**Annex A – Suggested Guidance for NbS Projects Using TNFD**

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| This *Suggested Guidance* is an annex to the WWF report *Attracting investment in Nature-based Solutions: how NbS projects can apply the TNFD reporting framework* (May 2024) (“the Report”). Users of the Suggested Guidance should refer to the main Report for further background and guidance, and also to the *Metrics Workbook for NbS Projects Using the TNFD LEAP process* (“the Metrics Workbook”) which is to be used in conjunction with the Suggested Guidance.  *This Suggested Guidance may be downloaded from the WWF-UK webpage for use by NbS project teams.*  *The Metrics Workbook is a separate spreadsheet document and is also available from the WWF-UK webpage, and may be updated from time to time by WWF-UK at its own discretion according as there are updates in guidance or as feedback is obtained from users.* |

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**Key terms used**

As in the main report, in the Suggested Guidance and Metrics Workbook:

**Nature-based solutions (“NbS”)** are defined as “actions to protect, conserve, restore, sustainably use and manage natural or modified terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems, which address social, economic and environmental challenges effectively and adaptively, while simultaneously providing human well-being, ecosystem services and resilience and biodiversity benefits” (UNEA, 2022).

“**NbS project**” means an NbS intervention or set of NbS interventions – whether at local level or landscape level – which are designed, implemented and governed by a project organisation (whether an NGO, civil society organisation, corporation, government agency or partnership) with the intention of addressing social, economic and environmental challenges through a nature-based solution.

**“Financial stakeholders”** means all entities directly or indirectly financing an NbS project, or directly or indirectly purchasing goods or services from it – i.e. any downstream value chain partner of the NbS project. This is deliberately intended to be a broad interpretation:

* It includes not only investors seeking a direct financial return, but also those providing grant finance or other form of non-returnable capital, whether for ESG reporting purposes, risk mitigation, brand enhancement, philanthropy or other motive.
* An entity may be either or both a financial investor and a value chain partner, e.g. where a corporation both invests in (provides debt or equity or gives commitments supporting such investment) and as part of a nature- or climate-positive strategy supports NbS projects within its supply chain to address nature-related dependencies and impacts.
* In some places, we distinguish between actual (current) and potential financial stakeholders. In principle, an organisation’s disclosures under the TNFD and its use of the LEAP approach refer to its own nature dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities, irrespective of the financial stakeholders. However, given the nascent state of the NbS finance market, the report and annexes give more attention to potential than actual financial stakeholders, by showing where NbS projects may use TNFD and the LEAP approach to identify, engage and align reporting with potential financial stakeholders.
* Where necessary the text distinguishes between types of financial stakeholders or their roles in the NbS project: financial institutions and corporate entities, and their various roles as financial investors, lenders, and value or supply chain partners.

# A - Introduction

## A.1 Purpose of the Suggested Guidance and the Metrics Workbook

**This Suggested Guidance and its associated Metrics Workbook** **are tools for NbS projects to prepare their disclosures on sustainability topics: social, nature and climate.** It is targeted at NbS project teams preparing reports or presentations to actual or potential financial stakeholders. The result is intended to help the NbS project produce content for reporting and presentations to provide financial stakeholders with relevant and comparable information with which to evaluate the NbS project and, if required, factor into their own reporting under the principal sustainable reporting standards.

**It guides NbS projects in how to prepare and present information in alignment with the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) Recommendations (**[**TNFD Recommendations**](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Recommendations_of_the_Taskforce_on_Nature-related_Financial_Disclosures_September_2023.pdf?v=1695118661)2**).** However, especially for social indicators we refer to the Global Reporting Initiative [GRI Standards](https://www.globalreporting.org/standards/)37, although other standards such as the Global Impact Investor Network’s [IRIS+ impact reporting system](https://iris.thegiin.org/metrics/)38 can provide additional guidance, including on indicators and metrics to use.

The Suggested Guidance and Metrics Workbook refer to the stages and components as set out in the [TNFD LEAP guidance v1](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Guidance_on_the_identification_and_assessment_of_nature-related-issues_The_TNFD_LEAP_approach_v1.pdf?v=1695138163)3 and suggests how an NbS project might respond to each. The Metrics Workbook provides outline guidance on the potential selection and use of indicators/metrics by NbS projects. For the most pertinent indicators and metrics given in the [TNFD LEAP guidance v1](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Guidance_on_the_identification_and_assessment_of_nature-related-issues_The_TNFD_LEAP_approach_v1.pdf?v=1695138163)3 and for [GRI Standards](https://www.globalreporting.org/standards/)37, the workbook tabs include checklists to allow NbS projects to identify if the item is relevant to that project and might be selected for inclusion in reports and presentations.

## A.2. Why the need for the Suggested Guidance and Metrics Workbook?

**TNFD is intended to be used by organisations of all types and sizes (see** [**Executive summary of the TNFD Recommendations**](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/Executive_summary_of_the_TNFD_recommendations.pdf?v=1695117009)2**, p.3) – but its initial recommendations and associated guidance are largely framed around the issues that large and/or multinational companies or financial institutions have to address.** These arise from the environmental footprint, dependencies and impact of their operations. Via their local or immediate landscape or catchment area impact, NbS projects can affect or influence financial stakeholders who either operate in, source from or finance businesses in that locality or landscape. Some of those financial stakeholders might potentially invest in or source from the NbS project – in which case they are obliged to consider the impacts of the NbS project on their own organisational impacts.

When engaging with these potential financial stakeholders, it is therefore in the NbS project’s interest to align its reporting with how they evaluate and disclose their own society- and nature-related dependencies, impacts, risk, opportunities and performance against targets. Since [TNFD Recommendations](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Recommendations_of_the_Taskforce_on_Nature-related_Financial_Disclosures_September_2023.pdf?v=1695118661)2 and the LEAP approach are designed to be consistent with the main sustainability reporting standards and frameworks (see section 3 of the main report and [TNFD LEAP guidance v1](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Guidance_on_the_identification_and_assessment_of_nature-related-issues_The_TNFD_LEAP_approach_v1.pdf?v=1695138163)3 p.5), following TNFD Recommendations and LEAP guidance helps align NbS reporting with the reporting requirements of potential financial stakeholders.

A.3 **How to use the Suggested Guidance and Metrics Workbook**

The TNFD Recommendations and LEAP Guidance are substantial documents – over 430 pages not counting supplementary guidance on engagement with Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs), sectors and biomes, and other technical guidance. The Suggested Guidance seeks to flag to NbS projects the 14 individual TNFD Recommended Disclosures and for the LEAP approach, the individual stages in Scoping, and the LEAP stages L1-L4, E1-E4, A1-A4, and P1-P4.

For each or the Recommended Disclosures and LEAP stages, the Suggested Guidance provides:

* guidance on how NbS projects might interpret and apply them – this guidance is framed generically, i.e. applicable to a broad range of NbS that follow high quality NbS principles. Teams may find that for their particular project, they may need to adapt the guidance to their specific project circumstances – for example when considering biome- or sector-specific indicators.
* space for the NbS project team to include its response to that item – these can be internal notes or comments, links to other material, or text drafted for inclusion in presentations or reports.

The Metrics workbook sets out all the TNFD core and additional disclosure metrics included in Annex 2 of the TNFD Recommendations, and the assessment and response metrics included in Annex 2 of the LEAP guidance. These are set out in set out in filterable tables to allow projects to select which indicators and metrics might be relevant for their project, and to flag those which is assesses to be material for reporting purposes.

**Figure A1: sample extract from the Metrics Workbook**

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Figure A2: The Metrics Workbook is organised in worksheets with filterable tables of the TNFD indicators and metrics. The extract above is form the worksheet corresponding to LEAP Guide table of risk metrics, with columns enabling NbS projects to prioritise specific metrics and to develop commentary or narrative for inclusion in their own reporting.,

## A.4. Introduction to TNFD and the LEAP approach

**The Suggested Guidance and Metrics Workbook aim to support NBS projects to apply the** [**TNFD Recommendations**](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Recommendations_of_the_Taskforce_on_Nature-related_Financial_Disclosures_September_2023.pdf?v=1695118661)2 **and the LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, Prepare) approach** to nature-related risks and opportunities using the [TNFD LEAP guidance v1](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Guidance_on_the_identification_and_assessment_of_nature-related-issues_The_TNFD_LEAP_approach_v1.pdf?v=1695138163)3. As the LEAP guidance (p.6) states, “LEAP is essentially an internal due diligence assessment process; it is optional and not required to make the disclosures recommended by the TNFD. If your organisation already has an equivalent due diligence process for nature-related issues, it can continue to use that to inform its TNFD-aligned disclosure statements and use LEAP as a checklist to ensure that the process adequately addresses nature-related issues, in line with the TNFD’s recommended disclosures.”

**High-quality NbS projects may already have in place many of the policies, practices, and monitoring and evaluation processes that allow them to readily complete the stages of the LEAP approach** **and make TNFD-compliant disclosures**. In their case, following the LEAP approach acts as an internal due diligence check. For some NbS projects that are earlier in their project design and development, or for some smaller project teams, following the LEAP approach provides a structure to ensure that they both follow best practice NbS standards and can communicate this to financial stakeholders.

