GINGR Linear Infrastructure Methodology

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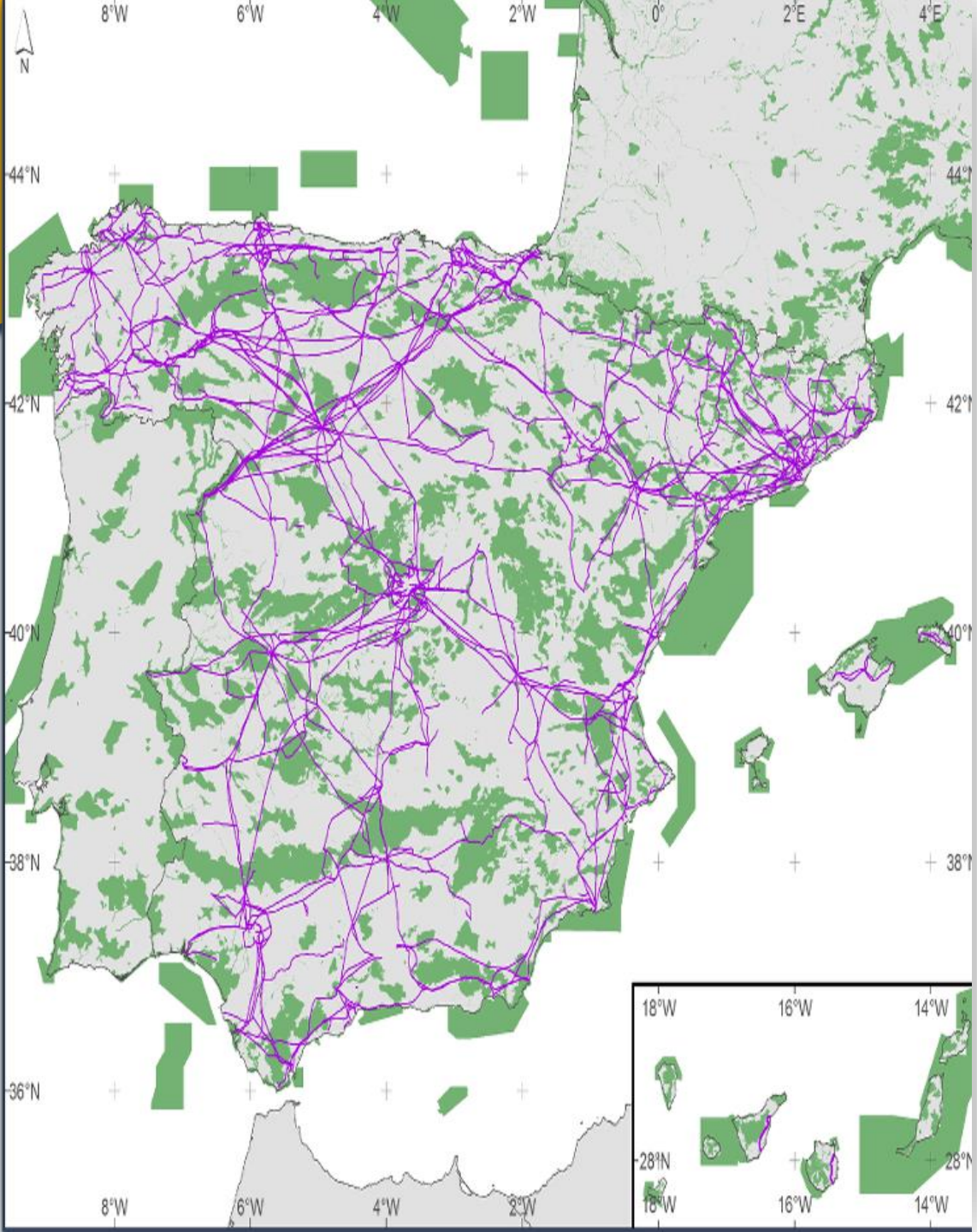
Connecting Pollinator Corridors
11 December 2025
15:00 – 16:30 CET

GINGR
Global Initiative for Nature, Grids and Renewables

An initiative of

Renewables Grid Initiative

IUCN



BREAKING NEWS

Power Grids CAN be measured!

