agrifood sector**	**Claire Blery** *B4B+Club & Trainings Lead* **Elisa Magueur** *B4B+Club Project Officer* CDC Biodiversité
15:45 – 16:00	*Q&A and Closing*	

Presentation of the World Benchmarking Alliance 2023 Nature Benchmark

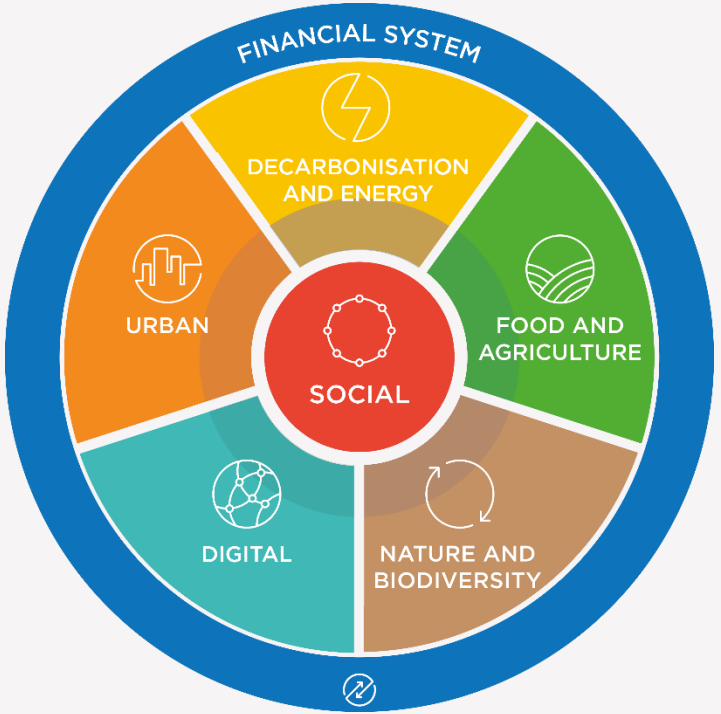
Jennifer Black
Nature Transformation Lead
World Benchmarking Alliance


World Benchmarking Alliance
2023 Nature Benchmark

Benchmarking for a better world

The **World Benchmarking Alliance (WBA)** is a non-profit organisation holding 2,000 of the world's most influential companies accountable for their part in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

- **Free and publicly available** benchmarks compare companies' performance across seven transformation
- They recognise **leadership** and embed **corporate accountability**
- Realise **impact** together with our **multi-stakeholder alliance** comprising 350+ organisations

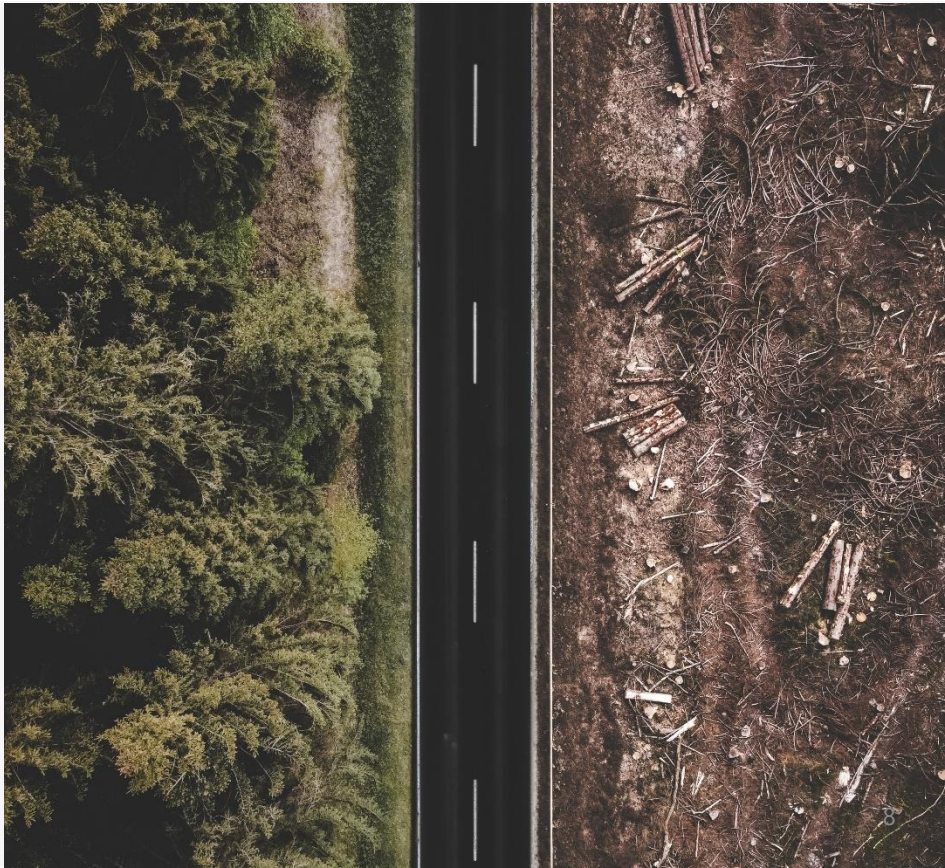


WBA's seven areas of transformation

What do we assess?

- We want to clarify stakeholder expectations for companies – so our methodology is multistakeholder.

- Expert review committee: the Science Based Targets Network, TNFD, WBCSD, WWF, the Capitals Coalition and the Columbia Center on Sustainable Investment, UNEP-FI.

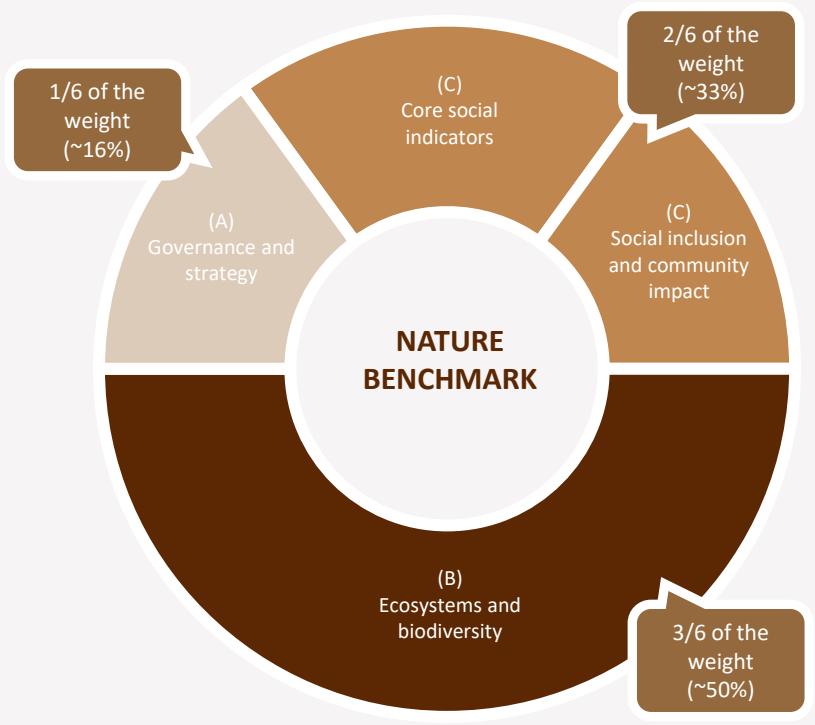


Nature Benchmark Methodology

(A) Governance and Strategy
A1. Sustainability strategy
A2. Accountability for sustainability strategy
A3. Stakeholder engagement
A4. Lobbying and advocacy
A5. Circular and nature-positive transition