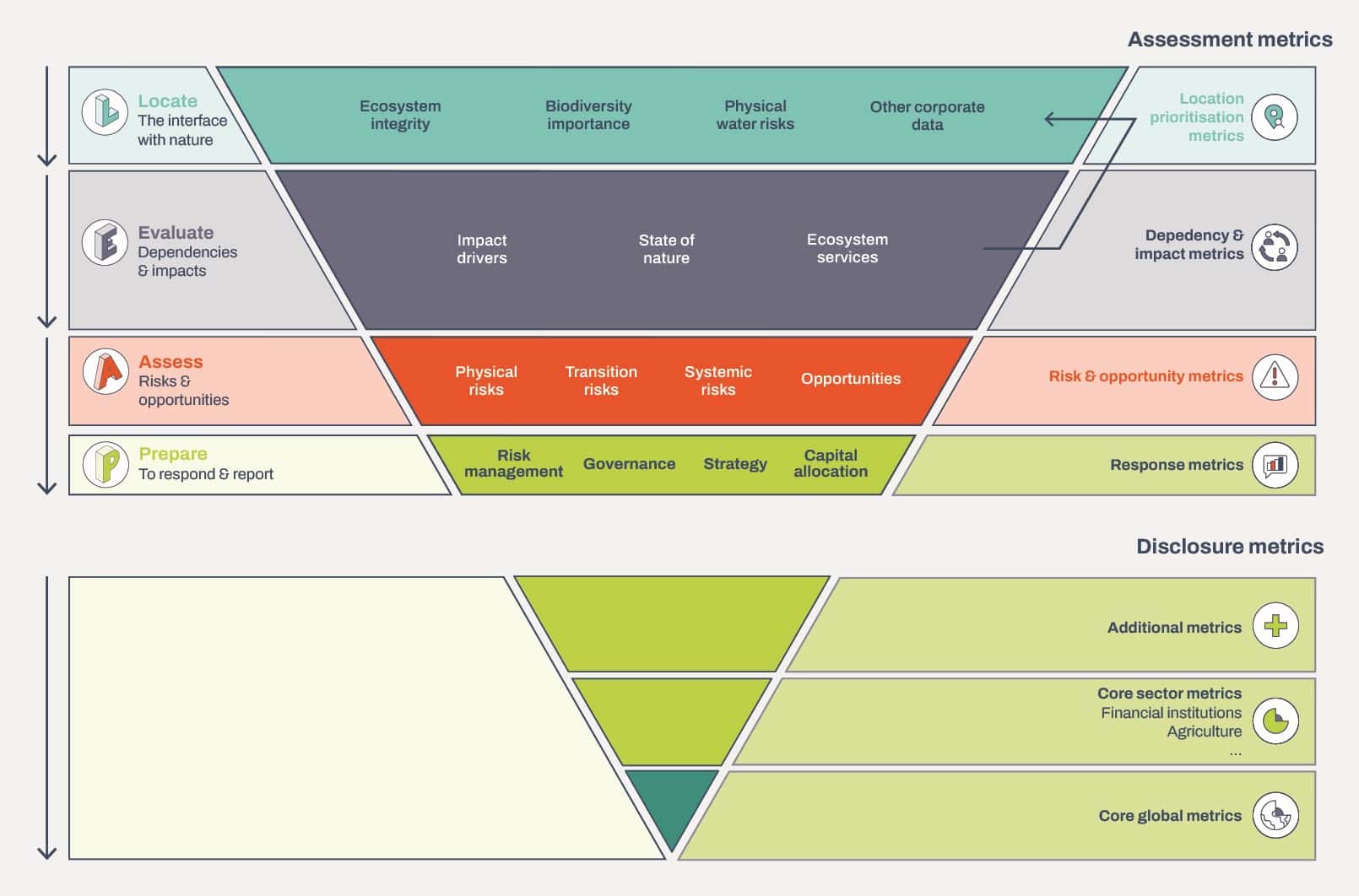
**TNFD strongly emphasises and encourages engagement with Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs), and other stakeholders affected by an organisation’s activities.** Table 1 of the[TNFD guidance on engagement with IPLCs and affected stakeholders v1](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Guidance_on_engagement_with_Indigenous_Peoples_Local_Communities_and_affected_stakeholders_v1.pdf?v=1695138220)4(pp. 10-13)suggests questions to strengthen this engagement throughout the LEAP approach, which we include in sections B1-B5 below for NbS projects to consider. Engagement with IPLCs and affected stakeholders, and obtaining their free, prior and informed consent, is integral to high-quality NbS ([IUCN Global Standard for NbS](https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2020-020-En.pdf)1 criteria 5 and 6). NbS projects need to have in place mechanisms and channels to ensure these rights are respected and consents are obtained**.**

**Not everything that is identified, assessed and evaluated through the LEAP approach is recommended for disclosure.** The TNFD framework is built on the recognition that dependencies and impacts on nature are location-specific and present risks and opportunities to organisations. The LEAP approach provides a structured approach for companies and financial institutions, large and small, to identify and assess their nature-related issues. Consequently, reporting organisations such as NbS projects need to be select what they report based on relevance to stakeholders and on materiality grounds.

From the above starting point, TNFD distinguishes between “framework users” and “report preparers and users”. It sees framework users as companies and financial institutions of all sizes and across all sectors interacting with nature and participating in global business supply chains and financial systems – this would include NbS projects. Report preparers are companies and financial institutions required to disclose information (under TNFD or mandatory standards) to regulators and other stakeholders, including capital providers. LEAP is therefore a framework by which NbS projects seeking to engage with financial stakeholders can align their project reporting to what financial stakeholders require, both for their investment and supply chain procurement decision-making and for their ongoing reporting obligations.

**Importantly, LEAP is intended to be flexible in its application** (see [TNFD LEAP guidance v1](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Guidance_on_the_identification_and_assessment_of_nature-related-issues_The_TNFD_LEAP_approach_v1.pdf?v=1695138163)3, p.7). The TNFD describes LEAP as an ‘approach’ with assessment ‘stages’ not as a ‘process’ with ‘steps’ that must be followed in a strict order. While LEAP guidance below is laid out across 16 stages from L1 to P4, it is not necessary to use them strictly in sequential order, and NbS projects may find that some stages are less relevant than others. For an overview of how these stages relate to metrics proposed by TNFD, see figure A2.

**Figure A2.** This figure (see TNFD recommendations v1, Figure 24) represents the TNFD metrics architecture – different categories of metrics recommended for TNFD disclosures and how these relate to TNFD LEAP approach stages.



Source: TNFD Recommendations Figure 24 p.64.

## A.5. TNFD guidance material

The full list of TNFD recommendations, guidance, and other publications, and its resource database and tools catalogues are on the main TNFD website [tnfd.global](https://tnfd.global/). The following are the TNFD materials referred to in the Suggested Guidance and Metrics Workbook:

**Table A.5.: Links to TNFD guidance**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| TNFD publication and TNFD webpage link | Link used in the Suggested Guidance |
| TNFD. (September 2023). *Recommendations of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures*  <https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Recommendations_of_the_Taskforce_on_Nature-related_Financial_Disclosures_September_2023.pdf?v=1695118661> | [TNFD Recommendations](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Recommendations_of_the_Taskforce_on_Nature-related_Financial_Disclosures_September_2023.pdf?v=1695118661) |
| TNFD. (September 2023). *Executive summary of the recommendations of the TNFD*  <https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/Executive_summary_of_the_TNFD_recommendations.pdf?v=1695117009> | [Executive summary of the TNFD Recommendations](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/Executive_summary_of_the_TNFD_recommendations.pdf?v=1695117009) |
| TNFD. (September 2023). *Guidance on the identification and assessment of nature-related issues: The LEAP approach Version 1.0*  https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Guidance\_on\_the\_identification\_and\_assessment\_of\_nature-related-issues\_The\_TNFD\_LEAP\_approach\_v1.pdf?v=1695138163 | [TNFD LEAP guidance v1](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Guidance_on_the_identification_and_assessment_of_nature-related-issues_The_TNFD_LEAP_approach_v1.pdf?v=1695138163) |
| TNFD. (September 2023). *Guidance on engagement with Indigenous peoples, Local Communities and affected stakeholders Version 1.0*  <https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Guidance_on_engagement_with_Indigenous_Peoples_Local_Communities_and_affected_stakeholders_v1.pdf?v=1695138220> | [TNFD Guidance on engagement with Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities and affected stakeholders v1](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Guidance_on_engagement_with_Indigenous_Peoples_Local_Communities_and_affected_stakeholders_v1.pdf?v=1695138220) |
| TNFD and the Science-Based Targets Network (SBTN). (September 2023). *Guidance for corporates on science-based targets for nature Version 1.0*  <https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/Guidance_for_corporates_on_science_based_targets_for_nature_v1.pdf?v=1695138398> | [TNFD-SBTN Guidance for corporates on science based targets for nature v1](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/Guidance_for_corporates_on_science_based_targets_for_nature_v1.pdf?v=1695138398) |
| TNFD. (September 2023). *Sector guidance: Additional guidance for financial institutions Version 1.0*  <https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Guidance_for_Financial_Institutions_v1.pdf?v=1695215983> | [TNFD Guidance for financial institutions v1](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Guidance_for_Financial_Institutions_v1.pdf?v=1695215983) |
| TNFD. (December 2023). *Draft sector guidance – Forestry and paper*  https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/Draft\_Sector-Guidance\_Forestry-Management\_Dec\_2023.pdf?v=1701945331 |  |
| TNFD. (December 2023). *Draft sector guidance – Food and agriculture*  https://tnfd.global/publication/draft-sector-guidance-food-and-agriculture/#publication-content |  |
| TNFD. (December 2023). *Draft sector guidance – Aquaculture*  https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/Draft\_Sector-Guidance\_Aquaculture\_Dec\_2023.pdf?v=1701945328 |  |
| TNFD. (September 2023). *Guidance on biomes Version 1.0*  <https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/Guidance_on_biomes_v1.pdf?v=1695138252> | [TNFD Guidance on biomes v1](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/Guidance_on_biomes_v1.pdf?v=1695138252) |
| TNFD. (September 2023). *Discussion paper on proposed sector disclosure metrics: Draft for market consultation*  <https://tnfd.global/publication/discussion-paper-on-sector-metrics/#publication-content> | [TNFD discussion paper on sector metrics (Sept 2023)](https://tnfd.global/publication/discussion-paper-on-sector-metrics/#publication-content) |
| TNFD. (webpage). *Tools Catalogue*  <https://tnfd.global/guidance/tools-catalogue> | [TNFD Tools Catalogue](https://tnfd.global/learning-tools/tools-catalogue/) |

