

The NbS Blueprint

→ *Building business cases
for Nature-based Solutions*



Foreword

Climate change, nature loss and mounting inequality are deeply intertwined. To achieve the Paris climate goal of limiting global warming to below 1.5°C, we must leverage nature and address biodiversity loss, and doing so requires equity-building partnerships with communities across the planet.

There are solutions that can deliver positive impact for climate, nature and equity simultaneously – Nature-based Solutions (NbS) offer a powerful example. However, despite the strong societal case for action on NbS, progress from the private sector has lagged: while \$5tn of corporate financial flows impact nature negatively every year, only \$35bn of annual investment goes to NbS.

In order to scale up investment and deployment of NbS, companies must see NbS as part of a business solutions toolkit. This view has not yet “gone mainstream”, despite efforts over the years to incentivize NbS across a broad range of applications, including resilience and adaptation, watershed development programs and natural infrastructure.

Leveraging NbS fully requires a broad understanding of achievable benefits that can contribute to a strong business case. The members of WBCSD’s NbS workstream have spent a year exploring how best to build business cases for NbS. The work has drawn considerably on insights and experiences of eight member companies’ NbS implementations, which are presented here as case studies demonstrating how a business can establish an NbS value proposition and communicate it internally and externally.

The result of this collective effort is this NbS Blueprint, which offers companies:

1. a business entry point to NbS connecting the company’s own rationale for action to the need for nature action;
2. a selection of available NbS, categorized by the business challenges that they can address;
3. a structured six-stage approach to build business cases for NbS – including tools and processes for stakeholder engagement, identifying broader business and societal benefits and the fundamental aspects of designing and costing NbS activities.

The NbS Blueprint approach allows users to identify the best applications of the most suitable NbS for their company, and to build out the portfolio of potential benefits. Our experience testing this content with WBCSD members and partners shows there is real appetite for this type of business-driven practical guidance on NbS. Companies are looking to take action that navigates sustainability challenges *and* connects to corporate strategy: the Blueprint enables sustainability teams to demonstrate the value of nature and NbS to functions across the business.

Any company can use the Blueprint to build a business case for NbS; it provides an approach to follow and includes pointers to a number of additional tools, guidance, and support available from other organizations. It can be used by companies engaging with NbS for the first time, as well as those that already have several projects up and running.

The Blueprint case studies demonstrate how eight companies built investable business cases to use NbS. We invite readers to follow their example, using the Blueprint and Solutions Map to capture the fullest range of NbS benefits, build strong value propositions for accelerating investment, and deliver broad positive impacts, both commercially and for climate, nature and equity.



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Executive Summary

Triple crisis – climate change, nature loss and rising inequality – demands action from companies

Global average temperatures last year reached 1.45°C above pre-industrial baselines, fuelling extreme weather and other events and causing many billions of dollars in economic losses in 2023.¹ Unprecedented rates of nature loss are already impacting business, as more than half of global GDP is moderately or highly dependent on nature.² Rising inequality is eroding trust in our political and economic systems and constraining economic growth.³ As pressure continues to mount on companies, pushing them to take action on climate change, nature loss and inequality, nature action offers an important solution set: more than 1/3 of all climate mitigation actions that must be taken to meet the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C target can be provided by Nature-based Solutions.⁴ At present, however, US\$5tn per year of private finance flows have a direct negative impact on nature.⁵

Nature-based Solutions offer climate, nature and equity action opportunities as well as clear value to businesses

IPCC AR6 puts Nature-based Solutions (NbS) among the top five most effective approaches for mitigating carbon emissions by 2030;⁶ NbS is embedded in the [UN Global Biodiversity Framework](#),⁷ and the evidence base for NbS

driving greater equity is growing.⁸ The broader societal case for supporting NbS is therefore strong. Despite this, only \$35bn/yr USD of private sector investment goes to NbS.

For companies looking to use NbS, the business case remains difficult to articulate and investment remains inadequate. There are business applications of NbS that are being missed, for instance: securing water access and water quality; improving soil health and agricultural yields; reducing risk from extreme weather events; and, value chain decarbonization. When applied to business challenges, well-designed NbS can deliver strategic value to companies along with contributions to net-zero, nature-positive and equity-positive outcomes.

NbS value propositions require companies to identify benefits outside traditional business cases

Companies need a business case to select, resource and implement NbS in place of a more traditional approach; this involves capturing the full range of value that any given NbS activity offers. The NbS Blueprint offers a six-stage process for building business cases so that users can make like-for-like comparisons with existing or standard solutions, maximizing overall value to the company and therefore making well-informed decisions about which option to use.

The stages are:

1. Identify key business challenges and opportunities
2. Explore NbS relevant to the company's challenges and opportunities
3. Collect information on overall impacts and benefits to the business from the chosen NbS
4. Identify the design and implementation process required
5. Estimate costs of NbS activities
6. Compare NbS options to other solutions across full range of benefits and costs

With this approach, companies can maximize NbS value and deliver for climate, nature and equity.

Nature-based Solutions have a significant role to play in achieving Vision 2050, a world in which more than 9 billion people live well and within planetary boundaries by mid-century. NbS can also help companies to transform themselves. Recognizing the true impact of NbS – both on societal challenges and creating value for companies – is a crucial step in realizing NbS's full potential as a powerful solution set to deliver for climate, nature, equity and business ambitions at scale.

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Introduction

Background and context

WBCSD's Vision 2050 – a world in which more than 9 billion people live well and within planetary boundaries by mid-century – is still within reach. However, societies have yet to take action at the scale necessary to address the three major and interconnected challenges facing the global community: the climate crisis, nature loss, and mounting inequality. A net-zero, nature-positive and equitable future will only come about if business leaders drive transformative change in their strategies, operations and offerings.

Nature underpins the global economy. Unprecedented rates of nature loss are already impacting business, as more than half of global GDP is moderately or highly dependent on nature. Importantly, every industry has some level of dependency on nature.⁹ Biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse is now considered the third-highest long-term global risk by severity after extreme weather and climate change¹⁰ Current species loss is estimated to cost the global economy USD479bn per annum.¹¹

Recognizing these risks, several international bodies and national jurisdictions are pushing for increased corporate action to address biodiversity and nature loss. At the heart of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), for example, is a mission for global no net-loss of nature by 2030, moving to nature-positive by

2050. GBF Target 15 specifically calls on governments to enable and encourage businesses to assess and report on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity. Strong regional regulatory push has also emerged, for instance in the EU's Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) which places new nature-related disclosure obligations on many companies.

Within this rapidly evolving space, several industry-driven initiatives are providing guidance and voluntary standards to accelerate nature-positive corporate action. These include the Science-based Targets Network (SBTN) and the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). Building on these international initiatives, WBCSD has created a series of **Roadmaps to Nature Positive**, offering step-by-step guidance to businesses at all nature maturity levels to advance their nature action journeys, focusing on where dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities (DIROs) are most material. WBCSD has also collaborated with the World Economic Forum and Business for Nature, to provide a set of **Sector Action Overviews** that outline the main dependencies, impacts and priority actions for 12 high-impact sectors. The aim of all these initiatives is to enable companies to take credible, impactful action to help halt and reverse nature loss and contribute to an equitable, nature-positive economy.

The climate, nature and equity crises are intertwined, but there are solution sets that address all three challenges simultaneously. Nature-based Solutions (NbS) use the core aspects of nature action to deliver positive impact and solutions for Nature, Climate, and Equity.^{12,13} However, current use of (and investment in) NbS is limited; UNEP reports that annual private sector financing of NbS activities is only \$35bn USD, compared to \$5tn USD per year of private finance flows with a direct negative impact on nature.¹⁴

Companies are often unaware of their dependencies on nature and few instinctively consider the role that natural solutions can play in addressing business challenges. This Blueprint and its supporting material helps companies to identify and build the case for using NbS to address both business and societal challenges.

Roadmaps to Nature Positive: The Roadmaps to Nature Positive: Foundations serves as a basis for all business to understand and play a part in halting and reversing nature loss by 2030. Following the ACT-D high level actions on nature, the Foundations cut through the complexity of the nature agenda, providing companies with detailed how-to guidance, and identifying priority action areas and transformation levers to accelerate nature action.

Definition and role of Nature-based Solutions

The UN Environment Assembly defines Nature-based Solutions 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.¹⁵

The fifth Session of the United Nations Environment Assembly adopted this multilaterally agreed-upon definition of NbS in 2022, recognizing the important role these solutions play in the global response to climate change, biodiversity loss and the resulting social and economic consequences. IUCN's Global Standard for NbS (2020)¹⁶ provides more detail, listing the societal challenges that NbS can address as: climate change mitigation and adaptation; disaster risk reduction; economic and social development; human health; food security; water security, and environmental degradation and biodiversity loss.

How do NbS address business challenges?

Societal challenges are often also business challenges. For example, heat waves, floods and scarcity of natural input materials can all cause business interruptions. And few businesses can operate without access to clean water as it is often an essential input – at a minimum it is a pre-requisite for a healthy work force, which is a key determinant of business performance.¹⁷ Well-designed and -delivered NbS can manage flood risk and improve water filtration, reducing business interruptions and improving performance at the same time.

NbS can offer companies a wide range of such benefits, including:

1. Reducing **supply chain risk** and strengthening supplier and regional stakeholder engagement (e.g. using regenerative agriculture to improve consistency of agricultural yield)
2. Reducing **risk exposure in own operations** (e.g. improving suppliers' plantation management to reduce disruption of supply for key raw materials)
3. Reducing business **impact on nature** and biodiversity (e.g. delivering toward company nature targets by using wetland restoration in place of engineered solutions)
4. Improving **business performance** (e.g. implementing regenerative agriculture on suppliers' farms to improve the quality of raw materials)

5. Supporting **regulatory compliance** and protecting license to operate (e.g. using wetland restoration to meet compliance requirements for site closure and deliver benefits to local communities)
6. Controlling and **reducing CAPEX and OPEX** for projects (e.g. using a self-maintaining ecosystem in place of a landscaped area to reducing maintenance costs)
7. Delivering direct and indirect **health benefits** to communities and employees along value chains (e.g. using wetland restoration to increase access to cleaner water)
8. **Decarbonizing** value chains (e.g. improving agricultural practices to increase carbon sequestration), and
9. Reinforcing recruitment, **employee engagement** and external brand recognition (e.g. restoring natural ecosystems to improve access to green spaces).

Common examples of business application of NbS include: climate mitigation and value chain decarbonization;¹⁸ treatment of industrial processes and waste water; securing water access and water quality; remediation of contaminated land; reducing risk of urban heat islands; reducing risk of wind and storm surge exposure; and, improving soil health and agricultural yields. When delivered through well-designed and effectively-implemented NbS, all of the above can help deliver strategic business performance alongside contributions to nature-positive, net-zero and equity-positive outcomes.

Building business cases for Nature-based Solutions

The societal case for NbS is strong: the IPCC AR6 puts Nature-based Solutions among the top five most effective approaches for mitigating carbon emissions by 2030;¹⁹ NbS is embedded in the UN Global Biodiversity Framework;²⁰ and, the evidence base for NbS driving greater equity is growing (as detailed by work from UNEP, IUCN and ILO).²¹

However, for companies looking to use NbS, the business case remains difficult to articulate and investment remains inadequate. Companies, advisors and experts have little experience in identifying and translating the value that specific NbS offer to companies, and examples of delivery are scarce. Combining the capacity of NbS to address both business and societal challenges offers companies a way of strengthening the business case for investments into NbS.

NbS has been shown to deliver effective responses to critical societal issues. The purpose of this NbS Blueprint is to demonstrate how NbS, in addition to offering broad societal benefits, can also be applied to address business priorities, such as reducing supply chain risks, controlling costs, and increasing yields. The NbS Blueprint will help companies to apply NbS to address business challenges, while also taking credible, impactful action on Climate, Nature, and Equity issues.



The NbS *Blueprint*

Objective of the NbS Blueprint

Business cases are crucial to mainstream NbS as a viable (and, in time, preferred) solution-set for key business challenges. The NbS Blueprint is designed to guide companies through the process of preparing for, and then building initial business cases for using NbS that address their business challenges and opportunities.

The NbS Blueprint helps companies to understand the types of questions that need to be answered early on, shares examples of how NbS add value to companies by addressing business and sustainability issues (demonstrated through the accompanying case studies), and demonstrates how to augment the development of the business case to capture a wider range of benefits (and costs).

