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Nature. Data. Action.



A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO GETTING STARTED
WITH NATURE INTELLIGENCE

Foreword



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Damage to nature is damage to global economies, companies and the people who lead them.

This fact, once an idea found on the fringes, has become mainstream in recent years. Corporate leaders across all sectors are taking note and are motivated to respond.

According to the World Economic Forum, US\$44 trillion of economic value generation – over half the world’s total GDP – is potentially at risk as a result of the relatively high dependence of business on nature and its services.

Governments have declared goals and set targets, part of a mobilisation around the United Nations Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. A growing set of stakeholders including insurers and investors warn of potential financial losses for those who do not take steps to understand and address nature risk exposure. Voluntary Frameworks such as the Taskforce on Nature Related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) and the Science Based Targets Network (SBTN) have emerged to offer guidance on how to respond.

Across sectors such as **mining, property and industrials** we see business leaders recognising the urgency of the situation. But in our interactions with many of these leaders, we also see the perceived complexity of the nature agenda becoming a roadblock to getting started. This challenge – the challenge of acting – is particularly acute in sectors of the global economy that have high exposure to nature dependencies and impacts.

While agriculture and associated land use is the largest contributor to nature loss, other major contributors include infrastructure and property, and energy and extractives, according to the [World Economic Forum \(WEF & IUCN\)](#).

Such sectors are already characterised by high levels of regulation in direct operations, under a nature lens they also exhibit high exposure to supply chain vulnerabilities and impacts, and high exposure to transition risks including cost of capital and social license.

Overall, there’s a strong chance such companies’ operations will be directly impacted by a future nature collapse but also a likelihood that their actions contribute to nature degradation. That means if you are a leader in sectors such as mining, property and industrials you are operating at the nexus of crisis and opportunity when it comes to nature.

Importantly, the goods and services produced by these sectors are fundamental to things like housing, transport, energy, telecommunications and public utilities – all of which have a critical role to play in underpinning wellbeing in a modern society, and in the delivery of Net Zero. Increasingly, though, investors, regulators, consumers and insurers will expect that companies are actively moving to understand and address contributions to nature loss.

In Pollination’s work we encounter companies and leaders in these spaces who acknowledge the urgency of responding to the nature agenda, but are uncertain about where to start. One thing almost all agree on is the importance of data in understanding the extent and shape of dependency and impact when it comes to nature.

A common refrain we hear is that companies cannot get started with responding to the nature challenge because they lack the right data to do so. This barrier is exciting because it is surmountable.

With the large amount of regulation, reporting and disclosure in sectors such as mining, property and industrials, there’s a strong chance you already have a

good understanding of impacts and access to plenty of data. There are practical steps you can take to work out what matters in that data set and focus your efforts accordingly. Doing so involves understanding what you have access to, making sense of it, and deploying it strategically. As TNFD Chair David Craig puts it, your initial focus 'should not be on nature data but on nature intelligence'.

This guide is intended to help you take the very first steps on your nature journey. It uses simplified language to demystify the basics and help you build the clarity and confidence to get started. It clearly sets out how to begin to identify priority nature impacts and dependencies, and where to start to evaluate how these may lead to risk and opportunity in a clear, practical, deployable way.



We're using simplified language to demystify nature assessment. There are a suite of global tools and frameworks we draw on and you can too.

We have heard that getting started on nature can be a daunting task, so we have used simplified everyday language in the guide to demystify the basics and help you build confidence to take the first steps. In the interest of maintaining this simplicity some of the language used throughout this guide does not directly align with global frameworks. There is a suite of industry-recognised guidelines that can help you to identify materiality of nature to business, we provide suggested resources below for those readers who are ready to go deeper:

[Taskforce for Nature-related Financial Disclosures](#)

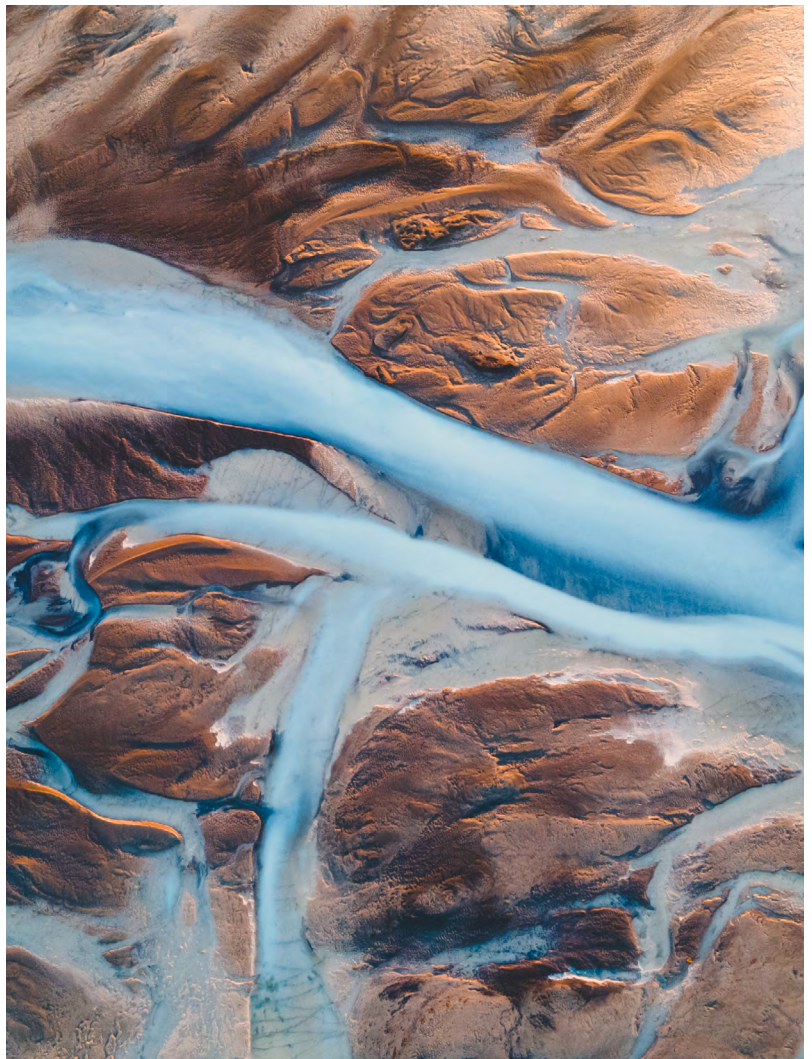
[Science-based Targets for Nature](#)