# B - Indicative guidance for NbS projects on the LEAP approach

This section presents in tabular form the LEAP stages set out in the [TNFD Recommendations](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Recommendations_of_the_Taskforce_on_Nature-related_Financial_Disclosures_September_2023.pdf?v=1695118661)2 – shown in the diagram on the following page – and suggests how NbS projects might respond to the sub-headers and questions for each part of the LEAP approach.

For each stage of the LEAP approach, the [TNFD LEAP guidance v1](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Guidance_on_the_identification_and_assessment_of_nature-related-issues_The_TNFD_LEAP_approach_v1.pdf?v=1695138163)3 sets out:

* The purpose of the stage
* Desired outputs
* Guiding questions
* Detailed discussion of the related issues and practices
* Links to sources for additional guidance and tools.

Sections B1-B5 below summarise the purpose and desired outputs of each stage. For each of the guiding questions, Tables B1-B5 provide suggestions on how NbS projects might apply LEAP, and allow space for NbS projects to include specific comments on that item. We include in sections B1-B5 below the “Questions for engagement with Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities (IPLCs) and affected stakeholders throughout the LEAP approach” set out in Table 1 of the[TNFD guidance on engagement with IPLCs and affected stakeholders v1](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Guidance_on_engagement_with_Indigenous_Peoples_Local_Communities_and_affected_stakeholders_v1.pdf?v=1695138220)4(pp. 10-13)for NbS projects to consider.

Recognising that NbS must address societal issues as part of providing nature-positive outcomes, Section B6 below identifies GRI reporting standards relevant to NbS reporting on socio-economic factors, which can supplement reporting using the TNFD approach.

The Metrics Workbook provides outline guidance on the potential selection and use of indicators/metrics by NbS projects. For the most pertinent indicators and metrics given in the LEAP guidance and for GRI Disclosure Standards, the workbook tabs set out checklists to allow NbS projects to identify if the item is relevant to that project and might be selected for inclusion in reports and presentations.

|  |
| --- |
| **The LEAP approach: identification and assessment of nature-related issues** |
| A screenshot of a computer  Description automatically generated |
| Source: [TNFD Recommendations](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Recommendations_of_the_Taskforce_on_Nature-related_Financial_Disclosures_September_2023.pdf?v=1695118661) Fig. 28, p.72 and [TNFD LEAP guidance v1](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Guidance_on_the_identification_and_assessment_of_nature-related-issues_The_TNFD_LEAP_approach_v1.pdf?v=1695138163)3 Fig. 1, p.4. |

## B1. Scoping the LEAP assessment

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| **Objective**  To align senior management and a designated LEAP assessment team on the parameters of the assessment, including the aspects of the business model and value chain to be assessed and the resources to be provided to undertake the assessment. |
| **Desired outputs (**[**TNFD LEAP guidance v1**](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Guidance_on_the_identification_and_assessment_of_nature-related-issues_The_TNFD_LEAP_approach_v1.pdf?v=1695138163)3 **p.38)**   * Strong internal support and budget to proceed with a LEAP assessment based on an agreed terms of reference and commensurate budget and resources. * To focus the LEAP assessment, the terms of reference should include a short statement outlining the working hypothesis about the expected sectors and activities, value chains and geographies, as well as character, of the organisation’s potentially material nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. * It should set out where the LEAP assessment team proposes to focus more detailed evaluation and assessment through the four phases of LEAP, with the ultimate objective of assessing (and reporting where relevant) those nature-related issues that are material to the organisation. |
| **Additional sources**  LEAP guidance section 3.5 (p.40) provides links to sources which can support scoping assessments. |

**Table B1: Guiding questions for scoping**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **LEAP Guiding Questions** | **Suggestions on how NbS projects might apply LEAP** | **NbS project-specific comments/notes (to be completed by project)** |
| 1. Generate a working hypothesis: What are the organisation’s business processes and activities where there are likely to be material nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities? | The scoping stage aims to help the disclosing entity/organisation refine where there are likely material nature-related issues in its value chains, to focus the scope of analysis in LEAP. NbS projects can harness the scoping stage to focus on their own pertinent/material nature-related issues, as well as to explore how their own assets and activities interface/respond to nature-related issues material to potential financial stakeholders. This will allow corporates, financial investors or lenders to judge if and how the NbS project may align with their objectives. The project should also identify if it can be considered as a “sensitive location” under TNFD (see the locate section B2 below). Further detail of location, scale and identification of material nature-related issues should be detailed in the locate stage below.  Where an NbS project, as part of its intended outcomes, is seeking to address risks or opportunities of a specific target financial stakeholder, it can use that entity’s published financial and sustainability reports to identify its material issues, and then match its own reporting and metrics on those issues to demonstrate the benefits if offers. |  |
| Supporting questions: |  |  |
| * 1. Does the organisation (and the assessment team) have a foundational understanding of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities?   2. *How do views, knowledge and input from IPLCs, affected and other stakeholders inform thinking on potentially material nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities associated with the organisation’s activities (direct operations and value chain)?* | Nature-related issues: dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities are defined in section 2 of the LEAP guidance. To frame its understanding of nature-related and societal dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities, an NbS project can describe how it is applying [IUCN Global Standard for NbS](https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2020-020-En.pdf) criteria, to ensure that ecological and social considerations are addressed, as well as how stakeholders participate and their perspectives and priorities are taken into account. The approach can be summarised in a self-assessment evaluating the NbS project against the IUCN criteria and indicators for high-quality NbS, which NbS projects may wish to make available to potential financial stakeholders. How the organisation is applying [TNFD guidance on engagement with IPLCs and affected stakeholders v1](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Guidance_on_engagement_with_Indigenous_Peoples_Local_Communities_and_affected_stakeholders_v1.pdf?v=1695138220)4 can also be indicated in the self-assessment.  In framing what societal challenge it addresses, an NbS project should respond to and address the needs and priorities of stakeholders and rights-holders in the landscapes in which it is implemented (IUCN criterion 1). Following that, aligning with the interests of financial stakeholders will be vital for the implementation of the project. Establishing the equitable distribution of benefits between community and financial stakeholders is essential – not only for fairness, but also for the resilience of the NbS project, by giving the community a strong interest in supporting the project with positive and complementary activities. Combined with robust stakeholder assessments, cost-effectiveness and cost-benefit analyses can help identify how benefits disaggregate between stakeholder groups, including beneficiaries in the landscapes and investors (see IUCN criterion 4). |  |
| * 1. What activities and/or assets are in the organisation’s upstream and downstream value chains?   2. In which sectors, value chains and/or geographies does the organisation have a presence? | An NbS project might consider questions 1.2 and 1.3 broadly, to identify what economic activities and which businesses rely on the landscape within which the NbS project is situated; to where/to whom its outputs might be supplied; and how its interventions impact other activities in its landscape. This serves to identify potential financial stakeholders such as corporates active in the landscape, potential buyers of produce from the NbS project, and financial institutions which have significant exposures in that landscape or the sector the NbS project might supply.  By identifying types of potential financial stakeholders, and how their activities overlap with the landscapes in which the NbS operates, the project can explicitly associate its impact and benefits with the nature-related issues of a potential investor. It can use that entity’s published financial and sustainability reports to identify its material issues, and then match its own reporting and metrics on those issues to demonstrate the benefits it offers. These financial stakeholders may then be engaged as potential project implementation partners, project beneficiaries (e.g. product offtakers or long-term purchasers) or financial investors. |  |
| * 1. How much revenue, expenditure or earnings is associated with each of these activities and assets? By sector, value chain and/or geography | For a place-based NbS project embedded in a landscape and within a specific sector these measures of financial exposure will be evident from its financial records and forecasts. |  |
| 1. Align on goals and resourcing: Given the current level of capacity, skills and data within the organisation and given organisational goals, what are the resource (financial, human and data) considerations and time allocations required and agreed for undertaking an assessment? |  |  |
| *Supporting questions:* |  |  |
| * 1. What are the organisation’s goals and expected outcomes from a LEAP assessment? | See 1.1 above: these should arise from the NbS project’s theory of change. |  |
| * 1. What is the organisation’s approach to materiality? Who are the key stakeholders for TNFD-aligned corporate reporting and what information will be material to them? | This will be case specific. NbS projects will need to measure and collect a wide range of information to assess their own performance across the full range of nature, people and climate issues which their interventions are intended address. Not all of these measures will be relevant to particular financial stakeholders, but NbS projects should take care not to focus exclusively on the measures relevant to stakeholders to the exclusion of other measures.  In any event NbS projects must also respond to and address the needs and priorities of stakeholders and rights-holders ([IUCN Global Standard for NbS](https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2020-020-En.pdf) criterion 1). Establishing and reporting on the equitable distribution of benefits between community and financial stakeholders is essential – not only for fairness, but also for the resilience of the NbS project, by giving the community a strong interest in supporting the project with positive and complementary activities. Further, TNFD guidance on IPLC engagement specifies that presentation of disclosures should be available, easily accessible, culturally appropriate and easily interpreted by IPLCs and affected stakeholders ([TNFD guidance on engagement with IPLCs and affected stakeholders v1](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Guidance_on_engagement_with_Indigenous_Peoples_Local_Communities_and_affected_stakeholders_v1.pdf?v=1695138220)4, p.13). |  |
| * 1. What level of assessment is feasible or appropriate at this time given the complexity of the organisation’s value chain? Should it be by product, process, input, business unit or site? | Considering the granularity of the assessment is important where an NbS comprises more than one action or intervention within or across landscapes. For example, where an NbS comprises a landscape approach involving multiple interventions (e.g. protection, restoration and sustainable management of the farming matrix), the analysis could be disaggregated across these, or conducted at a higher scale to understand impacts across the landscape. This is particularly important where ecosystem services are generated by ecological processes operating at the landscape scale (for example, water flows). Judging which scale is appropriate requires considering investor needs and priorities, as well as the information needed to guide adaptive management of the intervention itself. |  |
| * 1. What are the baselines and time periods for the analysis? | Social and environmental baseline assessments are essential for long-term measurement and evaluation of NbS project impacts. Project design will include planning of assessments and their frequency over the project life. For applying the LEAP approach, baseline assessments will be needed to establish the potential benefits of the projects, set levels for performance metrics and support adaptive management.  After identifying potential financial stakeholders, NbS projects could benefit from understanding those entities’ baselines and time periods, to explore alignment with their own monitoring, evaluation and learning plan/processes and in turn the potential to respond to the potential financial stakeholders’ nature-related issues, goals and targets. |  |
| * 1. What are the current limitations and/or constraints of the assessment? For example, skills, data, financial resources. | This will be case specific; this should be assessed by balancing the reasonable needs of financial stakeholders for reliable and accurate information, and the time and cost required to carry out the assessment relative to the project’s size and resources. |  |
| * 1. Where is it appropriate to place the boundaries around an analysis? What are the relevant business activities, sectors, geographies, and biomes? | The NbS project should consider if and to what extent it needs to consider its dependencies and impacts beyond its immediate location. [IUCN Global Standard for NbS](https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2020-020-En.pdf) criterion 2 specifies the importance of accounting for scale, and the social and ecological interactions (including with financial stakeholders) that have material implications for the effectiveness of the NbS. |  |