We have created a complementary tool, the [Nature-based Solutions Map](#), that helps companies to navigate a range of potential NbS, categorized by the business challenges they help to address.

Following the guidance in this Blueprint and the Solutions Map will enable the reader to:

- identify NbS capable of addressing existing/developing business challenges and opportunities;
- outline key sources of business value that a chosen NbS can offer the company;
- start compiling the costs associated with implementing an appropriate NbS, and
- compare the available solutions (traditional and NbS) and their overall outcomes.



Focus of the NbS Blueprint

The NbS Blueprint is set up to demonstrate the range of benefits that Nature-based Solutions offer to companies, and to provide guidance on the building of business cases to support the selection of NbS approaches. The following four factors have influenced the development of the Blueprint:

Showcasing the range of potential benefits that NbS can deliver beyond climate mitigation

The existence of a carbon price and market enables companies to quantify carbon benefits from NbS, and guidance already exists to aid companies in the use of NbS for climate mitigation.²² The selection of case studies in the Blueprint demonstrates a range of business and sustainability benefits beyond climate mitigation alone that can be achieved through the deployment of NbS. The supporting [Nature-based Solutions Map](#) provides companies with a menu of the various NbS that could be deployed, and the business challenges that each can help address.

Focus on companies looking to use NbS within their value chains

The primary audience for this guidance is companies who are interested in the societal and potential business benefits of NbS, but are not able to resource and deliver NbS activities without a stronger business case. At this stage, the Blueprint is designed for NbS within companies' operations and value chains, where NbS offers a specific set of business benefits. It does not cover beyond value chain action using NbS; for

more guidance on this topic, we refer to the Natural Climate Solutions Alliance.²³ It is also not intended for project developers or NbS practitioners looking to build investment cases based on societal benefits from NbS activities; on this topic, we recommend referring to the work of organizations such as The Nature Conservancy.²⁴

Real-economy perspective on NbS

The NbS Blueprint prioritizes its guidance for the real economy rather than financial institutions; while there are important aspects of NbS business cases that apply to both audiences, there are also several key differences (e.g. real economy companies can derive direct benefit from ecosystem services, whereas financial institutions may only infer benefits from the revenue they can generate). For the investor perspective on NbS, we recommend referring to the work of organizations such as UNEP-FI²⁵ and CPIC.²⁶

Shifting how companies view and value NbS

This guidance is designed to highlight how Nature-based Solutions deliver business benefits while impacting positively on societal challenges (such as climate change, nature loss and inequality). In doing so, the Blueprint aims to shift how NbS activities are viewed and valued by companies. This guidance is designed to show companies how they can adapt their existing business case approach to capture a wider range of benefits, and will offer the most support where companies are still early in the process of exploring NbS opportunities. As a result, it is not intended to provide detailed information on costs and benefits, which companies will need to develop for each NbS considered.

The NbS Blueprint case studies

This guidance draws insights and examples from eight case studies, shown in Table 1. Each case study illustrates different ways companies have identified the value or benefits provided by NbS approaches and then translated these into a rationale for internal decision-making and financing.

The case studies profile NbS approaches in projects across sectors and geographies, solving a range of business and sustainability challenges through their application. They show that NbS can be explored by companies that are just beginning to think about how to address nature impacts and dependencies, as well as by those that have well-established nature-action strategies. Each example shows how companies developed a business case to justify going forward with an NbS approach over more traditional solutions.

Table 1: List of NbS case studies from WBCSD member companies

1 *Arcadis*

Coastal ecosystems restoration in the Netherlands (reduced nature impacts)

The Marker Wadden project increased biodiversity significantly in a manmade freshwater lake by creating artificial island habitats; it also provided coastal protection to nearby swamplands and established a dedicated ecosystem research area.

2 *Bayer*

Sustainable agriculture in Brazil (increased productivity and profitability)

The PRO Carbono program was established in collaboration with farmers to support their transition to more sustainable land management practices in line with regenerative agriculture. Field trials prior to the program showed improved local ecosystem services and soil health alongside increased farm productivity, profitability and reduced carbon emissions.

3 *Dow*

Wetland restoration in USA (reduced OPEX)

Dow used wetland restoration to close an ash pond with legacy site issues, resulting in a 9-hectare NbS that reduced maintenance costs, benefitted local flood management, improved water and air quality and reduced impact on nature.

4 *Givaudan*

Regenerative Agriculture in Brazil (mitigated supply chain risk and improved quality)

The GUARABEST program uses regenerative agriculture practices to increase supply chain resilience and improve the quality of guarana produced, while benefiting farmers. This program has evolved to deliver against Givaudan's environmental and responsible sourcing commitments as well.

5 *Godrej*

Coastal ecosystems restoration in the Netherlands (reduced nature impacts)

Godrej and its partners designed the IWDP to benefit the local ecosystem through a combination of wetland restoration and improved agricultural practices on nearby farms. The company sought to reduce its impact on nature while managing the risk of water stress at a nearby Godrej facility.

6 *GSK*

Watershed replenishment in India (mitigated water risk and improved agricultural yields)

GSK's local partner is using ecosystem-based water management and sustainable agricultural practices to improve local water storage potential, reducing the company's water risk while delivering positive impacts on nearby communities' health and livelihoods (e.g. through cleaner water and improved agricultural yields).

7 *INGKA*

Wild gardens for local biodiversity in Romania (reduced OPEX)

INGKA piloted using local ecosystem restoration in place of traditional landscaping at a company site in Timisoara, reducing both nature impacts and maintenance costs while also delivering benefits to employees and customers.

8 *Reckitt*

Sustainable cultivation of rubber in Thailand (improved supply chain resilience)

Reckitt is working with local stakeholders and expert partners to improve rubber cultivation practices, using NbS to protect and restore nature while also improving supply chain resilience, farmer livelihoods, and TNFD disclosure.

Building a business case for NbS

NbS can offer a wide range of benefits over alternative approaches, while still addressing the same business challenges and/or opportunities. Using the NbS Blueprint will help companies to move beyond defining NbS benefits in terms of societal value alone, by first identifying a clear commercial justification for the consideration of NbS. The guidance is drawn from the lessons learnt from the Blueprint case studies.

Any departure from business as usual will normally demand that a business case be built for the new direction. This section of the Blueprint guides companies through building a robust and compelling business case that will help a commercial audience understand why an NbS deployment is being considered over a more traditional business-as-usual solution. It also outlines

how companies can calculate what the likely costs and benefits of the deployment will be.

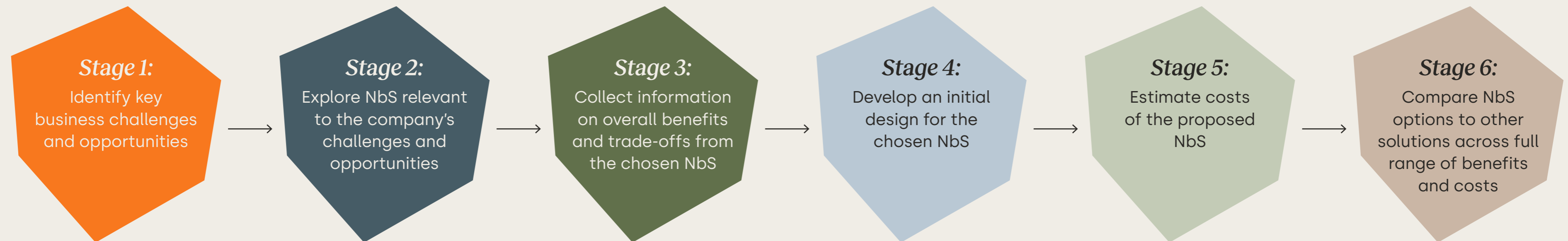
The NbS Blueprint proposes six stages for building NbS business cases, augmenting common steps in the standard business case process with NbS-appropriate tools and approaches derived from the case studies and available guidance on this topic. The stages are as follows:

1. Identify key business challenges and opportunities
2. Explore NbS relevant to the company's challenges and opportunities
3. Collect information on overall benefits and trade-offs from the chosen NbS

4. Develop an initial design for the chosen NbS
5. Estimate costs of the proposed NbS
6. Compare NbS options to other solutions across full range of benefits and costs

This process is designed to navigate the user from identifying challenges and opportunities (before NbS are even considered), through to comparing the relevant NbS activities with the business-as-usual options available.

Importantly, these six stages focus the initial business case primarily in terms of what the business already wants or needs to do, reducing internal resistance to using a new solution/approach.



Stage 1: Identify key business challenges and opportunities

The first stage in building a strong NbS business case is to aggregate the information and insights on current challenges and opportunities from already-existing assessments of direct operations and supply/value chains. Some of the typical challenges and opportunities identified in the Blueprint case studies are shown in Figure 1.

Why do this?

The objective of this stage is to ensure that companies are selecting Nature-based Solutions that address the business' challenges and opportunities.

Blueprint users complete this stage by using existing or new assessments of their own operations and value chains to build a comprehensive list of current and developing business challenges and opportunities.

Figure 1: Synthesis of business challenges and opportunities addressed by NbS in the Blueprint case studies



Risk management & mitigation:

- Investor pressure
- Supply chain resilience
- Regulatory requirements
- Reputation risk

Business performance:

- Profitability
- Client demands and expectation
- Cost control and reduction

Strategic priorities & ESG:

- Climate/Nature/Equity commitments
- Corporate citizenship
- Regulatory requirements

Please note that the definition of drivers might differ sector by sector.

Companies already undertake assessments of their own operations and supply/value chains for a wide range of reasons – risk management, carbon emissions accounting, nature impacts and dependencies, or to gather other important information about the business and its operations.

While each of the above analyses will provide some useful data for identifying opportunities to deploy NbS, the most relevant information is likely to come from a nature materiality assessment. This type of analysis is strongly encouraged, as it will ensure that the NbS business case recognizes the company's dependencies and impacts on nature and ecosystems as well as nature-related risks and opportunities from the outset ("DIROs" in TNFD terminology).

At a minimum, all companies should review the reference information for their sector and/or sub-industry available from the ENCORE tool.²⁷ This will provide indicative information on sector-relevant nature dependencies and impacts, helping companies to consider at a high level where their operations and value chains interface with natural ecosystems – and therefore where NbS can offer the most value.

To collect more granular information, companies should undertake a detailed materiality assessment, following the guidance laid out in Stage 1 of [WBCSD's Roadmaps to Nature Positive](#), which draws on existing frameworks such as TNFD and SBTN. For instance, after completing the initial scoping element of the TNFD "LEAP" approach,²⁸ companies will already have enough preliminary data to start identifying opportunities to use NbS; completing the subsequent "Locate" step will offer a much more detailed, useful dataset for building the case for any relevant NbS activities.

With or without a nature materiality assessment, companies can use/add information from:

- risk assessments (including existing and expected future issues) to incorporate physical and transition risks;
- strategic priorities for the company, including but not limited to sustainability priorities;
- carbon emissions accounting to include emissions hotspots and climate action priorities; and
- additional analyses of assets and operations, particularly those offering integrated or holistic accounting of different resources and/or impacts (such as the Capitals Coalition approach).²⁹

In order to identify where best to apply NbS, companies can combine the results of these different assessments to build a map of business challenges and opportunities linked to nature dependencies and impacts across their operations and value chains. Teams should then use this information to create a new dataset organised by two factors:

- the type of business challenge/opportunity, and
- the region/biome where each is located.

Once this dataset is finalised, teams should flag the challenges/opportunities that are already recognised as priorities for the company, and also the geographical regions where multiple challenges and/or opportunities are located.



