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NATURE

Protecting and Restoring Nature

A GETTING STARTED GUIDE

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Prepared by Mahroo Shahbaz, Brandon Toews, and Stephanie Bertels.

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CONTENTS

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ABOUT THIS SERIES

This guide is part of our series of Getting Started Guides that supports your company to develop an embedded strategy. Each guide tackles a specific sustainability sub-issue and explores what your company needs to do to support the resilience of the environmental and social systems around you.

In each guide, we address relevant trends, system thresholds, key concepts, key actors, and key resources. We also offer guidance on how to address the impacts of your operational and value chain activities and develop credible goals as well as outlining key corporate actions and internal targets that can help to provide clarity on the work ahead.

We recommend you read the first guide in the series, Getting Started Guides: An Introduction, which explains our overall approach and clarifies the value of setting a clear strategy anchored in your company's most material issues. It also explains how you can leverage process-based interim targets to clearly outline the specific actions that your company needs to take to achieve its high-level goals.

A complete list of focus areas and sub-issues can be found in our guide Scan: A Comprehensive List of Sustainability Issues for Companies.

This guidebook addresses the sub-issue of **protecting and restoring nature, biodiversity, and ecosystem services** as part of the broader issue topic of nature.
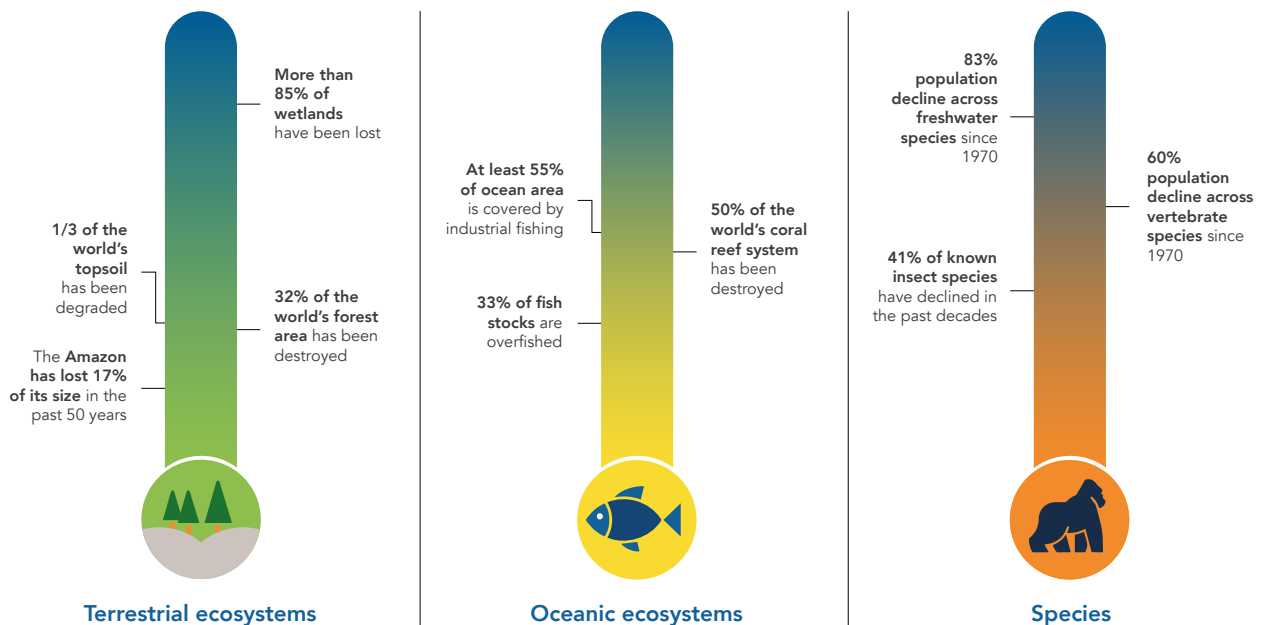
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P R O J E C T

1

SETTING THE STAGE – NATURE IN DECLINE

The wellbeing of society and business is dependent on nature. It is crucial for the provision of ecosystem services (described below) that are essential for human health, food security, and industry. Nature is also interlinked with and has compounding impacts on many of the crises the world faces – the drivers for biodiversity loss, water availability and quality, food insecurity, health risks, and climate change are deeply intertwined.

Healthy and diverse ecosystems underpin the resilience and sustainability of our planet and the communities and economies that depend on it. Yet, we are losing nature at an alarming rate.

Global wildlife populations – mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles and fish – have declined by 73% since 1970, and two million species are currently at risk of extinction due to human activities – double the previous estimate. The abundance of native species has decreased by at least 20% in major land-based habitats. Over the last fifty years global resource use has tripled, and by 2060 it is projected to rise by 60% from 2020 levels, resulting in significant impacts on nature. Deforestation and land conversion for industrial purposes, human habitation, and food production, have transformed over 75% of the Earth's total land surface, with global deforestation rising by 3.2% in 2023.