## B2. Locating the organisation’s interface with nature

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| **Objective**   * To identify an organisation’s potentially material sources of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. This is designed to help focus more detailed due diligence through the evaluate and assess stages of LEAP. |
| **Desired outputs (**[**TNFD LEAP guidance v1**](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Guidance_on_the_identification_and_assessment_of_nature-related-issues_The_TNFD_LEAP_approach_v1.pdf?v=1695138163)3 **p.64)**   * Solid understanding of moderate and high nature-related dependencies and impacts filtered by sector, value chain (upstream and downstream) and geography. * A list and/or map of ecologically sensitive locations that the organisation operates in, and a broader set of assessment locations to take into the evaluate phase of LEAP. * Understanding of the proportion of the business model, value chains and/or capital portfolio assessed for its interface with nature. |
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**Table B2: Guiding questions for locating**

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| **LEAP Guiding Questions** | **Suggestions on how NbS projects might apply LEAP** | **NbS project-specific comments/notes (to be completed by project)** |
| 1. Span of the business model and value chain – What are our organisation’s activities by sector, value chain and geography? Where are our direct operations?   Supporting questions:   * 1. Sector:   For corporates: In which sectors do our business model and value chain partners operate?  For financial institutions: in which sectors do we allocate capital or provide products and services?   * 1. Value chains: In which upstream and downstream value chains do we participate?   2. Geography: Where are the geographic locations of our direct operations? | NbS projects, being place-based, can readily specify their locational characteristics to identify sensitive and material locations. This allows identifying locations that are sensitive and material to the NbS and its operations directly, as well as how those locations may interface with the sensitive and material locations of potential investors.  To help financial stakeholders identify their alignment with the NbS project’s sphere of activities and influence, the NbS project should detail its location and scale: specify its land/seascape, and use guidance on applying the IUCN Global Standard and UN SEEA categories (see [TNFD LEAP guidance v1](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Guidance_on_the_identification_and_assessment_of_nature-related-issues_The_TNFD_LEAP_approach_v1.pdf?v=1695138163)3 p.13) to specify its biome category(s), the environmental assets it controls or influences, and the ecosystem services it provides (provisioning, regulating and maintenance, cultural).  Also, overlap between the NbS location and areas designated as significant by national or international bodies (e.g. Ramsar wetlands, UNESCO World Heritage sites, national nature reserves, protected areas) should be made explicit.  The NbS project can identify the economic sectors and value chains into which its activities or its products fall, and from that identify potential financial stakeholders, whether corporates or financial institutions with investment appetite in those sectors.  For example, NbS providing water treatment or replenishment services can address/mitigate impacts of value chain operations for a corporate, such as along a commodity supply chain. Where the NbS delivers products, such as sustainably produced commodities, it will be important to identify the sectors of relevance, and in turn potential investors. Tools which may assist in the process of mapping from the desired positive impact of NbS projects to potentially benefiting economic activities include, for example, the UNEP/WCMC [ENCORE tool](https://www.encorenature.org/en) (Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposures) and the WWF [Biodiversity Risk Filter](https://riskfilter.org/biodiversity/home). |  |
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| L2. Dependency and impact screening – Are any of these sectors, value chains and direct operations associated with potentially moderate and high dependencies and impacts on nature?  L3. 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? | The location of the NbS and its boundaries, and how this may include priority areas such as high-integrity ecosystems, should be made explicit. The project can do this by referring to the status of its location as shown in mapping tools such as the WWF [Biodiversity](https://riskfilter.org/biodiversity/home) and [Water](https://riskfilter.org/water/home) Risk Filters or other relevant tools suggested by TNFD – see [TNFD LEAP guidance v1](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Guidance_on_the_identification_and_assessment_of_nature-related-issues_The_TNFD_LEAP_approach_v1.pdf?v=1695138163)3 p.40 and the [TNFD tools catalogue](https://tnfd.global/learning-tools/tools-catalogue/).  In addition to identifying and understanding their own dependencies on nature, NbS projects should identify which potential financial stakeholders are directly or indirectly (through value chains) dependent on the NbS project’s area of influence. Particularly for larger, landscape-level NbS interventions, this can be determined through scoping assessments combining geospatial and remotely sensed data to assess the state of natural capital and biodiversity. GIS layers of known priority areas from ecosystem/habitat perspective, such as designated protected areas, can be overlaid with the intervention’s boundaries as well. |  |
| L4. Interface with sensitive locations – For our organisation’s activities in moderate and high dependency and impact value chains and sectors, which of these are in ecologically sensitive locations? And which of our direct operations are in these sensitive locations? | In particular, the NbS project should identify if it is within or overlaps with “sensitive locations” as defined by TNFD, being any:   * Areas important for biodiversity, including species * Areas of high ecosystem integrity * Areas of rapid decline in ecosystem integrity * Areas of high physical water risks * Areas of importance for ecosystem service provision, including benefits to IPLCs and other stakeholders. |  |
| ***Questions for engagement with IPLCs and affected stakeholders*** |  |  |
| *L1. Span of the business model and value chain* | *Are there IPLCs and affected stakeholders in the geographic locations of our direct operations? Where are they located?* |  |
| *L2. Dependency and impact screening* | *Are IPLCs and affected stakeholders typically involved in or impacted by the activities of these sectors and value chains?* |  |
| *L3: Interface with nature* | *Are there IPLCs and affected stakeholders in these locations?*  *At which locations are our organisation and its value chains interfacing with Indigenous Peoples’ lands, territories, and sacred sites?*  *What knowledge, including traditional knowledge, do IPLCs and other stakeholders have of these ecosystems?*  *What is the perspective of IPLCs and other stakeholders on the value and importance of these ecosystems?* |  |
| *L4: Interface with sensitive locations* | *Are there any IPLCs and stakeholders who are also interfacing with nature in these sensitive locations?*  *What are IPLCs and affected stakeholders’ perspectives on our sensitive location Questions for engagement identification?* |  |