Figure 2: Example datasets from Blueprint case studies showing priority business challenges/opportunities and biomes/regions

<i>Case Study: Godrej</i>	
<i>Business challenge/opportunity</i>	<i>Biome/location</i>
Manage water stress on facility	Wetland, India
Meet targets of Integrated Watershed Development Program	Wetland/agricultural land, India
Improve soil health in neighbouring agricultural areas	Wetland/agricultural land, India
Improve economic outcomes for local communities	Wetland/agricultural land, India
Leverage experience from philanthropic NbS work to deliver positive impact for Godrej	Wetland/agricultural land, India

<i>Case Study: Bayer</i>	
<i>Business challenge/opportunity</i>	<i>Biome/location</i>
Mitigate supply chain risk	Agricultural land, Brazil
Improve farm productivity and reduce yield variability	Agricultural land, Brazil
Improve soil quality and reduce impact of chemical crop protection	Agricultural land, Brazil
Reduce soil erosion from wind and water	Agricultural land, Brazil
Improve farm profitability and farmer livelihoods	Agricultural land, Brazil
Reduce value chain GHG emissions	Agricultural land, Brazil
Improve & broaden value chain engagement	Agricultural land, Brazil
Improve local water and air quality	Agricultural landscape, Brazil
Improve habitat for local biodiversity	Agricultural land, Brazil

Stage 2: Explore NbS relevant to the company's challenges and opportunities

Building on Stage 1's dataset of the company's priorities and biomes, Stage 2 identifies the NbS activities that address the company's challenges/opportunities in the appropriate biomes.

Why do this?

The objective of this stage is to enable companies to focus on the NbS that are most relevant to their existing challenges and opportunities, in the relevant locations.

Blueprint users complete this stage by using the outputs of Stage 1 and the "Nature-based Solutions Map" to identify the NbS activity/activities best-suited to add value to the company by addressing its identified challenges and/or opportunities.

The "[Nature-based Solutions Map](#)" linked to this guidance can help companies with this stage of building the business case for NbS. Using a similar structure to that shown in Figure 3, the Solutions Map arranges NbS activities by the business challenges they can address and the biomes where they can be applied. This enables companies to generate an initial set of NbS that they can consider against the challenges and opportunities identified in Stage 1.

Figure 3 depicts how the dataset from Stage 1 can be applied to the Nature-based Solutions Map, using the Blueprint case studies from Figure 2 as examples.

WBCSD's Nature-based Solutions Map can be used in conjunction with the CEO Water Mandate's [NbS Benefits Explorer](#), which provides additional detailed information on the ecosystem processes and benefits involved in a broad range of NbS activities.



Figure 3: Map of business challenges/opportunities and biomes/regions, with two Blueprint case studies identified

<i>Example business challenges/opportunities</i>		<i>Biomes</i>							
		Forests & woodland	Savannas, grasslands & deserts	Intensive land use systems	Urban & industrial	Rivers & lakes	Wetlands	Coastal	Open ocean
Core business	New & improved raw materials, products and services		Regen. ag. (Bayer)						
	Cost reduction								
	Increased asset value								
	Resilience of operations and supply chain		Regen. ag. (Bayer)						
	Regulatory compliance								
	Social licence to operate and meeting consumer expectations								
	Increase brand value and equity								
	Increase circularity								
Climate	Emissions avoidance/reduction		Regen. ag. (Bayer)						
	Emissions removals		Regen. ag. (Bayer)						
	Climate adaptation								
Nature (including biodiversity)	Avoid/reduce nature impacts and/or dependencies								
	Restore/regenerate natural ecosystems								
Water	Flood management								
	Managing water stress						Wetland restoration (Godrej)		
	Water treatment						Wetland restoration (Godrej)		
Equity (including social)	Employee engagement								
	Improving supplier livelihoods								
	Economic development for local communities						Wetland restoration (Godrej)		
	Human health & well-being						Wetland restoration (Godrej)		

Stage 3: Collect information on overall benefits and trade-offs from the chosen NbS

Once one or more suitable NbS have been identified, the next stage is to map out the potential benefits for all stakeholders (including the company), expanding the scope to consider factors that are often overlooked in a traditional business case process.

Why do this?

The objective of this stage is to ensure that companies are capturing all the relevant impacts of the NbS, including benefits and drawbacks to the business, relevant landscapes and stakeholders.

Blueprint users complete this stage by working with stakeholders and using tools such as the Solutions Map, landscape-level analysis and forecasting to build a portfolio of benefits and trade-offs for the solutions being considered, both NbS and traditional.

This stage contains three elements:

- 3.1: Establish full range of benefits
- 3.2: Identify full range of trade-offs
- 3.3: Evaluate benefits and trade-offs

The success and continuity in the NbS activity depends on maximising positive outcomes while minimising negative ones. All NbS activities should do no harm to climate, nature, or people as a minimum – a crucial part of delivering NbS is ensuring that they do not compromise one or more fundamental sustainability priorities in order to deliver other benefits.

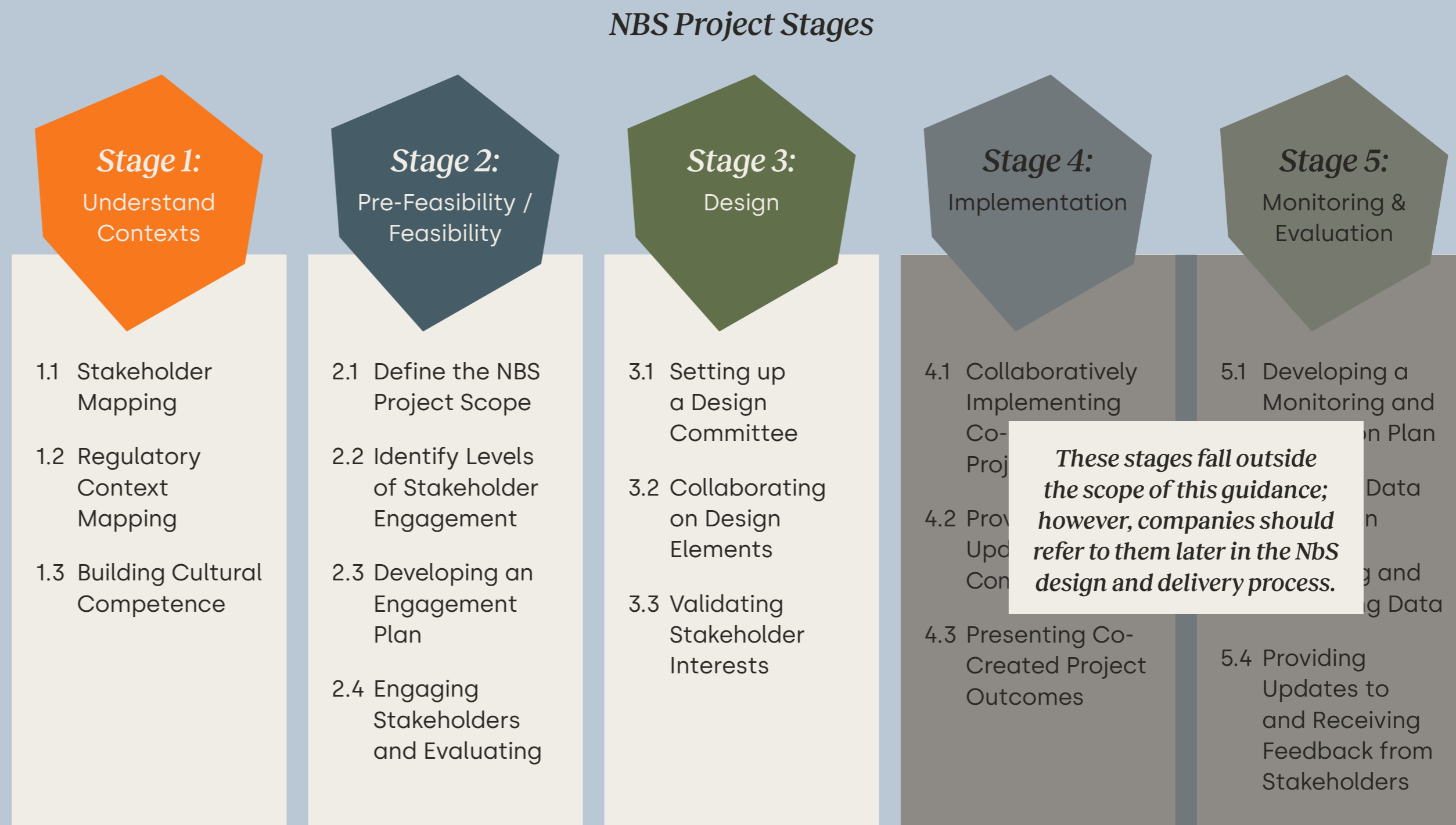


Spotlight: stakeholder engagement

CEO Water Mandate's *Stakeholder Engagement Guide For Nature-Based Solutions*³⁰ notes that "effective stakeholder engagement is paramount to the long-term success of any NBS project", and provides a framework for involving stakeholders throughout the process of delivering an NbS. The relevant sections are shown in Figure 4.

Each of the activities listed in Figure 4 offers important inputs to the NbS business case in development. Mapping stakeholders and regulatory requirements (as well as building cultural understanding of the local context) will enable companies to connect with the right stakeholders and delivery partners, including key groups such as Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities. Working with local partners to define the scope of the NbS, appropriate levels of stakeholder engagement, and developing an engagement plan, will create and prepare a community of stakeholders around the NbS to best enable its success, and ensure that fundamental stakeholder safeguards (such as provision of Free, Prior and Informed Consent³¹) are maintained.

Figure 4: Stages of the NbS stakeholder engagement framework (adapted from CEO Water Mandate, 2022)



To start mapping stakeholders, the *Stakeholder Engagement Guide For Nature-Based Solutions* suggests the “Four As” approach.³² In a table, list the different Actors (who are impacted by or dependent upon aspects of the NbS), their Agendas, the Arena in which they operate and the Alliances they influence or are influenced by. Companies can then add the “levels of stakeholder engagement” to this map. Figure 5 shows an illustrative example of such a combined map; it is based on a theoretical case of a copper mining company looking to use forest and/or river restoration for water quality and quantity management in New South Wales, Australia.

Completing an initial stakeholder map will give companies a first outline of key stakeholders and potential partners to engage with throughout designing and delivering the NbS.

Figure 5: Combined stakeholder map from theoretical example of Copper Eagle Mining (CEO Water Mandate, 2022)

<i>Actor (name, function)</i>	<i>Agenda (mandate/mission, strategic objectives)</i>	<i>Arena (field of action, outreach)</i>	<i>Alliances (relations with other actors)</i>	<i>Engagement</i>
MDBA	An independent, expertise-based statutory agency that was established by the Water Act; responsible for coordinating how the basin's water resources are managed through the Basin Plan.	Administer the Basin Plan; measure/monitor/ record the quality and quantity of the basin's water resources; support and conduct research about the basin's water resources and ecosystems.	MLDRIN, NBAN, state governments, Australian governments, WaterNSW, NSW Planning, Industry, and Environment Department – Water	Collaborate
NSW Planning, Industry, and Environment Department – Water	State agency responsible for water security and managing NSW water resources, including surface and groundwater management, and ensuring equitable sharing of water resources.	Administer Water Management Act 2000; assess, manage and review major developments in NSW; develop allocations for licensed water users; track water extractions.	WaterNSW, NSW NRAR, MDBA	Involved
NBAN	Non-profit that represents, advocates for and empowers First Nations in the northern Murray-Darling Basin in water management.	Form strategic advice on policy development and project execution; advocate for and research cultural flows.	MDBA, NSW Government, MLDRIN	Empowered
Murray-Darling Wetlands Working Group	Focused on restoring and managing Murray-Darling wetlands by linking community, science, business and government.	Help implement wetland management plans and activities on private and public property; manage environmental water delivery; train community groups and Aboriginal communities.	NSW Planning, Industry, and Environment Department – Water	Empowered