[The Capitals Coalition](#)

[World Business Council for Sustainable Development Roadmaps](#)

[GRI](#)

[UNEP FI](#)



Nature Impact and Dependency Evaluation



YOU PROBABLY ALREADY HAVE WHAT YOU NEED TO GET STARTED

For most of us, *nature at first feels intuitive*. It is visible and tangible, all around us every day. It consists of land, air, water and the biodiversity that these ecosystems support. When we start placing it in a business context, however, nature can begin to feel more complicated and quickly overwhelming. It can be difficult to know where to start.

For corporate leaders we work with, the instinct is often to start with data. Many of the toolkits and guides that have emerged alongside the nature agenda make this recommendation and it is a direction of action that fits well with the consensus around corporate changemaking. After all, as the adage goes, you can't manage what you don't measure.

But where data should be a logical starting point for corporate action on nature, it is instead emerging as a commonly cited tripping point. We often see two reasons given for not starting to act: either that there is insufficient data to accurately assess nature risks and opportunities (particularly beyond core operations), or that there is sufficient data but that a large amount of work is needed to get the data in order before doing any assessment.

There can be some truth to both assertions as the internal datasets that would ideally be drawn upon are, in many cases, inconsistent and incomplete — structured for both compliance and other purposes, stored in multiple internal and third-party systems, across different formats, with differing levels of precision. Sorting through this complexity to generate a robust data set can be a significant undertaking.

The good news for leaders in highly regulated sectors like property, mining and industrials is that it's likely you will already have a good idea of your most material short-term nature risks and enough data to be able to take the first step of carrying out a high-level nature scan. We recommend getting started with the data you already have, rather than starting on a laborious data project to undertake the perfect nature risk and opportunity analysis (which can throw up significant time and cost challenges). Beginning with what you already have allows you to act, demonstrate tangible value, and iterate over time. Some other important reasons to start now are:

- It is likely costs will increase the longer you wait to mitigate business risks or to act on restoration efforts
- Natural systems are likely to become more degraded over time, further limiting resilience, and contributing to higher adaptation costs over time
- The effects of climate change are being felt now and are already negatively impacting natural systems. Action that

restores ecosystems is needed now to tackle both climate change and nature loss

- For directors, your directors' duties may extend to identifying your company's dependencies and impacts on nature and considering the potential nature-related risks, as opined in recent legal opinions from leading barristers on nature-related risks and directors' duties under the laws of Australia, New Zealand, England and Wales.

[AUS Opinion](#) | [UK Opinion](#) | [NZ Opinion](#)

START BY SCANNING

In most cases, the first step does not require solving for all gaps in nature data; instead, begin by working out which data is the most important. This is a mindset shift from thinking about nature data to thinking about nature intelligence and we recommend doing this with a high-level nature scan. In our experience, for the overwhelming majority of companies there will already be ample data available to do so. Most businesses in sectors such as energy, mining and the built environment, usually have a relatively good understanding of their existing impacts on nature, and some of their regulatory and operational risks, which can serve as a foundation to build on.

This initial scan maps each step of your value chain. As shown in Figure 1, for a typical property company this could be materials extraction and production, design and construction, operations and maintenance, and end-of-life.

Associated economic activities are then mapped to each of these value chain stages. For a typical property company this may include logging and manufacturing of timber products and activities associated within the construction materials extraction and production stage, construction of buildings, civil structures and roads within the design and construction stage, the activities of building occupants in the operations and maintenance phase (e.g. commercial office, data centre), and demolition, waste collection, and remediation activities at end of life.