Human activity is eroding the world's ecological foundations

1/3 of the world's topsoil has been degraded

The **Amazon has lost 17% of its size** in the past 50 years

More than 85% of wetlands have been lost

32% of the world's forest area has been destroyed

Terrestrial ecosystems

At least 55% of ocean area is covered by industrial fishing

33% of fish stocks are overfished

50% of the world's coral reef system has been destroyed

Oceanic ecosystems

83% population decline across freshwater species since 1970

41% of known insect species have declined in the past decades

60% population decline across vertebrate species since 1970

Species

Adapted from: World Economic Forum

Without urgent action to protect and restore nature, we risk losing the natural regulators for carbon, nitrogen, and oxygen that are necessary to support human life.

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The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) has identified five key drivers behind the nature crisis:

Land and sea use change (including habitat loss and degradation)	Pollution	Species overexploitation	Climate change	Invasive species and disease

All businesses are linked with nature, either directly or indirectly. In fact, more than half of the world's annual economic output is moderately or highly dependent on nature. Nature loss can impact businesses in a range of ways, resulting in disruptions to supply chains, increasing regulatory compliance costs, the erosion of societal acceptance of companies or industries, and more. Companies need to understand, identify, assess, manage, and disclose nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. As recommended by the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, companies also need to work to halt and reverse nature loss by 2030 and ultimately become 'nature positive' to support resilient ecosystems.

Note: In these guides, a system threshold is defined as the point at which the resilience of an environmental, social, or economic system becomes compromised. This occurs when the total impacts imposed on the system exceed its capacity to assimilate those impacts.

SYSTEM THRESHOLD

Nature underpins the wellbeing of society and business. Nature, including biodiversity, is a critical component of biosphere integrity – one of the nine planetary boundaries that support and regulate Earth's systems, and one that has already been crossed beyond what is considered a safe operating space. Human activities are severely threatening the stability of our natural systems and life on Earth. Companies cannot continue to rely on the ability of biodiversity and natural systems to recover from stresses and shocks. They need to take urgent action to protect and restore nature and biodiversity – and often, this means pursuing nature positivity.

KEY TOPICS WITHIN PROTECTING AND RESTORING NATURE:

- Avoidance, minimisation, and offsetting (or compensation) of impacts on biodiversity
- Genetic diversity, species diversity, and ecosystems diversity
- Native species composition, invasive species, threatened and endangered species, and protected species
- Management of ecosystems and the services they provide
- Culturally and ecologically significant species and landforms

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2 KEY CONCEPTS IN PROTECTING AND RESTORING NATURE

Nature, as defined by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), refers to "the nonhuman world, including coproduced features, with particular emphasis on living organisms, their diversity, their interactions among themselves and with their abiotic environment." An ecosystem is a "dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit."

Biodiversity, as defined by IPBES, is the "variability among living organisms from all sources including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part of."

Invasive species, as defined by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), "are animals, plants or other organisms introduced by man into places out of their natural range of distribution, where they become established and disperse, generating a negative impact on the local ecosystem and species."

Ecosystem services, as defined by IPBES, are the "benefits people obtain from ecosystems," and are divided into supporting, regulating, provisioning, and cultural services. The graphic below shows many of the various ecosystem services.
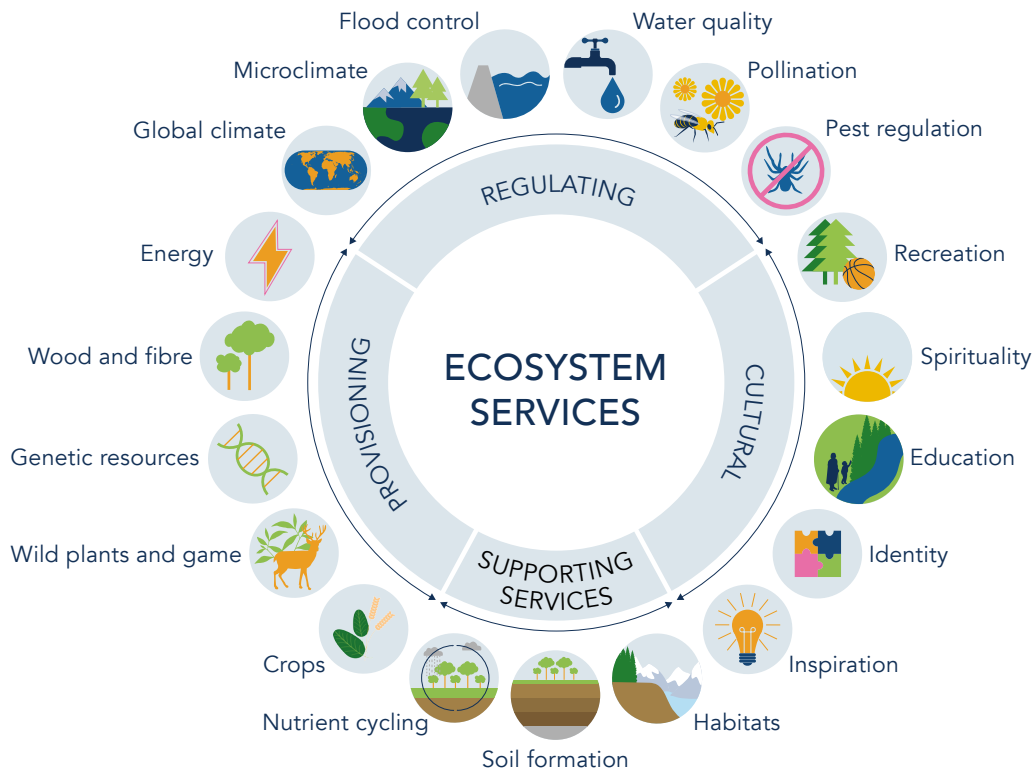
The Mitigation and Conservation Hierarchy (MCH) is a key framework for developing long-term nature strategies. It is structured around four steps, which are based on the well-established 'mitigation hierarchy' for addressing the impacts of development on biodiversity. The steps are as follows:

• Avoid
• Minimise impacts as far as possible
• Restore/Remediate impacts that are immediately reversible
• Offset any residual impacts, to achieve a desired net outcome (usually no net loss (NNL))

The MCH unites impact mitigation with proactive conservation under a single framework. It recognises both the need to address past, indirect, and diffuse negative impacts on biodiversity and the need to incorporate conservation potential beyond direct impact mitigation for aspirational net gain/biodiversity recovery outcomes.

With the growing recognition of our dependence on nature there have been increasing calls to halt and reverse nature loss, become nature positive by 2030, and fully restore nature by 2050.

As illustrated below, all businesses need to act now to stop harming nature by avoiding and minimising their negative impacts; contributing to restoring nature; and in cases where they cannot avoid impacts, engaging in efforts to offset and compensate for any losses.
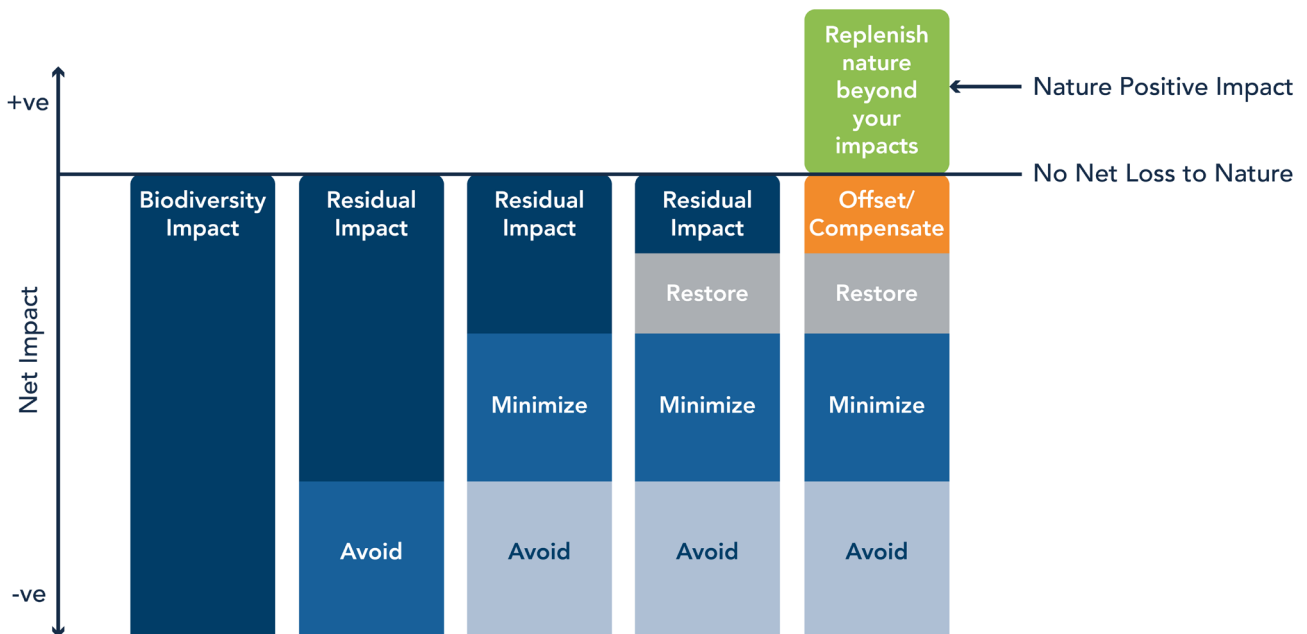
Adapted from: Interdisciplinary Centre for Conservation Science

