

Building a business
case for nature

Workbook guidance

Resources to support the *Starting
out* and *Scaling up* workbooks

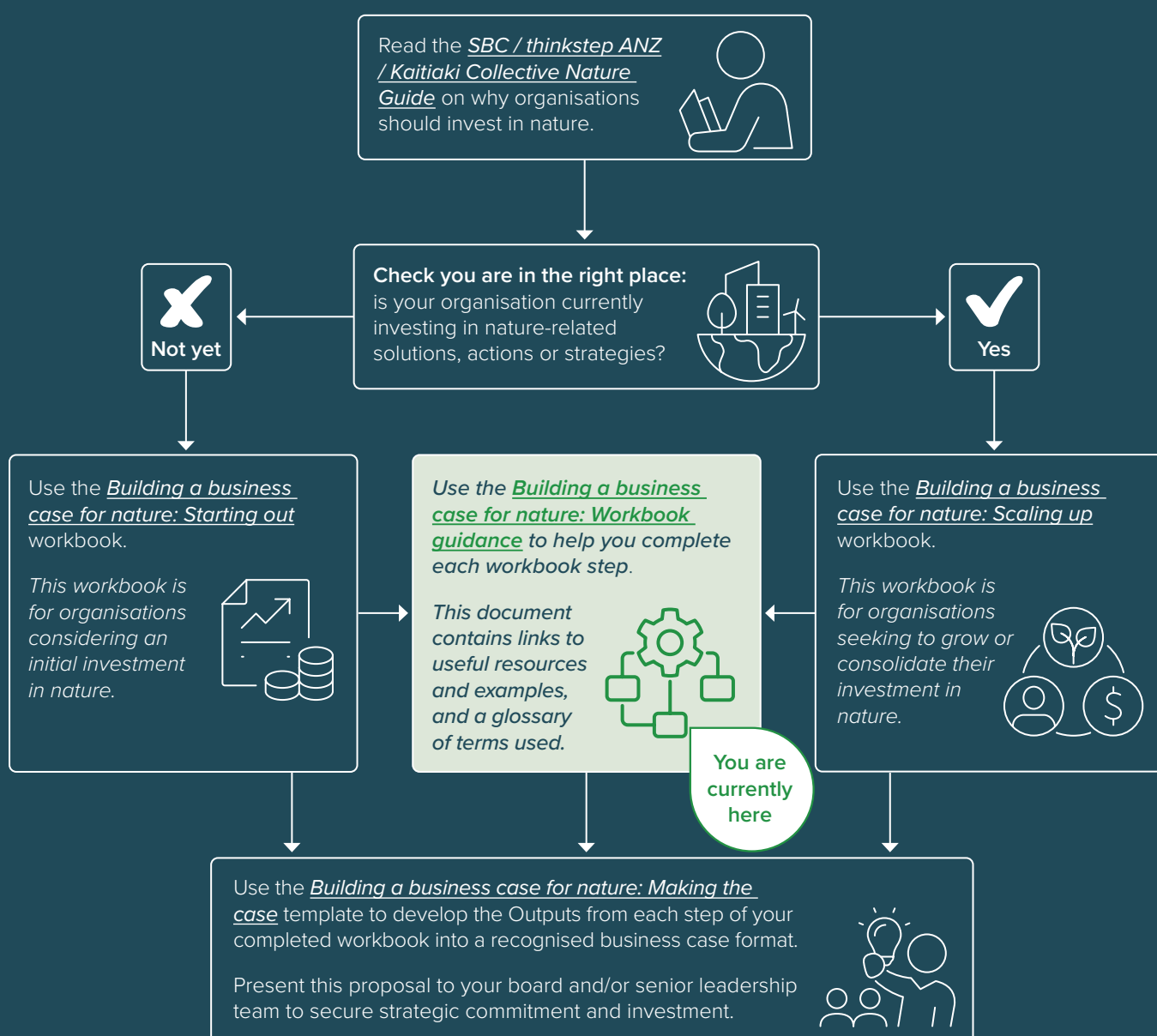
August 2025



Healthy people, healthy organisations and a healthy planet all rely on thriving nature - over half of the world's economic output (\$44 trillion of economic value¹), and many organisations in Aotearoa New Zealand, depend on nature and its ecosystems.

The **Business Case for Nature Toolkit** has been developed for organisations that are starting to think about, or have already begun, investing in nature. This Toolkit provides step-by-step guidance to explore the drivers (the 'why') and the approach (the 'how') to develop a compelling business case for investment in nature.

How to use this Toolkit



(1) World Economic Forum (2020) *Nature Risk Rising: Why the Crisis Engulfing Nature Matters for Business and the Economy*.