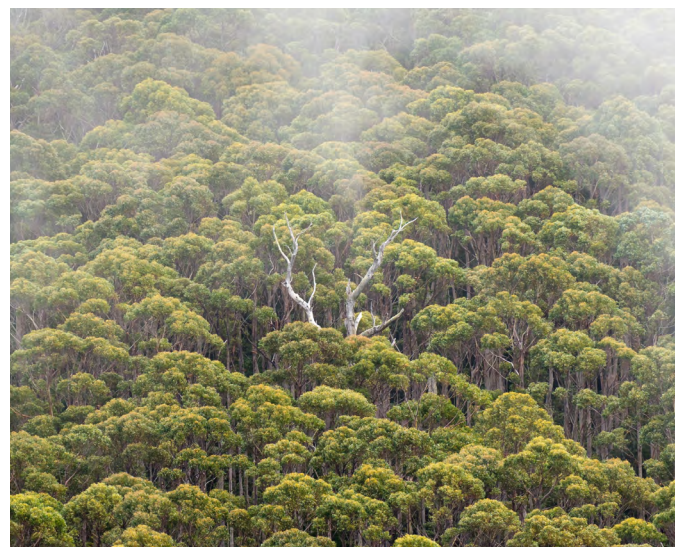
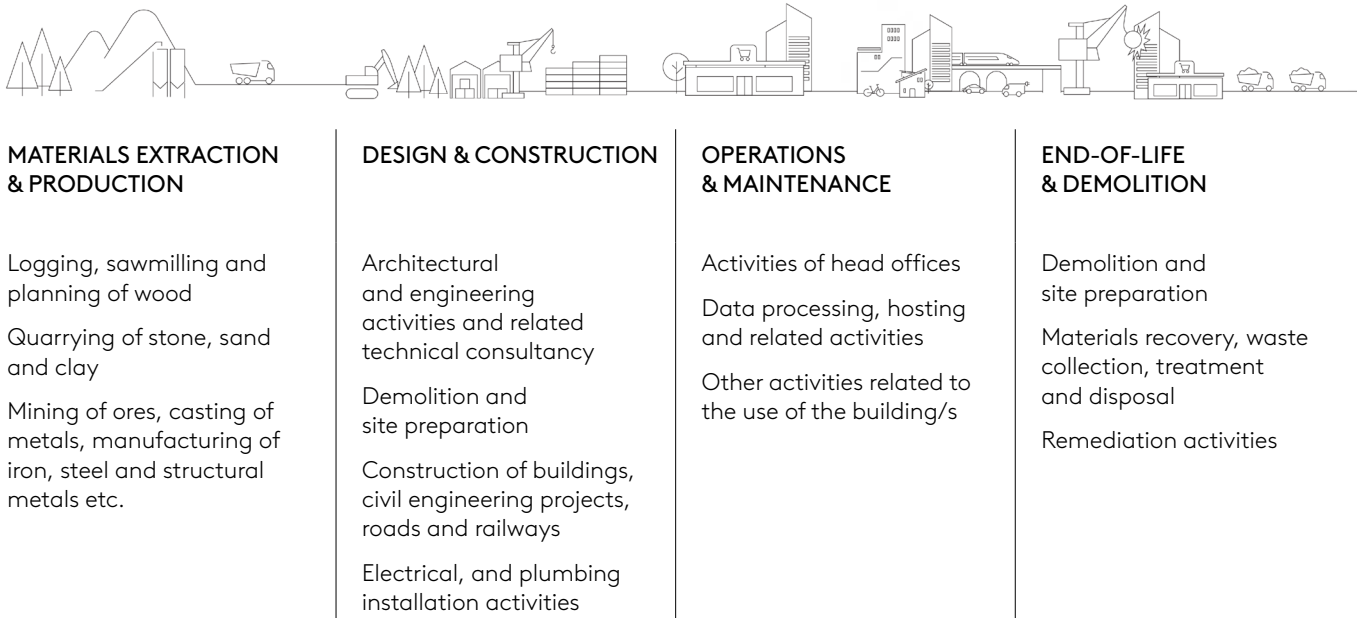


Figure 1: Illustrative identification of economic activities within a hypothetical property developers value chain



From here you can begin to build a picture of where and how your business interacts with nature. For each economic activity, leveraging public and private data (e.g. ENCORE, IBAT, Global Forest Watch, WWF risk filter etc.), guidance frameworks (e.g. TNFD, SBTN) and your own business knowledge, you can interrogate both impacts on nature (is the activity polluting or does it involve land clearing?) and whether the activities depend on nature (do you need large volumes of clean water or do you rely on natural flood protection?). The output of the scan will essentially be a heatmap, illuminating areas of low to high priority nature impacts and dependencies across your value chain that can provide direction on where to focus deeper assessment on how these may lead to high priority risks and opportunities.

The hypothetical example below shows an illustrative heatmap and identifies key potential focus areas for this asset developer including:

Value chain: materials extraction and production and design & construction value chain stages

