

Speakers presentation



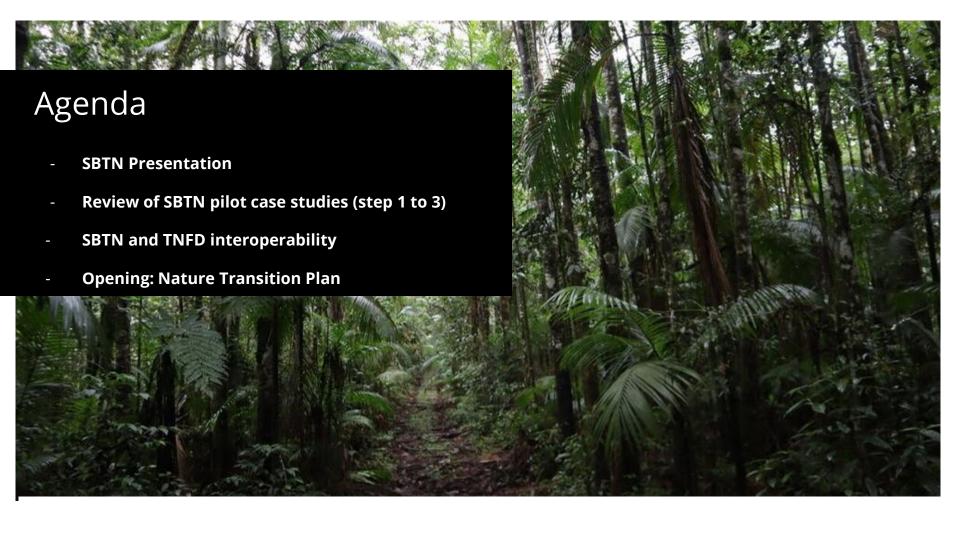
Alizée MASSON
Senior Natural Capital Officer
WWF France

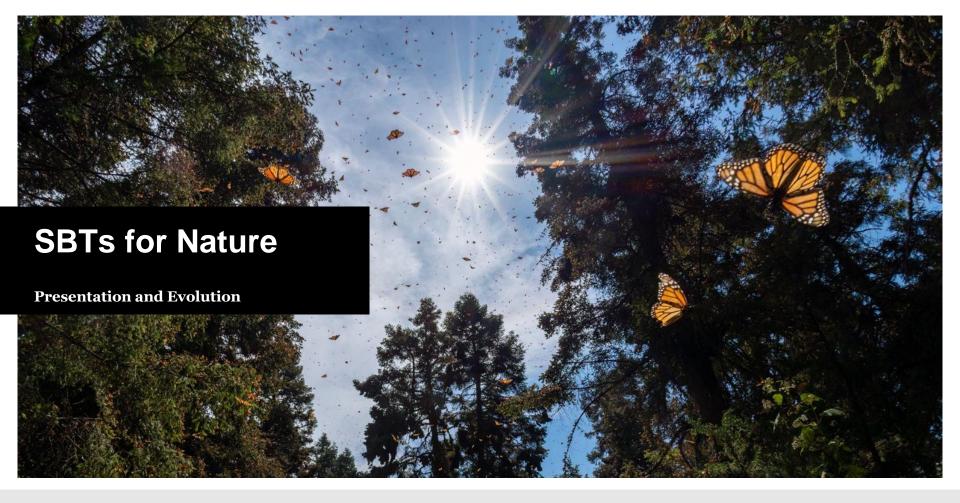


Christopher RANNOU Natural Capital Officer WWF France

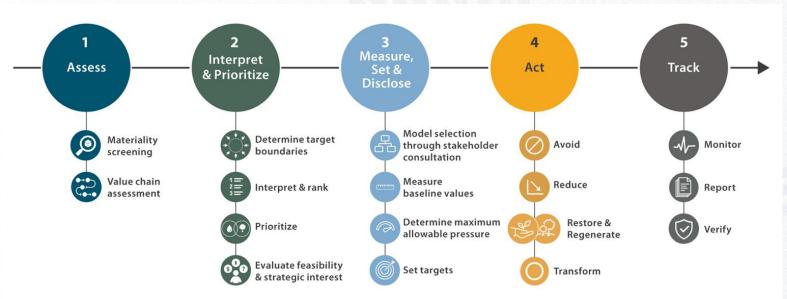


Working to sustain the natural world for the benefit of people and wildlife.