Defining your organisation's drivers

Examples of organisational drivers

Risks and opportunities

- *“Soil quality is impacting the availability of highly productive land in Aotearoa New Zealand, posing risks to both agricultural and horticultural industries.”*
- *“There is an increasing demand for fertilisers that do not harm soil health or degrade microorganisms in soil.”*

Costs and benefits

- *“Engineered solutions for slope stabilisation are expensive. A nature-based solution such as tree planting could be effective and provide additional localised environmental benefits.”*

Regulatory and trade requirements

- *“There are new regulations which could lead to potential fines and operational disruptions if they are not adhered to.”*

Moral and ethical obligations

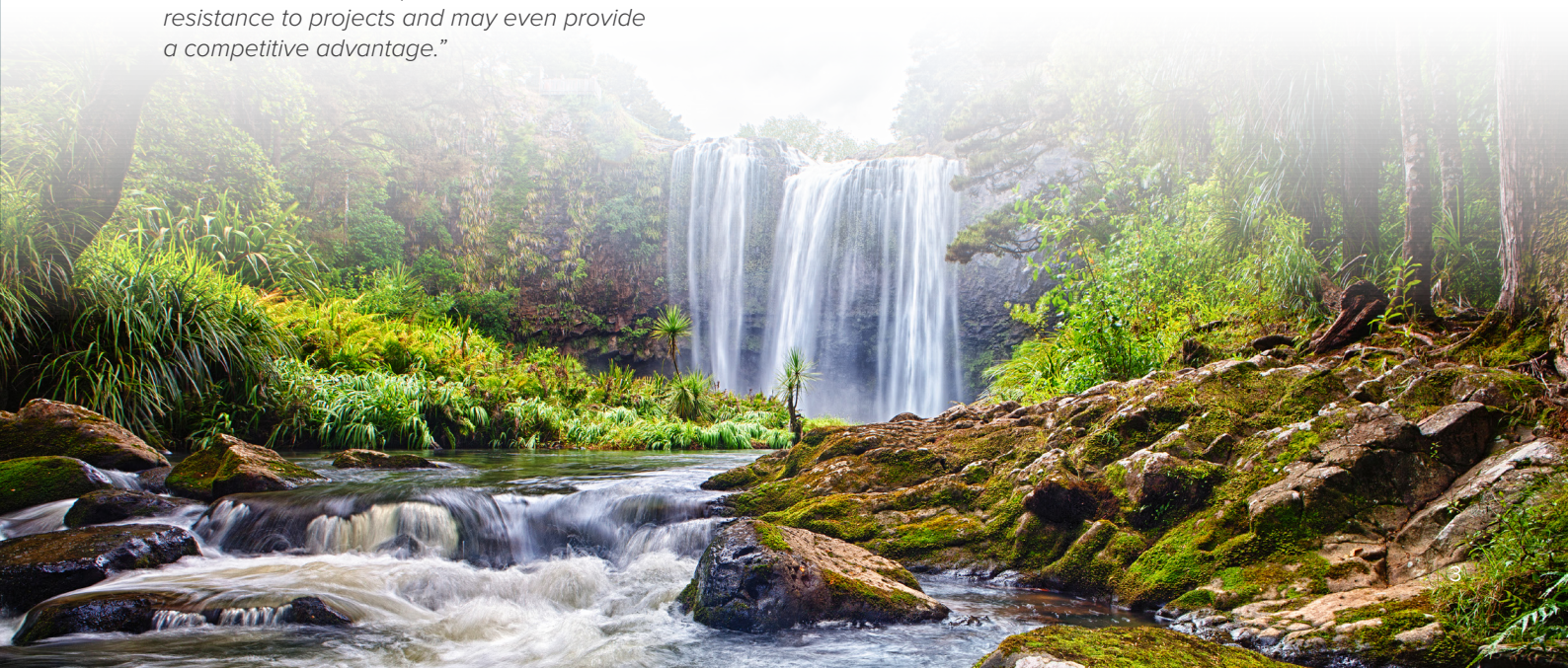
- *“Water quality in a local river is declining as a result of our activities, which could affect the health of people using it and threaten downstream biodiversity.”*

Social licence to operate

- *“Gaining social licence for our organisation’s activities with the community and stakeholders would enhance our reputation, reduce resistance to projects and may even provide a competitive advantage.”*