Impacts: water use and pollution across the value chain

Dependencies: water supply, natural materials

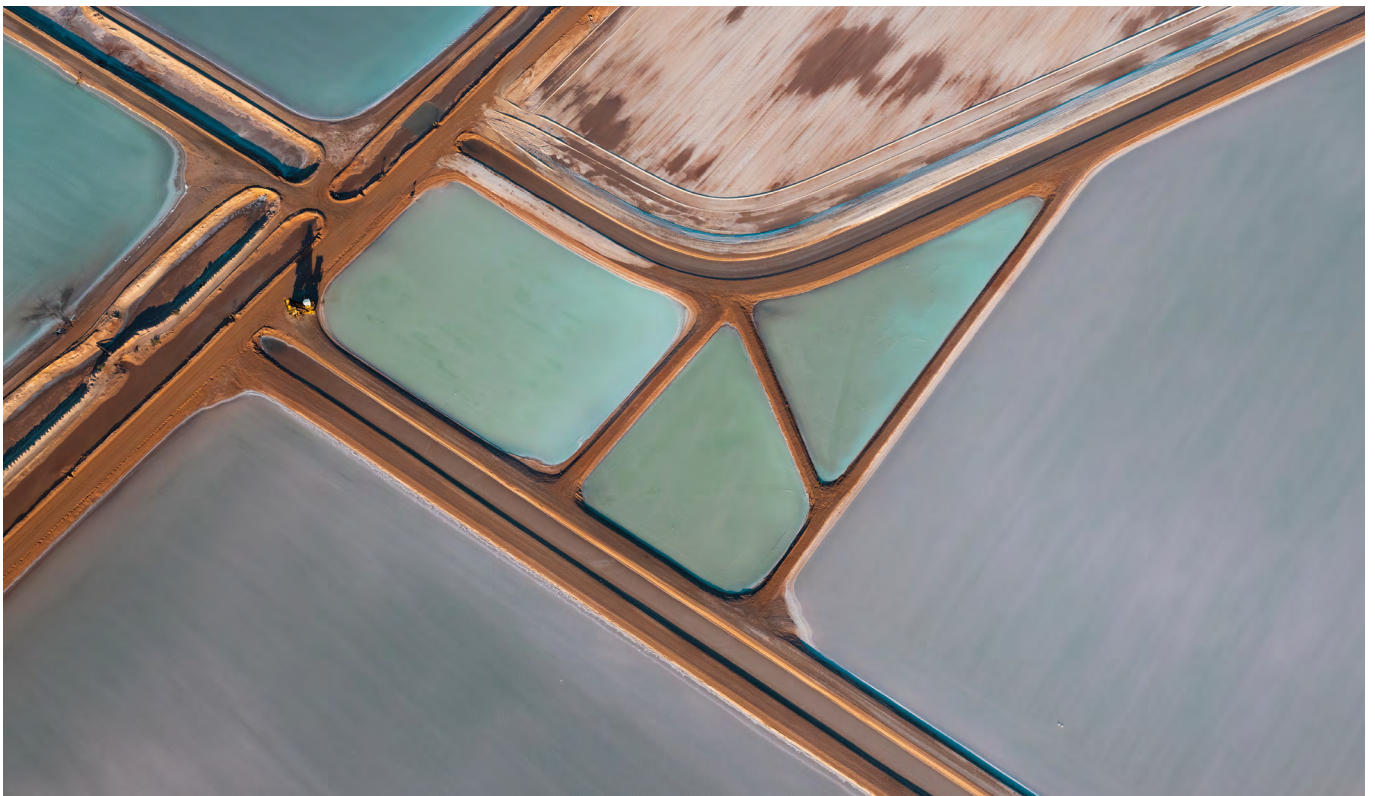
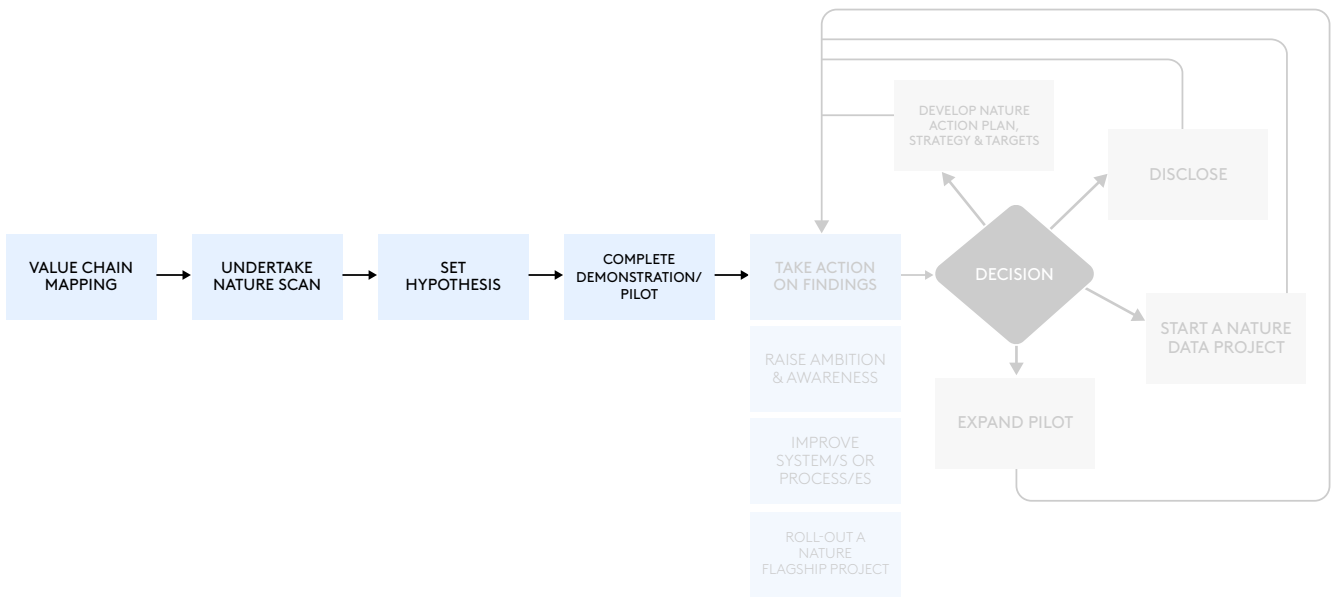
Figure 2: Illustrative hypothetical nature risk heatmap for an asset developer derived from ENCORE. Darker blue areas highlight potential areas to focus for further assessment.

PRESSURES / IMPACTS	MATERIALS EXTRACTION & PRODUCTION		Design & construction	Operations & maintenance	End-of-life & demolition	KEY - MATERIALITY RATING	
	Wood-based materials	Mined or quarried materials				Not Applicable	Very Low
Disturbances (e.g. noise, light)	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Emissions of GHG	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Pollutants to soil and water	Medium	Very High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Generation and release of waste	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Area of land use	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Volume of water use	Low	Low	High	High	High	High	High
Biotic resource extraction	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
ECOSYSTEM SERVICES / DEPENDENCIES							
Solid waste remediation	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Soil & sediment retention	Low	Low	High	High	High	High	High
Flood control	Low	Low	High	High	High	High	High
Water supply	Low	Very High	High	High	High	High	High
Noise attenuation	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Storm mitigation	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Biomass provisioning	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

In our experience, most companies in the mining, property and industrial sectors will find there is ample data out there to readily complete this first step given these sectors are highly regulated. By leveraging both your internal data (e.g. footprint data, spend relative to location, procurement data by

volume/spend, existing easily accessible environmental data) and publicly available resources, you can complete the nature scan and move forward with confidence to deep dive into the areas that matter most.