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The Taskforce on Nature-Related Disclosures (TNFD) LEAP approach provides guidance on how companies can identify, assess, address, and disclose nature-related issues. It aims to support the shift towards meaningfully integrating nature into decision-making and governance.
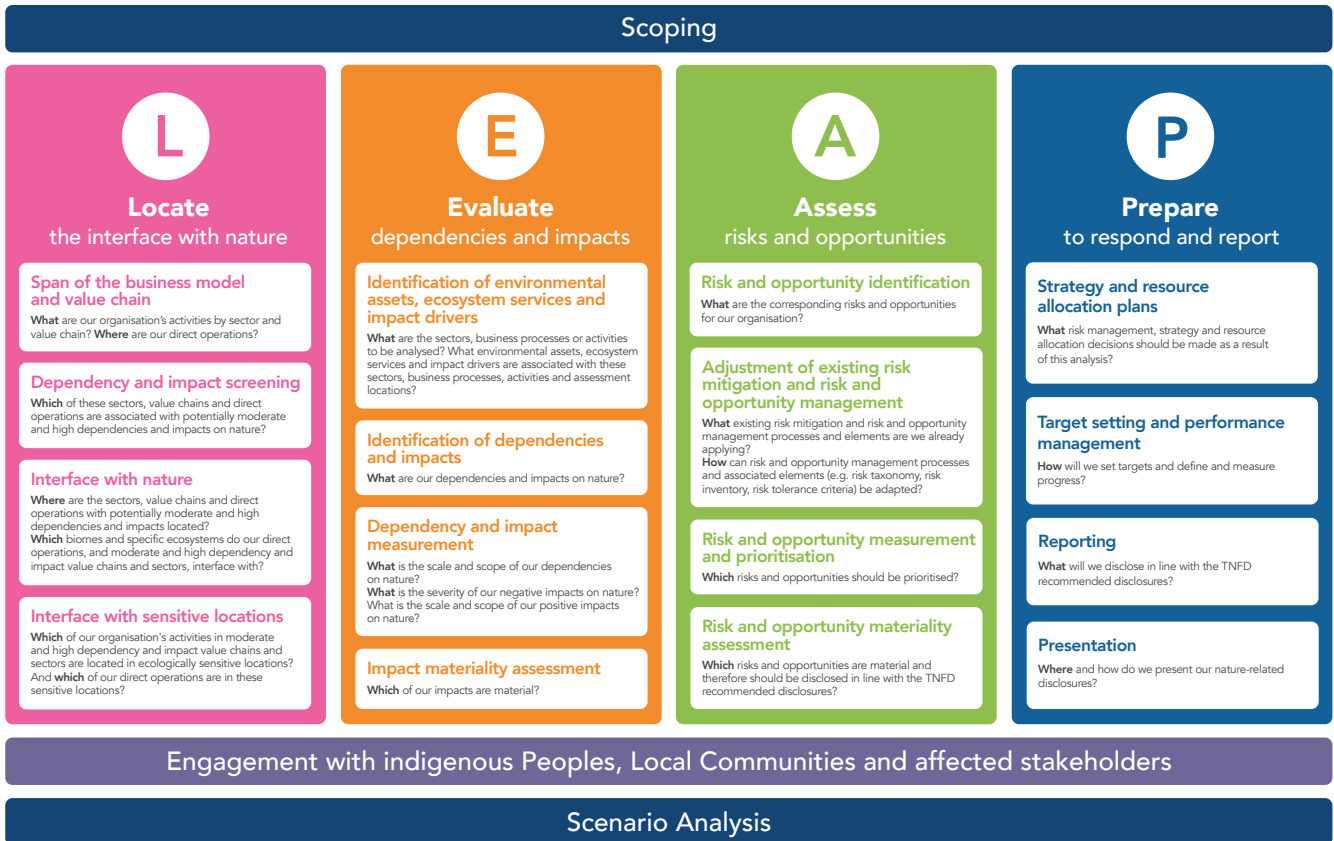
Scoping			
L **Locate** the interface with nature	**E** **Evaluate** dependencies and impacts	**A** **Assess** risks and opportunities	**P** **Prepare** to respond and report
Span of the business model and value chain **What** are our organisation's activities by sector and value chain? **Where** are our direct operations?	**Identification of environmental assets, ecosystem services and impact drivers** **What** are the sectors, business processes or activities to be analysed? What environmental assets, ecosystem services and impact drivers are associated with these sectors, business processes, activities and assessment locations?	**Risk and opportunity identification** **What** are the corresponding risks and opportunities for our organisation?	**Strategy and resource allocation plans** **What** risk management, strategy and resource allocation decisions should be made as a result of this analysis?
Dependency and impact screening **Which** of these sectors, value chains and direct operations are associated with potentially moderate and high dependencies and impacts on nature?		**Adjustment of existing risk mitigation and risk and opportunity management** **What** existing risk mitigation and risk and opportunity management processes and elements are we already applying? **How** can risk and opportunity management processes and associated elements (e.g. risk taxonomy, risk inventory, risk tolerance criteria) be adapted?	**Target setting and performance management** **How** will we set targets and define and measure progress?
Interface with nature **Where** are the sectors, value chains and direct operations with potentially moderate and high dependencies and impacts located? **Which** biomes and specific ecosystems do our direct operations, and moderate and high dependency and impact value chains and sectors, interface with?	**Identification of dependencies and impacts** **What** are our dependencies and impacts on nature?		
	Dependency and impact measurement **What** is the scale and scope of our dependencies on nature? **What** is the severity of our negative impacts on nature? What is the scale and scope of our positive impacts on nature?	**Risk and opportunity measurement and prioritisation** **Which** risks and opportunities should be prioritised?	**Reporting** **What** will we disclose in line with the TNFD recommended disclosures?
Interface with sensitive locations **Which** of our organisation's activities in moderate and high dependency and impact value chains and sectors are located in ecologically sensitive locations? And **which** of our direct operations are in these sensitive locations?	**Impact materiality assessment** **Which** of our impacts are material?	**Risk and opportunity materiality assessment** **Which** risks and opportunities are material and therefore should be disclosed in line with the TNFD recommended disclosures?	**Presentation** **Where** and how do we present our nature-related disclosures?
Engagement with indigenous Peoples, Local Communities and affected stakeholders			
Scenario Analysis			