‘Why’ statements for several organisational drivers

- **Risk statement** A competitor is reducing their GHG emissions by investing in forest protection and restoration to align with global targets. We know several of our customers, who purchase our construction materials, prefer to purchase from a low-carbon supplier. If we don’t start investing in strategies that align with global targets, we risk losing important customers to our low-emitting competitor. Investing in nature-based solutions may help us achieve these targets.
- **Opportunity statement** Working with our suppliers to identify nature-based solutions to improve water quality provides an opportunity to both improve environmental outcomes and grow sector capability through our nature investment.
- **Regulatory and trade requirements statement** As a key player in the manufacturing sector, our organisation faces increasing regulatory scrutiny to minimise environmental impact. Our current practices fall short of these new regulations, posing risks of non-compliance and substantial fines, as well as potential reputational damage. To meet these requirements and maintain our market position, we must develop and implement a comprehensive nature-positive strategy.
- **Moral and ethical obligation statement** Our business contributes to run-off pollution in a significant regional waterway, which negatively impacts the river’s health, mauri (life force) and wairua (soul). This pollution also affects communities who use the river recreationally. We want to minimise our impact to ensure the health and safety of both our communities and the river itself. This is not only the right thing to do but it is also critical to our social licence to operate.



Links to key resources

The following resources can help you identify your organisation's drivers and build your 'why' statement. As you work through this, we recommend scanning for any new or additional resources available online that could enrich your thinking and enhance the process. The links below also contain useful information for later steps to determine your organisation's nature-related impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities.

- [*The NbS Blueprint - Building business cases for Nature-based Solutions - WBCSD*](#)

Stage 1 (located on page 12) of the nature-based solutions blueprint provides guidance on identifying challenges and opportunities by using pre-existing assessments of direct operations and supply/value chains.

- [*TNFD Sector specific guidance*](#)

The website linked above displays a list (with links) of specific sector guidance documents. These documents cover sectors such as aquaculture, biotechnology and pharmaceuticals, chemicals, electric utilities and power generation, food and agriculture, forestry and paper, metals and mining, and oil and gas. Additionally, the website provides links to guidance for financial institutions value chains. The documents provide extensive commentary on how organisations interface with nature, including their impacts, dependencies, and nature-related risks and opportunities.

- [*Lyttelton Port Company Nature-Related Disclosures 2024*](#)

An example of a nature disclosure from Aotearoa New Zealand.

- [*TNFD LEAP approach*](#)

Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures: Guidance on the identification and assessment of nature related issues: The LEAP approach: Figure 1 (page 3) of the document provides an overview of the LEAP approach (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, and Prepare).

- [*The Investment Case for Nature*](#)

This KPMG International report sets out the investment case for nature and provides an overview of investment strategies for closing the nature finance gap.

- [*The Nature-based Solutions Map - WBCSD*](#)

The nature-based solutions map assists users by providing organised categories of nature-based solutions, based on the outcomes they can offer. The goal of the map is to help users shortlist the most suitable nature-based solution to resolve specific organisational opportunities and challenges. Before using the map, refer to stage 1 of the NbS blueprint (linked above) to generate a list of priority organisational challenges and opportunities.





Identifying stakeholders and partnerships

Stakeholder mapping guidance

Before beginning a stakeholder mapping process, identify whether your organisation already has valuable internal expertise in stakeholder management. Established resources, existing relationships, and ongoing partnerships provide a strong foundation for effective engagement and should be leveraged from the outset.

Stakeholder mapping involves identifying individual stakeholders, including the team in which they operate (e.g. sustainability or finance) and their role within the project (e.g. project sponsor, strategic advisor). You can then categorise them into different engagement groups, such as the project team (involved in providing project management and oversight), SMEs (providing subject matter advice and expertise), reference group (offering feedback and input) and keep informed (additional stakeholders to be kept updated).

You might also consider exploring external collaborations and/or outsourcing to consultants. Engaging other subject-matter experts or partnering with iwi - to help bridge important knowledge gaps - can add significant value, particularly when support is needed for the planning, execution, and/or implementation of your nature investment.

Resources to assist with mapping stakeholders and planning stakeholder engagement

- [The NBS Blueprint - World Business Council for Sustainable Development](#)

The NbS Blueprint provides insights on stakeholder engagement in stage 3 and 4 of the guidance. Figure 5 presents a combined stakeholder map from the theoretical example of Copper Eagle Mining. This example includes a table listing different Actors (those 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.

- [IAP² Spectrum](#)

IAP² aims to advance the education of the community by teaching and communicating the principles of public participation and how to achieve effective community and stakeholder engagement (or public participation). A range of resources are available on their website for members, including the Public Participation Spectrum which is designed to help select the appropriate level of participation, defining

the role of the public (or stakeholders) in an engagement programme. If your organisation has a Stakeholder Engagement Manager (or similar), speak to them as they may have undertaken specialist training through IAP².