1 STEP ONE





From Seeds to Strategy



TURNING NATURE DATA INTO ACTION

Once you have completed a nature scan and understand how your value chain interacts with nature, *the next step is to set and test hypotheses based on your initial scan findings and then begin to act.*

ON SOLID GROUND

Before setting your hypotheses, apply business knowledge to your nature scan findings to identify where in your value chain the biggest risks and opportunities are likely to show up.



GOOD QUESTIONS TO ASK INCLUDE:

Do the results of the nature scan make sense in the context of our operations?

What does this look like when you overlay commercial considerations?

Are there immediate risks that need addressing? Remembering though a risk may not be acute now, if it is fundamental to your business, addressing it could become a necessary priority for you.

From this sense check you can then set your hypotheses for testing. You can set hypotheses across the following dimensions:

- **Value chain stage:** e.g. "given the known impacts and dependencies in our upstream & construction activities this is likely the location where our highest nature risk and opportunities would manifest."
- **Impacts / Pressure:** e.g. "water use & water pollution are likely to be key impacts across our operations given our usage, if water becomes less available or regulations tighten this could present a material risk"
- **Dependencies / Ecosystem Services:** e.g. "a natural material is fundamental to our activities, if it were less readily available this could present a material risk"
- **Geography:** e.g. "we have a large volume of assets under management in a geography with increasingly stringent environmental regulation, meaning this location could present a material risk".

These hypotheses help to identify areas of material impact and dependencies, business units and key activities to focus

deeper dives around. For example, an asset or activity to which more than one of your hypotheses applies could be a significant risk and therefore a good place to start testing. These hypotheses can also start to help to identify near-term, low-risk 'smart win' or 'no regrets' actions.

EXAMPLE

After completing a nature scan, Pollination helped a property company to develop a hypothesis that greenfield developments, and assets located in emerging economies identified as having high-physical and transition risk profiles were likely areas of potential material risk for the company. This helped inform the selection of a pilot site -a greenfield site in an emerging economy -allowing us to practically test where and how risks could manifest and to confirm and refine the results of the nature scan. The pilot also identified opportunities including relating to water use, landscaping, and materials selection which the project team could consider for further action.

DOUBLE-MATERIALITY

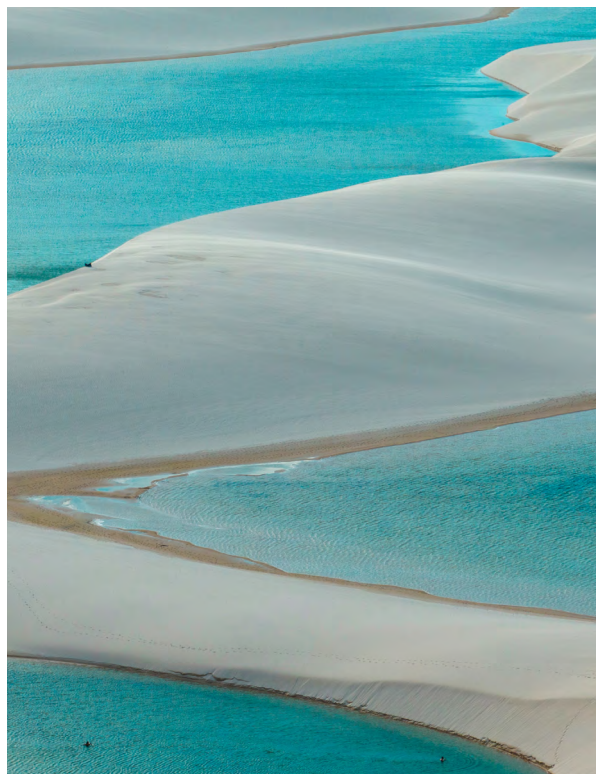
Double materiality is important to consider in an organisation's nature data journey and can help to underpin the setting of hypotheses.

Double materiality in a nature context extends to how nature loss impacts a company (financial materiality) and how a company impacts nature (impact materiality). Both dimensions can have important consequences for a business – for example, loss of ecosystem services that a company is highly dependent upon can pose a major business risk, while impacts on nature could trigger legal liabilities and reputational consequences. The purpose of your broader nature data journey is to understand both of these dimensions. This is something that will happen iteratively as you progress.

The idea is an extension of an accounting concept for financial information – namely that information should be disclosed if it would reasonably be considered likely to influence financial performance. This concept is increasingly becoming embedded in disclosure frameworks as well as legislation – for example it is a key component of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting

EXAMPLE

A value chain demonstration pilot Pollination completed identified that a local sourcing policy intended to reduce transport-related carbon emissions could lead to the sourcing of materials with higher nature impacts in some project locations. This type of potential trade-off is particularly relevant in relation to sourcing raw materials, where extraction activities can have a direct impact on biodiversity through land clearing. In this instance, the nature risk and opportunity assessment pilot generated location-specific insights that resulted in the refinement of the client's existing policies and practices, to incorporate nature considerations into the procurement decision-making process from the outset. This ensured that the client's procurement guidelines do not inadvertently drive the prioritisation of sourcing decisions with an exacerbated impact on biodiversity.



Directive (CSRD), which applies to both EU-headquartered companies and businesses with significant turnover within the EU.

Other jurisdictions may move towards implementing similar requirements, and as investors increasingly consider this information in decisions, early movers could realise an advantage from building an understanding of double materiality now.

BRANCHING OUT FURTHER

Once you have set your hypotheses, we recommend testing through a focused demonstration or pilot project. Whether it's focusing on a key material, a specific geography, or a particular asset type (with the choice being informed by your scan and hypotheses), being strategic about the geography and impacts/dependencies being addressed will allow you to effectively refine, scale and replicate the process to other vital components of the business vulnerable to material risk. Acting in this way can generate a set of tangible, robust insights from which to learn and scale. Demonstration or pilot projects that dive deep within a specific focus to explore nature-related impacts and dependencies, risks and opportunities can help to identify tangible actions, in turn building momentum and helping to support embedding nature as a core consideration across your business. After completing the value demonstration pilot you won't have perfect data, but you will have enough information to take action in a way that adds value to the business. You will also be speak knowledgeably about your priority nature impacts and dependencies, and

generally about the likely locations where nature-risk risk could manifest.