(B) Ecosystems and biodiversity
B1. Assessment of nature impacts
B2. Assessment of nature dependencies
B3. Key areas important for biodiversity
B4. Key species
B5. Ecosystem conversion
B6. Ecosystem restoration
B7. Resource exploitation and circularity performance
B8. Soil health
B9. Water withdrawal
B10. Water quality
B11. Hazardous substances and waste
B12. Plastic use and waste
B13. Air pollutants
B14. Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions
B15. Scope 3 GHG emissions
B16. Invasive alien species

(C) Social inclusion and community impact
C1. Right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment
C2. Indigenous Peoples' rights
C3. Land rights
C4. Water and sanitation
+18 core social indicators shared by all benchmarks



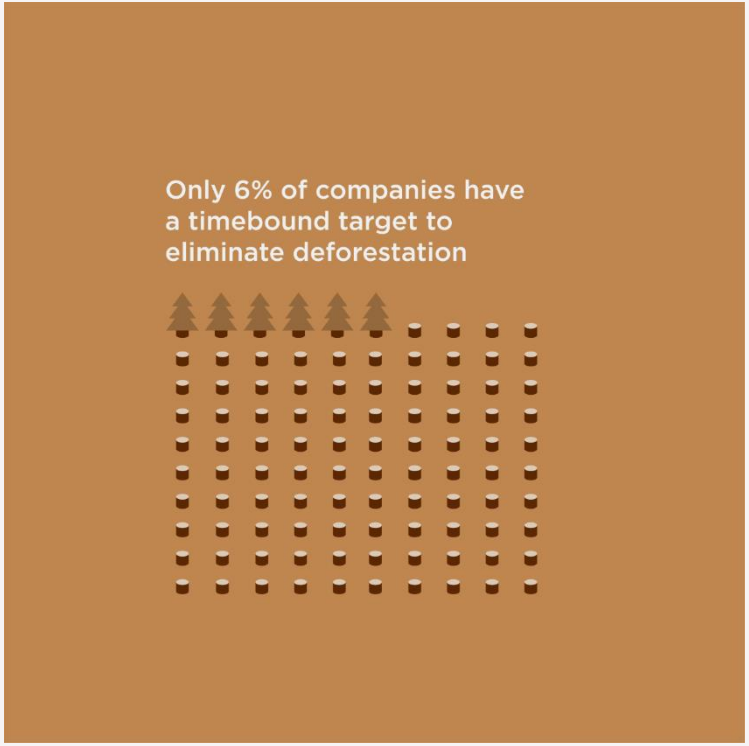
World Benchmarking Alliance

2023 Key Findings

2023 Nature Benchmark Findings

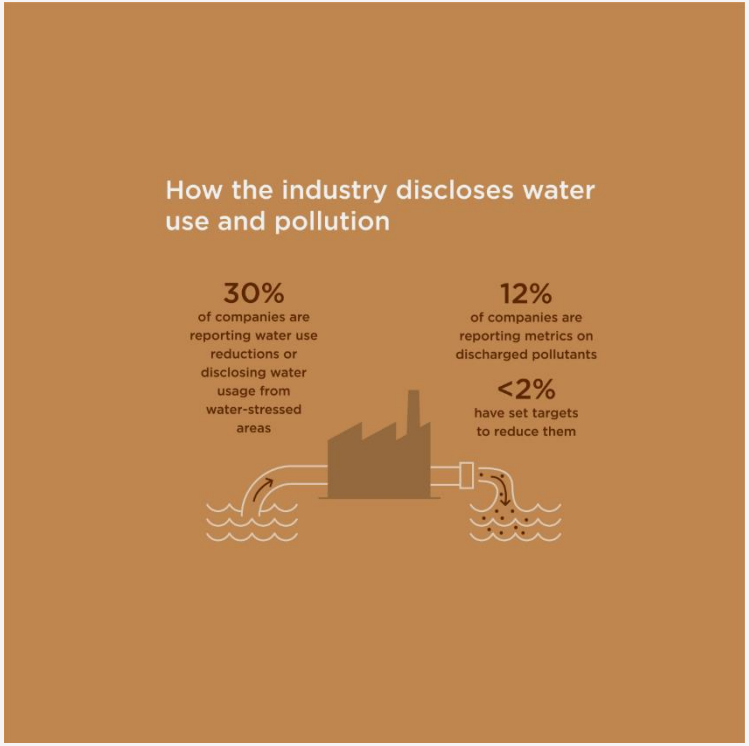
- 2% [8] of the 350 companies we looked at currently assess and disclose their environmental impacts.
- 0% [0] holistically address their dependencies on nature.
- Companies often only cover a fraction of their operations or don't publish the results.
- To bridge this gap, companies should adopt a risk management and disclosure framework.

2023 Nature Benchmark Findings



- Agricultural expansion drives almost 90% of global deforestation.
- This sits at the nexus of efforts to address climate change and nature loss.
- Almost half of the companies we benchmarked have commitments on climate.
- Despite this, only 13% [46] of companies have a commitment to zero ecosystem conversion.
- 6% [22] have a timebound target to eliminate deforestation.

2023 Nature Benchmark Findings



- This is already a visible and chronic problem - 72% of the world's population is water insecure.
- Around 30% of companies are reporting water use reductions [98] or disclosing water usage from water-stressed areas [107].
- 12% [41] of companies are reporting metrics on discharged pollutants, and just 2% [7] have set targets to reduce them.
- Companies can access comprehensive guides and expectations for water stewardship (e.g. SBTN Freshwater Targets, Ceres Corporate Expectations for Valuing Water).

Where does footprinting fit?

- A tool to measure impacts on biodiversity and make more informed decisions.
- Insights can help inform decisions by companies and investors, policy-makers etc.
- But when integrating results into decisions, also remain aware of the limitations of the tool, and how to supplement with other sources of information.

Summary

- Overall performance is lacking – many companies taking some action, but often not in a comprehensive way.
- Nature is a rapidly evolving agenda, and many recent developments (launch of TNFD, UNGA resolution etc.)
- Companies need to prepare themselves for more interest and scrutiny – and to make the most of the opportunities.
- The Nature Benchmark will continue to hold companies accountable, working in alignment with other actors.
- Company assessments will track progress over time.
- We are launching a Collective Impact Coalition on assessing and disclosing impacts/dependencies on nature.

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Presentation of CDC Biodiversité & reminders on the Global Biodiversity Score

Claire Blery
B4B+Club & Trainings Lead
CDC Biodiversité

CDC Biodiversité, a company dedicated and committed to biodiversity

- Private subsidiary of the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations Group, the largest public financial institution in France.
- CDC Biodiversité is a **French consulting & engineering firm specialized in positive actions for biodiversity, biodiversity sustainable management, and the measurement of corporate biodiversity footprint.**

CDC Biodiversité has a wide range of services for different stakeholders with the aim of protecting biodiversity

Renature
Offsetting, nature in cities & zero artificialisation

- ✓ Ecological compensation actions for companies
- ✓ Voluntary ecological restoration actions
- ✓ Provision of long-term land investments for the conservation of natural areas
- ✓ Promoting biodiversity in cities