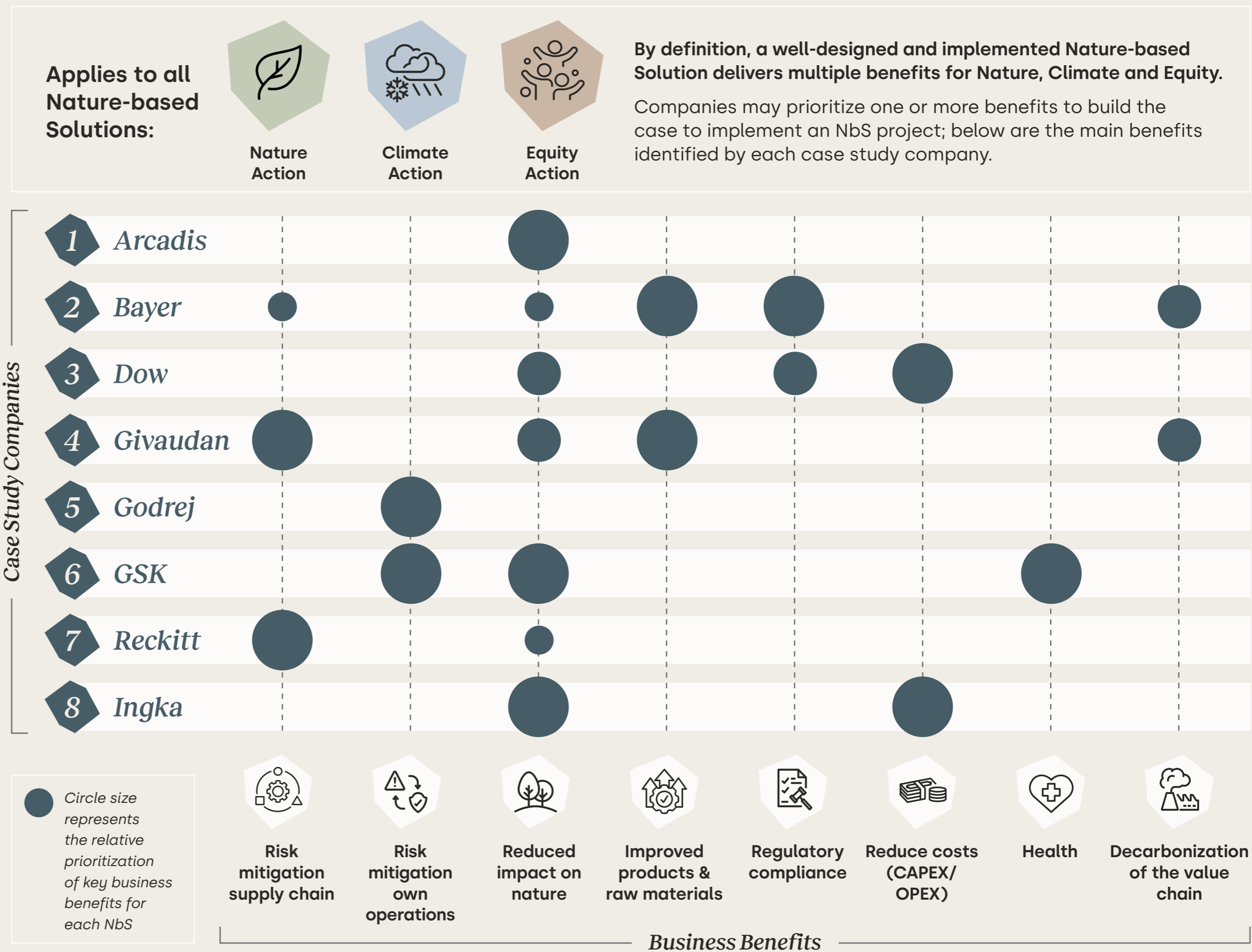
3.1 Establish full range of benefits

Stages 1 and 2 of the Blueprint have shown how NbS can address one or more specific business challenges and/or opportunities. **However, companies must also broaden their benefits "scope" to look for additional value arising from the NbS activity.** Expanding the scope will help identify outcomes that are of interest to the business but not necessarily part of the priority challenges/opportunities listed in Stage 1.

The Blueprint case studies demonstrate how broadening the benefits scope can incorporate a wide range of benefits, beyond addressing the initially-identified business challenge/opportunity. Figure 6 provides an overview of how each case study company identified one or two primary business benefits, as well as the potential of the NbS to generate additional value.

By broadening the benefits "scope", companies can build an initial "portfolio" of project benefits for each solution they are considering, capturing the full range of positive impacts that the solution can deliver. To start, companies can draw from the indicative list of 20 different benefits provided in the Solutions Map, shown in Table 2 (page 21).

Figure 6: Range of business benefits identified in NbS Blueprint case studies



As a next step in building out the benefits portfolio, companies should then include:

- benefits identified by the key partners and stakeholders in the early-stage stakeholder engagement process;
- key benefits from the landscape around the NbS;
 - benefits will arise from (or occur) well beyond the physical boundaries of the activity, but these can often be identified by examining both the area of the NbS intervention and the full landscape around it
 - as an example, the GSK case study shows how the use of an NbS that results in cleaner water is also delivering improved health outcomes for local communities
- projected benefits during and after the activity timeline;
 - forecasting tools (such as scenario planning) can help companies account for potential future impacts, both negative and positive
 - examples from the case studies include Bayer improving long-term supply chain resilience by stabilizing agricultural yields year to year, and Reckitt maintaining local workforces by creating long-term economic opportunities that reduce the impact of urbanization
- benefits from other relevant resources (see callout on additional resources below).

A similar exercise should be carried out for the traditional solutions/approaches available, to create a comparable list for all options. Doing this will allow companies to more effectively compare the case for the NbS option(s) and traditional solutions in Stage 6.

Table 2: List of NbS business benefits from the Nature-based Solutions Map

New & improved raw materials, products and services	Climate adaptation
Cost reduction	Avoiding/reducing nature impacts and/or dependencies
Increased asset value	Restoring/regenerating natural ecosystems
Resilience of operations and supply chain	Flood management
Regulatory compliance	Managing water stress
Social licence to operate and meeting consumer expectations	Water treatment
Increasing brand value and equity	Employee engagement
Increasing circularity	Improving supplier livelihoods
Emissions avoidance/reduction	Economic development for local communities
Emissions removals	Human health & well-being



Additional resources with lists of NbS benefits

- **AgEvidence** (for Agricultural NBS and best management practices), The Nature Conservancy
- **Agricultural NBS literature review**, The Nature Conservancy, Food and Agriculture Organization
- **IUCN typology of NbS**, as reported by Anderson & Gough
- **National Water Retention Measures**, Office International de l'Eau, ACTeon, IMDEA WATER, IACO, REC, REKK inc., BEF, SLU, ENVECO, SRUC and AMEC
- **NBS Evidence Platform**, Nature-based Solutions Initiative, University of Oxford
- **NbS Benefits Explorer**, CEO Water Mandate
- **NCS Health Toolkit**, Pollination, GSK
- **Water quantity impacts of NBS/NBS for sanitation**, The Nature Conservancy, Wildlife Conservation Society, National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis

3.2 Identify full range of trade-offs

Every solution – NbS and traditional alike – requires the balancing of different benefits and drawbacks to deliver the best overall outcome. While teams work their way through building a portfolio of project benefits, they must also consider the consequences of any of the activities or actions associated with delivering the NbS. The impacts could be inherently negative – such as a loss of biodiversity – or a trade-off of positives, in cases where one benefit comes as a result of partially reducing another positive impact.

In order to establish the trade-offs of the NbS being considered, companies should walk through a similar process to benefit identification, applying the same “broader scope” thinking to seek out potential negative impacts such as:

- Drawbacks or losses to the company;
 - by reviewing how the NbS affects both the original priority challenges and opportunities (in Stage 1) as well as the business’ impacts and dependencies on nature
- trade-offs impacting local stakeholders and the landscape around the NbS;
 - by consulting key stakeholders and local experts
- projected impacts during and after the NbS timeline;
 - by forecasting and reviewing scenarios, again with local stakeholders and experts.

The next part of this process is balancing the trade-offs and mitigating negative impacts as much as is possible. In Principle 5 of the *Principles of integrated capitals assessments*,³³ the Capitals Coalition outlines how companies can manage trade-offs once they have been identified. It suggests applying the mitigation hierarchy to address the issue(s): where the impact cannot be avoided, the next step is to reduce it, and as a last resort companies may consider compensating in an appropriate way.

In the same set of principles, the Capitals Coalition also recommends that each part of the trade-offs assessment process, from identifying impacts to defining mitigation plans, is undertaken together with relevant stakeholders – ensuring that the best overall outcomes are achieved consistently. As with the benefits identification process, companies can carry out a parallel trade-off assessment for the traditional solutions under consideration. This will generate comparable information on all available options.



3.3 Evaluate benefits and trade-offs

Once the relevant benefits and trade-offs have been identified, the next step is to assess their impact quantitatively for both the business and other stakeholders involved. *Benefit Accounting of Nature-Based Solutions for Watersheds Guide Version 2³⁴* offers useful guidance on this topic, specifically in Sections 3 and 4 of the guidance. The starting point is the “Total Economic Value” model depicted in Figure 7.

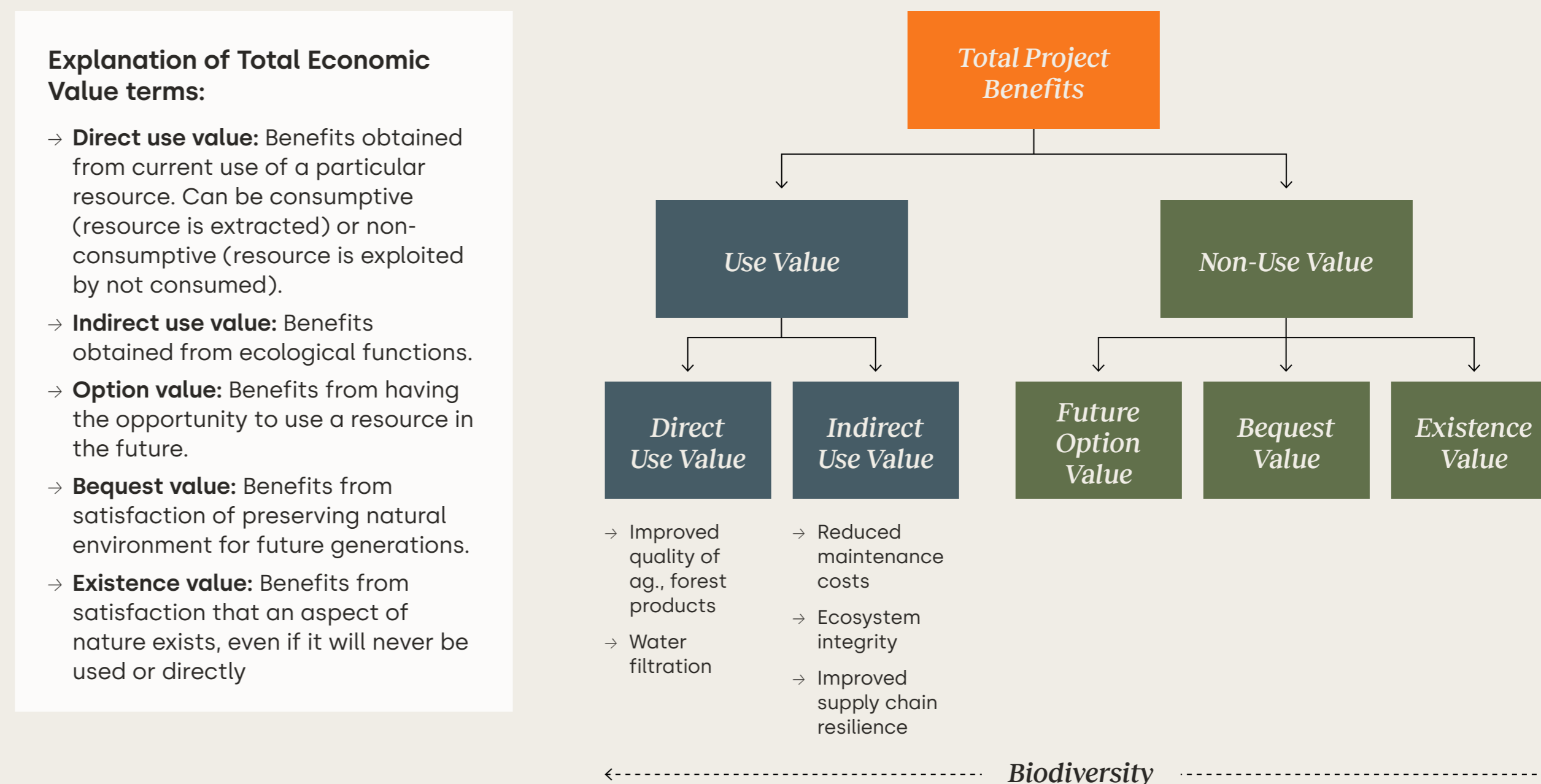
Companies can use this structure to arrange the benefits and trade-offs identified in Sections 3.1 and 3.2 above.