## B3. Evaluating nature-related dependencies and impacts

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| **Objective**   * To develop an understanding of the organisation’s potentially material dependencies and impacts on nature. |
| **Desired outputs (**[**TNFD LEAP guidance v1**](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Guidance_on_the_identification_and_assessment_of_nature-related-issues_The_TNFD_LEAP_approach_v1.pdf?v=1695138163)**3 p.66)**   * A list of relevant environmental assets and ecosystem services. * A list of the organisation’s dependencies and impacts on nature. * Analysis of potentially material dependencies and impacts on nature. * A list of material dependencies and impacts (for disclosure using an impact materiality approach such as GRI and incorporated into the ESRS in Europe). |
| **Additional sources**  Resources to support the evaluate phase: see LEAP guidance p.98 and LEAP guidance Annex 1 (TNFD suggested assessment metrics) and further tools in the [TNFD tools catalogue](https://tnfd.global/learning-tools/tools-catalogue/). |

**Table B3: Guiding questions for evaluation**

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| **LEAP Guiding Questions** | **Suggestions on how NbS projects might apply LEAP** | **NbS project-specific comments/notes (to be completed by project)** |
| **E1: Identification of environmental assets, ecosystem services and impact drivers**   * What are the business processes and activities to be analysed? * What environmental assets, ecosystem services and impact drivers are associated with these business processes, activities, and assessment locations?   TNFD suggests the following non-exhaustive list of impact drivers along with other more specific sources (see [TNFD LEAP guidance v1](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Guidance_on_the_identification_and_assessment_of_nature-related-issues_The_TNFD_LEAP_approach_v1.pdf?v=1695138163)3 Table 5, pp. 69-70):  Driver of nature change (Impact drivers)   * Land/freshwater/ocean-use change * Climate change (Greenhouse gas emissions) * Resource use/replenishment (Water use, Other resource use) * Pollution/pollution removal (Non-GHG air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution, waste disturbances) * Invasive species and other (Biological alteration)   LEAP guidance Figure 6 (p.13) includes the IUCN and UN SEEA categories of environmental assets and ecosystem services. | For an NbS project, understanding of its dependencies and impacts (as well as risks and opportunities) will come from its theory of change – i.e. what outcomes are intended from the planned interventions, what are its dependencies and the associated risks that might derail its intended outcomes.  Following [IUCN Global Standard for NbS](https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2020-020-En.pdf) criteria, the NbS project design should respond to an evidence-based assessment of ecosystem state and drivers of degradation and loss affecting its area of influence, and disclose how its intervention design addresses these. This should in turn inform its theory of change. The NbS intervention should be designed with scale in mind, responding to the interactions with economy, society and ecosystems (IUCN criterion 2).  When specifying the environmental assets it depends on and will impact, and the ecosystem services it aims to improve, an NbS project should also specify which societal benefits it is providing and the communities it impacts. For example, improvements in provisioning services and in soil and sediment retention will help improve food security and support social and economic development; improvement to water supplies or to flood mitigation addresses water security and disaster risk. |  |
| E2: Identification of dependencies and impacts  What are our dependencies and impacts on nature?   * Qualitatively describe the external factors affecting the state of nature in the [NbS project’s] area of influence ([TNFD LEAP guidance v1](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Guidance_on_the_identification_and_assessment_of_nature-related-issues_The_TNFD_LEAP_approach_v1.pdf?v=1695138163)3 section 5.5.3 p. 73) * Describe how the identified external factors and [NbS project’s] impact drivers could lead to changes in the state of nature (LEAP guidance section 5.5.4 p 74) * Describe how the changes in the state of nature identified could lead to changes in ecosystem service provision (LEAP guidance section 5.5.5 p. 76)   Supporting questions  External factors: What are the external factors affecting our business processes and activities, and each assessment location?  Ecosystem service provision: What ecosystem services do our business processes and activities depend on? What ecosystem services do we and others depend on in our assessment locations?  Changes to the state of nature: What changes to the state of nature are our impact drivers and the external factors in our assessment locations and area of influence contributing to? What might this mean for nature’s capacity to provide ecosystem services in the future?  Identification of dependencies and impacts: What are our identified dependencies and impacts associated with each assessment location?  Dependency and impact pathways: How do these changes fit together to form dependency and impact pathways, including consideration of interactions between them? | As suggested in LEAP guidance section 5.5.6 (Prioritising dependencies and impacts; p.77) E2 should conclude with the NbS project having a list of dependencies and impacts ranked on a high/medium/low qualitative scale. This requires the NbS project evaluating how the impact drivers and external factors might affect the environmental assets and ecosystem services that the project itself and its stakeholders depend on. Then, in stage E3, dependencies and impacts assessed as high and medium can be measured quantitatively, where possible.  For an NbS project, addressing these questions helps to focus the analysis carried out in evaluation stage E1 above, to evaluate how its intended interventions will affect its area of influence, the communities within it, and wider stakeholders including potential financial stakeholders.  Where an NbS project delivers goods or ecosystem service flows to bolster the sustainability of a value chain, financial stakeholders can analyse these relative to the size and scale of their own nature-related dependencies and impacts. However, as mentioned, it is also crucial for the NbS to identify its own nature-related dependencies. The NbS should refine analyses to identify the size and scale of these. |  |
| E3: Dependency and impact measurement   * Dependency measurement – What is the scale and scope of our dependencies on nature? * Impact measurement – What is the severity of our negative impacts on nature? What is the scale and scope of our positive impacts on nature | NbS projects, when designing their monitoring and evaluation frameworks, need to develop indicators and metrics not only for management to measure performance, but also for other potential stakeholders to assess the relevance and materiality of the NbS project in relation to their own objectives.  [TNFD LEAP guidance v1](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Guidance_on_the_identification_and_assessment_of_nature-related-issues_The_TNFD_LEAP_approach_v1.pdf?v=1695138163)3 p.80 sets out criteria for ensuring that indicators and metrics developed or selected by projects are material and useful to stakeholders; that they cover the nature realms affected by the project; quantify impacts (absolute, rate of change and intensity ratios from a baseline or reference point); are based on recognised scientific methods.  TNFD suggests (in [TNFD LEAP guidance v1](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Guidance_on_the_identification_and_assessment_of_nature-related-issues_The_TNFD_LEAP_approach_v1.pdf?v=1695138163)3 Annex 1 (pp. 158-165)) a non-exhaustive list of over 30 indicators and associated metrics to measure the scale and scope of an organisation’s dependencies and impacts on nature. Consistent with [IUCN Global Standard for NbS](https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2020-020-En.pdf) criterion 3, these indicators allow NbS projects to assess their performance against their objectives for biodiversity net gain and ecosystem integrity, as well as the structure and function of ecosystems. However, consistent with IUCN criterion 1, high-quality NbS projects also need to assess how they are addressing societal challenges, especially for rights-holders and beneficiaries in the project location (area of influence). Likewise, applying inclusive governance in the project as recommended in the [TNFD guidance on engagement with IPLCs and affected stakeholders v1](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Guidance_on_engagement_with_Indigenous_Peoples_Local_Communities_and_affected_stakeholders_v1.pdf?v=1695138220)4, and in line with IUCN criteria 5 and 6, helps to ensure that NbS project design and monitoring reflect the interests of all stakeholders, including IPLCs. For these societal impacts, other reporting standards such as GRI may provide more guidance – see Table B6 below. |  |
| E4: Impact materiality assessment   * Which of our impacts are material? | Following the selection in E3 of relevant dependencies and impacts to measure, in E4 the NbS project prioritises which of these are material for reporting purposes. For impacts, TNFD suggests applying the GRI approach as illustrated in the TNFD LEAP guidance *Figure 21: GRI approach to determine impact materiality* (p.94).  NbS projects should recognise that (especially) financial stakeholders will expect that project indicators and metrics align to their own material indicators, such that project performance can be compared to other interventions being monitored and reported by the financial stakeholder. As a result, the indicators and metrics judged to be material by an NbS project may well be quite broad: covering elements specific to measuring its own performance as well as providing data for use by financial stakeholders in evaluating and reporting on their range of nature impacts and dependencies.  Examples of potential dependency and impact indicators and metrics for disclosure are reviewed in the Metrics Workbook. |  |
| ***Questions for engagement with IPLCs and affected stakeholders*** |  |  |
| *E1: Identification of environmental assets, ecosystem services and impact drivers* | *Are there any IPLCs and stakeholders whose human rights and livelihoods, depend on these environmental assets and ecosystem services?* |  |
| *E2: Identification of dependencies and impacts* | *What environmental assets and ecosystem functions and services do IPLCs and affected stakeholders depend on or impact?*  *What rights do they have over these environmental assets and ecosystem services?* |  |
| *E3: Dependency and impact measurement* | *Which IPLCs and stakeholders value and depend on nature and what is their dependency?*  *How do the organisation’s activities affect their dependencies on nature and ability to access ecosystem services?* |  |
| *E4: Determination of impact materiality* | *Which IPLCs and stakeholders may be impacted by our impact on nature?*  *What are the actual and potential impacts on the rights and livelihoods of IPLCs and affected stakeholders?*  *What are their perspectives on how they will be impacted in the immediate, short, medium and long term?* |  |

## B4. Assessing nature-related risks and opportunities

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| **Objective**   * To understand which nature-related risks and opportunities are material and should be disclosed by the organisation. This is done through the identification, measurement and prioritisation of nature-related risks and opportunities originating from the dependencies and impacts on nature identified in the Locate and Evaluate phases. |
| **Desired outputs (**[**TNFD LEAP guidance v1**](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Guidance_on_the_identification_and_assessment_of_nature-related-issues_The_TNFD_LEAP_approach_v1.pdf?v=1695138163)**3, p.100)**   * Longlist of relevant nature-related risks and opportunities, which can be plotted into any existing risk matrix in use by the organisation. * Shortlist of material nature-related risks and opportunities, and a list of priority locations. * An outline of the process followed to adapt existing risk processes and associated elements to integrate nature-related risks and opportunities. |
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**Table B4: Guiding questions for assessing**