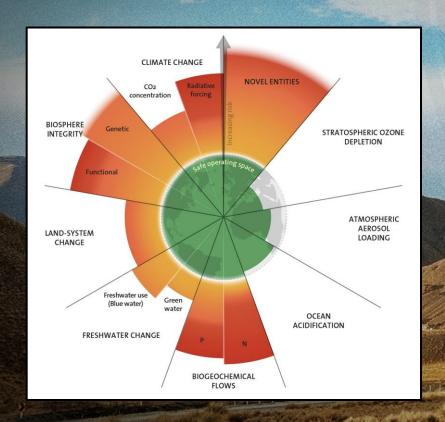
FIVE STEP PROCESS TO PUT SCIENCE INTO ACTION





AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO NATURE ACTION





5 key action areas



Reducing

carbon

emissions

Preserv

Preserving Supporting freshwater biodiversity resources and and ecosystem water security services





Preserving and regenerating land systems

Securing healthy, diverse oceans

SBTN Development timeline

2023 2024 2025

Technical methods



Pilot of first release methods to identify required revisions



Updated first release methods rolled out for broad corporate use



Expansions to existing methods; first release of Ocean methods; additional coverage



of biodiversity

Initial guidance on Step 4 (Act) & Step 5 (Track)



STEP 3 OCEAN: SAMPLE TARGETS



Helping companies avoid reliance on commodities derived from overexploited stocks and engage in seascapes and jurisdictions to improve fisheries conditions and reduce overfishing



Target 2 Protect structural habitats

Helping companies avoid and reduce impacts on structural habitats (e.g. coral reefs and seagrasses) in marine and transitional environments.

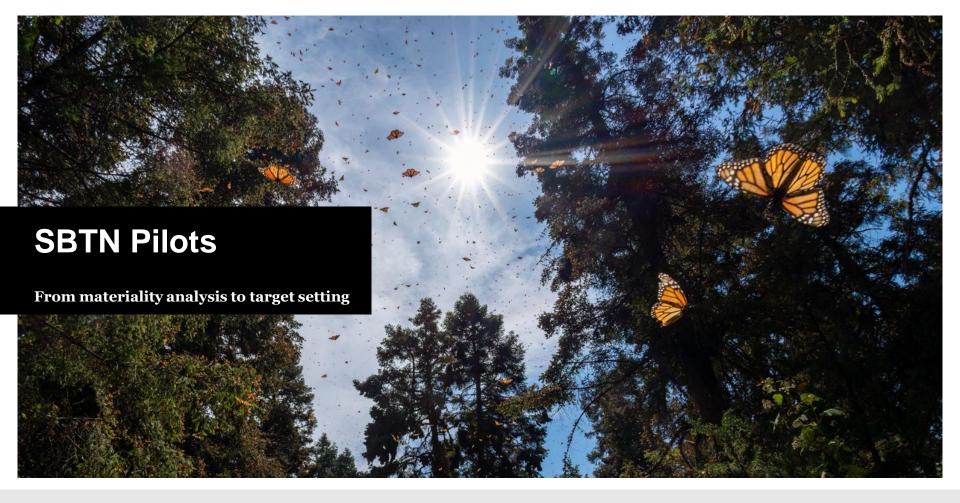
Target 3 Reduce risk to endangered, threatened and protected marine wildlife populations

Addressing impacts to endangered, threatened, and protected (ETP) marine wildlife species from wild capture fishing









SBTN Target-setting by pilot companies

- 17 companies completed steps 1 to 3 in the advanced phase of the SBTN pilot program in 2023-2024
- ~150 companies preparing for the 2025 tender