Adapted from: TNFD

For additional terms, the UN Environmental Program Glossary offers internationally recognised definitions of various concepts related to biodiversity.

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3 KEY PLAYERS IN PROTECTING AND RESTORING NATURE

THE KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK aims to halt and reverse nature loss by 2030 and sets out an ambitious pathway to reach the global vision of a world living in harmony with nature by 2050. It contains ambitious goals and interim targets to protect and restore nature, protect biodiversity, prevent the extinction of species, ensure sustainable land use, and promote fair and equitable benefit sharing – all of which depend on collaboration between industries and governments.

THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL SCIENCE-POLICY PLATFORM ON BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES is an independent intergovernmental body established by states to strengthen the science-policy interface for biodiversity and ecosystem services for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, long-term human well-being, and sustainable development.

THE INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE provides knowledge, tools, science, recommendations, international guidelines, and expertise to facilitate sustainable development towards a just world that values and conserves nature.

THE WORLD WILDLIFE FUND works in nearly 100 countries and collaborates with people around the world to develop and deliver innovative solutions that protect communities, wildlife, and the places in which they live. Their Biodiversity Risk Filter is a key tool to help companies understand, explore, assess, and respond to biodiversity risks across operations, value chains, and investments.

THE SCIENCE-BASED TARGETS FOR NATURE AND TASKFORCE FOR NATURE-RELATED FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES provide key frameworks and guidance on nature for businesses.

BUSINESS FOR NATURE is a global coalition that brings together businesses and conservation organisations to advance corporate actions and government policies that reverse nature loss.

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COMMITTING TO TAKE ACTION – MID- AND LONG-TERM GOALS

Committing to take action on protecting and restoring nature can include addressing many of the key topics listed above. The mid- and long-term commitments that your organisation elects to make will be based on your identified priorities, areas of greatest impact, and your capacity to undertake the work required. It is important to note that this section does not provide all possible mid- and long-term goals related to this issue. Below, we share

our understanding of current corporate action and goals by offering a sample of the goals that were most frequently adopted by organisations in our research.

Common mid- and long-term goals and/or commitments on **protecting and restoring nature** include variations of the following:

Long-term goal: Become a nature positive business by 2030

- Have a net-positive impact on biodiversity by 20[XX]
- Eliminate deforestation across key supply chains by 20[XX]
- Invest [XX] on reforestation projects by 20[XX]
- Protect and/or regenerate more land than used in direct operations by 20[XX]

Are you setting new goals or interested in benchmarking your goals against leading practice? To help advance progress in credible corporate sustainability goals, we maintain a public goals database containing leading sustainability goals and commitments set by large companies globally.

Explore our Sustainability Goals Database for more mid- and long-term goals on **protecting and restoring nature.**

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HOW TO GET THERE – PROCESS-BASED INTERIM TARGETS

Note: The following proposed timelines are only for guidance and are based on the pace outlined by other companies. The timeframe for actions and work for each step needs to be embedded in your organisational context, which may require different time allocations.