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| **LEAP Guiding Questions** | **Suggestions on how NbS projects might apply LEAP** | **NbS project-specific comments/notes (to be completed by project)** |
| A1: Risk and opportunity identification – What are the corresponding risks and opportunities for our organisation? | The evaluate stage of LEAP focused on the dependencies and impacts of the organisation on nature. The assess stage focuses on the risks and opportunities that arise for the organisation and which originate from its impacts and dependencies on nature. NbS projects, like any other organisation, will need to identify the nature-related risks and opportunities which may affect their performance and achievement of intended outcomes: for example, although an NbS project may be designed to improve climate resilience, it may still be exposed to damage from extreme weather events.  Opportunities can include the benefits the project can provide to potential financial stakeholders, to the extent that the intended outcomes align to the financial stakeholders’ objectives.  As well as considering their own risk and opportunities, NbS projects can therefore explore how their interventions may provide opportunities for target financial stakeholders to better manage their risks, giving them an incentive to invest in the NbS project. For example, agroecological production methods which increase crop resilience (e.g. coffee, cacao, rubber) can offer buyers greater stability of supply as well as certified sustainable sourcing. NbS projects can assess how their own risks and opportunities affect financial stakeholders and should consider the TNFD categorisation of risk into physical risks, transition risks and systemic risks (see [TNFD LEAP guidance v1](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Guidance_on_the_identification_and_assessment_of_nature-related-issues_The_TNFD_LEAP_approach_v1.pdf?v=1695138163)3 pp. 102-111). Tables 13 and 14 of the LEAP guidance (pp. 125-130) set out examples of nature-related risks and opportunities , as well as their potential financial impacts – this can aid NbS projects in their selection of financial stakeholders affected by their interventions. |  |
| A2: 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? | As part of its design and implementation, an NbS project needs to develop sound organisational project risk management processes, for example creation and maintenance of a risk register that is regularly reviewed and updated at both board and management levels and informs its monitoring and operating regimes. Consistent with [IUCN Global Standard for NbS](https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2020-020-En.pdf) criterion 2, risks beyond the immediate project location and risks to other stakeholders need also to be considered. Risks should be assessed by probability of occurrence and severity of impact, for example probabilistically or by high/medium/low heatmap.  Where an NbS is strategically designed to deliver risk mitigation or opportunity management for a particular financial stakeholder, the NbS should continue exploring how to adaptively manage its design and operations to maximise delivery of these and minimise potential trade-offs or unintended consequences. |  |
| A3: Risk and opportunity measurement and prioritisation – Which risks and opportunities should be prioritised? | After identifying risk mitigation or opportunity management potential for a particular financial stakeholder, NbS projects should aim to evaluate this. It will be important to evaluate any ecosystem service trade-offs which may arise, through tools such as InVEST from the [Natural Capital Project](https://naturalcapitalproject.stanford.edu/software/invest/natcap-partnership-software-tools#:~:text=ROOT%20(Restoration%20Opportunities%20Optimization%20Tool,areas%20for%20ecosystem%20service%20provision). |  |
| A4: Risk and opportunity materiality assessment – Which risks and opportunities are material and therefore should be disclosed in line with the TNFD recommended disclosures | Like LEAP evaluate stage E4 for selecting material dependencies and impacts to disclose, the most significant risks and opportunities with higher probability of occurrence and higher severity (or scale and scope) of impact will be most material. NbS projects should recognise that (especially) financial stakeholders will expect that the project indicators and metrics align to their own material indicators, so that project risks and opportunities can be compared to other nature risks and opportunities they face. Similar to E4, the risk and opportunities indicators and metrics judged to be material by an NbS project may well be quite broad: covering elements specific to measuring its own performance as well as providing data for use by financial stakeholders in evaluating and reporting on their range of nature impacts and dependencies.  Examples of potential risk and opportunity indicators and metrics (from [TNFD LEAP guidance v1](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Guidance_on_the_identification_and_assessment_of_nature-related-issues_The_TNFD_LEAP_approach_v1.pdf?v=1695138163)3) for disclosure are included in the Metrics Workbook. |  |
| ***Questions for engagement with IPLCs and affected stakeholders*** | |  |
| *A1: Risk and opportunity identification* | *What are the insights into the risks and opportunities for our organisation based on our engagement with IPLCs and affected stakeholders?* |  |
| *A2: Adjustment of existing risk mitigation and risk and opportunity management* | *How do these mitigation and management processes consider related impacts on, relationships and engagement with IPLCs and affected stakeholders?*  *What are the perspectives of IPLCs and affected stakeholders on the organisation’s existing and adapted risk mitigation and risk and opportunity management processes?* |  |
| *A3: Risk and opportunity measurement and prioritisation* | *What are the perspectives of IPLCs and affected stakeholders on the risks and opportunities that the organisation should prioritise?* |  |
| *A4: Risk and opportunity measurement and prioritisation* | *How are the perspectives of IPLCs and affected stakeholders considered when determining the materiality of risks and opportunities to the organisation?* |  |

## B5. Preparing to respond and report

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| **Objective**   * To decide how the organisation should respond to the material nature-related issues identified in the LEAP approach, including what to disclose and how to disclose the material issues identified. |
| **Desired outputs**   * Agreement on how the organisation will respond to the nature-related issues identified in the LEAP approach, including through setting effective goals and targets. * A discussion within the organisation of its governance and risk management processes in light of its nature-related assessment. * The setting of nature-related targets and goals by the organisation in light of its nature-related assessment. * The production and publication of a set of TNFD-aligned disclosures. |
| **Additional sources**  Resources to support the prepare phase include (see [TNFD LEAP guidance v1](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Guidance_on_the_identification_and_assessment_of_nature-related-issues_The_TNFD_LEAP_approach_v1.pdf?v=1695138163)3 p.156):   * TNFD Recommendations * SBTN guidance on setting science-based targets for nature * Guidance on disclosure presentation by relevant standards bodies (e.g. GRI) * ISSB’s IFRS-S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information. |