Next, companies should use (or build, if necessary) tools and frameworks to organize and standardize their methods for quantifying and evaluating benefits – translating intangible or difficult-to-define ecosystem benefits into usable metrics. Measuring the impacts and benefits of an NbS intervention in this way is crucial to its success, allowing companies to monitor NbS value throughout implementation, communicate NbS benefits, and further strengthen the business case.

The Blueprint case studies from Bayer, Dow, GSK and Reckitt all reference specific tools used in this process. Bayer and Reckitt designed bespoke approaches with key partners and experts; Dow helped develop the [Ecosystem Services Identification & Inventory Tool](#), and GSK references the [WRI Volumetric Water Benefits Accounting methodology](#). Risk management and (re) insurance valuation processes can also provide a starting point for risk-related benefits and trade-offs.

A table of additional tools and frameworks is available in Appendix A. Furthermore, *Benefit Accounting of Nature-Based Solutions for Watersheds* lists specific indicators and calculation methods for a range of NbS outcomes and these are summarised in Appendix B of this guidance.

Figure 7: Breakdown of the Total Economic Value framework (adapted from CEO Water Mandate, 2023)



Stage 4: Develop an initial design for the chosen NbS

Once the full extent of the NbS benefits and their value to the business is clear, companies can draw up a preliminary design of NbS activities that will deliver these benefits.

Why do this?

The objective of this stage is to guide companies through the first design of the NbS, recognizing factors and processes specific to NbS that may not appear in a standard business case.

Blueprint users complete this Stage by working with stakeholders and using existing resources and guidance from organizations such as IUCN, Verra and CEO Water Mandate to generate an outline of the proposed NbS.

This stage contains two elements:

4.1: Establish stakeholder involvement in NbS design

4.2: Outline the NbS design and implementation plan

4.1 Establish stakeholder involvement in NbS design

NbS delivery is often influenced by factors that are project-, sector-, biome-, location- and/or company-specific. As a result, creating an initial project outline will need support and input from experts and key stakeholders.

The *Stakeholder Engagement Guidance for Nature-Based Solutions*³⁵ gives specific guidance for NbS project design, recommending:

- assigning stakeholder roles and responsibilities;
 - using the stakeholder map prepared under Stage 3 of this guidance (example shown in Figure 4), allocate suitable stakeholders to work on design elements such as planning, operations and governance
- collaborating on design decisions;
 - co-creating the NbS design is an important approach for ensuring local stakeholder buy-in – the activities should not be devised solely by any one stakeholder, including the company itself
- resolving a final draft of the design that is approved by all key actors involved;
 - a fundamental part of this process is reviewing the planned actions with relevant stakeholders and validating the benefits and trade-offs identified in Stage 3 of this guidance.

4.2 Outline the NbS design and implementation plan

As a starting point for the NbS design, teams should consult the IUCN *Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions* (and associated guidance,³⁶ tool³⁷) to ensure that they are incorporating lessons learnt from previous NbS implementation efforts. The eight criteria of the Global Standard are:

1. NbS effectively address societal challenges;
2. NbS design is informed by scale;

3. NbS result in a net gain to biodiversity and ecosystem integrity;
4. NbS are economically viable;
5. NbS are based on an inclusive, transparent, and empowering governance process;
6. NbS equitably balance trade-offs between achievement of the primary goal(s) and the continued provision of multiple benefits;
7. NbS are managed adaptively, based on evidence, and
8. NbS are sustainable and mainstreamed with an appropriate jurisdictional context.

With these criteria and stakeholder engagement practices in mind, the next step is to outline the NbS activity itself, how it will be delivered, and what its intended outcomes are in a project description document. Below is an example of a description template (adapted from Verra³⁸), mapped against the eight IUCN criteria above, highlighting the elements of the initial design and where they are connected to the Global Standard for NbS.

Using these three resources (from IUCN, Verra, and CEO Water Mandate), companies can structure and assess their initial design and implementation plans. This practical information on what is proposed and how it will be delivered is an important element in developing the NbS cost estimates.

Table 3: Combined project outline template (adapted from Verra, IUCN)

<i>Project description document section/heading</i>	<i>Short description</i>	<i>IUCN</i>	<i>Criteria</i>
Summary description of the project	Summary of the project activities, motivation, and intended impacts	N/A	N/A
Project design (single activity, multiple instances of a single activity, group of activities, etc.)	Brief outline of activity structure and any grouping/interaction between elements of the activity (e.g. a single localized NbS, a collection of different NbS activities all contributing to the same outcomes)	N/A	N/A
Project proponent(s)	Entities driving the project	5	Inclusive governance
Other entities involved	List of participants and key stakeholders	5	Inclusive governance
Ownership	Evidence of project ownership and accountability	5	Inclusive governance
Start date and duration	Information on project start and timeline	N/A	N/A
Project scale and location	Size and scope of project initially and on completion	2	Design is informed by scale
Initial description of project activities	Description of the activities proposed, where each is to take place, how it will achieve its intended impact, and the roles/responsibilities of any stakeholders involved	1, 2, 3	Address societal challenges; design informed by scale; biodiversity net gain
Conditions before project start	Description of the existing conditions in and around the project area, including the ecosystem type, current and historical use of the ecosystem/land	1	Address societal challenges
Compliance with regulatory requirements	Identification of major regulatory requirements relevant to the project, and demonstrate compliance	5, 8	Inclusive governance; sustainable and legal
Safeguards	Consideration of key safeguards including no net harm, risks to local stakeholders, potential environmental impacts, public feedback and comments	6	Balance trade-offs
Stakeholder engagement	Outline of stakeholder engagement process including initial mapping, outreach, expected impacts and benefits, willingness to pay for ecosystem services, communication and feedback mechanisms	5, 7	Inclusive governance; adaptive management
Impacts of the project and quantification methods	Outline of expected impacts and how these will be managed, detailing how impacts will be quantified (including how baselines can be set)	1, 3, 4, 7, 8	Address societal challenges; biodiversity net gain; adaptive management; sustainable and legal
Monitoring and evaluation processes	Description of data and parameters fixed at project start, data and parameters that will be monitored, and outline of monitoring plan (e.g. processes used to capture, process, and use information)	1, 3, 4, 7, 8	Address societal challenges, biodiversity net gain, adaptive management, sustainable and legal

Stage 5: Estimate costs of the proposed NbS

With a clear outline of what work needs to be done, the next step in the process is to develop a breakdown of the costs involved. This can take the form of a high-level estimate for initial consideration, or a more detailed itemized breakdown as needed.

Why do this?

The objective of this stage is to guide companies through the preliminary estimation of NbS costs.

Blueprint users complete this stage by using reference data to generate an initial range of potential overall costs, confirming the cost categories likely to be required and refining the estimate for each category using available local data.

It is important to note that NbS costs vary widely, and depend heavily on contextual factors. As a result, generating initial high-level estimates of project costs is difficult. The World Bank report *Assessing the Benefits and Costs of Nature-Based Solutions for Climate Resilience: A Guideline for Project Developers*³⁹ suggests starting with “value transfer”, using the unit costs of comparable projects to estimate the cost of the NbS being considered.

Businesses should use information from projects that expert partners or stakeholders are already aware of where possible. Some tools, such as the NbS Benefits Explorer,⁴⁰ WaterProof⁴¹ and Sustainable Asset Valuation,⁴² may offer useful valuation data. Alternatively, there are

datasets available for review for some common NbS types; several are collected in Table 4 below. For other NbS types, companies should search for specific projects in similar situations and use the value transfer method. This will generate preliminary estimates, often as a range of possible prices. Companies can use these database values for order-of-magnitude estimates.

Table 4: High-level cost estimate data for specific NbS types

NbS type	NbS activities listed	Region	Reference implementation costs (USD)	Per unit area
Agroforestry ⁴³	Silvoarable agroforestry	UK	1158-1926	ha
	Silvopastoral agroforestry	UK	642-1070	ha
	Hedgerows	UK	453-4030	ha
Coastal protection/resilience ⁴⁴	Coral reef restoration	USA	2-4790	m2
	Oyster reef restoration	USA	107-316	m2
	Salt marsh restoration	USA	100-330000	ha
	Mangrove restoration	USA	500-64300	ha
Forest restoration ⁴⁵	Forest and landscape restoration	Ethiopia, Madagascar	87-1445	ha
Peatland restoration ⁴⁶	Mix of ditch blocking, peat restoration, bunding, forest to bog restoration, and scrub removal	Scotland	1712	ha
Ecosystem restoration ⁴⁷	Protection of degraded ecosystems to allow passive regeneration	USA	2778	ha
	Active regeneration of degraded landscapes	USA	8218	ha

The next step is to review the design plan (as outlined in Table 3 on page 25) and assign cost estimates to each item and/or activity included. Expert partners and key stakeholders will be able to provide preliminary information relevant to the project area, which should be incorporated wherever possible. At this point, it may be useful to review existing NbS cost breakdowns to ensure that all appropriate costs are included; an example of a typical NbS cost breakdown is shown in Figure 8 for reference.⁴⁸

Finally, as most NbS affect entire landscapes, companies looking to use NbS will need to design and deliver activities outside their operations and across their entire value chain. This could push business actors out of their usual comfort zone as it means that instead of having full control over all activities involved, companies will be delivering the NbS alongside the range of stakeholders and the ecosystem itself. This change in role demands new and/or different skillsets for staff charged with leading the company's NbS activities. Companies should review internal capacity to undertake: stakeholder engagement (ranging from communities on the ground, up to major organizational partnerships), NbS project management; and, long-term monitoring of the NbS and its outcomes. This review will indicate whether to either upskill existing staff, hire new team members or outsource as needed. This must be factored into any cost estimates, once again starting with value transfer and refining with local information as it becomes available.

Figure 8: NbS cost categories for collective action watershed programs (Kang et al., 2023)

Grouping	Major activity category	Examples of activities included
Administration & transaction costs	Stakeholder outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Stakeholder identification and outreach (incl. surveys, interviews, visits) → Coordination with program partners → Partner enrollment and management
	Legal services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Institutional, legal, and policy analyses/studies → Contracts preparation and management → Legal processes required for program establishment → Enforcement of contracts in case of non-compliance
	Technical analyses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Biophysical analyses and modeling → Socio-Economic analyses → Business case analysis (return on investment; cost-effectiveness) <i>(Includes field visits, focus group meetings, surveys, expert consultations)</i>
	Program management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Program strategy design, fundraising, administration → Training and capacity building workshops that program staff participate → Landowner enrollment (selection, engagement, contract negotiations, etc.)
	Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Marketing, outreach materials, web materials; internal and external reporting → Event organization
	Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Hydrologic, biodiversity, or socioeconomic monitoring → Landowner compliance monitoring → Data management → Contract design, implementation, and maintenance of monitoring system → Impact evaluation
Intervention costs	Interventions implemented by program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → NbS intervention costs borne by program for directly implementing NbS or for assisting landowners in implementation → Design and planning, equipment, materials, maintenance, technical assistance to landowners → Contracts to implement conservation activities
	Payments (cash or in-kind) to landowners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Payments (cash or in-kind) to landowners and/or communities for implementing agreed-upon interventions → Cost of purchasing and delivering in-kind support to landowners/communities
Other	Other	Anything not falling under categories above

Spotlight: piloting NbS and creating proof of concept

NbS are often novel, complex activities for companies to support. Running pilots and establishing a proof of concept can help with testing feasibility, confirming sources of added value, and embedding the role of NbS within the company's climate and nature transition plans.

Companies can start with pilots from as early as Stage 2 (exploring relevant NbS) to demonstrate that the chosen NbS will deliver what is needed. In the Givaudan case study, the team set up a demonstration regenerative guarana farm to test best practices, proving to the company that the NbS activities would help meet core business imperatives such as increasing supply chain resilience. Givaudan is now reiterating this approach of piloting and scaling up regenerative agriculture models in other sourcing regions and supply chains.

Companies should use trial runs for Stage 3 (identify benefits and impacts from the chosen NbS) and Stage 4 (design and cost estimates). In Stage 3, model/pilot programs are powerful tools for confirming the benefits identified (or correcting them), and adding potential sources of value not captured by desk research and initial stakeholder consultation. Similarly, in Stage 4, piloting the NbS will generate valuable information about project design and delivery, which can be used to refine the initial cost estimates.

