



GINGR NAVIGATOR

Nature-Positive Navigator: Connecting Reporting and Action for Renewables and Grids

Helping renewable energy and grid companies
progress on their Nature-Positive journey

Paris Stefanoudis • Rebecca Surtees
Claire Weller • Lauren Weatherdon

October 2026



GINGR

Global Initiative for Nature,
Grids and Renewables



Table of Contents

List of abbreviations.....	4
An Introduction to GINGR.....	7
Purpose of this Guidance	8

Part I	
Introduction to the Navigator	10
1.1 What is the Nature-Positive Navigator?.....	11
1.2 Benefits for companies	14

Part 2	
How to use the Navigator	16
2.1 Navigator User Journey	17
2.2 Understanding Tier Progression.....	20
2.3 Key Principles	22

Part 3	
Applying the six focus areas in practice	24
3.1 Governance	27
3.2 Strategy	31
3.3 Risk & Impact Management.....	34
3.4 Nature Outcomes, Metrics & Monitoring.....	38
3.5 Stakeholder Participation.....	42
3.6 Social Principles.....	45

Part 4	
Additional Monitoring and Evidence Considerations.....	48
4.1 Selecting Appropriate Metrics.....	49
4.2 Monitoring as an Adaptive Management Tool.....	50
4.3 AI use.....	51

Part 5	
Worked example	52

Part 6	
Appendices	64
6.1 Appendix A – Glossary	65
6.2 Appendix B – Using the Framework Mapping and Evidence Database	69
6.2.1 Why use the database?.....	69
6.2.2 What information does the database contain?.....	70
6.2.3 Using the Database in Practice.....	70
6.2.4 Important Considerations	71
6.3 Appendix C – Additional Resources	72

Part 7	
References	74

Imprint.....	79
--------------	----



List of abbreviations

AI	Artificial Intelligence
ADB ESS6	Asian Development Bank Environmental and Social Standard 6 (Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resources Management)
BSR	Business for Social Responsibility
DIRO	Dependencies, Impacts, Risks and Opportunities
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
EU CSRD ESRS E4	EU Corporate Sustainability Directive European Sustainability Reporting Standard 4 (Biodiversity and ecosystems)
EU MSFD	EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GBF	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
GINGR	Global Initiative for Nature, Grids and Renewables
GRI 101	Global Reporting Initiative 101: Biodiversity 2024
IAP2	International Association for Public Participation
IFC PS6	International Finance Corporation Performance Standard 6 (Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources)
IPIECA	International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association
IPLC	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
NBSAPs	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans
NPI	Nature Positive Initiative
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OW	Offshore Wind
RACI	Responsible, Accountable, Consulted, Informed
SBTN	Science Based Targets Network
TNFD	Taskforce for Nature-related Financial Disclosures
WEF	World Economic Forum
WRI	World Resources Institute



GINGR

Global Initiative for Nature, Grids and Renewables

GINGR — the Global Initiative for Nature, Grids and Renewables — is a joint initiative by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (**IUCN**) and the Renewables Grid Initiative (**RGI**). It supports the acceleration of the global renewable energy transition, particularly offshore wind and electricity grid deployment, by developing frameworks and tools to measure and report on Nature- and People-Positive goals.

As electrification and renewable energy scale up globally, the expansion of offshore wind and connecting electricity grids has become both urgent and unavoidable. Rushed development of these energy assets risks exacerbating biodiversity loss, increasing social conflicts, and delaying the very transition it is meant to enable. GINGR's view is that goals around energy, climate, and biodiversity do not have to be at odds with each other. Managed properly, renewables infrastructure and electricity grids deployment can positively support communities and ecosystems, enhance nature, and reduce threats to species, public opposition to projects, and risks of costly delays.

To support this outcome, GINGR has developed a range of methods and tools to help stakeholders meet these goals in a timely and socially responsible way. The GINGR Framework and navigator series provides practical guidance to governments, permitting authorities, project developers, and other interested stakeholders on how to design and implement processes for offshore wind and electricity grid projects that ensure both rapid deployment and benefits for nature and people. This publication is one of those guidance resources - for details about other resources and for more information about GINGR, see gingr.org.