HARVESTING RESULTS

Insight without action is a missed opportunity and when it comes to responding to the nature challenge there is no time for missed opportunities.

After gathering decision-useful insights from your nature data and tested hypotheses, the next step is to translate those insights into meaningful action. Immediate, tangible actions have the potential to deliver significant commercial benefits, enhance your reputation, and meet the expectations of investors and stakeholders.

Integrating findings from your initial nature scan and pilot into the overall risk management framework is critically important in helping ensure your organisation is asking the right questions to identify and act on growing risks. In addition, you should look to immediately embed nature-related risks into your risk registers and take decisive action where there are relevant findings.

Early low-risk 'smart wins' or 'no regrets' actions are crucial as they demonstrate value and build business confidence. These actions could vary based on the findings of your earlier work but might include more deeply embedding and taking action based on the mitigation hierarchy, improving materials sourcing, procurement and investment principles, updating site assessment processes, or revising development principles.

Some early actions you can take at this stage will likely include:

- Putting in place, or strengthening existing processes to ensure you are avoiding and reducing your impacts on nature
- Immediate governance and process enhancements e.g. red flag nature risk scans being included in major procurement and investment decisions for high-risk materials or asset types respectively, updating your risk register or processes to address identified risks proactively, and / or updating climate policies to include nature
- Raising ambition and awareness through upskilling and training across your organisation
- Systems improvement through the development of tools to empower different parts of your business to independently undertake nature risk assessments
- Undertaking a flagship nature project to showcase the value of risk mitigation and value creation opportunities identified in your pilot.

Importantly, action at this stage typically goes beyond business as usual. It is new action, based on new insights and intelligence. When we look at companies who are setting out

to align action with current voluntary frameworks such as the TNFD, across most businesses and jurisdictions such action generally exceeds existing compliance frameworks. This is the case even for companies who tend to think of themselves as forward positioned on climate and sustainability issues. Existing compliance frameworks tend to focus solely on impacts and are by their nature limited. Responding strategically to the nature challenge requires extending to look at and understand business-critical dependencies on nature in your operations & supply chain.

FIRMLY PLANTED

Nature isn't just about social license; it's not just a backdrop to your operations or a looming compliance risk. Nature is core business and a critical component of your business strategy. It is also likely to be a material risk if not fully understood and acted upon. By taking early action on nature, you can proactively de-risk and potentially enhance your business model, responding to material risks now but also future-proofing your business for what's to come.

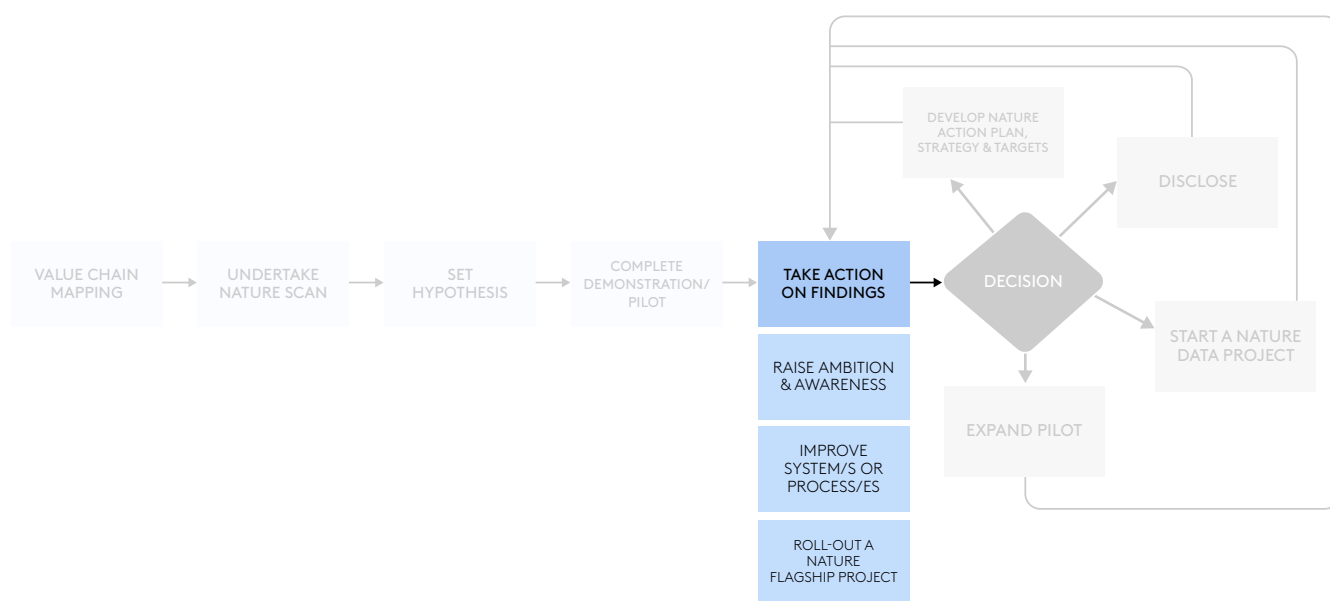


EXAMPLES

Below are three examples of actions that followed from the findings of demonstration or pilot projects we have completed that highlight how integrating nature into strategy minimises risk and delivers real business value. Our nature insights have:

1. Identified an unexpected material nature risk in a key ingredient for a global pharmaceutical client which may have resulted in shortages and potential revenue loss if not addressed. As a result, the client has proactively de-risked their business model by shifting their sourcing strategy, and by pursuing new business opportunities with new investment in R&D and alternative products
2. Identified significant emerging nature-related risks for a large potential investment under active consideration by a property client. The robust insights on potential transition risks relating to biodiversity impacts and inclusion of those risks in the investment decision-making process for this asset prompted our client to rethink investment priorities. This assessment identified the near-term need to prioritise an uplift in governance to incorporate a more sophisticated assessment of nature risk to factor in to investments, enabling our client to de-risk their growth pipeline, site acquisition and development through the upfront consideration of areas of potential nature-related risks
3. Supported Australia’s national airline Qantas, which was looking to invest in low-carbon alternative fuels, to robustly assess potential nature-related risks and avoid unintended consequences for nature resulting from net zero aligned procurement decisions. Pollination supported the client by developing a TNFD-aligned, self-serve investment and procurement governance framework to embed nature considerations into their procurement process on an ongoing basis.

2 STEP TWO



Beyond the First Bloom



MAINTAINING MOMENTUM AND DEEPENING DATA

At this stage, you enter a *decision point about what to do next in your nature data and disclosure journey*. By now you have conducted your scan, formed and tested hypotheses and developed and run pilot projects. As a result, you will have a trove of new information, data and insights that can inform the direction for further pilots as well as key data projects. This is a perfect time to *undertake further strategy and action planning, disclosing and building on your pilot results*, so that momentum is continued, and your nature response grows in capability and ambition.

When choosing to progress in your nature data journey maintaining momentum is crucial. While gathering initial insights is the first step, continuing to collect data, fill gaps, and act on decision-useful information allows you to deliver ongoing benefits and build stakeholder trust. Investing in the depth and quality of your nature data over time ensures that your actions are credible, instilling confidence in disclosures, [strategy development](#), target setting, and long-term sustainability efforts. This dual approach—sustaining momentum while refining your data systems—is both iterative and self-reinforcing, driving meaningful progress and positioning your organisation for lasting impact.

GETTING STARTED ON A NATURE DATA PROJECT

High-quality data obtained and maintained as part of a nature data project enables businesses to act and disclose with credibility and confidence. Companies and organisations that are positioning themselves well for a nature positive future are increasingly those who have generated access to high quality data through the processes we've stepped through above and are able to integrate the value of nature into their business decisions, strategies and investments. Getting started might not require access to new and credible sources of data but optimising business performance for

nature eventually will. Our experience is that when companies get their mindset, intent and processes right around nature and begin to act with confidence, data gaps tend to close. The TNFD has also made this point recently, observing: "[When it comes to understanding an organisation's interface with nature, data 'gaps' are not typically the largest problem. Leadership, internal capabilities and skills to interrogate, interpret and take action on nature-related data are more fundamental constraints](#)".

As your nature response deepens and begins translating into action, consideration will need to be given to how you collect, collate and structure data for analysis, interpretation, communication and reporting. It will be important to make sure that the way you carry out these activities aligns with your strategy, existing systems, and processes.

The data you choose to collect or collate internally should align with the TNFD disclosure metrics, which extend beyond standard environmental compliance. It's also important to remember that the journey [towards full TNFD disclosure is iterative](#). As such you should have a line of sight on what you want to achieve from your nature data journey (e.g. TNFD alignment, target & goal setting etc.), what data you need to realise these ambitions, and then act to intentionally fill data gaps over time. You don't have to achieve perfection from the start. By taking initial steps and building on your progress over time, you can gradually enhance your nature-related disclosures and actions.

We've suggested a simplified approach, using the TNFD LEAP 'hypothesis setting', the results of your nature scan and knowledge of your business to get started on a pilot, begin to uncover insights and take action. Over time you'll want to expand what you assess. We recommend using a prioritisation approach to guide the iterative collection and assessment of nature data. Generally, prioritisation should consider locus of control, financial materiality, materiality of impacts and dependencies on nature, geography, urgency and relevance, and stakeholder expectations etc. to draw clear boundaries and rank and prioritise focus areas. The [SBTN provides more detailed technical guidance](#) on setting boundaries, ranking and prioritising for those who want to go deeper.

LET YOUR STRATEGY DRIVE YOUR CHOICE OF DATA PROVIDERS

There is no shortage of data on biodiversity and ecosystems and no shortage of nature data providers and platforms of varying sophistication in the market today. We are often asked for our advice and recommendations around what platform or data tool to use. The answer is usually 'it depends'.



There is currently no one-size-fits-all solution, and the reality is that your strategy, needs, and ambition should drive the data you procure and the systems you select, rather than the other way around.

Using credible, consistent data is important but can feel overwhelming with so many databases available to choose from. Fortunately, there is a suite of existing decision-useful publicly available data sets available. [The Science Based Targets Network](#) has helpfully categorised existing databases which can be drawn upon, and also published guidance on what to consider when evaluating data quality for those who want to go deeper in setting criteria for the types of data they will use.

As a cautionary note, it is important in selecting any platform to ensure you are aware of the assumptions and limitations that sit behind it. We have seen instances where, rushing towards disclosure, some players have missed critical limitations of software, concluded no material risk and published what could be construed as a false statement.