**Table B5: Guiding questions for preparing**

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| **LEAP Guiding Questions** | **Suggestions on how NbS projects might apply LEAP** | **NbS project-specific comments/notes (to be completed by project)** |
| P1: Strategy and resource allocation plans – What risk management, strategy and resource allocation decisions should be made as a result of this analysis? | High-quality NbS projects are designed to respond to stresses on nature and human wellbeing and, based on inclusive project design and implementation, to manage trade-offs and risks and avoid poor outcomes which may cause reputational damage for financial stakeholders.  By carrying out the scope, locate, evaluate and assess stages above, the NbS project will have identified how its expected outcomes can address the nature-related challenges facing potential financial stakeholders operating in or exposed to the NbS project’s sector, biome and geographic location. From this, the NbS project can decide which potential financial stakeholders to target. Then, when approaching them, the NbS project will need to demonstrate that it has available and is allocating sufficient resources and capabilities to achieve its intended outcomes and address potential risks and unintended consequences, including on the ecological and social foundations of the NbS intervention.  NbS projects can frame their offering to potential financial stakeholders using the SBTN Action Framework for the mitigation hierarchy (“AR3T”), by explaining how the NbS project:   * **Avoids:** prevents or eliminates negative impacts * **Reduces**: minimises negative impacts that cannot be fully eliminated * **Regenerates:** increases the biophysical function and/or ecological productivity of its ecosystem or its stages * **Restores:** initiates or accelerates the recovery of an ecosystem, with a focus on permanence of changes in state * **Transforms:** contributes to systemic change by being an exemplar and evidencing potential of scalability or replicability. |  |
| P2: Target setting and performance management – How will we set targets and define and measure progress? | For NbS projects, the approach to target-setting and in turn aligning indicators and metrics to TNFD should be framed by the project theory of change, project design, and monitoring and evaluation framework – ideally following the [IUCN Global Standard for NbS](https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2020-020-En.pdf). Consistent with IUCN criterion 5 and with the [TNFD guidance on engagement with IPLCs and affected stakeholders v1](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Guidance_on_engagement_with_Indigenous_Peoples_Local_Communities_and_affected_stakeholders_v1.pdf?v=1695138220)4, applying inclusive governance principles, the NbS project will need to design targets in consultation with affected stakeholder groups (including IPLCs) and ensure that these stakeholders have capacity to provide their free, prior and informed consent. This ongoing engagement and consent are essential, since these directly affected stakeholders need to be active participants in ensuring positive outcomes for the project and managing potential trade-offs.  [TNFD LEAP guidance v1](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Guidance_on_the_identification_and_assessment_of_nature-related-issues_The_TNFD_LEAP_approach_v1.pdf?v=1695138163)3 p.146 encourages use of science-based targets – measurable, actionable and time-bound objectives based on best available science – so as to be consistent with the joint TNFD and SBTN [guidance for corporates on science-based targets for nature](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/Guidance_for_corporates_on_science_based_targets_for_nature_v1.pdf?v=1695138398). In essence, these targets are expressed in terms of the feasible expected change in values of metrics identified in the evaluate and assess stages of LEAP (see LEAP guidance Table 19 pp. 144-145 for an illustration). They can also be aligned to wider transition plans and global goals, such as those of the Global Biodiversity Framework and the Sustainable Development Goals. |  |
| P3: Reporting on nature-related matters – What will we disclose in line with the TNFD recommended disclosures? | Review of the [TNFD LEAP guidance v1](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Guidance_on_the_identification_and_assessment_of_nature-related-issues_The_TNFD_LEAP_approach_v1.pdf?v=1695138163)3 annex 1 suggests a large number of TNFD-recommended metrics may be relevant for NbS projects – these are set out in the Metrics Workbook.. TNFD recommended disclosure metrics are split between “core metrics” to be followed by all organisations, and suggested “additional metrics” whose relevance will vary depending on the organisation. As well as core and additional metrics the LEAP guidance also sets out assessment metrics which are illustrative metrics that may assist organisations during their assessments.  However, the relevance of specific metrics, and their use by financial stakeholders, depends on the nature of the financial stakeholder and its relationship to the NbS project:   * For NbS projects integrated in companies’ operations or supply chain, delivering services or providing materials and goods, the NbS project directly impacts numerous potential TNFD-recommended metrics. For such metrics, the quantitative impact of the NbS project on the particular metrics can be accounted by the stakeholder as it aggregates impact across its operations. Note that for stakeholder metrics, the addition of the NbS project metric is beneficial only to the extent that the stakeholder’s sourcing from the NbS project replaces less nature-positive sourcing, i.e. is part of a nature-positive transition strategy. * For financial investors lending or taking equity in the NbS project, the quantitative impact of the NbS project on the particular metric can be added to the investor’s total financed impact (which may be physical units or the financed value). Again, the addition of the NbS project metric is beneficial only to the extent that the investment in the NbS project represents a diversification away from less nature-positive investment elsewhere.   **Under TNFD, reporting investment in NbS projects cannot be used to offset climate- and nature-negative impacts in a stakeholder’s product value chain, unless the NbS project is supplying into that value chain.** For example, the carbon storage benefits of a financial stakeholder’s investment in an NbS project cannot be used to offset (deduct from) a company’s own (scope 1 or 2) or value chain (scope 3) greenhouse gas emissions. Similarly, investing in an NbS project which does not actually supply products into the stakeholder’s value chain may produce a nature-positive impact, but this impact must be separately reported as a response metric and not used to offset nature-negative supply chain impacts. Any claims made by financial stakeholders should be based on recognised science-based standards such as the SBTi for climate, and SBTN for nature.  TNFD’s response metrics enable NbS projects to report their benefits, to positively add to metrics relevant to financial stakeholders with strong nature-positive strategies – please refer to the Metrics Workbook. The metrics listed are not exhaustive, however, and the correct metrics to report will depend on the organisation’s materiality assessment. Note that TNFD lists of assessment metrics continue to be developed (see [TNFD discussion paper on sector metrics](https://tnfd.global/publication/discussion-paper-on-sector-metrics/#publication-content)), and/or are set out in further guidance, for example on specific biomes (see [TNFD guidance on biomes\_v1](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/Guidance_on_biomes_v1.pdf?v=1695138252)). |  |
| **Reporting – environmental and social topics other than nature** | Although the focus of TNFD is on nature-related topics, it provides dedicated guidance to support stakeholder engagement and inclusive governance ([TNFD guidance on engagement with IPLCs and affected stakeholders v1](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Guidance_on_engagement_with_Indigenous_Peoples_Local_Communities_and_affected_stakeholders_v1.pdf?v=1695138220)4). For impacts on greenhouse gas emissions, TNFD guidance also refers to TCFD.  Yet social benefits – benefits to people – are central to the design, implementation and effectiveness of NbS. Impacts on people in the NbS project’s sphere of influence have material implications for the resilience of the intervention itself. High-quality NbS projects, following the [IUCN Global Standard](https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2020-020-En.pdf), are likely to generate impacts for people and communities, some of which are captured by recommended metrics under other sustainability standards, notably the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). Scoping of potential impacts, including through stakeholder engagement, is essential to identify meaningful indicators to monitor the intervention’s impact.  Table B6 below identifies GRI reporting standards relevant to NbS reporting on social impacts. |  |
| P4: Presentation – Where and how do we present our nature-related disclosures? | Ultimately, the content of nature-related disclosures should be as outlined in the TNFD Recommendations (see section C below). If included in the organisation’s financial statements or sustainability reports, the presentation of disclosure statements should be consistent with the ISSB’s IFRS S1 (General Requirements). For an NbS project, the outputs of the LEAP approach can be included in other documents such as investor information packs. |  |
| ***Questions for engagement with IPLCs and affected stakeholders*** | |  |
| *P1: Strategy and resource allocation plans* | *Does the resource allocation reflect identified needs for meaningful and ongoing engagement as part of mitigation and management strategies?* |  |
| *P2: Target setting and performance management* | *Are the targets defined, and is progress measured with input from IPLCs and affected stakeholders?* |  |
| *P3: Reporting* | *What are the expectations in terms of disclosure of IPLCs and affected stakeholders?* |  |
| *P4: Presentation* | *Are nature-related disclosures presented in a way that the results are available, easily accessible, culturally appropriate, and easily interpreted by IPLCs and affected stakeholders?* |  |

## B6. GRI reporting standards relevant to NbS reporting on social impacts

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| **Background to GRI**  GRI Sustainability Reporting Standards (GRI Standards) enable an organisation to report information about its most significant impacts on the economy, environment and people, including impacts on their human rights, and how it manages these impacts. **NbS projects should note that GRI standards may cover social impacts more comprehensively that TNFD, so may be useful to refer to.**  **Universal Standards: GRI 1, GRI 2 and GRI 3**  GRI 1: Foundation 2021 specifies the requirements that the organisation must comply with to report in accordance with the GRI Standards. GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021 contains disclosures that the organisation uses to provide information about its reporting practices and other organisational details, such as its activities, governance and policies. GRI 3: Material Topics 2021 provides guidance on how to determine material topics and contains disclosures that the organisation uses to report information about its process of determining material topics, its list of material topics, and how it manages each topic.  **Sector Standards**  The Sector Standards provide information for organisations about the likely material topics faced in their sector.  **Topic Standards**  The Topic Standards contain disclosures that the organisation uses to report information about its impacts in relation to particular topics. **The organisation uses the Topic Standards according to the list of material topics it has determined using GRI 3.** *(i.e. material to the corporate or investor).* | *GRI Standards are structured as a system of interrelated standards 0 organised into three series: Universal Standards, Sector Standards, and Topic Standards (see Figure 1).* |
| Graphical user interface, application  Description automatically generated |
|  | Source: Consolidated Set of the GRI Standards (GRI 2023) [www.globalreporting.org/standards](http://www.globalreporting.org/standards) |
| **The Metrics Workbook GRI tab highlights GRI Topic Standards which may be relevant to NbS, especially on people-based criteria, and when targeting particular financial stakeholders. Where the NbS project activities sit within a sector covered by a GRI Sector Standard (e.g. GRI13 - Agriculture Aquaculture and Fishing Sectors) NbS projects can consider if certain GRI standards are applicable to it – but without duplicating matters covered by TNFD** | |

# C - Indicative guidance for NbS projects on TNFD disclosure recommendations

This section presents in tabular form the recommended disclosures of the TNFD shown in the diagram on the next page (source: [TNFD Recommendations](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Recommendations_of_the_Taskforce_on_Nature-related_Financial_Disclosures_September_2023.pdf?v=1695118661)2 Figure 1, p.9) and suggests how NbS projects might respond to each. Please also refer to the section-by-section guidance in the TNFD Recommendations. <https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Recommendations_of_the_Taskforce_on_Nature-related_Financial_Disclosures_September_2023.pdf?v=1695118661>

**Note: if following the LEAP approach, NbS projects will find it clearer and more practical to review and use Section B first,** **before using this Section C to prepare the actual disclosures.** This is because the suggestions in this Section C for preparing nature-related disclosures under TNFD become relevant once the NbS project has carried out its assessment of its nature related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities in Section B.