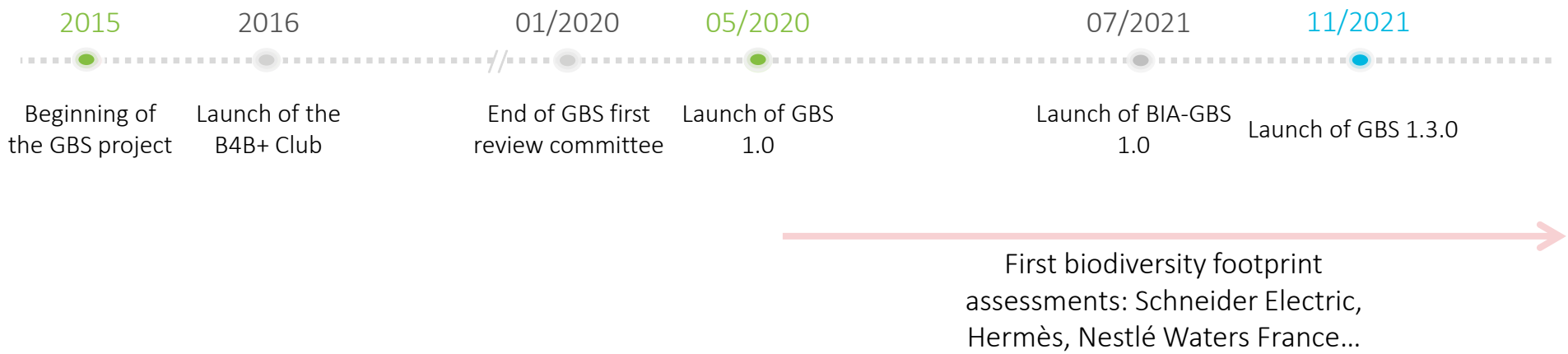
Measure
Biodiversity footprinting of economic actors

- ✓ Development and implementation of biodiversity footprint measurement solutions for public and private actors
- ✓ Creators of the Global Biodiversity Score

Advise, train & publications

- ✓ Strategy and integration of biodiversity into economic models
- ✓ Research and publication on economics & biodiversity topics
- ✓ Realization and presentation of training modules for all economic actors

Brief history of the GBS



- Strong support of our shareholder Caisse des Dépôts
- Road-test and support from the companies of the B4B+ Club
- Team of > 20 people fully dedicated to the project

GBS's metric: MSA% - describes ecosystem's integrity between 0% and 100%

FOREST ECOSYSTEM

100 % ← 0 %

PASTURE ECOSYSTEM

Source: GLOBIO

The GBS evaluates the fraction of biodiversity integrity lost or gained on a given surface, in MSA.km²

The unit used by the GBS integrates the MSA on the impacted surface

MSA x km²

Biodiversity loss or gain in % MSA

Impacted surface in km²

An impact of 1 MSA.km²
is equivalent to
the **destruction of 1 km² of undisturbed natural ecosystem**

Example

Conversion of pristine forest into a plantation on 100 km²

Pristine forest

MSA = 100 %

Plantation

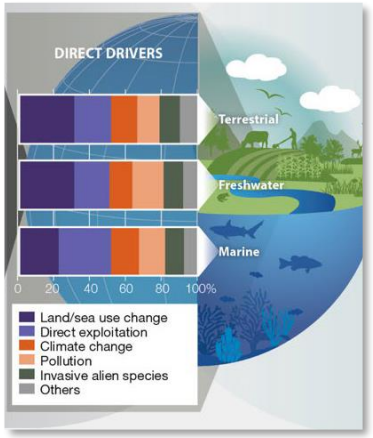
MSA = 30 %
(i.e. 70 %MSA of biodiversity loss)

This conversion causes an **impact of 70 MSA.km²**

(100 % - 30 %) x 100 km²

Source: CDC Biodiversité (2020)

The GBS covers the key pressures for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity

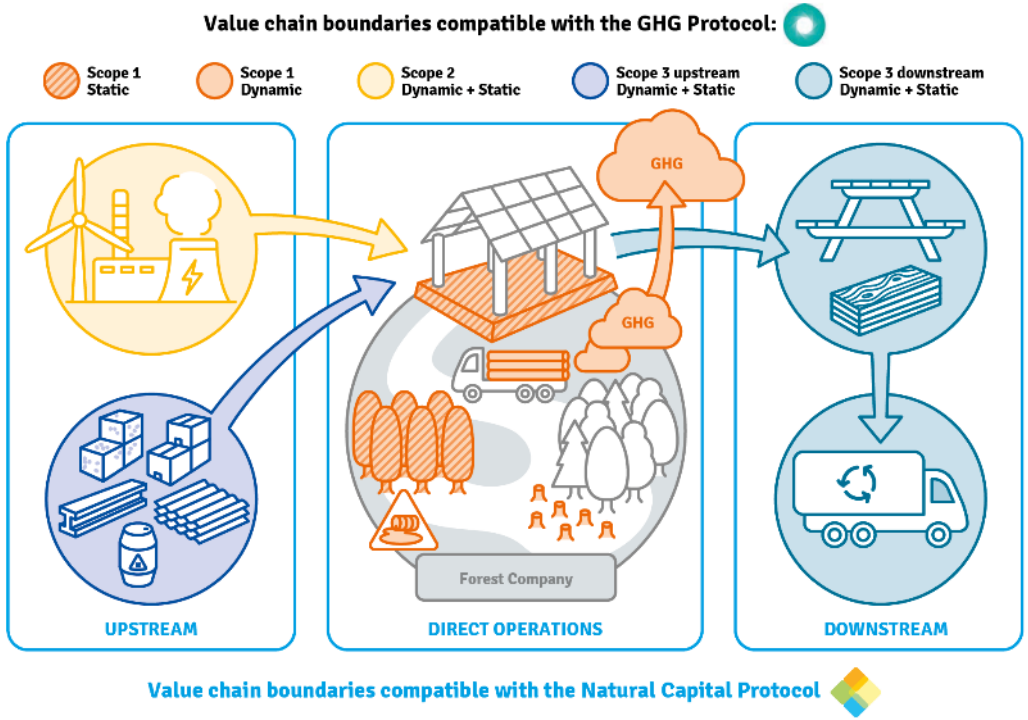


IPBES PRESSURES	*GBS / GLOBIO PRESSURES* Terrestrial	Freshwater	Marine
Land/sea use change	Land use Fragmentation of natural habitats Human encroachment	Wetland conversion	Not covered
Direct exploitation	Pressures due to resources extraction (crops, mining…)	Hydrological disturbance due to direct water use	
Climate change	Climate change	Hydrological disturbance due to climate change	
Pollution	Atmospheric nitrogen deposition Terrestrial ecotoxicity	Land use in catchment of rivers Land use in catchment of wetlands Freshwater eutrophication Freshwater ecotoxicity	
Invasive alien species	Not covered		

Source: IPBES 2019

The concept of “Scopes” allows to consider the impacts of the entire value chain

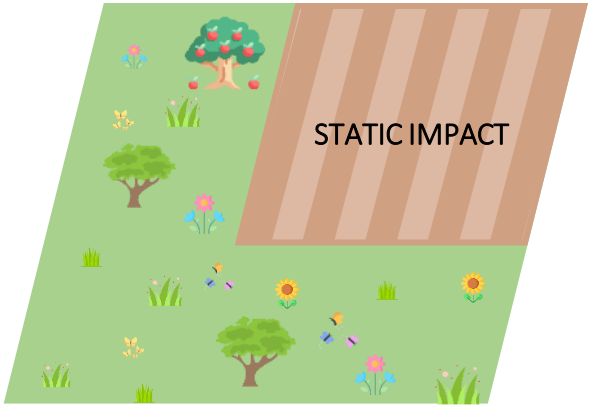
Scope 1	Direct operations
Scope 2	Impacts due to energy purchases
Scope 3 upstream	Impacts due to other purchases
Scope 3 downstream	Impacts due to the use and end of life of products and services



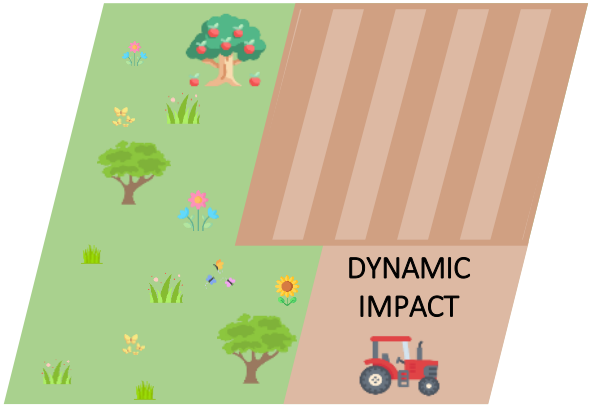
GBS accounts separately for static (stocks) and dynamic impacts (variation of stocks)

BD Protocol definitions :

Negative cumulated impacts



Periodic gains or losses



Current impacts at the beginning of the assessment

What is the area equivalent to the impacts of activities on biodiversity to date ?