YEAR 1: LEARN ABOUT BIODIVERSITY, SYSTEM LIMITS, AND THE IMPACTS OF YOUR INDUSTRY/BUSINESS.

Begin by learning about core concepts of biodiversity and ecosystems health, including the importance of genetic diversity, species diversity, ecosystems diversity, and native species composition; the impacts of invasive species; the role of threatened, endangered, and protected species; and ecosystem services and the benefits they provide. Then, build an understanding of the drivers of nature loss, how they intersect, and the relevant limits and thresholds that safeguard the resilience of local ecosystems. Follow this up with an understanding of the impacts of your sector on nature and the drivers of biodiversity loss to contextualise your learnings to your organisation.

Developing a contextual understanding of these concepts will help you understand the strategic connections between how your operational activities impact nature and how your business could be impacted by nature loss.

CASE STUDY: Iberdrola documents biodiversity at offshore wind farm

Recognising that the construction of large-scale wind project could have significant impacts on surrounding marine biodiversity, Iberdrola plans on conducting a study to understand the ocean floor biodiversity along the export cable route and development area using a variety of tools. The four-year study aims to document, map, and monitor the habitat and species before and after the construction of the wind farm to

further support actions to avoid and minimise adverse impacts of the project.

YEAR 1: UNDERSTAND AND ASSESS YOUR NATURE-RELATED RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES.

Conduct a double materiality screening to identify your dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to nature. Map out your value chain and locate your nature related risks and opportunities. Consider your raw material purchases – assess where you are spending the most (volume) and identify key components of your value chain that may be sources of nature-related risk. Evaluate and prioritise potentially high impacts and dependencies on nature typical for your organisation and associated value chains for further assessments. Within these prioritised materials, dive deeper to understand their specific nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.

Examples of process-based targets for Year 1:

- By 20[XX], we will learn about local biodiversity and system thresholds.
- By 20[XX], we will learn about ecosystem services and the benefits they provide.
- By 20[XX], we will understand key drivers of nature loss and our industry's biggest impacts.
- By 20[XX], we will conduct a materiality screening to identify nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities.

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YEAR 2: CONDUCT A BASELINE BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT.

Conduct a baseline biodiversity assessment in your operations. During this process, place equal weighting on all aspects of the materiality screening; many organisations will highlight opportunities and overlook the importance of the dependencies, impacts, and risks that make up the core components of understanding the role of your company.

YEAR 2: IDENTIFY KPIs.

Leverage the findings of the baseline assessment and your understanding of your nature-related risks and opportunities to identify clear KPIs that are relevant to the nature-related impacts you uncover. These should be measurable and specific to your organisational context and should align with best practice within your industry and with leading international standards, such as the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

YEAR 2: DEVELOP A POSITION STATEMENT AND ALIGN YOUR ORGANISATION.

Articulate a clear and credible vision and position statement on protecting and restoring nature to align your organisation's intent and purpose. There is growing pressure on companies to acknowledge and act on nature loss – it is important to acknowledge your understanding of the issue and context in which you operate; clarify your role; and outline clear commitments and expectations. A public position statement can be an important pathway to aligning your organisation on purpose and intent.

CASE STUDY: Nedbank's position statement on nature

Nedbank's Nature Position Statement takes a comprehensive approach that outlines key aspects of Nedbank's approach to managing impacts on nature. It clearly outlines a strong foundational understanding of the issue and the social systems that safeguard resilience for nature. As a financial institution, they recognise that their role may look different than other industries. Nedbank links nature-related risks and opportunities to their business and outlines the need to redirect financial flows away from projects that harm nature. Lastly, they clearly outline a plan for action to achieve their ambitions on nature, including addressing impacts of direct operations and their value chain.

Examples of process-based targets for Year 2:

- By 20[XX], we will conduct a baseline biodiversity assessment.
- By 20[XX], we will identify KPIs to measure our impacts on nature.
- By 20[XX], we will develop a position statement on protecting and restoring nature, biodiversity, and ecosystem services.

Explore our guide on Taking a Credible Position on Nature.

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YEAR 3: DEVELOP A NATURE-POSITIVE STRATEGY.

Credible, realistic, and impactful nature strategies need to be grounded in your organisation's nature-related impacts and risks. By understanding your company's direct and indirect impacts on nature and how your company's actions are linked to system limits, you can more effectively determine where to direct your efforts and set credible commitments. Take action on impacts identified in your direct operations – clarify what is needed to avoid and reduce your negative impacts on nature and set specific, timebound, and science-informed targets. Depending on your organisation's impacts, this may include goals on biodiversity, deforestation, land use change, improving soil health, or more. Align your goals and strategy with identified thresholds and limits, as well as the mitigation hierarchy and nature positivity. Partner with industry groups and coalitions to promote, develop, or share best practices for protecting and restoring nature.