- [RACI matrix and Stakeholder Engagement Plan](#)

The NZ Government Procurement website has templates for defining value, roles and planning engagement - jump to 'Supplier relationship management templates'. A RACI matrix identifies who is Responsible, Accountable, Consulted, or Informed when developing your nature-related activity or project. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is a key resource for effectively engaging both internal and external stakeholders as you build your business case. By following the approach outlined in the template, you can ensure that stakeholder perspectives, concerns, and needs are taken into account throughout the project.

See
page 7 for
[RACI Matrix Example](#)

Resources to help identify opportunities for partnership

There are a wide range of organisations that could be potential partners to deliver on corporate nature projects, ranging from government (local, regional, national), other private businesses, research institutes, and membership organisations like SBC. Several resources relating to conservation and catchment groups are provided below.

- [The NZ Landcare Trust Map of Catchment Groups and Environmental Community Groups](#)

A map of catchment groups, environmental community groups, and water quality monitoring sites across New Zealand serves as a valuable resource. It helps you to find catchments and community groups in your area and view ongoing or past water quality monitoring activities within those catchments.

- [The Mountains to Sea Conservation Trust Wai Connection project](#)

A community catchment group engagement initiative that provides support with catchment-related issues. Its purpose is to support and build community involvement.

- [A Partnership Journey: Guide for Community Groups and Businesses](#)

This guide from the Sustainable Business Network outlines considerations before forming a partnership, how to connect and collaborate effectively, and key factors and tips for a successful project delivery.



Understanding your interactions with nature and choosing your focus

Materiality assessment guidance

To collect more detailed information, organisations should undertake a materiality assessment. This is a process used to identify and prioritise the environmental, social, and governance issues that are most significant to an organisation and its stakeholders.

Follow the guidance 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, organisations will have enough preliminary data to start identifying opportunities to use NbS. Completing the subsequent 'Locate' step will provide a more detailed and useful dataset for building the case for relevant NbS activities.

Other useful tools include Kering's Environmental Profit and Loss (EP&L) and University of Cambridge biodiversity impact metric in 'Measuring business impacts on nature'.

Resources to help with materiality assessments / impacts and dependencies

- [TNFD Sector Guidance](#)

The TNFD sector guidance documents contain dependency and impact matrices designed to identify potential material dependencies and impacts on nature specific to your sector.

- [Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure \(ENCORE\)](#)

This tool enables organisations to conduct a detailed screening of their potential impacts and dependencies on nature. It also includes sector specific materiality ratings for different environmental impacts. To use the tool, simply enter your sector or sub-industry using the drop-down options in the search bar. This will enable you to assess your impacts and dependencies and determine their relative importance and materiality.

- [SBTN step 1a Materiality screening of target-setting process](#)

Provides a target-setting process divided into 5 steps: Assess, Prioritise, Set targets, Act and Track. Step 1 'Assess' helps to provide organisations with a high-level understanding of environmental materiality of their activities and provides an overview of the pressures and the state of nature associated with their value chain.

- [WBCSD Roadmaps to Nature Positive Stage 1 Materiality screening](#)

For organisations further along in their nature-positive journey, the WBCSD provides sector-specific guidance documents. Refer to page 18, part 03, 'Foundations for all businesses.'

- [Kering EP&L - Environmental Profit and Loss](#)

Organisations can use the Environmental Profit and Loss Tool to measure the impact of their activities. Select 'Method' and follow the steps, the tool measures carbon emissions, water consumption, air and water pollution, land use, and waste production. The impacts are then converted into monetary values to quantify the use of nature resources. The output of the tool can be used to guide a sustainability strategy or nature-based investments.

- [University of Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership 'Measuring business impacts on nature - a framework to support better stewardship of biodiversity in global supply chains'](#)

The Biodiversity Impact Metric is a tool designed to help businesses measure the impacts of their global supply chains on biodiversity. Created in partnership with academics and NGOs, this approach enables companies to identify threats to nature, make informed sourcing decisions, and set ambitious restoration targets. By integrating metrics into corporate strategy, organisations can move beyond minimising harm to actively restoring nature, aligning their operations with sustainability goals and reversing biodiversity decline.



Identifying key risks and opportunities

Connecting value to risks and opportunities

In general terms, businesses strive to create value, both from a financial and non-financial perspective. Assessing the risks to, and opportunities for, successfully delivering 'value' is standard business practice. Overlaying a nature lens means looking at the nature-related risks and opportunities that exist, to understand how they relate to delivering 'value' for the business and its stakeholders.