GINGR is funded by the Ocean Resilience and Climate Alliance (ORCA) and the David and Lucile Packard Foundation.



Purpose of this Guidance

The GINGR Nature-Positive Navigator is a practical implementation tool designed to help renewable energy and grid companies understand, strengthen and communicate their contribution towards Nature-Positive outcomes. It has been developed to help organisations navigate a complex landscape of reporting, regulatory, permitting, lender and voluntary framework requirements while supporting practical action at project and organisational levels.

This document introduces the Navigator and provides guidance on its application in practice. It explains the Navigator's structure, maturity pathway and six focus areas, and provides implementation considerations, examples and supporting resources to help users identify priorities, strengthen performance and track progress over time.

The Guidance should be used alongside the Tiered Maturity Framework and Framework Mapping & Evidence Database. While the Tiered Maturity Framework defines indicative good practice criteria and the Framework Mapping Database links those criteria to relevant reporting, regulatory, lender and voluntary frameworks, this Guidance focuses on practical application and continuous improvement. Together, these resources help companies translate reporting expectations into practical actions that support stronger implementation, monitoring, learning and contribution towards Nature-Positive outcomes.



1.1

What is the Nature-Positive Navigator?

The GINGR Nature-Positive Navigator supports renewable energy and grid companies to engage, strengthen and communicate their contributions to Nature-Positive outcomes through a practical, flexible tiered maturity framework linked to the reporting, regulatory and permitting landscape, providing clear actions and practical guidance.

Renewable energy and grid companies are operating within an increasingly complex landscape of nature-related reporting, regulatory, permitting, lender and voluntary framework requirements. At the same time, companies are seeking clearer ways to understand, manage and communicate their nature-related performance and contribution towards Nature-Positive outcomes (Stefanoudis *et al.*, 2026). **The Nature-Positive Navigator helps companies navigate this complexity and translate a fragmented set of requirements and expectations into practical actions at project and organisational levels.**

WHY INDUSTRY STAKEHOLDERS ASKED FOR THIS NAVIGATOR

Through stakeholder interviews, developers, financial institutions and non-governmental organisations consistently highlighted the need for:

- ✓ A practical pathway for improving nature-related performance
- ✓ Better navigation of an increasingly complex reporting and disclosure landscape
- ✓ Clear links between reporting requirements and implementation actions
- ✓ Framework mapping that helps reduce duplication and reuse evidence
- ✓ Practical guidance, examples and tools that support implementation

The Nature-Positive Navigator was developed to respond directly to these needs.

Part I:

Introduction to the Navigator

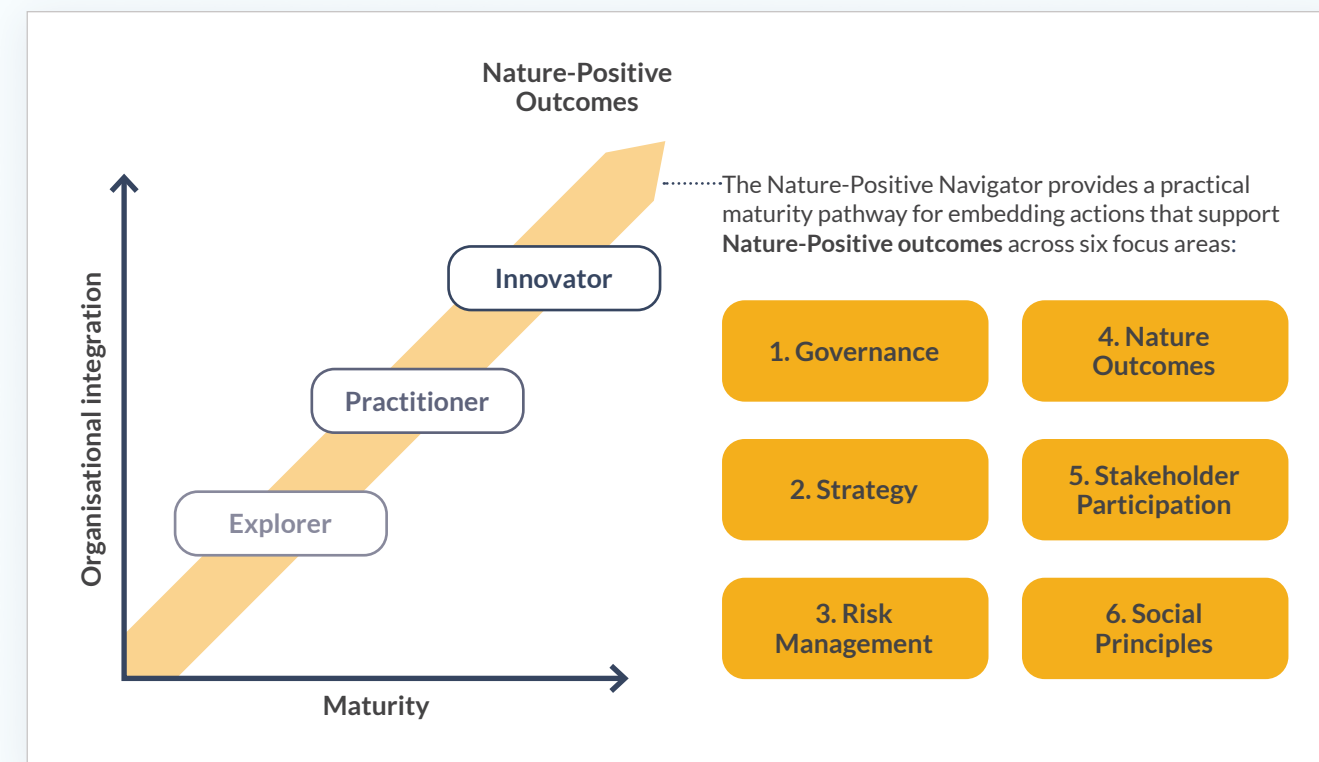
The Navigator offers a practical implementation tool that helps renewable energy and grid companies assess their current position, identify priority improvements, plan actions, generate evidence and track progress towards stronger nature-related performance over time. Rather than creating new reporting requirements, it helps organisations translate existing reporting, regulatory, permitting and lender expectations into practical actions that support implementation and Nature-Positive outcomes.

To achieve this, the Navigator enables users to understand their current maturity across six organisational focus areas (Governance, Strategy, Risk Management, Nature Outcomes, Stakeholder Participation, and Social Principles¹) and identify practical actions and progressively strengthen the project- and organisational-level conditions needed to support Nature-Positive outcomes. The Navigator's Tiered Maturity Framework (Explorer, Practitioner, Innovator) defines indicative good practice criteria, while the Framework Mapping and Evidence Database links these criteria to relevant regulatory, lender and voluntary frameworks and standards. This Guidance document provides practical advice, worked examples and implementation considerations to support application in practice.

¹ Although Social Principles are embedded, the Navigator does not comprehensively cover them; these will be addressed in a dedicated workstream by GINGR.



Figure 1 → The Nature-Positive Navigator provides a practical maturity pathway for embedding actions that support Nature-Positive outcomes across six organisational focus areas.



The Navigator's six focus areas can be applied both at the project and organisation level. However, their primary area of application differs. For example, while Governance is primarily set at the organisation level, Stakeholder Participation is more specific to the project context. In [Section 3](#), where each focus area and topic is discussed in more detail, an indicator is provided to indicate whether they are more relevant to a project level, organisational level, or both.

While applicable more broadly, this version of the Navigator is primarily focused on offshore wind. Future versions will include additional guidance for other renewable energy technologies and grid infrastructure.

The Navigator is designed to complement and be used alongside the wider suite of GINGR materials, including the 'People-Positive' Assessment Framework (Ghosh, Kartha, and Phillips, in prep. 2026), concepts, framing, and application of metrics that underpin measurable Nature-Positive contributions (Cousins and Fletcher, in prep. 2026a, in prep. 2026b). Together these materials help renewable energy and grid companies accelerate a People-Positive and Nature-Positive energy transition.