1. **IVM creates stable, diverse habitats**

2. **Field Testing (Quadrats) & Remote sensing (Floral Resources)** provides TSOs with a practical, science-based way to quantify IVM's benefits

3. We can shift from *standard* corridors to **Socio-Ecological Connectors**
   → *Land Use & Landscape-connectivity*

4. We can turn IVM into a **measurable, comparable and auditable** Biodiversity Gain

Ferrer, M. *et al.* 2020. *Diversity* 12(11): 439.

Why measure? TSOs are being asked by regulators and investors how they report nature and people actions…

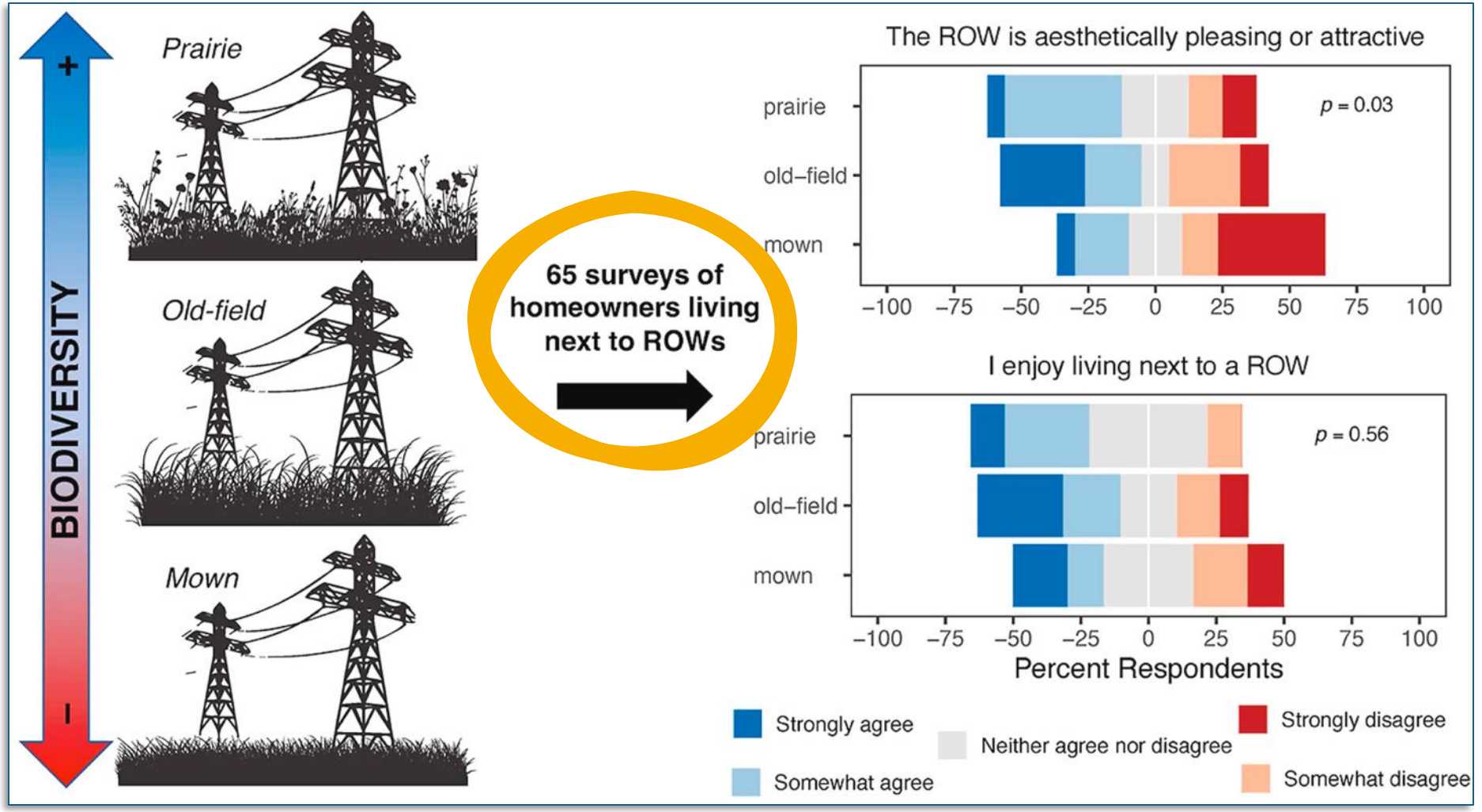
→ **Q1:** Can TSOs use simple **quantitative/qualitative metrics** to show how IVM improves biodiversity and human enjoyment at an easement level?