For many companies, their biggest impacts on nature will reside within supply chains, so extending your work to your supply chains should happen concurrently.

CASE STUDY: Kering's leading nature strategy

Kering is a leading example for impactful nature strategies, ranking #1 for the 2022 Nature Benchmark. Kering's Biodiversity Strategy commits to having "a net positive impact on biodiversity by 2025, by regenerating and protecting an area of about six times [their] total land footprint." The company clearly outlines interim targets that they will need to meet, including a commitment to "regenerate one million hectares of farms and rangelands in supply chain landscapes," focusing on materials with the highest impacts such as leather, cotton, cashmere and wool. Their commitment is followed by a clear strategy, outlining actions, KPI's, and further commitments captured within an avoid, reduce, restore and regenerate, and transform framework.

YEAR 3: TAKE ACTION TO PROTECT NATURE IN YOUR VALUE CHAIN.

Companies need to act in their priority supply chains. If possible, work to identify the total percent of land impacted from your priority materials. Engage with your supply chain partners, share your understanding of nature-related concerns and opportunities for key materials, and collaborate on potential solutions and interventions to your nature goals. This may be through investments, industry collaborations, or broader advocacy with industry groups and other key actors. See actions recommended by the SBTN here.

CASE STUDY: Schroders sets expectations for their value chain

Schroders has set key actions on nature that they expect the companies they invest in to meet. This includes time-bound commitments to end deforestation by 2025, demonstrating compliance with international regulations, accountability measures such as incorporating performance on deforestation targets with executive compensation, traceability measures, and more. The company leverages their position within the financial sector as a pathway to push companies towards regenerative models that value nature.

Examples of process-based targets for Year 3:

- By 20[XX], we will develop a nature positive strategy.
- By 20[XX], we will collaborate with our suppliers to foster nature positivity.

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RESOURCES

GUIDANCE

UNDERSTANDING THE NATURE CRISIS

The Economics of Biodiversity: The Dasgupta Review calls for changes in how we think, act, and measure economic success to protect and enhance our prosperity and the natural world. The review thoroughly explains the foundation of the biodiversity crisis and includes key recommendations for reversing the human-caused decline in biodiversity, such as expansion and improvement of protected areas; increased investment into nature-based solutions; the creation or improvement of policies to eliminate unsustainable consumption of natural assets; the incorporation of natural capital accounting; and proper valuation of ecosystem services into all national accounting systems.

The IPBES Assessment Report on the Interlinkages Among Biodiversity, Water, Food and Health provides an ambitious scientific assessment of the complex interconnections between biodiversity, water, food, health, and climate change. Nexus approaches are crucial; despite the intertwined nature of the drivers and underlying causes of degradation of biodiversity, water, food, health, and climate, existing actions to address these challenges fail to tackle the complexity of interlinked problem. The report explores past and current nexus interactions; future nexus interactions; response options that address nexus interactions; and transforming current siloed modes of governance for achieving just and sustainable futures. Although created for policymakers, this summary is a good source of information for sustainability professionals - particularly for the creation of learning materials for senior leaders.

The Sustainable Use of Natural Resources: The Governance Challenge from the International Institute for Sustainability Development (IISD) is a good primer on the key natural resource management topics. It explains key trends in natural resource use; key actions required to support resilient systems; and the pressing need for inclusive governance and transformative change.

SETTING TARGETS AND COMMITMENTS

Taking a Credible Position on Nature by Embedding Project reviews over 1,000 statements on nature loss, biodiversity, and ecosystem stewardship from a wide range of geographies and industries and identifies examples of how companies are explaining the issue of nature loss, linking the issue of nature loss to their strategy, and clarifying their commitments to protect and restore nature.

The global biodiversity framework (GBF) that is being developed under the Convention on Biological Diversity intends to ensure that by 2050 humanity is 'living in harmony with nature'. However, the authors of Setting robust biodiversity goals argue that the draft goals and targets – as they are currently articulated – do not specify explicit, measurable goals that can credibly achieve this outcome. This paper makes the case for distinct

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outcome goals for species, ecosystems, and genetic diversity, and it outlines seven general principles to underpin smart and effective net outcome goal setting. These principles can help you to better understand the benefits and shortcomings of broad "net outcome" goals (such as "no net loss") and can support your process for creating and implementing credible biodiversity goals.