Value creation and value protection are two terms that can be useful to consider. Value protection is a 'need' for an organisation, whereas value creation can be a 'want'. Identifying issues that need protecting (like customer retention), can also feed into a materiality assessment.

For example, investing in nature to retain customers who prefer environmentally conscious suppliers is an example of value protection. Conversely, investing in nature to add value to your organisation by identifying and capitalising on opportunities, represents value creation.

Resources to help identify industry-specific nature related risks and opportunities

- [*TNFD additional sector guidance*](#)
Provides examples of environmental assets, ecosystem services, impact drivers and response actions tailored to different sectors.
- [*UNEP Nature Risk Profile*](#)
The technical guideline provides a methodology for organisations and investors to profile nature-related risks arising from dependencies and impacts of economic activities. This is achieved by combining nature data with information on the locations of organisational activities.
- [*The ENCORE Tool*](#)
Helps organisations identify industry-specific nature-related risks and provides detailed insights into how different sectors depend on and impact natural capital.
- [*WBCSD Nature-based Solutions \(NbS\) Map*](#)
A tool designed to help companies identify and implement nature-based solutions that address their specific business challenges and associated climate-related opportunities.

RACI Matrix Example - internal stakeholders

From page 5: This RACI Matrix outlines roles and responsibilities for your organisation's internal stakeholders during the different stages of developing your business case.

Task	Responsible	Accountable	Consulted	Informed
Identify your organisation's key drivers to invest in nature	Sustainability Lead	Sustainability Lead	Senior Leadership, Operations, Finance, Risk teams	HR, Risk teams
Identify stakeholders and potential partnerships including integration of te ao Māori, and choose the focus area	Project / Sustainability Manager	Sustainability Lead	Operations, Finance, Risk teams, Communications and Engagement	Senior Leadership
Identify risks and opportunities and assess what actions to take	Project / Sustainability Manager	Sustainability Lead	Finance, External Experts, Risk teams	Senior Leadership
Evaluate costs and benefits and explore funding options and metrics	Project / Sustainability Manager	Sustainability Lead	Finance team	Senior Leadership
Make the case - monitor and report progress to leadership	Project Manager	Sustainability Lead	Finance, Risk teams, Communications and Engagement	Senior Leadership

Clarity of roles and responsibilities helps to prevent confusion, reduce duplication of effort, streamline decision-making, and improve communication within the team.



Assessing what actions to take

Tools to assist with comparing options and selecting actions

- [WBCSD NbS Map](#)

The Nature-based Solutions Map helps organisations in the ‘explore options and select actions’ step of this toolkit. It provides a comprehensive register of key business challenges, biomes, and associated nature-based solutions. This tool helps organisations select appropriate nature-based solutions tailored to their high-priority risks and opportunities, whilst considering the biomes and environments in which they operate.

- [WBCSD The Roadmap to Nature Positive: Foundations for the built environment system](#)

This step-by-step guide identifies five subsystems to describe the different characteristics of the built environment. It builds on an assessment of the most significant impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities across the four value chain stages of a project.

- [Nature Positive Initiative: State of Nature Metrics](#)

Offers a standardised approach for measuring and tracking the state of nature over time. This initiative aims to address the complexity and inconsistency of existing metrics, which can hinder efforts to tackle biodiversity loss.



Evaluating costs and benefits

Tools to assist with identifying costs and benefits

- [Guide to Social Cost Benefit Analysis](#)

This report by the New Zealand Treasury provides a framework for evaluating economic, social, and environmental impacts. It emphasises the importance of organising information systematically to support evidence-based policy development. The guide outlines key steps, techniques, and standard values to facilitate the comparison of different alternatives.

- [CBAx Tool](#)

This Treasury tool contains a common database to help organisations in monetising impacts and conducting cost-benefit analyses. The tool is supported by a [user guide](#) that provides instructions on performing cost-benefit analysis using standard monetised impact values.

- [Assessing the Benefits and Costs of Nature-Based Solutions for Climate Resilience: A Guideline for Project Developers](#)

This World Bank report aims to promote the adoption of NbS for climate resilience by providing actionable valuation approaches that can be applied at the project level to inform investments.

- [Integrated Cost-Benefit Analysis for Nature-Based Solutions: A handbook for using the Sustainable Asset Valuation methodology](#)

This handbook supports assessment of nature-based solutions, from identifying benefits to establishing potential financing options, including explanations of key concepts related to cost-benefit analysis, data collection, system mapping, and climate data analysis.

Cost-benefit analysis or multi-criteria analysis - which to use?