Impact evolution during the assessment period

What is the area equivalent to the new impacts of activities on biodiversity during the assessment period ?

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Presentation of the CDC Biodiversité's benchmark analysis of the Agriculture & Agrifood sector

Elisa Magueur
B4B+Club Project Officer
CDC Biodiversité

Benchmark analysis provides information on sector's biodiversity performance

Main objectives

- Sector's current **contribution to biodiversity loss**
- How the sector will be **affected by biodiversity loss**
- What **possible actions** can be taken to reduce its impact on biodiversity

Targets

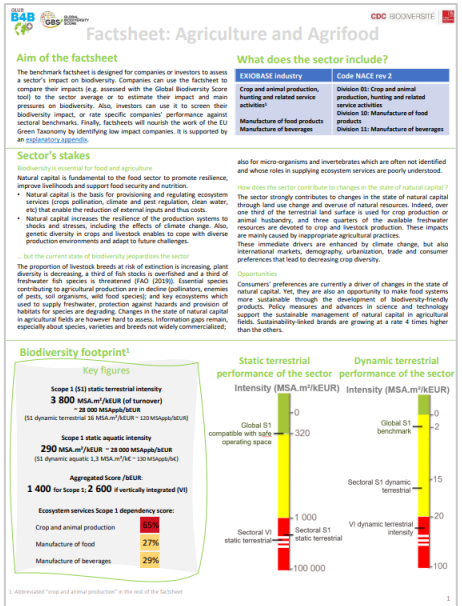
- **Companies:** to estimate their impact and the main pressures on biodiversity but also to compare their impact to the sector average
- **Investors:** to rate the performance of certain companies against sectorial benchmarks
- Feed into the work of the **EU Green Taxonomy** by identifying low impact activities

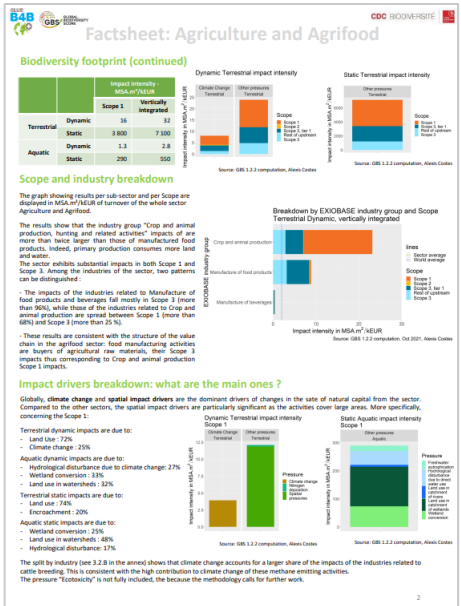
Context and factsheets completion

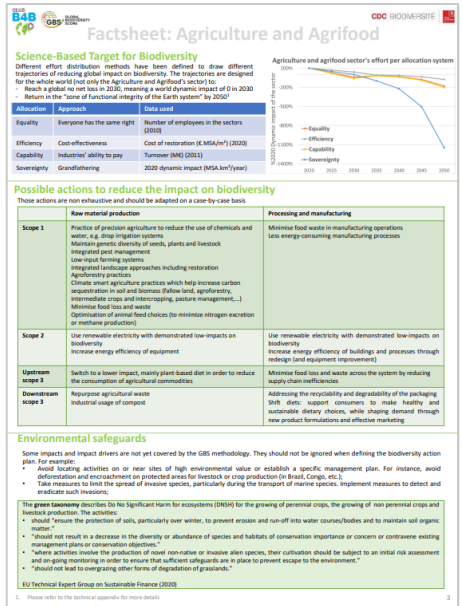
- Context: Action 31 of the French national biodiversity plan - "by 2022, we will support 4 priority industries so that they significantly reduce their biodiversity footprint throughout the production and supply chain [...]"

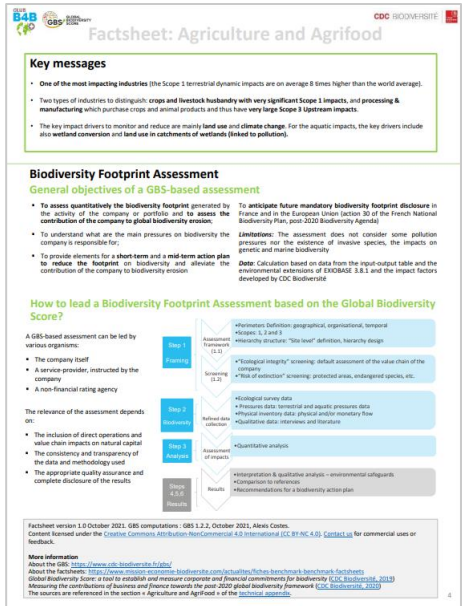
Sector	Status	High-priority sector targeted by the National Biodiversity Action Plan
Agriculture Agri-food	**Published**	X
Raw material extraction	Published (draft version)	
Construction sector	Published (draft version)	X
Chemicals industry	Published	X
Energy	Published (draft version)	X
Manufacture of electrical equipment	Under development	
Manufacturing industry	Under development	
Manufacturing of basic and fabricated metals	Under development	
Distribution sector		
Waste and waste management sector		
Transport		
Financial services		
Non-financial services and other activities		

The Agriculture & Agrifood benchmark factsheet



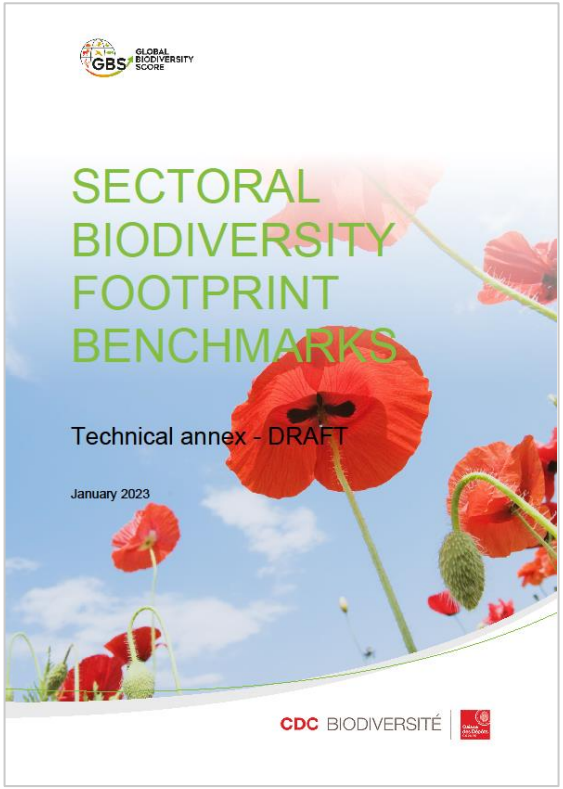






Benchmark factsheet

Technical annex



The technical annex completes the factsheets by detailing the methodology and references and adding further results.