In the INGKA Group case study, the company is using the NbS project at an INGKA site in Romania to test the impact of wildgarden restoration on local biodiversity alongside the expected savings on garden maintenance. In running this pilot, Ingka has established that there is significant additional benefit for the staff and customers using the store. The costs and benefits data this initial project is generating can be used in the project design and cost estimations for future wildgarden restorations. In this instance, the pilot has contributed to both Stages 3 and 4 of the business case build.

Finally, pilot programs do not need to be tied to NbS business cases to begin with; proofs of concept can be an outcome of voluntary action to support local ecosystems and/or communities. In the Godrej case study, the company started with a philanthropic initiative using NbS to deliver benefits to local communities and biodiversity in the same landscape as one of its facilities. This built internal capacity to use NbS for future challenges and opportunities, equipping Godrej to apply NbS to reduce water stress in the Nashik river basin thereafter.



Stage 6: Compare NbS options to other solutions across full range of benefits and costs

At this stage, the company is equipped with:

1. a clear picture of its business challenges and opportunities;
2. an appropriate NbS to deliver against selected challenges and opportunities;
3. an outline of the benefits and trade-offs expected from the selected NbS; and
4. an initial estimate of the costs involved in delivering the NbS and its benefits.

The final element of building this business case is rational, weighing up the benefits and costs of each available course of action.

Why do this?

The objective of this stage is to generate the initial argument for the best solution to the business challenges/opportunities outlined in Stage 1.

Blueprint users complete this stage by using a multi-criteria decision analysis tool and the information generated in Stages 3-5 to select a solution (NbS or otherwise) based on the most important elements of the benefits portfolio, trade-offs and cost estimates.

With comparable information for the solutions being considered, companies must weigh up the benefits and costs of each approach. For this final stage of the business case process, a decision-making tool may be useful in selecting the most beneficial solution overall. One example that companies can use is "Decision Matrix Analysis", which requires:

1. the list of potential solutions being considered (see Stage 2 of this guidance);
2. the key criteria for deciding between the solutions (derived from Stages 3 and 4 of this guidance);
3. a relative weighting of each criterion (which will have to be developed for each case, using company priorities, context-specific factors such as costs, and impacts on stakeholders), and
4. how each solution performs against each criterion (using information from Stages 3 and 4 of this guidance).

By multiplying each solution's performance score against the weight of the relevant criterion, this analysis generates an overall score for each solution, indicating (by weighted average) which approach best fits the criteria that the company deems most important. An illustrative example of this, using some of the factors from the Dow case study (see Figure 9 on page 30) is detailed below.

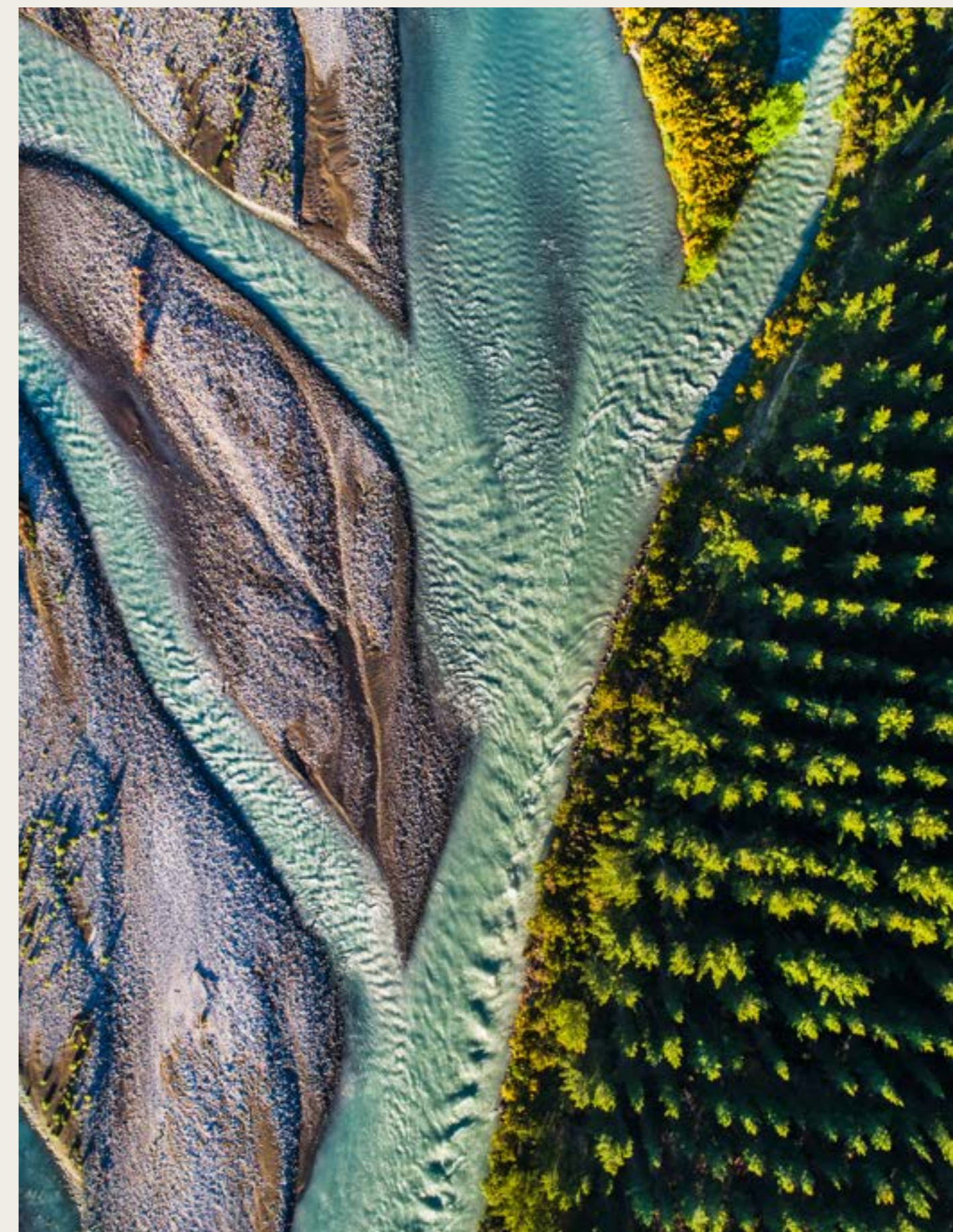
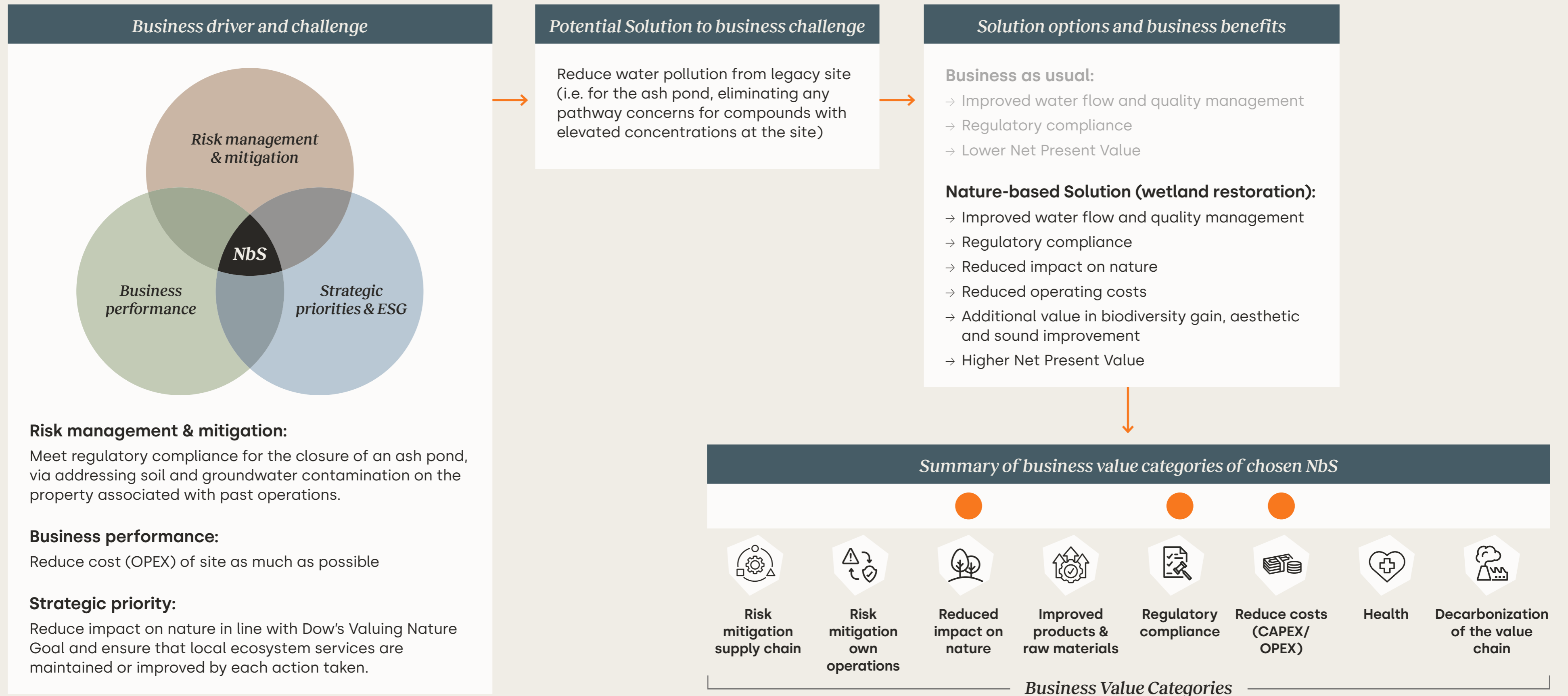


Figure 9: Outline of Blueprint case study from Dow, showing comparison of business-as-usual and NbS options



By multiplying each solution's performance score against the weight of the relevant criterion, this analysis generates an overall score for each solution, indicating (by weighted average) which approach best fits the criteria that the company deems most important. An illustrative example of this, using some of the factors from the Dow case study (see Figure 9 on page 30) is detailed below.

Decision Matrix Analysis using parameters from Dow case study

1. List the solutions:

- traditional engineered solution: a "cap" for the ash pond
- NbS approach: ash pond excavation and riverine wetland restoration.

2. List the key criteria:

- meet regulatory requirements;
- reduced OPEX for the site;
- manage local water quality, and
- reduce impact on nature.

3. Assign relative weight to each criterion:*

- regulatory requirements – mandatory, if the solution does not meet this it is not considered;
- reduced OPEX – 35% (example value);
- manage local water quality – 45% (example value); and
- reduce impact on nature – 20% (example value).

4. Map solutions in a Decision Matrix and assign a score for each solution against each criterion, then multiply and add to generate final scores:

This example results in the NbS approach being selected, as it performs better overall against the chosen criteria (despite a lower performance in water quality).

At the end of this process, companies will have carried out a balanced comparison of a far wider range of costs and benefits for each available solution, traditional and NbS. Using the NbS Blueprint and Solutions Map, and following the examples in the case studies, a company can capture the business and societal benefits of each approach and build a much stronger business case for whichever solution works best overall.

<i>Solution\ criteria</i>	<i>Meet regulatory req.s</i>	<i>OPEX for the site</i>	<i>Manage local water quality</i>	<i>Reduce impact on nature</i>	<i>Overall scores</i>	<i>Score</i>
<i>Criterion weighting</i>	<i>Required</i>	<i>35%</i>	<i>45%</i>	<i>20%</i>		
<i>Solution 1 (engineered "cap" for the ash pond)</i>	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>20% (OPEX relatively high)</i>	<i>80% (water quality high)</i>	<i>0% (minor negative impact)</i>	<i>(0.35*0.2)+ (0.45*0.8)+ (0.2*0)</i>	<i>43%</i>
<i>Solution 2 (NbS – excavation and wetland restoration)</i>	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>80% (OPEX relatively low)</i>	<i>60% (water quality acceptable)</i>	<i>80% (positive impact)</i>	<i>(0.35*0.8)+ (0.45*0.6)+ (0.2*0.8)</i>	<i>71%</i>

Note: *The criterion weighting values used here are indicative, not based on case study data.