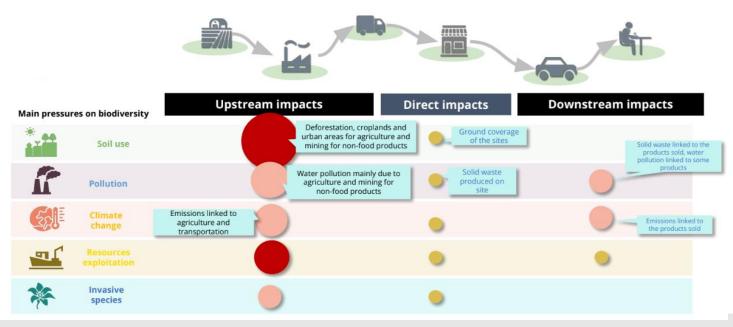






Business case: Step 1a - ASSESS

Thousands of references with a complex value chain associated with numerous commodities, making the acquisition of real/observed data complex. It is necessary to focus on specific commodities with the support of experts from the WWF network



Business case: Step 1a - ASSESS



Direct operations Material Impact (Food sector)

	LAND/SEA USE CHANGE		LAND/SEA USE CHANGE		RESOU EXPLOIT		Climate Change		POLLU	TION		INVASIVE	S/OTHER
ISIC Group	Land use & Land use change	Freshwater ecosystem use	Marine ecosystem use	Water Use	Other resource use	GHG emissions	Non-GHG air pollutants	Water pollutants	Soil pollutants	Solid waste	Disturbance	Biological altercations	
Manufacture of dairy products							Out of scope				Out of scope	Out of scope	
Manufacturing of beverages (non-alcoholic)							Out of scope				Out of scope	Out of scope	
Manufacture of other food products							Out of scope				Out of scope	Out of scope	

Upstream Material Impact (Food sector)

	LAND/SEA USE CHANGE		RESOU EXPLOIT		Climate POLLUTION Change			INVASIVES/OTHER				
ISIC Group	Land use & Land use change	Freshwater ecosystem use	Marine ecosystem use	Water Use	Other resource use	GHG emissions	Non-GHG air pollutants	Water pollutants	Soil pollutants	Solid waste	Disturbance	Biological altercations
Manufacture of dairy products							Out of scope				Out of scope	Out of scope
Manufacturing of beverages (non-alcoholic)							Out of scope				Out of scope	Out of scope
Manufacture of other food products							Out of scope				Out of scope	Out of scope

The Sectoral Materiality assessment is key to understand which pressures are most likely material for each activity of a company for direct operations and upstream. This helps companies to focus where they need to focus.

Key:

Low pressure expected for upstream activities

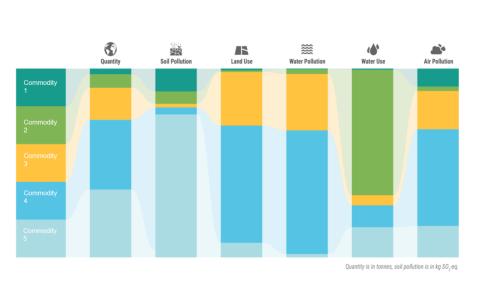
Pressure expected; Included in assessment
Out of scope (Not required by the SBTN)

*Note that the upstream material pressure screening is conducted using ENCORE and SASB Standard.

Business case: Step 1b - ASSESS



The impact of commodities and direct operation sites are calculated for each pressure, showing where the impacts lay.





Step 1.B – Analysis of Company pressures on operations an value chain linked to State of Nature

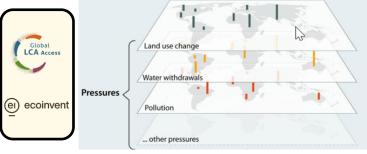




Company Pressures

Data on pressures across value chain

Direct operation	Location	CO2	Land use	Land use change	Water use	Water pollution
x site 1	Site location	Т	m2	m2	m 3	N&P
x Site 2						
Value Chain	Quantity	Sourcing area	CO2	Land use and use change	Water use	Water pollution
	Quantity		CO2	and use		

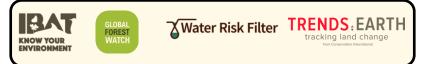


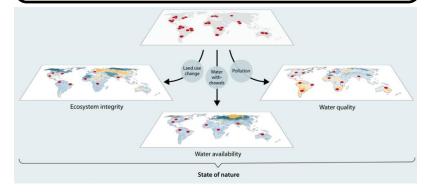


State of nature

Spatial analysis

SoN at each location	Land Use	Land use change	Water Q	Water quality	Sate of nature G
Pressure location	Ecosystem integrity	Tree cover loss	Water stress	Water pollutants	STAR
Location 1					