→ **Q2:** Can TSOs use metrics to demonstrate **measurable gains** *(lower METRIC A + higher METRIC B = more pollinators)* ?

→ **Q3:** Can TSOs use **single unitary values per easement** to expand their knowledge in other areas *(LCOE, LCA)* while meeting **EFRAG, CSRD and TNFD** requirements?

A1. Yes, we CAN measure QUALITATIVE benefits

Measuring human enjoyment, compatible, in this case, with IVM



Garfinkel, M. *et al.* 2023. *J. Environ. Manage.* 330: 117175.

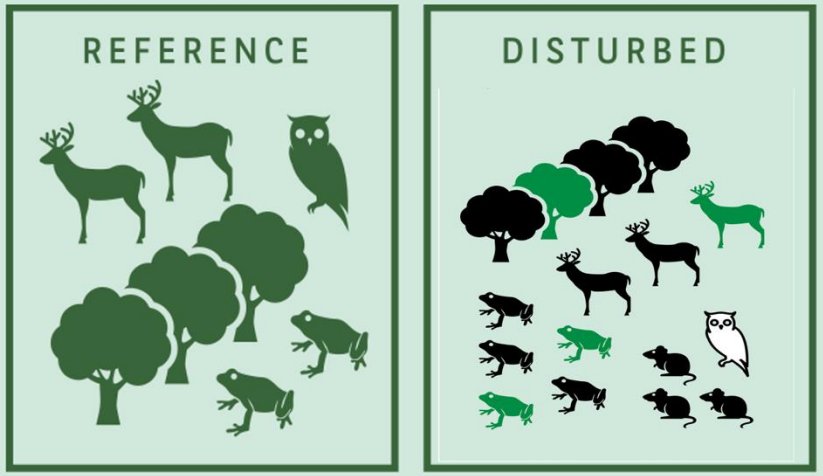
A2. Yes, We CAN measure QUANTITATIVE benefits

We DREAM with translating complex ecology into simple, and comparable single-number indicators:

1. ***How much biodiversity has been lost*** compared to a natural baseline *(Potentially Disappear Fraction or "Metric A").*
2. ***How abundant native species*** *are* compared to their baseline condition *(Mean Species Abundance or "Metric B").*

→ It will allow TSOs to express ecological change at a corridor segment with one simple number, **not thousands of species-level data points.**

Errata Naturae Editores. Ey! Esta es mi casa. ISBN 978-8417800765.



$$MSA(r) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{R} MSA(r_i) * Area(r_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{R} Area(r_i)}$$

$$PDF_{j,global} = \frac{\sum_{g} PDF_{g,j,global}}{m}$$

$$BII = CS = \frac{2\sum_{i=1}^{P} \min(N_{i,S}, N_{i,S_{ref}})}{\sum_{i=1}^{P} (N_{i,S} + N_{i,S_{ref}})}$$

A3. Yes, We CAN use metrics for more than reporting

- Builds on existing work, **we CAN develop grid-tailored metrics,** *(understanding its weighting, limitations, definitions, interpretations)*
- **We CAN combine metrics with Surveys & Remote Sensing to set our baselines**, *(based on grid impacts on Nature -abiotic & biotic- and People -via ecosystem services).*
- Yes, **metrics CAN be very useful for Life Cycle Impact Assessments too!**

Ben Rejeb-Mzah, I., Jaubert, N., Mrabet, H., & Vincent, A. 2024. Quantifying Biodiversity Loss Risk: Biodiversity Intactness Indices. SSRN.