Conclusions *and next steps*

Nature-based Solutions, when designed and delivered well, can deliver business benefits as well as addressing societal challenges. This is not always evident; it can be difficult to articulate the value that NbS offer to companies, even when the societal case is strong.

The NbS Blueprint case studies demonstrate how eight companies used expanded business case processes, creating new approaches that allowed each to incorporate the broader range of positive impacts that NbS offered, to the business and beyond.

Building on those experiences, the NbS Blueprint lays out a six-stage process for companies to follow that will enable the building of strong initial business cases for using Nature-based Solutions. A company that uses this process will be able to identify and communicate the value of NbS as solutions to its own business challenges and opportunities, building stronger justifications for investing in activities that bring value to the business, while contributing to sustainability imperatives such as climate, nature and equity action.

This Blueprint provides the foundations for an acceleration in the consideration and implementation of NbS to both tackle business challenges and contribute to net-zero, nature-positive and equity strategies. To support this, WBCSD is, with members of its Nature Action imperative, now turning its focus to the practical aspects of NbS delivery for companies, exploring:

- where NbS can address priority actions to halt and reverse nature loss for specific value chains;
- the metrics that can demonstrate the climate-, nature- and equity-positive impacts of NbS; and
- the innovations and strategies needed to direct investment towards NbS.

The objective of the next phase of this work is to steer companies towards impactful, valuable NbS activities that are implemented in the near-term.

Nature-based Solutions have a significant role to play in achieving Vision 2050, a world in which more than 9 billion people live well, within planetary boundaries by mid-century. NbS can also help companies to transform themselves. Recognizing this dual capability is the key to unlocking NbS's full potential as a powerful solution set to deliver for climate, nature, equity and business ambitions, at scale.



Appendix

Appendix A: Example nature metrics and monitoring tools

Tool and framework	Description
Case Study company tools	
Ecosystem Intelligence Tool (previously Ecosystem Services Identification & Inventory, or ESII)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Licence-based, developed by Ecosystem Intelligence in partnership with Dow and The Nature Conservancy → Designed as a comprehensive quantification platform for Nature-based Solutions to help the user identify and measure benefits → Outputs are available using various metrics (percent performance, functional, area, etc.) that provide different ways of understanding ecosystem services or benefits → Processes company field data with robust ecological models to analyze how nature is performing on-site → Includes a data collection tool for use in Ecosystem Services Assessments and during field work, the EI Tool App
Biodiversity Impact Metric (BIM) tool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Bespoke methodology developed by Reckitt in partnership with Nature-based Insights (a spin-out of Oxford University) → Used by Reckitt to measure impact on biodiversity and ecosystems, informing sustainable sourcing → Provides an analytical framework for assessing biodiversity, carbon and social impacts in five key supply chains, which include latex and palm oil → The framework includes robust, science-based metrics for biodiversity, resulting in a Biodiversity Impact Metric score (BIM) to quantify these impacts (based on the Biodiversity Intactness Index)
Other company tools	
Integrated Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Tradeoffs (InVEST)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Open-source software including a suite of models used to map and value the goods and services from nature that sustain and fulfil human life. → These models project how changes in ecosystems can lead to changes in the flows of many different benefits to people → Uses maps as information sources and produces maps as outputs.
Kering Environmental Profit & Loss (EPL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Publicly available methodology developed by Kering; was not directly developed to design or measure NbS but can help with translating impact into monetary values to make the business case → EPL measures carbon emissions, water consumption, air and water pollution, land use and waste production along the entire supply chain, thereby making associated environmental impacts visible, quantifiable, and comparable → These impacts are then converted into monetary values to quantify the use of natural resources
The Capitals Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Frameworks supporting companies in identifying, measuring and valuing impacts and dependencies on natural, social, and human capital, translating some aspects of NbS activities into useful metrics for assessment and decision-making → Includes guidance on integrating decision-making across multiple forms of capital and initial suggestions on addressing trade-offs

Appendix B: NbS benefit evaluation methods

Benefit Accounting of Nature-Based Solutions for Watersheds Guide (Version 2) includes methods for evaluating/quantifying a wide range of NbS benefits. The following benefits are covered:

→ Water Quantity

- Reduced/avoided surface runoff and associated erosion
- Improved/maintained surface water storage
- Increased/maintained groundwater recharge and storage
- Improved/maintained flow regime
- Improved/maintained flood protection and mitigation (inland and coastal)

→ Water Quality

- Improved/maintained surface water quality
- Improved/maintained groundwater quality

→ Carbon

- Improved/maintained carbon sequestration
- Reduced carbon emissions

→ Biodiversity and Environment

- Improved/maintained terrestrial habitat availability and quality (including soil health)
- Improved/maintained aquatic habitat availability and quality

- Improved/maintained terrestrial habitat connectivity
- Improved/maintained aquatic habitat connectivity
- Improved/maintained support for local pollinators
- Improved/maintained natural pest control
- Increased/maintained abundance and diversity of native plant species
- Increased/maintained abundance and diversity of native animal species

→ Socio-Economics

- Improved/maintained climate adaptation and mitigation
- Improved/maintained livelihood opportunities
- Improved/maintained human health
- Improved/maintained agriculture/agricultural output
- Expanded/maintained religious/spiritual settings
- Enhanced/maintained microclimate regulation
- Improved/maintained opportunities for education/scientific study
- Increased/maintained food security
- Improved/maintained recreation/tourism opportunities
- Increased/maintained property/land value

Below are five tables (A1-A5), taken from Benefit Accounting of Nature-Based Solutions for Watersheds Guide (Version 2), that list metrics and calculation methods for evaluating the benefits listed above.



Table A1: Water quantity benefits and associated activities, indicators and calculation methods

Benefit	Habitat Intervention	Activity	Indicator	Calculation Method
Reduced/Avoided Surface Runoff and Associated Erosion	Terrestrial protection	Avoided habitat conversion	Avoided runoff	Curve number method
	Terrestrial restoration and management	Plant/restore native vegetation	Reduced runoff	Curve number method
Improved/Maintained Flood Protection and Mitigation (Inland and Coastal)	Agricultural management	Agricultural NBS (e.g. plant vegetation buffers including cover crops)	Reduced runoff	Curve number method
Improved/Maintained Surface Water Storage	Wetland creation (artificial or introduced)	Construct treatment systems (treatment wetlands, rain garden treatment systems)	Volume treated	Volume treated method
	Urban habitat creation, wetland creation	Store rainwater (retention/ detention ponds, rain gardens, etc.)	Volume captured	Runoff reduction method
	Terrestrial and wetland restoration	Remove invasive and aggressive indigenous species	Reduced evapotranspiration*	Evapotranspiration method
Improved/Maintained Flood Protection and Mitigation (Inland and Coastal)	Aquatic restoration and management	Re-establish hydrologic connection (floodplain inundation, rewetting of historical wetland)	Increased inundation volume	Inundation method
Increased/Maintained Groundwater Recharge and Storage	Wetland protection	Avoided habitat conversion (wetland)	Maintained recharge	Recharge method
	Urban habitat creation, agricultural creation	Store rainwater and recharge aquifers	Increased recharge	Capture and infiltration method or recharge method
Improved/ Maintained Flow Regime	Aquatic restoration	Reduced/avoided resource abstraction	Reduced withdrawal or consumption	Withdrawal or consumption method
	Aquatic restoration	Remove hard structures (instream barrier removal)	Improved flow regime	Hydrograph method
	Terrestrial and aquatic restoration	Remove invasive and aggressive indigenous species	Reduced evapotranspiration*	Evapotranspiration method

Source: Volumetric Water Benefit Accounting (VWBA): A Method for Implementing and Valuing Water Stewardship Activities (Reig et al., 2019)

*Where site-specific modeling or monitoring data are available to support the analysis, volumetric benefit associated with invasive species removal may be quantified based on improved flow regime.

Table A2: Activities that contribute to improved water quality and corresponding indicators and calculation methods

Benefit	Habitat Intervention	Activity	Indicator	Calculation Method
Improved/Maintained Surface Water Quality	Terrestrial protection	Avoided habitat conversion	Avoided pollutant load	Modified simple method; Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE)
	Terrestrial restoration and management	Plant/restore native vegetation	Reduced pollutant load	Modified simple method; RUSLE
		Remove hard surfaces	Reduced pollutant load	Modified simple method; RUSLE
	Aquatic restoration and management	Restore/improve/stabilize substrates (streambank stabilization)	Reduced pollutant load	Stream bank recession rate
	Aquatic restoration management	Agricultural NBS (e.g. restore/improve soil health, grazing management systems, terraced/contour planting, mulching and fertilizing)	Reduced pollutant load	RUSLE or agricultural best management practice models under development (e.g. Nutrient Tracking Tool)
		Agricultural NBS (e.g. plant vegetation buffers)	Reduced pollutant load	Pollutant reduction efficiency method
	Wetland creation	Construct treatment systems (constructed wetland treatment systems, stormwater capture/ treatment systems with well-defined inlets and outlets (e.g. bioswales))	Reduced pollutant load	Direct monitoring
		Construct treatment systems (stormwater capture/ treatment systems without well-defined inlets and outlets: rain gardens, conservation landscaping, bioretention, green roofs)	Reduced pollutant load	Modified simple method

Table A3: Carbon benefits and associated activities, indicators and calculation methods

Benefit	Habitat Intervention	Activity	Indicator	Calculation Method
Improved/Maintained Carbon Sequestration	Terrestrial restoration, wetland and mangrove restoration	Plant/restore native vegetation, introduce grazing management systems	CO2 removals by above- and below-ground biomass and soil	Stock-change or gain-loss methods
	Agricultural management	Agricultural NBS (introduce grazing management systems, plant vegetation buffers)	CO2 removals by above- and below-ground biomass and soil	Stock-change or gain-loss methods
Reduced Carbon Emissions	Terrestrial (forest, grassland) protection	Avoided habitat conversion (forest, grassland)	Avoided CO2 emissions (metric tons) from above- and belowground biomass and soil	Stock-change or gain-loss methods Land cover and climate altering land cover indicator
	Agricultural management	Agricultural NBS (activities relating to rice management like restoring/improving soil health)	Avoided CH4 emissions from soil (rice fields)	Stock-change or gain-loss methods
	Wetland protection	Avoided habitat conversion	Avoided CH4 emissions from soil at wetlands	Stock-change or gain-loss methods Land cover and climate altering land cover indicator

Table A4: Biodiversity benefits, indicators and calculation methods

Benefit	Habitat Intervention	Activity	Indicator	Calculation Method
Improved/Maintained Terrestrial Habitat Availability and Quality	Terrestrial management, protection	Avoided habitat conversion	→ Total protected habitat → Protected habitat in high priority or highly threatened areas	Measured or estimated hectares of land protected
	Terrestrial restoration, management, protection	→ Plant/restore/maintain native vegetation; → Restore/improve/stabilize substrates	→ Total restored habitat → Available habitat for species	Measured or estimated hectares of land restored
	Terrestrial restoration, management, protection, creation	→ Remove hard surfaces → Remove hard structures/barriers → Restore/improve soil health → Restore/improve/stabilize substrates → Plant/restore/maintain native vegetation → Manage/repopulate native fauna → Remove invasive (or aggressive indigenous) species → Undertake brush control → Undertake fire management → Avoid/limit habitat conversion → Reduce/avoid resource abstraction	Extent/coverage and condition of habitats	→ Species habitat index → Biodiversity habitat index → Biodiversity intactness index → Proportion of land degraded over total land area → Global ecosystem restoration index (GERI) → Coverage of protected areas
	Terrestrial management	→ Remove hard surfaces → Remove hard structures/barriers → Restore/improve soil health → Restore/improve/stabilize substrates → Plant/restore/maintain native vegetation → Manage/repopulate native fauna → Remove invasive (or aggressive indigenous) species → Undertake brush control → Undertake fire management → Avoid/limit habitat conversion → Reduce/avoid resource abstraction	Area of habitats under sustainable management	→ Species habitat index → Biodiversity habitat index → The species threat abatement restoration metric (STAR) → GERI → Coverage of protected areas