For the Agriculture & Agrifood benchmark factsheet, the technical annex includes:

- General technical elements & **methodology explanations**
- The **detailed perimeter** of the factsheet
- **Additional results and graphs** which could not fit into the factsheet
- **EU taxonomy guidelines**

You can read the document directly on :
Technical annex to the factsheet

Perimeter of the Agriculture & Agrifood benchmark factsheet

Crop & animal production, hunting and related service activities

Growing of non-perennial crops

Growing of perennial crops

Plant propagation

Animal production

Mixed farming

Support activities to agriculture & post-harvest crop activities

Hunting, trapping and related service activities

Manufacture of food products

Processing and preserving of meat and production of meat products

Processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluscs

Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables

Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats

Manufacture of dairy products

Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products

Manufacture of bakery and farinaceous products

Manufacture of other food products

Manufacture of prepared animal feeds

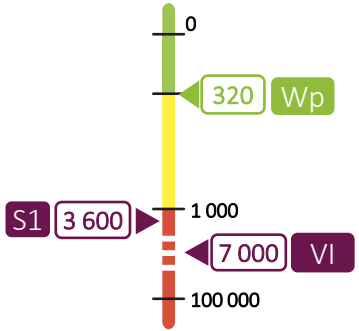
Manufacture of beverages

Manufacture of beverages

Biodiversity impacts of the Agriculture & Agrifood sector: one of the most impacting industries

TERRESTRIAL STATIC PERFORMANCE OF THE SECTOR*

Intensity (MSA.m²/kEUR)



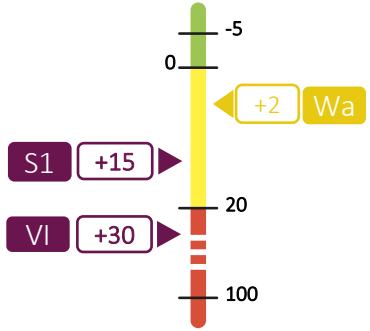
S1 Sectoral Scope 1 terrestrial static intensity

VI Sectoral Vertically integrated(1) terrestrial static intensity

Wp World terrestrial static intensity compatible with planetary boundaries

TERRESTRIAL DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE OF THE SECTOR

Intensity (MSA.m²/kEUR)



S1 Sectoral Scope 1 terrestrial dynamic intensity(

VI Sectoral Vertically integrated (1) terrestrial dynamic intensity

Wa Corporate world average terrestrial dynamic intensity

*excluding static Climate change.

Synthesis of the Agriculture & Agrifood terrestrial and aquatic impact intensities

Realm	Accounting category	Agriculture & Agrifood impact intensity - MSA.m²/kEUR	
		Scope 1	Vertically integrated(1)
Terrestrial	Static	3 600	7 000
	Dynamic	+15	+30
Aquatic	Static(2)	270	530

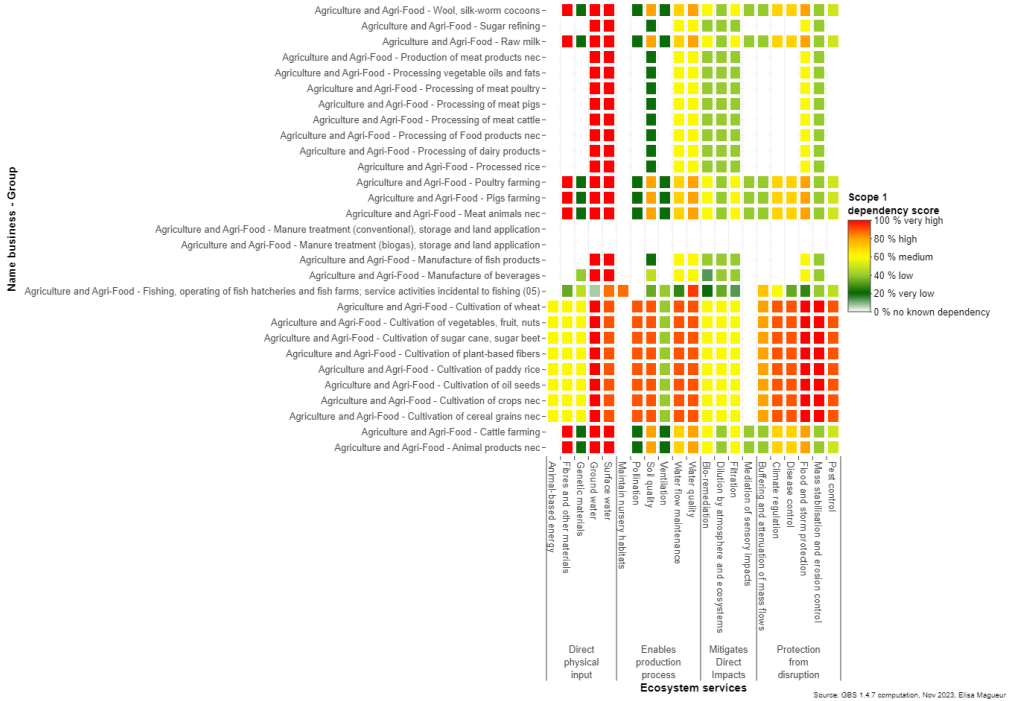
Source: GBS 1.4.7 computation, Nov 2023, Elisa Magueur

(1) The vertically integrated results refer to the sum of Scope 1, 2 and upstream Scope 3 impacts.

(2) The aquatic dynamic impact is not included in this factsheet due to the lack of reliability of the results.