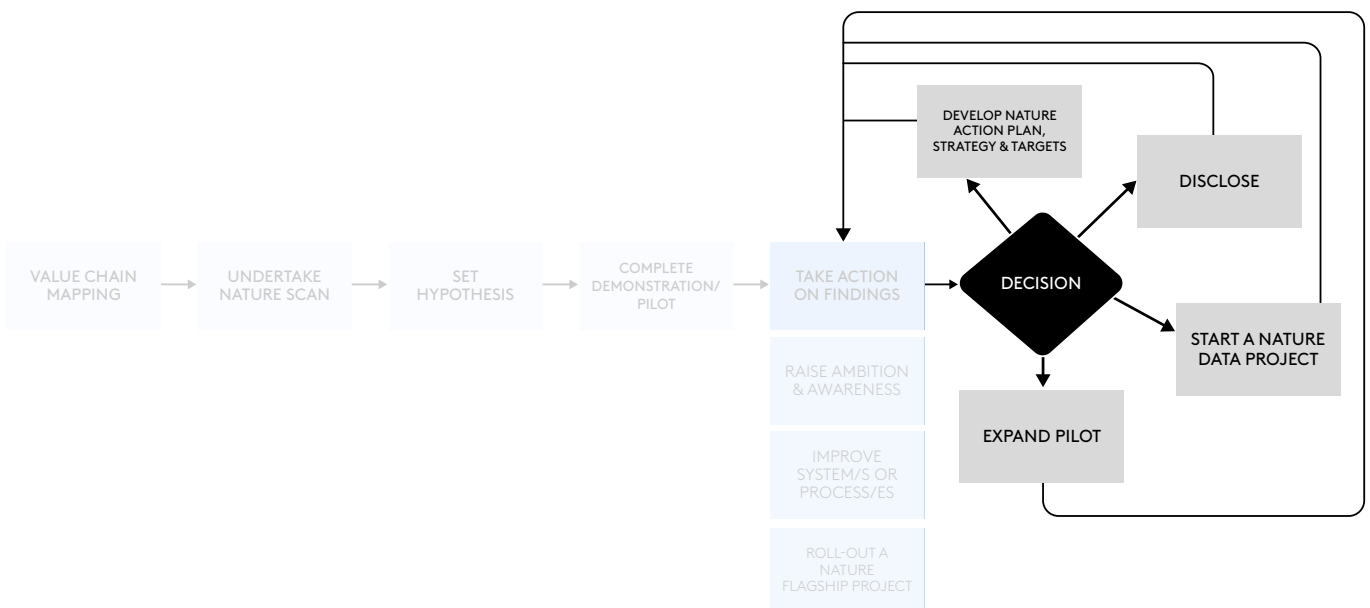
When designing your optimal data approach, the goal is to interpret, analyse, and report data in a way that provides novel, relevant insights and drives strategic action. This might include an external platform. It might also involve integrating new layers of data into existing systems or developing new capabilities for dashboarding, tracking progress, forecasting outcomes, and reporting. Importantly, any system should be useful for the business, not just for the purposes of disclosure but for day-to-day decision making including around site selection, investment and procurement decisions.

A NATURE DATA JOURNEY IS ONE OF THE MANY ACTIONS YOU CAN TAKE:

In this guide we've identified the very steps you can take to get started on your nature journey. To understand how your business interfaces with nature, identify likely materials impacts and dependencies and begin to cover areas of risk and opportunity. We've also provided some initial tips on how to begin to think about your nature data journey. We've intentionally kept it simple but you should be aware that there are other actions, not explicitly covered by this guide, that you could or should consider at this key decision point and that you may want to begin to think about once you have a basic understanding of how your organisation interacts with nature. These may include:

- Engaging with Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, affected and other stakeholders for the assessment, management and disclosure of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities
- Identifying, evaluating, testing and setting goals and targets
- Monitoring, reporting and verification
- Developing nature strategies and action plans
- Deeper financial materiality to understand the financial implications of identified nature impacts and dependencies.

3 STEP THREE



GETTING STARTED, NOW

Responding to the nature challenge, if done correctly, will be a journey based around far more than examining and understanding risk. It should be about integrating nature into business strategy, decision-making and disclosure, so that your organisation is one that operates complimentary with nature rather than in opposition to it. Making this change is the best way to ensure that your company or organisation is well placed to limit risks but also grasp opportunities as global economies shift in the direction of nature positive goals and targets.

This means that responding to nature requires a whole-of-business mindset change, a fact that explains why getting started on this journey can feel so dauntingly complex and why many leaders are putting off such action.

We hope this report shows that a practical and achievable pathway to success is not only possible but is within the capability of most companies across the mining, property and industrials sectors.

It is highly likely you will have enough data to begin. Waiting for perfect information will not hasten action, indeed it is the strategic and purposeful process of acting that will identify

which data gaps matter and also help to fill them. This process is an exercise in intelligence. We mean this both in the sense of intelligence as information, but also intelligence as an increased capability to act wisely in pursuit of the right outcomes.

Action should start by using the data you have to build a robust framework for understanding nature risks and opportunities, rather than viewing data limitations as a roadblock. By starting with a high-level nature scan and setting clear hypotheses, businesses can develop a strategic approach that identifies priority areas for deeper exploration. As these insights evolve, they pave the way for informed decision-making and real opportunities to drive both business value and positive outcomes for nature.

We know these steps work because we have been through this process many times, with leading companies across different sectors, markets and business models. Following the steps we have outlined will mean you are moving beyond a compliance mindset and embedding nature considerations into core business, allowing you to manage risks and seize opportunities. Taking decisive, well-informed action on nature today will position your organisation to navigate the complexities of a changing landscape and lead with resilience and foresight.



WE'RE HERE TO HELP.

Pollination partners with clients to quickly identify and act on nature risks in their business models, supporting them to de-risk growth pathways and develop commercially viable solutions that drive business value and measurable outcomes for nature and communities. Our expertise can guide you through the TNFD processes, ensuring you use data effectively to identify and act on potentially significant near-term risks and opportunities and turn data into meaningful insights and tangible business outcomes.

Please get in contact if you would like to explore how we can support your nature response.



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