Cost-benefit analysis (CBA) and multi-criteria analysis (MCA) are both analytical tools that can be used to evaluate the costs, benefits and risks of options. The New Zealand Treasury recommends that cost-benefit analysis and multi-criteria analysis tools are most effective when used in conjunction with each other.

MCA guidance

A multi-criteria analysis (MCA) may be useful in this phase to help your organisation select from a range of criteria, which may not always be easily quantifiable, and prioritise actions.

Depending on where your organisation is on its nature-positive journey, an MCA can be used to explore tasks that address knowledge gaps (if you are less advanced) or assess different nature-based solutions and nature-positive strategies (if you are more advanced).

Conducting an MCA might involve evaluating different nature-based solutions and nature-positive strategies, along with their opportunity costs. It would also include identifying tasks to address risks and opportunities, addressing knowledge gaps and setting timelines for implementation. This process will help to determine the most suitable strategy.

Tools to assist with multi-criteria analysis

NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi (NZTA) offers useful resources on their website for carrying out [Multi-criteria analysis](#) to compare different alternatives and options. Resources include a template and user guidance, and a video explaining how to use the MCA tool to evaluate quantitative and qualitative criteria.

Another useful resource is the [Guide to multi-criteria analysis](#) Technical guide from Infrastructure Australia's Assessment Framework.



Glossary

Actions: the act of doing something to achieve an aim. In the context of this Toolkit, actions refer to the steps organisations are encouraged to take at each step of the Building a business case for nature workbooks to achieve the specified goals and outputs.

Biome: the geographical region classified according to the different species that live there. Biomes can refer to forests, rivers, coastal, grassland, urban and industrial (a biome is not limited to naturally occurring species).

Business Case for Nature Toolkit: the set of [Starting out](#) and [Scaling up](#) workbooks, [Workbook guidance](#) and [Making the case](#) template produced by the [Sustainable Business Council](#). These are intended to assist organisations to understand why and how to invest in nature and support the presentation of a compelling business case.

Dependencies: a reliance on someone or something. Dependencies on nature refer to the ways in which your organisation relies on nature, for example how growers require sunlight, soil quality and rainfall for crop production.

Corporate risk: any potential harm to an organisation, such as financial loss, relationship or reputational harm. Corporate risk is an important aspect of assessing nature related dependencies - it will help to inform the selected focus area of a business case for nature.

Ecosystem services: any benefit that humans derive from an ecosystem or wildlife. Ecosystem services can include pollination for crops, clean air and fresh water, green spaces for flood control and decomposition of wastes. They are a way of defining and understanding the benefits that organisations can derive from nature.

ENCORE: a free, online tool provided by the Taskforce on Nature Related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). It provides geospatial datasets on natural capital assets and drivers of environmental change, and qualitative impact/dependency ratings that link ecosystem services to production process. The tool allows users to select from a sector or sub-industry to explore dependencies and impacts on natural capital - an example of this is how pollination collapse could affect the agricultural industry.

Impacts: a marked effect or influence. In the context of this Toolkit, impacts refer to how your organisation interacts with nature - including the impacts your operations have on nature and the impacts nature has on your operations.

Investment in nature: investment is the act of putting resources towards something. In the context of this Toolkit, it means investing in nature-related solutions, actions or strategies. Examples of investing in nature include regenerative agriculture, engineered wetlands and afforestation.

Key stakeholders: refers to groups or individuals, both internal and external, who have a direct interest and an important role in an organisation or project's success. Internal stakeholders can include the organisation's risk management team, subject matter experts, communications team, and project or corporate sponsors. External stakeholders can include representatives of relevant industries or interest groups, iwi, and communities located near to where your organisation operates.

Knowledge gaps: refers to the difference between what an individual knows, and what they need to know to perform an action or task. In the context of this Toolkit, knowledge gap refers to the information that is not known about an organisation's interactions with nature. Addressing this knowledge gap is crucial as it will influence many steps in the process to build a business case for nature.

Materiality assessments: a structured method of identifying what matters most to your organisation. Materiality assessments can be useful in choosing the focus for your organisation and nature and will help to guide identification of any nature-related risks and opportunities.

Moral obligation: the duty that a person/organisation feels to do something based on their own conscience, rather than laws, regulations, or contract. An organisation may feel a moral obligation to invest in nature, driven by ethical considerations and the importance of building social licence within the community.

Motivations: the reason or reasons for acting in a particular way. In the context of this Toolkit, organisational motivations or 'drivers' could be informed by the nature-related risks and opportunities identified.