Benefit	Habitat Intervention	Activity	Indicator	Calculation Method	
Improved/Maintained Terrestrial Habitat Connectivity	Terrestrial restoration, management, protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Remove hard structures/barriers → Restore/improve/stabilize substrates → Plant/restore/maintain native vegetation → Remove invasive (or aggressive indigenous) species → Avoid/limit habitat conversion → Reduce/avoid resource abstraction 	Habitat connectivity/fragmentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Species habitat index (a proxy for habitat connectivity) → Biodiversity habitat index → Proportion of land degraded over total land area → GERI → Coverage of protected areas 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Remove hard structures/barriers → Restore/improve/stabilize substrates → Plant/restore/maintain native vegetation → Remove invasive (or aggressive indigenous) species → Avoid/limit habitat conversion → Reduce/avoid resource abstraction 			
Improved/ Maintained Aquatic Habitat Availability and Quality	Aquatic protection	Avoided habitat conversion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Total protected area, shoreline or river length → Protected area or length in high priority or highly threatened areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Measured or estimated protected area or river length 	
		Restore/improve/stabilize substrates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Total restored area, shoreline or river length → Restored area or length in high priority or highly threatened areas 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Measured or estimated restored area or river length → Proportion of land degraded over total land area
		Plant/restore/maintain native vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Total restored area, shoreline or river length → Restored area or length in high priority or highly threatened areas 		
	Aquatic restoration, management, protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Remove hard surfaces → Remove hard structures/barriers → Restore/improve soil health → Restore/improve/stabilize substrates → Dredge substrate → Plant/restore/maintain native vegetation → Manage/repopulate native fauna → Remove invasive (or aggressive indigenous) species → Undertake brush control → Undertake fire management → Avoid/limit habitat conversion → Reduce/avoid resource abstraction 	Extent/coverage and condition of habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Species habitat index → Biodiversity habitat index → Biodiversity intactness index → Proportion of land degraded over total land area → Coverage of protected areas 	

Benefit	Habitat Intervention	Activity	Indicator	Calculation Method
Improved/ Maintained Aquatic Habitat Availability and Quality <i>(continued)</i>	Aquatic management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Remove hard surfaces → Remove hard structures/barriers → Restore/improve soil health → Restore/improve/stabilize substrates → Dredge substrate → Plant/restore/maintain native vegetation → Manage/repopulate native fauna → Remove invasive (or aggressive indigenous) species → Undertake brush control → Undertake fire management → Avoid/limit habitat conversion → Reduce/avoid resource abstraction 	Area of habitats under sustainable management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Species habitat index → Biodiversity habitat index Area of habitats under sustainable management → STAR → GERI → Coverage of protected areas
Improved/ Maintained Aquatic Habitat Connectivity	Aquatic restoration, management, protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Remove hard structures/barriers → Restore/improve/stabilize substrates → Dredge substrate → Plant/restore/maintain native vegetation → Remove invasive (or aggressive indigenous) species → Avoid/limit habitat conversion → Reduce/avoid resource abstraction 	Habitat connectivity/fragmentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Species habitat index (proxy for habitat connectivity) → Biodiversity habitat index → Proportion of land degraded over total land area → GERI → Coverage of protected areas
Improved/ Maintained Support For Local Pollinators	Agricultural management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Plant/restore/maintain native vegetation → Plant vegetation buffers → Undertake brush control 	Number of plant species	Estimated count and/or number of species based on field counts before and after project
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Plant/restore/maintain native vegetation → Plant vegetation buffers → Undertake brush control 	Number of pollinators	Estimated or modelled number of pollinators

Benefit	Habitat Intervention	Activity	Indicator	Calculation Method
Increased/ Maintained Abundance and Diversity of Native Plant and Animal Species	Terrestrial and aquatic management, restoration and protection	Plant/restore/maintain native vegetation	Variety and number of native species	Estimated count and/or number of species based on field counts before and after project
		Manage/repopulate native fauna	Abundance and distribution of selected species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Wildlife picture index → Species habitat index (proxy for abundance) → Biodiversity habitat index (proxy for abundance) → Biodiversity intactness index → Shannon and Simpson's diversity indices
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Change in status of threatened and/or protected species → Change in status of priority or indicator species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Wildlife picture index → Species habitat index → Biodiversity intactness index → Shannon and Simpson's diversity indices → Red List index → STAR
	Agricultural restoration, management, protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Plant/restore/maintain native vegetation → Manage/repopulate native fauna 	Genetic diversity in native breeds of farm animals and cultivated varieties of agricultural and horticultural crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Biodiversity intactness index → Shannon and Simpson's diversity indices → Red List index

Table A5: Benefits and indicators for socio-economic benefits

Benefit	Indicator	Calculation Method
Improved/Maintained Climate Adaptation and Mitigation	Reduction in number or percentage of climate-related hazards/disaster risk reduction (heatwaves, flooding, drought)	→ Reduction in Climate-Related Hazards → Compare records of climate-related hazards from pre- and post-project implementation → Risk Reduction → United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction - National Disaster Risk Assessment → United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction - Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities → World Bank Urban Risk Assessment
	Reduction in number or percentage of infrastructure/property damage after extreme events	→ Compare records of infrastructure/property damage from extreme events from pre- and post-project implementation → Use formal surveying processes to gauge levels of damage, such as FEMA Preliminary Damage Assessment
	Reduction in health impacts from climate-related conditions/ diseases	(See health benefits)
	Reduced loss of lives due to extreme weather events	Compare records of loss of life from extreme weather events from pre- and post-project implementation
	Reduced impacts on water quality and quantity	(See water benefits)
	Avoided greenhouse gas emissions	(See avoided carbon emissions)
	Reduced impacts of climate change on agricultural outputs	(See food security)
	Reduce urban heat island effects	(See microclimate regulation)
Improved/Maintained Livelihood Opportunities	Change in poverty rate	The Poverty Probability Index , typically used by organizations and companies, is a series of 10 questions regarding a household's characteristics and asset ownership, which are scored to compute the likelihood that the household is living below the poverty line. Through repeated use of this index, the project team can have a clearer picture of how an NBS project has impacted poverty rates.
	Total job availability by job type	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
	Job retention	Employee retention rates can be determined by dividing the number of employees who stayed during a given time by the number of employees that were at the start of the period; multiply this result by 100. The company Built In also provides an Employee Retention Rate Calculator (Heinz & Urwin, 2022).

Benefit	Indicator	Calculation Method
Improved/Maintained Livelihood Opportunities (<i>continued</i>)	Shadow wage benefits	Estimating Shadow Wage Rates for Economic Project Appraisal
	Reduce time burdens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Reduced time spent collecting water, food, fuel and fiber in households and in unpaid care, particularly for women and girls → To calculate reduced time burdens, residents can be surveyed on how much time they spent doing certain activities (collecting water/food/fuel/fiber, unpaid care, etc.) before the NBS project was developed and for subsequent years after the project is completed
Improved/Maintained Human Health	Physical health metrics (e.g. blood pressure)	<p>Physical health metrics can be assessed via questionnaires, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → PROMIS measures → RAND's Medical Outcomes Study 36-Item Short Form Health Survey → CDC's HRQOL-14 Healthy Days Measure → The YOUTHREX International Physical Activity Questionnaire specifically to track changes in physical activity for a population
	Perceived public safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Analyze changes to public crime rate data → Survey the public regarding their perceived sense of safety, via questionnaires such as the University of Sydney's Perceptions of Crime and Safety survey
	Mental and emotional health metrics (e.g. improvement in mood, workplace satisfaction, quality of life)	<p>Mental health metrics can be assessed via questionnaires, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Oxford Brookes University's Oxford Happiness Questionnaire → World Health Organization's Well-being Index (WHO-5) → Warwick Medical School's Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale → Ohio State University's Perceived Stress Scale
Improved/Maintained Agriculture/ Agricultural Output	Increased crop yields and quality	Crop yield is typically expressed as kilograms of harvested crop per hectare of harvested area. There are a several ways to calculate or estimate crop yield, including whole plot harvest, the crop cut method, sampling of harvest units, farmer recall, farmer prediction, and crop modeling. Measuring crop yields can be complex, depending on the spatial scale that is being measured and whether multiple crops are planted within the same plot (FAO, 2017b).
Expanded/Maintained Religious/ Spiritual Settings	Increased spiritual well-being	Spiritual well-being can be recorded via surveys and questionnaires. The types of questions that are asked should be reflective of the types of spiritual, religious and cultural traditions that exist within the population being surveyed.
Enhanced/Maintained Microclimate Regulation	Change in peak air temperatures	To confirm changes to the microclimate of an NBS project, the project team will want to routinely measure and record air temperature and humidity. Depending on the site, other parameters, such as wind, light intensity, rainfall, and slope can also be measured.

Benefit	Indicator	Calculation Method
Improved/Maintained Opportunities for Education/Scientific Study	Adult or child eco-literacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Eco-literacy can be measured via surveys, which can contain questions that range from testing scientific knowledge about local ecosystems and general ecological concepts, through perceived beliefs and awareness regarding nature and environmental issues (Pitman and Daniels, 2016; Ha et al., 2022). → The Environmental Identity Scale (Clayton et al., 2021) is a reputable survey instrument when seeking to understand how a group of people feel connected to the environment (European Commission, 2021). → Other data to be collected may include counting the number of people that attend public environmental education programs (either in the NBS project location or within a determined spatial scale), or the number of people that engage with the NBS project site (European Commission, 2021).
Improved/Maintained Recreation/Tourism Opportunities	Distance to recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → One way to determine the distance to recreation can be to assess the per cent of a population that lives within a designated buffer (1 mile, 10 miles, etc.) of the project boundary (Merriam, 2016). → Alternatively, the project team can identify areas of high traffic/population (urban/community centers, public transportation stations) and measure the average distance to the project site from these locations (European Commission, 2021).
	Total recreation time	Residents can either be surveyed regarding the amount of time they spend at recreation sites, or project team members can perform observational studies to calculate the average time spent at recreation sites (Cohen and Han, 2018).
	New tourism	There are several ways to calculate whether an NBS project has led to the creation of new economic and tourism opportunities. Metrics to be tracked include the number of visitors to the NBS project, counting the number of new tourism-related activities or companies in the area, calculating the annual gross profit of companies working in nature-based tourism, and counting the number of new jobs in tourism-related activities (European Commission, 2021).
Increased/Maintained Food Security	Access to and availability of food	<p>Local access to and availability of food is best measured through household surveys administered at the local, municipal and watershed levels. There are many reputable surveys that the project team can utilize, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → UN Food and Agriculture Organization's Food Insecurity Experience Scale, which measures food-related behaviors and experiences associated food inaccessibility due to resource constraints → World Food Program's Food Consumption Score, which looks at the diversity and frequency of food groups that have been consumed over the previous seven days
Increased/Maintained Property/Land Value	Nominal value and price	Changes in mean and median land and property prices, including rental and market prices for homes and commercial spaces, can indicate changes in property/land value of the NBS itself. High-quality green spaces typically lead to increases in surrounding property values. For agricultural habitats, land productivity, or calculating the average economic return of the agricultural activity per hectare, can be a method for calculating property/land value (European Commission, 2021).

Note: Where possible, these socio-economic benefits should be disaggregated by sex, ethnicity and population group to understand the distribution of the benefits for excluded and vulnerable groups.

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This guidance has been developed in the name of WBCSD. Like other WBCSD publications, it is the result of collaborative efforts by representatives from member companies and external experts. A wide range of member companies reviewed drafts, thereby ensuring that the document broadly represents the perspective of WBCSD membership. Input and feedback from stakeholders was incorporated in a balanced way. This does not mean, however, that every member company or stakeholder agrees with every word.

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WBCSD's Nature Action Imperative supports members to accelerate credible corporate action and mainstream nature in business strategies & decision-making: building the tools and guidance needed to define credible business contributions to Nature Positive (halt and reverse nature loss by 2030); preparing to engage with the emerging performance and accountability system for nature; and, catalyzing investments into nature assets. To learn more about the Imperative and related projects, visit www.wbcsd.org/Imperatives/Nature-Action.

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The World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) is a global community of over 220 of the world's leading businesses, representing a combined revenue of more than USD \$8.5 trillion and 19 million employees. Together, we transform the systems we work in to limit the impact of the climate crisis, restore nature and tackle inequality.

We accelerate value chain transformation across key sectors and reshape the financial system to reward sustainable leadership and action through a lower cost of capital. Through the exchange of best practices, improving performance, accessing education, forming partnerships, and shaping the policy agenda, we drive progress in businesses and sharpen the accountability of their performance.

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