Focus on the dependencies of the Agriculture & Agrifood sector

Scope 1 dependencies for the Agriculture & Agrifood industries

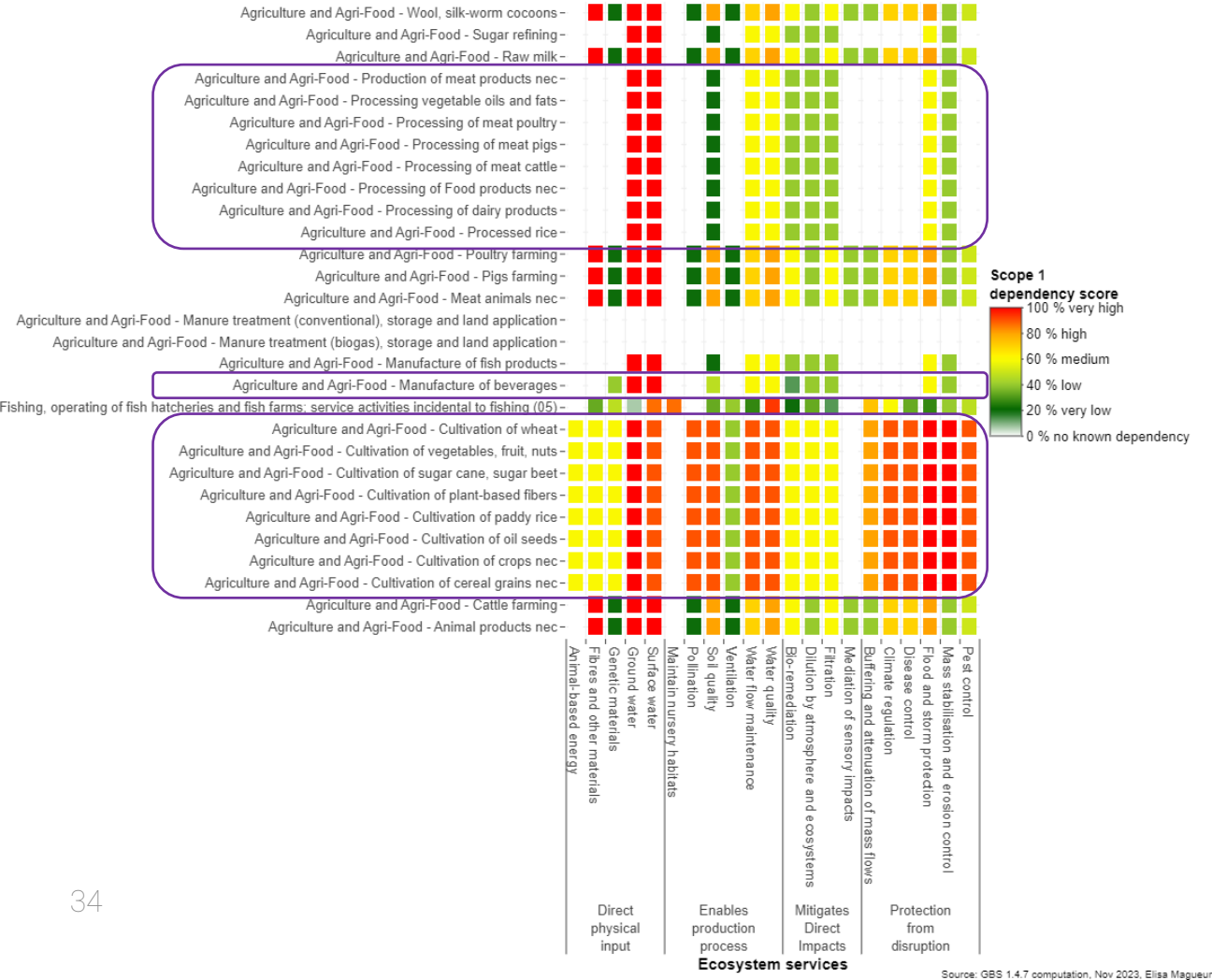


The GBS assesses the dependency on ecosystem services for direct operations and the supply chain. The score ranges from **0 % (no known dependency)** to **100 % (very high dependency).**

FOCUS ON ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

Ecosystem services are services provided by biodiversity that enable or facilitate human activities, particularly economic ones.

The ENCORE database lists 21 ecosystem services based on the CICES (Common International Classification of Ecosystem Services) classification. To obtain the definition of the 21 ecosystem services are available on ENCORE website.



Source: GBS 1.4.7 computation, Nov 2023, Elisa Magueur

Scope 1 dependencies

63 %

Crop & animal production

29 %

Manufacture of beverages

27 %

Manufacture of food products

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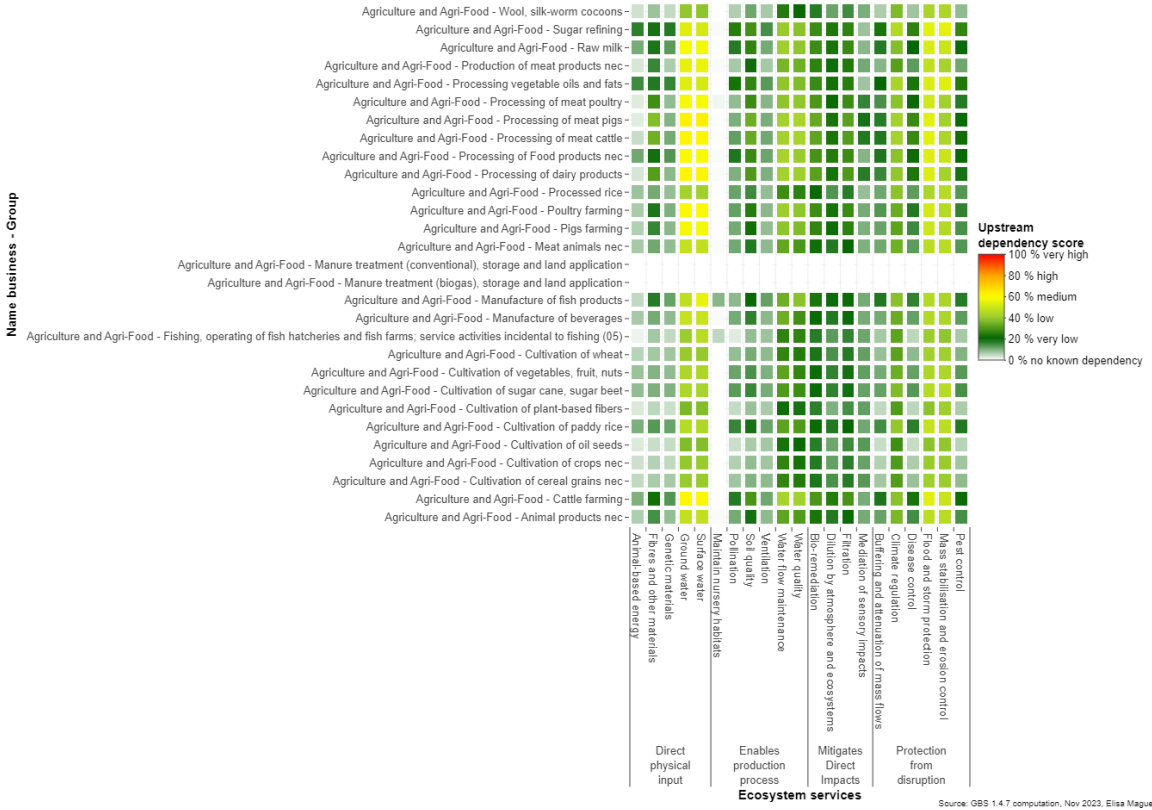
Focus on the dependencies of the Agriculture & Agrifood sector

Upstream dependencies for the Agriculture & Agrifood industries



Source: GBS 1.4.7 computation, Nov 2023, Elisa Magueur

Upstream average dependencies

29 %

Manufacture of food products

26 %

Crop & animal production

20 %

Manufacture of beverages

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Share of global terrestrial static impacts(1) - GBS 1.4.7

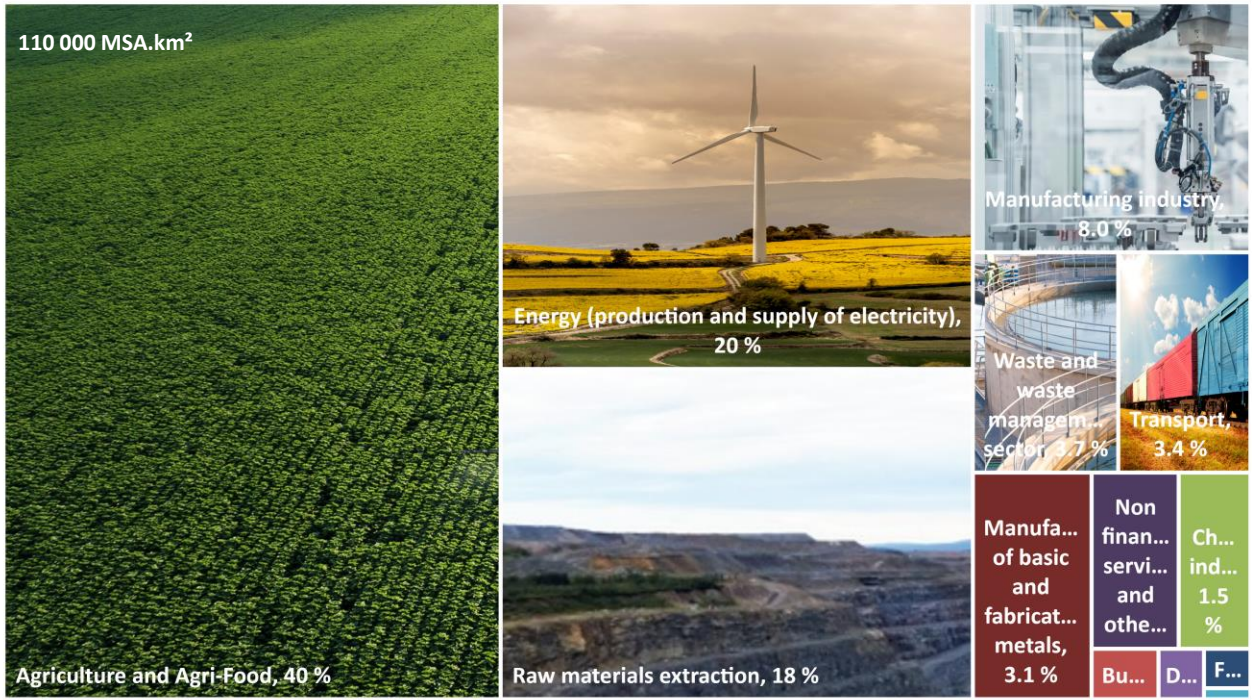
Share of terrestrial static impacts in MSA.km² (%)