Multi-criteria analysis (MCA): used to assess multiple criteria, both quantitative and qualitative, to compare different alternatives and options. An MCA can be used to weigh up different actions for nature in the **Assessing what options to take** and **Evaluating costs and benefits** steps of the workbooks, and help to prioritise different risks and opportunities related to your organisation.

Nature-based solutions (NbS): Solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, cost-effective, and simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Examples include urban green spaces to improve air quality, manage stormwater and offer recreational spaces, or wetland restoration to filter pollutants, reduce flood risk and provide habitat for wildlife.

Nature-positive: circumstances where nature is being repaired and regenerated rather than being in decline. Nature-positive can mean an organisation has a net positive impact on nature, through investment in solutions such as technologies that conserve and regenerate biodiversity, water and soil quality.

Nature-related opportunity: a set of circumstances where taking action to improve nature outcomes is possible. Opportunities could include investing in nature-based solutions for your organisation, resulting in greater community support and acceptance for your activities.

Nature-related risk: the potential for exposure to harm or loss that arise from an organisation's dependence on and impact on the natural world. Risks could include resource scarcity, water quality or availability, or changing weather patterns.

Operations: the activities an organisation performs to create and distribute products and services. They include the resources, processes, and systems an organisation uses to achieve its goals.

Opportunity cost: the value an organisation forgoes when choosing one option over another. In the context of this Toolkit, opportunity cost is relevant when selecting different nature-based solutions or initiatives.

Outputs: the producing, delivering, or supplying of something. In the context of this Toolkit, outputs are the different deliverables for each step of the workbooks. These can include lists, statements, plans or summaries.

Regulatory requirements: rules that an organisation must follow. Regulatory compliance is the process of adhering to laws, regulations, standards, and other rules set forth by governments and regulatory bodies. Environmental regulatory requirements may be statutory, such as the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA).

RMA: the Resource Management Act 1991 is New Zealand's primary legislation for managing the environment, aiming to sustainably balance environmental protection with resource use and development. Reforms are underway to replace the RMA (1991) with a new resource management system, comprising a Natural Environments Act and a Planning Act, anticipated to pass into law in mid-2026.

Te reo Māori terms and references, and their meaning in the context of this Toolkit²

Hapū: a number of whānau sharing descent from a common ancestor; kinship group, subtribe.

Iwi: a number of hapū, related through a common ancestor.

Kaupapa: topic, subject or issue.

Pūrakau: traditional stories, history and narratives.

Mātauranga, Mōhiotanga, Māramatanga: these nested concepts are key aspects or cornerstones in te ao Māori and Māori knowledge. While each concept stands on its own, there is value in visualising them together:

Mātauranga is knowledge, and specifically Māori knowledge, which can be likened to a database in a western sense. It is both inert and growing at the same time, drawn from - and added to - based on a multitude of events and actions experienced through the concept of mōhiotanga.

Mōhiotanga is the exchange of interpreting, and seeking clarity on, mātauranga, and involves diving deeper into understandings experienced through the exchange between peoples and knowledge.

Māramatanga is the enlightenment of how to use that new-found knowledge in your context. It can be compared to a 'light bulb' moment, or dawning, of how to apply that knowledge for an outcome.

Mauri: life principle, life force, vital essence. The essential quality and vitality of a being or entity.

Micro principles: refers to smaller scale principles in the context of Mātauranga Māori.

Te Tiriti o Waitangi/The Treaty of Waitangi: the foundational agreement between Māori and the Crown in Aotearoa New Zealand, establishing principles of partnership, participation and protection, which guide the relationship and responsibilities between both parties.

Tikanga: customs or protocols.

Whakapapa: genealogy that links Māori to their ancestors.

(2) Translation sources: *Tē Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan*, *Te Mana o te Taiao - Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy 2020*, Beca's te ao Māori specialisation.

Social licence: the public acceptance of commercial activity. Social licence can be gained or improved when an organisation enhances its perceived legitimacy through meaningful investment in nature.

Sponsor: a person who vouches for, or is responsible for, something. In the context of this Toolkit, sponsors are relevant internal stakeholders, as they will be the individual(s) supporting the development of a business case for investing in nature.

Subject matter experts (SMEs): experts in a particular field. SMEs offer discipline-specific insight to enhance knowledge and understanding on a particular project or within an organisation. SMEs can be very useful in understanding and defining the focus area of your business case for nature.