Business case: Step 1b - ASSESS



					1.3	
	LAND USE	LAND USE CHANGE	WATER QUANTITY	WATER QUALITY	SOIL POLLUTION	BIODIVERSITY
PRESSURE METRIC	Land occupation (m²a)	Deforestation (m² of primary and secondary forest)	Water withdrawals (m³)	Pollutant load (kg of N _{eq} , kg P _{eq})	Pollutant load (mol N)	/
SOURCE PRESSURE METRIC	•	Company's activit	y data x life cycle analys	sis databases' emission fa	actors————	•
STATE OF NATURE	Soil Organic Carbon, SOC (g/kg)	Permanent tree cover loss over 20y	Water quantity	Water quality	Total Nitrogen (g/kg)	Ecosystem integrity index & % species threatened & Biodiversity intactness index
SOURCE SENSITIVITY INDICATOR Tool - indicator	SoilGRIDS SOILGRIDS	Global Forest Watch GLOBAL FOREST WATCH	Aque Wat Risk F Water Ri AQUE	er Filter sk Filter	soilgrids SOILGRIDS	DeClerck et al. (in review) & IBAT
LEVEL	Region/Country	Region/Country	Region/Country/Site	Region/Country/Site	Region/Country/Site	Region/Country

Business case: Step 2a - PRIORITIZE



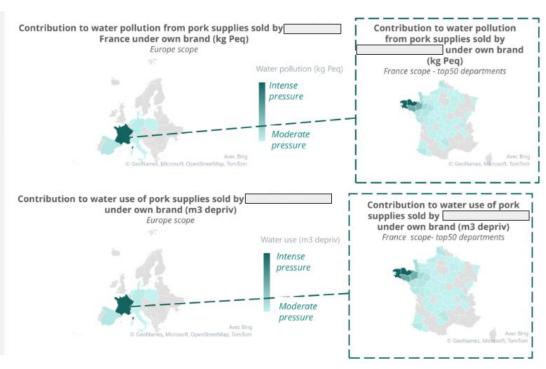
Reading keys: The following maps show the location of the pressures on biodiversity associated with water pollution and water use for agricultural production and processing of pork sold under retail brands by

The metric used indicate:

- For water pollution, the level of freshwater eutrophication (tPeq) for agricultural pork production by geography.
- For water use, the level of water consumption (m3 depriv) for agricultural pork production by geography.



Interpretation: As in the case of land use, impacts are greatest on a French scale and in the Brittany region. It is in these regions that the pressures on biodiversity linked to water pollution and water use are greatest for pork supplies sold under own brand by



Business case: Step 2b - PRIORITIZE



ID	Index value
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

ID	Highest SoN_B
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	



ID	Combined ranking
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

Business case: Step 2b - PRIORITIZE



Ranking	Commodity	Location	Category	Volume purchased (kg)
#1	Commodity 1	Malaysia	Cosmetics	26 150
#2	Commodity 2	Madagascar	Cosmetics	26
#3	Commodity 3	Malaysia	Cosmetics	3 150
#4	Commodity 4	Indonesia	Cosmetics	195
#5	Commodity 5	Malaysia	Cosmetics	4 940
#6	Commodity 6	Malaysia	Cosmetics	1 395
#7	Commodity 7	Malaysia	Cosmetics	1 300
#8	Commodity 8	Malaysia	Cosmetics	720
#9	Commodity 9	Malaysia	Cosmetics	2 140
#10	Commodity 10	Malaysia	Cosmetics	800



Water Quantity

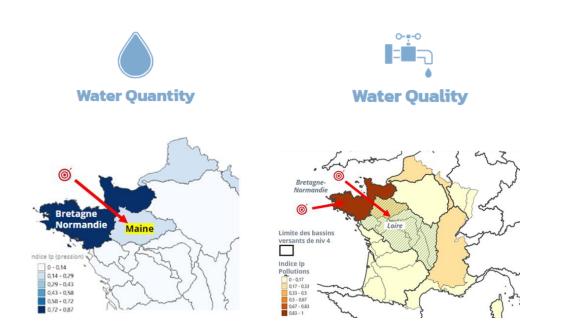
"Company X will reduce its water withdrawals in the _ Basin to _ ML/y by the year _."