- Agriculture and Agri-Food, 88 %
- Building sector, 0.01 %
- Chemicals industry, 0.00 %
- Distribution sector, 0.04 %
- Electrical and electronic equipment, 0.00 %
- Energy (production and supply of electricity), 0.02 %
- Financial services, 0.00 %
- Manufacture of basic and fabricated metals, 0.01 %
- Manufacturing industry, 0.07 %
- Non financial services and other activities, 0.05 %
- Raw materials extraction, 11 %
- Transport, 0.01 %
- Waste and waste management sector, 0.01 %

(1) Scope 1 impacts only to avoid double counting. The results exclude Climate change and Ecotoxicity-related impacts.

Share of global terrestrial dynamic impacts(1) - GBS 1.4.7

Share of terrestrial dynamic impacts in MSA.km² (%)

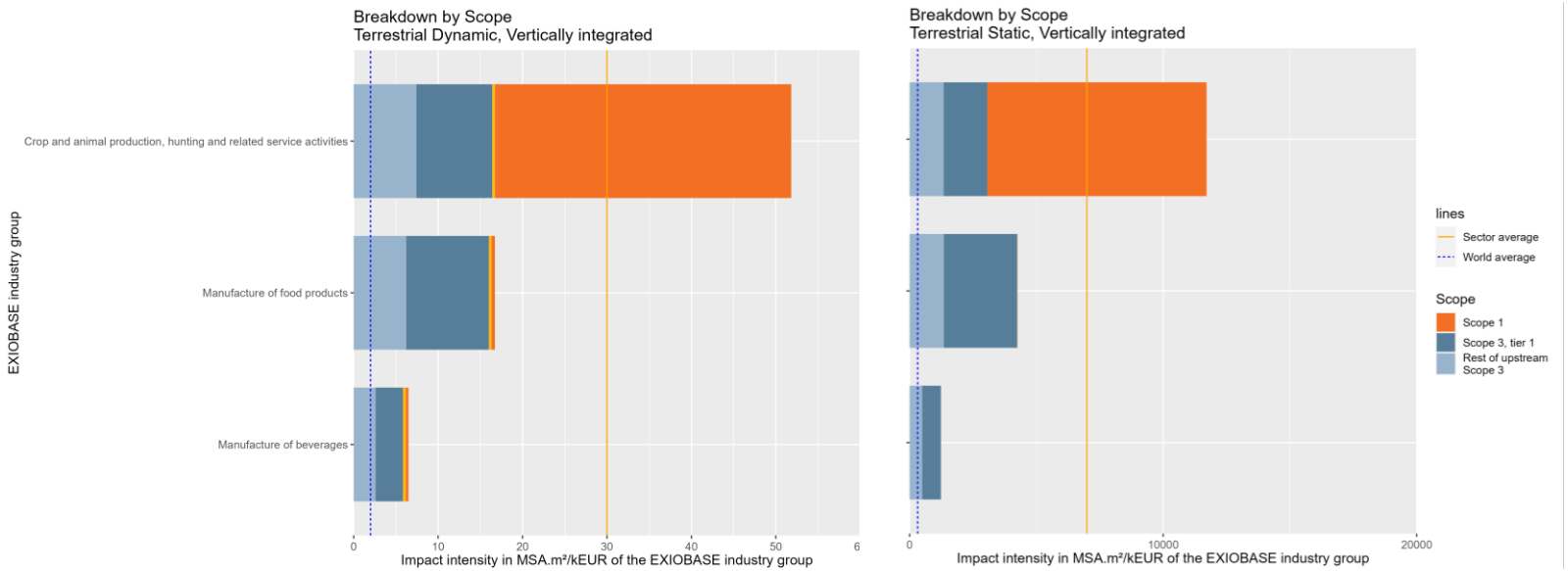


- Agriculture and Agri-Food, 40 %
- Building sector, 0.39 %
- Chemicals industry, 1.5 %
- Distribution sector, 0.26 %
- Electrical and electronic equipment, 0.06 %
- Energy (production and supply of electricity), 20 %
- Financial services, 0.21 %
- Manufacture of basic and fabricated metals, 3.1 %
- Manufacturing industry, 8.0 %
- Non financial services and other activities, 1.8 %
- Raw materials extraction, 18 %
- Transport, 3.4 %
- Waste and waste management sector, 3.7 %

(1) Scope 1 impacts only to avoid double counting. The results exclude Ecotoxicity-related impacts.

Two types of industries to distinguish: intensity breakdown by group of industry and by Scope

Terrestrial dynamic and static impact intensities (MSA.m²/kEUR) by group of industry and by Scope.