Benefits for companies

The Navigator is intended for companies and practitioners involved in:

- Meeting compliance, reporting, permitting and regulatory requirements
- Supporting project planning, delivery and operational implementation
- Strengthening organisational decision-making and risk management
- Supporting business development and the development of new projects

Typical users may include permitting and compliance professionals, sustainability and reporting teams, environmental and biodiversity specialists, project developers and project managers, business development teams, and strategic planners and decision-makers.

CHALLENGE COMPANIES FACE	HOW THE NAVIGATOR HELPS
Navigating complex reporting, regulatory, permitting and lender requirements.	Brings requirements together in one place, highlights overlaps, and encourages reuse of evidence across multiple frameworks, reducing duplication and reporting burden.
Understanding what good Nature-Positive performance looks like and where they currently stand.	Provides a structured maturity pathway across six focus areas, helping companies assess their current position against recognised good practice.
Prioritising actions and turning commitments into implementation.	Identifies practical improvement opportunities, next steps, examples, evidence and implementation guidance that help translate ambition into action.
Aligning teams and integrating nature into decision-making.	Creates a common approach across sustainability, environmental, permitting, reporting and project teams, helping embed nature considerations into governance and business decisions.
Demonstrating value, progress and real-world outcomes.	Helps organisations identify performance gaps, track progress, justify investment in nature, and use monitoring and adaptive management to understand whether actions are delivering outcomes.

Beyond supporting nature-related performance, the Navigator can also create practical business value. By helping companies streamline reporting activities, reuse information across multiple requirements, identify risks earlier in the project lifecycle, and improve coordination between teams, the Navigator can reduce inefficiencies, avoid duplication of effort, and support more effective allocation of resources. These benefits may translate into time savings, reduced reporting and assessment costs, improved project planning, stronger risk management and greater confidence in investment and business decisions.

THE NAVIGATOR IS NOT:

- ✗ A new reporting standard or an additional set of mandatory disclosure requirements
- ✗ A certification, verification or assurance mechanism, and does not provide a corporate score
- ✗ A replacement for regulatory compliance, permitting, lender due diligence or existing external assurance processes
- ✗ A basis for claiming that an organisation has achieved Nature-Positive outcomes solely because it has reached a particular tier
- ✗ A prescriptive, one-size-fits-all process
- ✗ A detailed library of every reporting framework, metric or technical methodology



2.1

Navigator User Journey

The Navigator follows a seven-step user journey structured around the **Plan-Do-Check-Act** cycle (The W. Edwards Deming Institute, 2026) (Figure 2). Although shown sequentially, the journey is iterative: monitoring, stakeholder participation, learning and feedback can prompt users to revisit earlier steps and refine their assessments and plans.

Users can enter or revisit the Navigator journey at the point most relevant to their needs. For example, a company may use it initially as a diagnostic, to guide current-year implementation, or to identify longer-term improvements in performance and maturity (Box 1). The Navigator intends to complement existing business processes rather than create additional reporting burdens. The Navigator's steps can be integrated into existing sustainability, biodiversity, environmental management, risk management, permitting, project development and reporting activities.

Box 1

Example entry points.

- A company beginning its Nature-Positive journey may start at **Step 1: Understand Context**.
- A project team preparing for permitting may start at **Step 2: Identify Relevant Requirements and Frameworks**.
- A company with existing reporting processes may start at **Step 3: Assess Current Position**.
- A company seeking to strengthen performance may focus on **Steps 4-6**.