Water Quality

"Company X will reduce its nutrient load in the _ Basin to _ kg P (or N)/y by the year _."









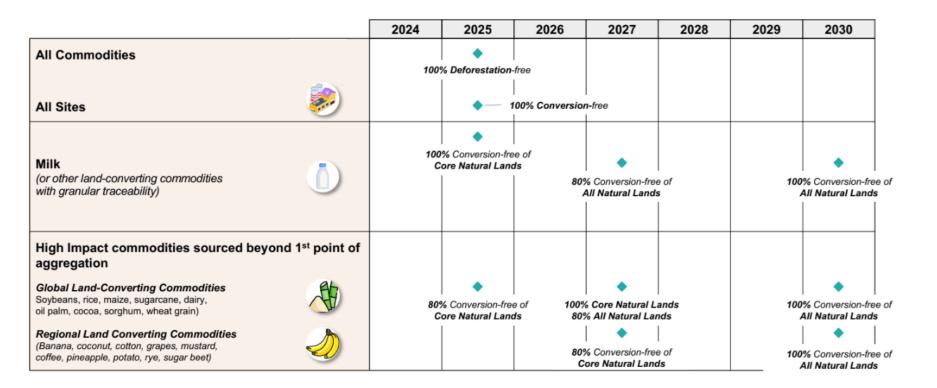
"SBTN has helped us really accelerate our understanding of our supply chains. Traceability is the absolute key to understanding one's impact, defining a relevant target and identifying the best actions to undertake."





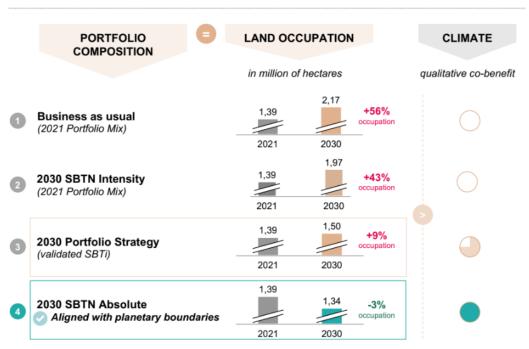
*For Forest, Land and Agriculture (FLAG) companies: to set land targets you must additionally set an SBTi FLAG target.







4 scenarios of land occupation per portfolio strategy, Based on 2030 volumes of products



Lessons learned



1. A robust methodology

- Materiality defined in a harmonized and sector-specific manner
- Measurement of quantitative and localized impacts
- Setting objectives based on ecological good condition thresholds

2. A challenge of data access

- Access to internal company data: building on CO2 reporting
- Access to data on the state of nature: leveraging data from water agencies and the existence of ecological good condition thresholds

3. Strong transformational potential

- A comprehensive understanding of nature-related issues
- Engagement of both internal and external stakeholders