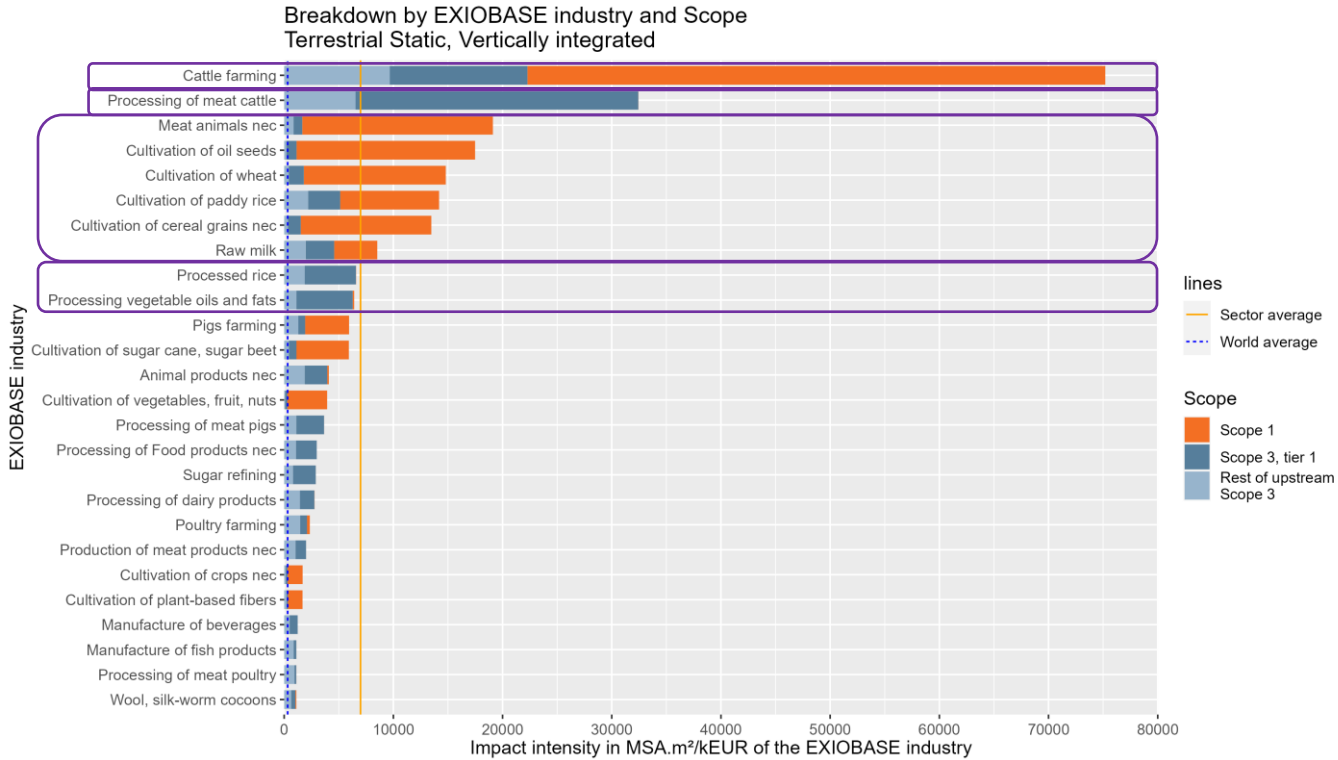


Two types of industries to distinguish: **crops and livestock husbandry** with very significant **Scope 1 impacts**, and **processing & manufacturing**, which require crops and animal products and thus have very large **Upstream Scope 3** impacts.

Source: GBS 1.4.7 computation, Nov 2023, Elisa Magueur

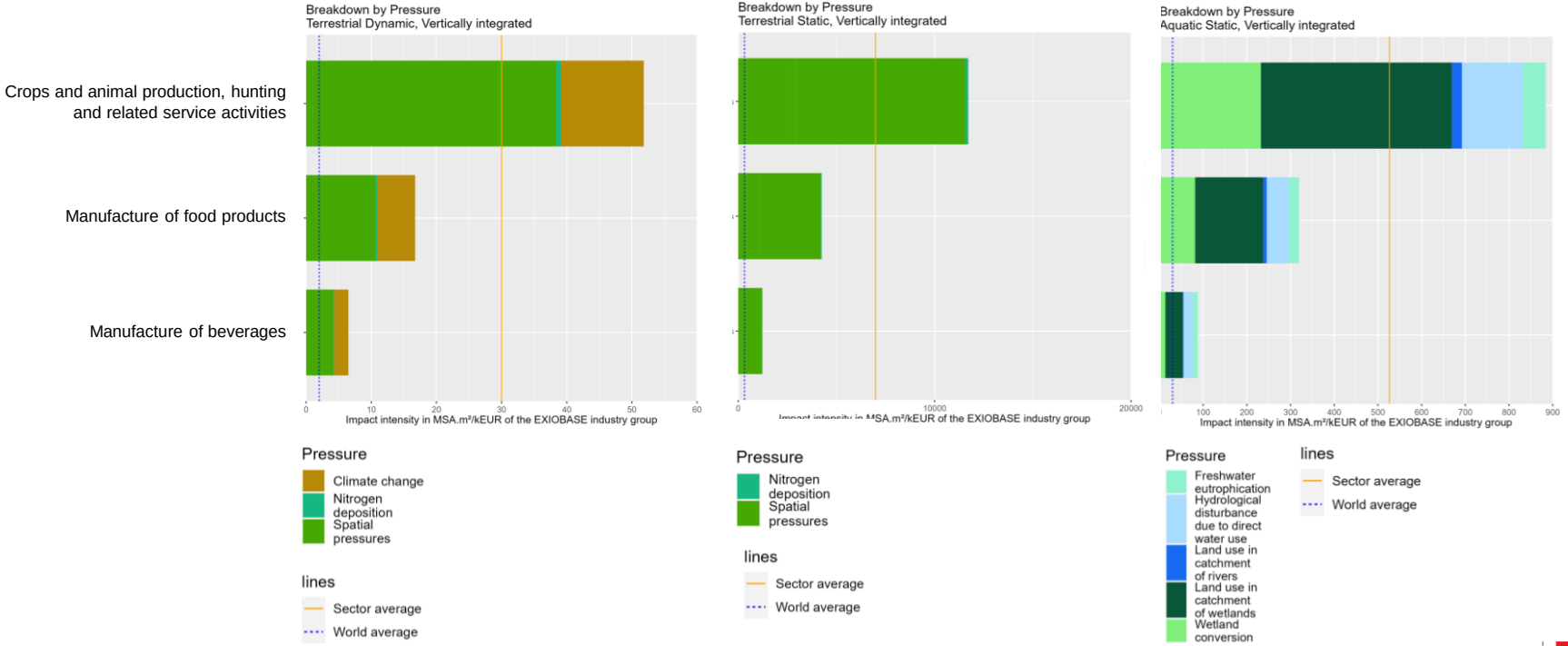
Two types of industries to distinguish: breakdown by industry and by Scope (terrestrial static)

➘ Zoom on the impact intensities by EXIOBASE industry and by Scope.
Industries to distinguish: crops & husbandry *vs*. manufacturing & processing



Key impact drivers for the sector: Land use and Climate change (breakdown by industry and by pressure)

Dynamic and static impact intensities (MSA.m²/kEUR) by industry and by pressure (vertically integrated).



Source: GBS 1.4.7 computation, Nov 2023, Elisa Magueur

Examples of possible actions to reduce the impact on biodiversity

	Raw material production	Processing and manufacturing
Scope 1	• Practice of precision agriculture to reduce the use of chemicals and water • Maintain genetic diversity of seeds, plants and livestock • Integrated pest management • Low-input farming systems • Integrated landscape approaches including restoration • Climate smart agriculture practices which help increase carbon sequestration in soil and biomass (fallow land, agroforestry…) • Optimization of animal feed choices (to minimize nitrogen excretion or methane production)	• Minimise food waste in manufacturing operations • Less energy-consuming manufacturing processes
Scope 2	• Use renewable electricity with demonstrated low-impacts on biodiversity • Increase energy efficiency of equipment	• Use renewable electricity with demonstrated low-impacts on biodiversity • Increase energy efficiency of buildings and processes through redesign (and equipment improvement)
Upstream scope 3	• Switch to a lower impact, mainly plant-based diet in order to reduce the consumption of agricultural commodities	• Minimise food loss and waste across the system by reducing supply chain inefficiencies
Downstream scope 3	• Repurpose agricultural waste • Industrial usage of compost	• Shift diets: support consumers to make healthy and sustainable dietary choices, while shaping demand through new product formulations and effective marketing

Key messages for the Agriculture & Agrifood sector

One of the most impacting industries (the Scope 1 terrestrial dynamic impacts are on average 8 times higher than the world average).

Two types of industries to distinguish: crops and livestock husbandry with very significant Scope 1 impacts, and processing & manufacturing which purchase crops and animal products and thus have very large Scope 3 Upstream impacts.

The key impact drivers to monitor and reduce are mainly land use and climate change. For the aquatic impacts, the key drivers include also wetland conversion and land use in catchments of wetlands (linked to pollution).

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Q&A and closing

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Thanks for your participation!

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