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## Table C: Indicative guidance for NbS projects on TNFD recommended disclosures

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| **Governance recommended disclosures**  Disclose the organisation’s governance around nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities | | **NbS project-specific comments/notes (to be completed by project)** |
| **TNFD Recommendation** | **Suggestions on how NbS projects might prepare disclosure** |  |
| A. Describe the board’s oversight of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. | NbS projects can describe their internal governance processes, policies and methods in ways which enable potential financial stakeholders to understand the overall project, how it meets its objectives, and the reliability of its reporting. This will enable the potential financial stakeholder to assess for its own purposes the nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. Internal governance processes for NbS projects can refer to any externally recognised or validated standards or methods applied, e.g. the [IUCN Global Standard for NbS](https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2020-020-En.pdf), and the LEAP approach itself for disclosure, and recognised monitoring and evaluation and data collection processes, and environmental and social safeguarding approaches – see [TNFD Tools Catalogue](https://tnfd.global/learning-tools/tools-catalogue/) |  |
| B. Describe management’s role in assessing and managing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. | NbS projects can describe their management processes, policies and methods in ways which enable potential financial stakeholders to determine the NbS project’s management competency, e.g. having appropriate qualified staff and/or use of independent advice and verification where relevant. Robust management processes are critical for addressing impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities, in turn allowing potential financial stakeholders to assess their own nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. This is important as the impact and dependencies of NbS projects will be considered as the financial stakeholders’ supply chain risks, should they decide to invest in the projects. |  |
| C. Describe the organisation’s human rights policies and engagement activities, and oversight by the board and management, with respect to Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities (IPLCs), affected and other stakeholders, in the organisation’s assessment of, and response to, nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. | Stakeholder engagement is crucial for the design and implementation of an effective NbS that delivers for people, nature and climate. In turn, an accurate assessment of nature-related issues, and how to respond to these, requires well-targeted and context-appropriate stakeholder engagement. The stakeholder engagement processes and methods by which their insights are captured (e.g. key informant interviews) should be detailed.  TNFD strongly emphasises and encourages engagement with IPLCs, and other stakeholders affected by an organisation’s activities.Table 1 of the[TNFD guidance on engagement with IPLCs and affected stakeholders v1](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Guidance_on_engagement_with_Indigenous_Peoples_Local_Communities_and_affected_stakeholders_v1.pdf?v=1695138220)4(pp. 10-13)suggests questions for engagement with IPLCs and affected stakeholders throughout the LEAP approach. Engagement with IPLCs and affected stakeholders, and obtaining their free, prior and informed consent, is integral to high-quality NbS ([IUCN Global Standard for NbS](https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2020-020-En.pdf)), and NbS projects need to have in place mechanisms and channels to ensure these rights are respected and consents are obtained**.** |  |
| **Strategy recommended disclosures**  Disclose the actual and potential impacts of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities on the organisation’s businesses, strategy and financial planning where such information is material. | | **NbS project-specific comments/notes (to be completed by project)** |
| **TNFD Recommendation** | **Suggestions on how NbS projects might prepare disclosure** |  |
| A. Describe the nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities the organisation has identified over the short, medium, and long term. | Through intervention planning and design, as well as the establishment of monitoring, evaluation and learning frameworks and processes, the NbS project should benefit from harnessing the LEAP approach to identify nature-related issues over the short, medium and long term (although use of LEAP is not required for disclosure). Note that this refers to the NbS project’s dependencies on nature (e.g. a wetland restoration will depend on continued freshwater flows) and impacts on nature (e.g. creation of new wetland habitat), and the associated risks and opportunities for the NbS project itself.  NbS projects, as highlighted in the [IUCN Global Standard for NbS](https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2020-020-En.pdf), can also explicitly outline how actual or potential impacts contribute to societal goals (IUCN criterion 1) and biodiversity (criterion 3). NbS design should also incorporate risk identification and risk management, including beyond the intervention site (IUCN criterion 2), and potential unintended adverse consequences on nature arising from the NbS (IUCN criterion 3). Through robust intervention design scoping and theory of change design, an NbS project should in turn understand how climate change and other stressors shape its impact and dependencies, and in turn risks and opportunities. |  |
| B. Describe the effect nature-related risks and opportunities have had and may have on the organisation’s businesses, strategy, and financial planning, as well as any transition plans or analysis in place. | Having evaluated and assessed dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities, NbS projects should explain how this has informed their business strategy and planning. In addition, stakeholder identification should include actual or potential financial stakeholders. The NbS project can consider if its intended outcomes can reduce or mitigate risk or create opportunities for these financial stakeholders. |  |
| C. Describe the resilience of the organisation’s strategy to nature-related risks and opportunities, taking into consideration different scenarios. | Ultimately, resilience is gained through iterative refinement of risks and opportunities under different scenarios for future planning. The NbS project should undertake scenario analyses to identify and describe potential future scenarios. In turn, NbS projects should describe here how their business strategy would have to be adjusted further considering these scenarios. This complements the disclosure of risk and opportunity management through adaptive management (Risk recommended disclosure C below). |  |
| D. Disclose the locations of assets and/or activities in the organisation’s direct operations and, where possible, upstream and downstream value chain(s) that meet the criteria for priority locations. | See [TNFD LEAP guidance v1](https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Guidance_on_the_identification_and_assessment_of_nature-related-issues_The_TNFD_LEAP_approach_v1.pdf?v=1695138163)3 locate stage and section B2 above on the locate stage of LEAP. NbS projects need to be precise as to the locations of their assets and activities and area of influence and be aware that dependencies and impacts may vary across these locations. For example, in the case of regenerative cattle ranching or agroforestry, where in the landscape the farms are situated matters for exposure to potential deforestation or water stress.  The NbS project can also explore how its locations and areas of influence overlap with financial stakeholders’ assets and/or activities, and how these may overlap with priority areas from the financial stakeholder’s perspective (i.e. material and sensitive locations; see Fig. 21 in TNFD Recommendations p.54 and LEAP Locate stage L4 guidance in section B2 above). This will help pinpoint how the NbS may address financial stakeholder dependencies and impacts, in turn delivering risk mitigation and/or opportunities.  Where the NbS itself represents an enterprise, it is crucial to identify and disclose its own assets and activities that are in priority areas. |  |
| **Risk and Impact Management recommended disclosures**  Disclose how the organisation identifies, assesses and manages nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. | | **NbS project-specific comments/notes (to be completed by project)** |
| **TNFD Recommendation** | **Suggestions on how NbS projects might prepare disclosure** |  |
| A(i) Describe the organisation’s processes for identifying, assessing and prioritising nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities in its direct operations.  A(ii) Describe the organisation’s processes for identifying, assessing and prioritising nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities in its upstream and downstream value chain(s). | See Section B above, especially sections B3 and B4 on the evaluate and assess stages of LEAP.  Questions for NbS projects to consider include: what data, tools and mechanisms might the NBS rely on for identifying its own dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities? Where the NbS project design includes outcomes that address financial stakeholder dependencies and risks (such as restoring or strengthening ecosystem services), how is it identifying what these might be?  For example, mechanisms may include key informant interviews with stakeholder representatives with in-depth knowledge of supply chains; key informant interviews with stakeholders in the NbS enterprise operations; monitoring processes to collect data on nature-related dependencies, such as assessments of natural capital and how this delivers crucial ecosystem services to the NbS and other stakeholders, including actual or potential financial stakeholders. |  |
| B. Describe the organisation’s processes for managing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities and actions. | The first step to managing the project’s own nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities is to identify them. The NbS project should then disclose how this information feeds into adaptive management. The [IUCN Global Standard for NbS](https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2020-020-En.pdf) provides guidance on ensuring that robust adaptive management processes are in place to address potential risks. This requires mechanisms linking monitoring and evaluation learning to business management/operations, as well as including these learnings in the NbS project’s reporting to financial stakeholders applying TNFD. |  |
| C. Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, prioritising and monitoring nature-related risks are integrated into and inform the organisation’s overall risk management processes. | See Section B above, especially sections B4 and B5 on the assess and prepare stages of LEAP. If using the LEAP approach, NbS projects can describe how following LEAP has informed their risk management processes. |  |
| **Metrics and targets – recommended disclosures**  Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities where such information is material. | | **NbS project-specific comments/notes (to be completed by project)** |
| **TNFD Recommendation** | **Suggestions on how NbS projects might prepare disclosure** |  |
| A. Disclose the metrics used by the organisation to assess and manage material nature-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process. | See Section B5 on the prepare stage of LEAP and also the Metrics Workbook.  The NbS project, through a robust monitoring and evaluation framework, should identify suitable metrics for assessing impacts and dependencies. Building on this assessment, the NbS should disclose metrics for assessing nature-related risks and opportunities where these may arise (see section A1 in LEAP approach set out in Table B4 above). Robust adaptive management processes, including setting and monitoring of targets, can then address those risks and opportunities.  To ensure alignment with financial stakeholder needs (i.e. alignment with risks and opportunities for the financial stakeholders), it will be necessary to explore how indicators and metrics, such as for impact on biodiversity or carbon storage, align with the financial stakeholder's own nature-related dependencies and impacts. In turn, this makes explicit how the NbS itself presents an opportunity for the financial stakeholder. For example, in an insetting context where the NbS project is integrated as a supply chain action to address a company’s nature-related dependencies and impacts, the corporate can disclose the value of capital allocated to the NbS as an opportunity (see the additional metrics A7.1 and A21.0 in the Metrics Workbook). |  |
| B. Disclose the metrics used by the organisation to assess and manage dependencies and impacts on nature. | See Section B above, especially sections B3 and B4 on the evaluate and assess stages of LEAP.  Through a robust monitoring and evaluation process, the NbS should identify and disclose the metrics supporting adaptive management, and how in turn these feed into strategic decision-making. This is crucial to bolster the intervention and address potential unintended impacts on the NbS and the nature it depends on.  NbS projects should seek clarity on metrics financial stakeholders use to assess and manage their own dependencies and impacts on nature. This will allow better delineation of NbS strategies which address these, enabling the NbS to respond to an investor’s potential impacts and dependencies. |  |
| C. Describe the targets and goals used by the organisation to manage nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities and its performance against these. | An NbS project should establish its own targets and goals, aligned with the impact it wishes to achieve and demonstrate on people, nature and climate. It should transparently disclose these and progress towards achieving those targets and goals, including associated metrics.  In turn, how this aligns and contributes to financial stakeholders’ own targets and goals should be made explicit. Increasing alignment between targets, goals and metrics chosen by the financial stakeholder and the metrics used by the NbS to track its own impact will help pinpoint how the NbS can deliver for the financial stakeholder. |  |