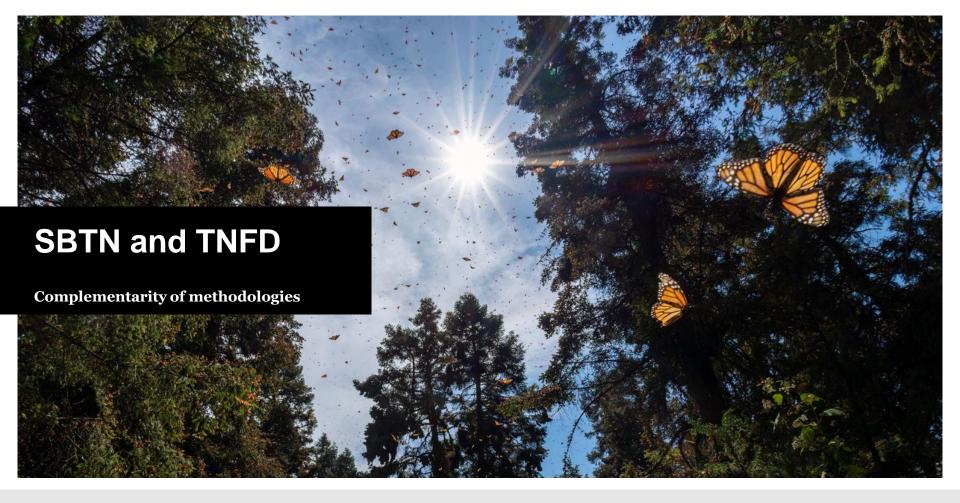
4. Connection to other frameworks

- Synergies with the CSRD (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive)
- Synergies with the TNFD (Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures)



Lessons learned from SBTN pilot companies on step 3





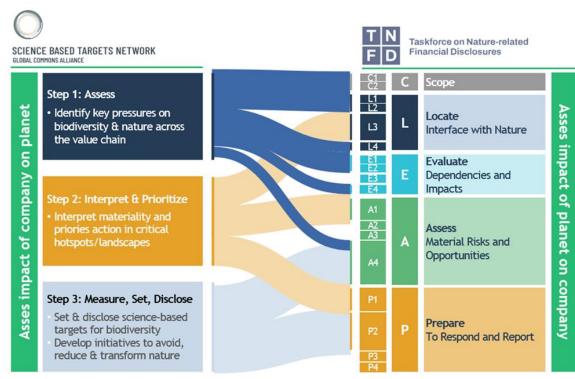
Relationship between SBTN and TNFD



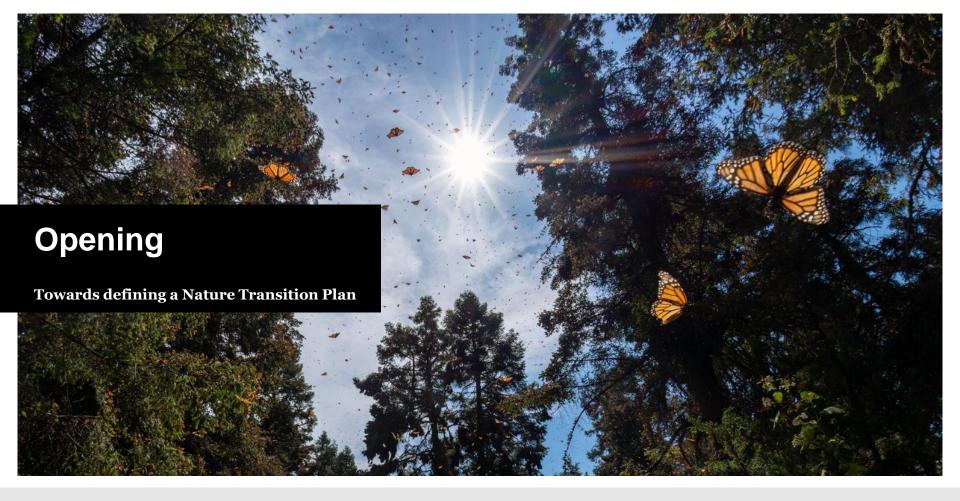
'SBTN is equipping companies with the guidance to set science-based targets for nature.

TNFD, in turn, is working to create a framework for companies and financial institutions to manage and disclose their nature-related risks'

SBTN and TNFD - Joint Guidance

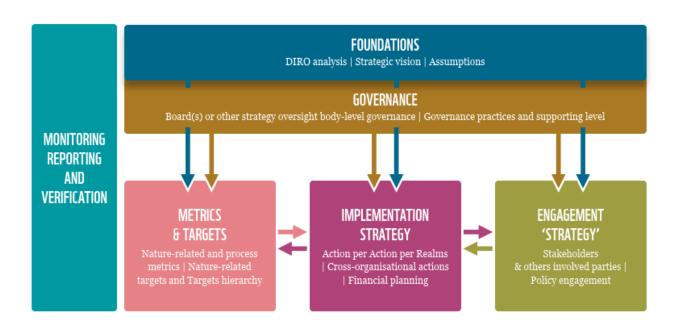


Source : Science Based Targets Network



Nature Transition Plans







Link to the report

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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