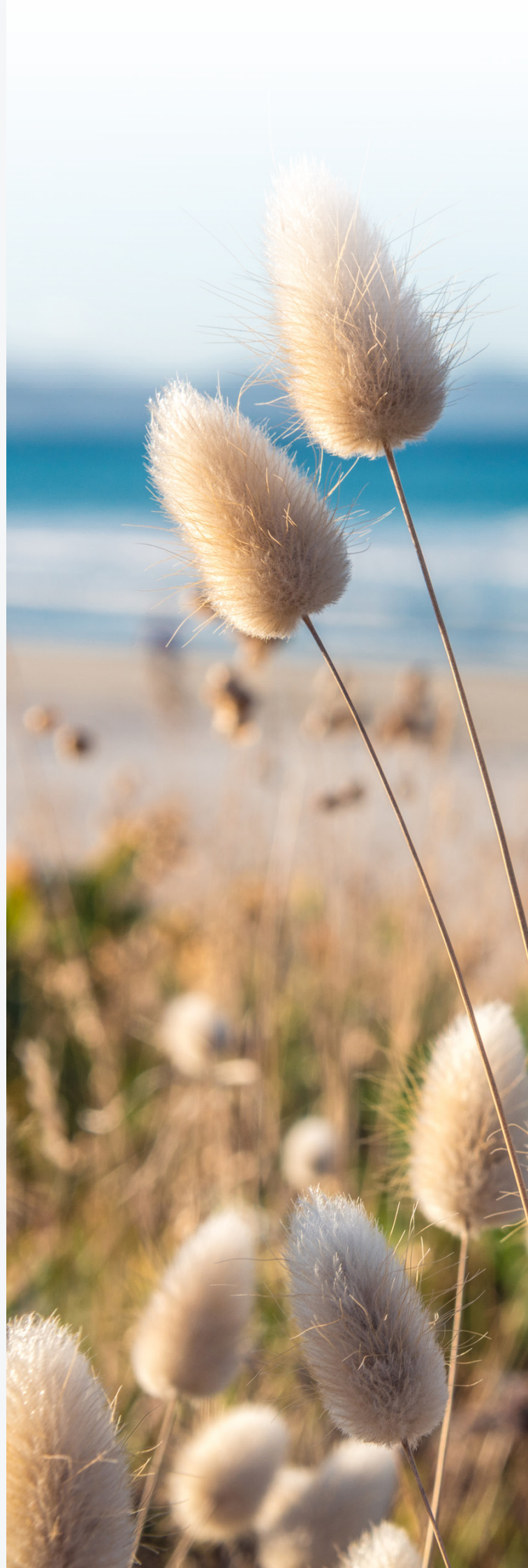
Taskforce on Nature Related Financial Disclosures (TNFD): the TNFD has developed a set of disclosure recommendations and guidance for organisations to report and act on nature-related dependencies, risks, opportunities, and impacts. The TNFD guidance aims to assist organisations to integrate nature into decision making. The TNFD can be a useful tool in helping an organisation to determine their sector-specific dependencies and impacts on nature.

UNEP Nature Risk Profile: the 'Nature Risk Profile: A Methodology for Profiling Nature Related Dependencies and Impacts' guideline aims to enable the financial sector to measure and address nature-related risk by providing scientifically robust and actionable sustainability analytics on nature impacts and dependencies.

Value chains: the process by which an organisation adds value to an article, including production, marketing, and the provision of after-sales service. It includes the series of steps that go into the creation of a product or service. Value chains are relevant when assessing the different impacts and dependencies of your organisation on nature, and associated risks and opportunities.

Value creation: the generation of more sustainable growth. In the context of this Toolkit, value creation can mean investing in nature-based solutions/nature-positive initiatives to add value to your organisation, such as through increased productivity or enhanced social licence.

Value protection: the conservation of the status quo, ensuring that your organisation does not suffer any loss. In the context of this Toolkit, value protection can mean investing in nature-based solutions/nature-positive initiatives as a precautionary measure, such as to prevent loss of market access or avoid negative community sentiment.





About us

Developed by Beca on behalf of the Sustainable Business Council (SBC), this **Business Case for Nature Toolkit** aims to support organisations across Aotearoa New Zealand in building a compelling business case to secure approval for investment in nature-related initiatives.

SBC is a CEO-led membership organisation that mobilises over 130 ambitious Aotearoa New Zealand businesses to build a thriving and sustainable future for all.

SBC connects businesses, partners, and sectors to create impact that no single business could achieve alone, and delivers impact by championing members to be at the leading-edge of sustainability - and in doing so, inspire other businesses to take action.

Beca, one of Asia Pacific's largest independent advisory, design, and engineering consultancies, is a member of SBC. Beca's environmental, ecological and sustainability specialists have contributed to the **Business Case for Nature Toolkit**, with inputs from across Beca's wider capabilities including in te ao Māori.

Sustainable
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Global
Network

 **Beca**