How it will be done? Via a Co-authoring PROCESS

Stakeholders *Co-creation* → **Set** *Baselines* → **Deliver** *NPP Designs* → **Justify** *their Efforts* → **Please** *Investors*

Scientists-Anthropologists

TSOs, RE developers

Communities

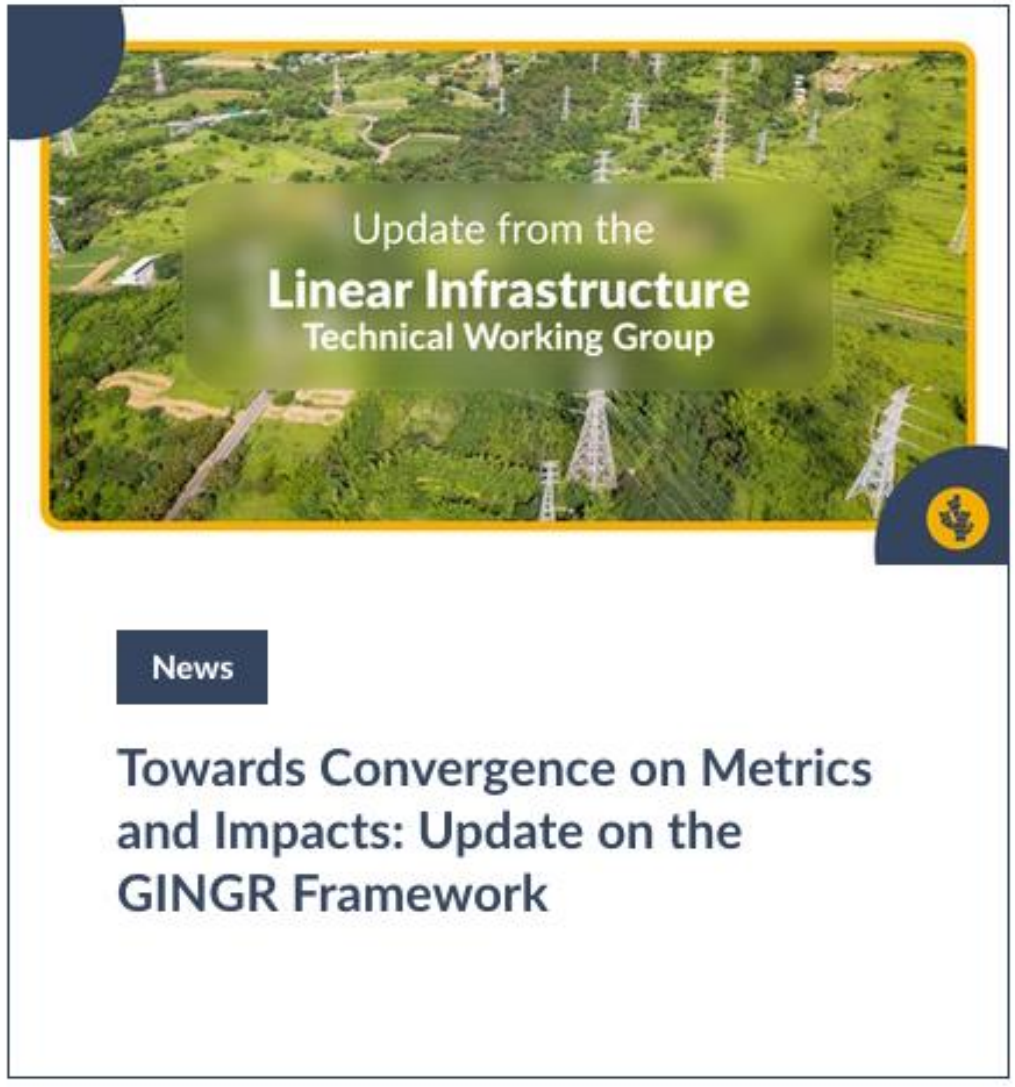
NGOs Corporations

State of the Art Grids

Permitting Authorities, Regulators can understand additional efforts

Financing Community

Thank you!



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Happy New Year!

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