TAKING ACTION

[The Assessment Report on the Underlying Causes of Biodiversity Loss and the Determinants of Transformative Change and Options for Achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity](#) – also known as the Transformative Change Report – explains the cost of delaying actions to halt and reverse biodiversity loss; the benefits of taking action now; and the actions required to support transformative change. The report explains why transformative change is urgent, necessary, and challenging, yet possible; explains five key strategies and associated actions for transformative change; and explores the roles that we can play to enable transformative change.

[A Biodiversity Guide for Business](#) from WWF can help you to identify, assess, and address biodiversity risks and opportunities that come from conserving, using, and restoring biodiversity in a sustainable way. It highlights the impact that industries such as agriculture, extractives, land development, and energy production have on biodiversity, as well as their dependencies on robust and resilient biodiversity and ecosystems. The guide also provides a biodiversity stewardship approach to help you get started.

[A Cross-Sector Guide for Implementing the Mitigation Hierarchy from the Cross Sector Biodiversity Initiative and The Biodiversity Consultancy](#) clearly defines the four steps of the mitigation hierarchy (avoid, minimise, restore and offset) and their application with regard to managing biodiversity throughout the life cycle of an extractive project. The guide offers practical measures for predicting and verifying biodiversity conservation outcomes over time and provides insights into recording and comparing mitigation-related costs.

ACTION IN SUPPLY CHAIN

[The Accountability Framework](#) from the Accountability Framework initiative (AFi) features twelve core principles for building, strengthening, and supporting ethical supply chains. These principles serve as a guide for companies and others in setting, implementing, monitoring, and reporting on effective goals and commitments on deforestation, ecosystem conversion, and human rights in ethical supply chains. AFi has also developed operational guidance to help you put the core principles into practice; a self-assessment to help you with benchmarking your goals, policies, and practices against the framework; and other related tools and guides.

From Commitments to Action at Scale: Critical steps to achieve deforestation-free supply chains is a good resource for helping change agents understand the scale, scope, and rigour of actions required to tackle deforestation so that they can better summarise and translate these findings for executives and boards. Building off previous CDP and Accountability Framework Initiative (AFi) analysis, this report highlights areas of progress and gaps in performance and provides insights that can help your company learn from the progress of industry peers. Each section of the report summarises key elements of the Accountability Framework's Core Principles and guidance followed by corresponding analysis of company performance using CDP data.

DISCLOSURE

Accountability for Nature: Comparison of Nature-Related Assessment and Disclosure Frameworks and Standards from UNEP can help you understand the evolving landscape of nature-related disclosure frameworks and assessments. It compares the approaches of major frameworks, such as CDP, ESRS, GRI, ISSB, SBTN, and the TNFD, highlighting common trends and identifying the ways in which they differ. The authors plan future research as continued changes are expected, such as the transition from voluntary to mandatory disclosure requirements.

The Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) has developed a market-led, science-based risk management and disclosure framework for organisations to report and act on evolving nature-related risks and opportunities. The LEAP framework (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, Prepare) is core to the TNFD approach to risk and opportunity assessment. The TNFD has also developed a Knowledge Bank that features a curated collection of the latest external resources and market insights on nature-related risks and opportunities.

TOOLS

The WWF's Living Planet Index (LPI) is a measure of the state of the world's biological diversity based on population trends within the animal kingdom. Adopted by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), this resource provides data from a variety of sources for thousands of species. Whether you are evaluating current or future potential strategic risks from biodiversity decline, or simply seeking to build your understanding of the state of biodiversity, this resource will help you understand systemic pressures and threats to biodiversity and socioecological trends and provide other insights on how "conservation intervention" can promote species recovery.

Joining the Water Risk Filter in WWF's Risk Filter Suite, the Biodiversity Risk Filter was created to help you understand, explore, assess, and respond to biodiversity risks across your operations, value chains, and investments. This free tool uses 50 annually updated

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data layers that collectively provide a global, holistic picture of biodiversity-related risk. This includes information on species and ecosystems, protected areas, and the most important pressures on biodiversity such as deforestation, habitat destruction, pollution, and land use change.

The Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool from the IBAT Alliance will help build your understanding of local, national, and regional biodiversity risks and opportunities. IBAT provides comprehensive risk reports with data from the World Database on Protected Areas, the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, and the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas; combined, this information provides a comprehensive risk 'map' that will help you to align with international best practices. Although IBAT has a sliding subscription scale, there is an introductory option with free access to visual data maps and country profiles, as well as pay-as-you-go reports.

Developed by WBCSD, this Natural Capital Protocol Toolkit is directed at businesses who need help with measuring specific aspects of natural capital, such as waste or water, and who want to understand which natural capital measurement tools are available and how they differ. This online resource consolidates all of the tools, methodologies, and approaches of the Natural Capital Protocol, and provides a standardised, international framework for conducting natural capital assessments. This is a helpful resource for learning which tools to use for measuring and evaluating, and when.

Explore more resources on protecting and restoring nature here.

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