Part 2:

How to use the Navigator

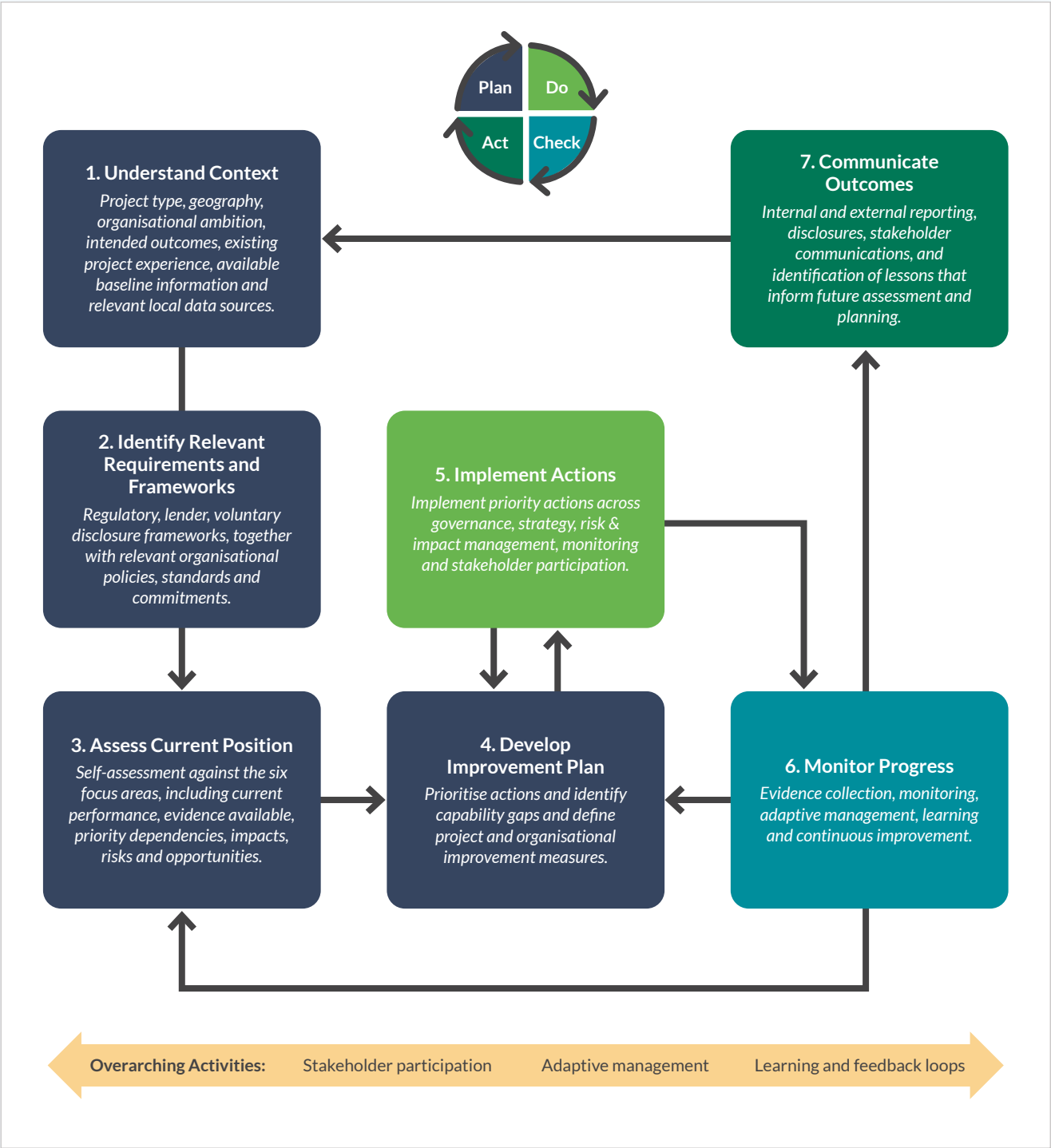
Box 2 → Understanding the Navigator Structure

The Navigator combines four complementary elements:

COMPONENT	PURPOSE
User Journey (7 steps)	Describes how organisations engage with the Navigator.
Focus areas (6 focus areas)	Defines the areas assessed and improved.
Topics (4 per focus area)	Defines the specific topics under each focus area to be assessed against and improved.
Tiers (Explorer, Practitioner, Innovator)	Describes maturity levels within each focus area

Users progress through the seven-step journey while assessing performance across the six focus areas. Maturity within each focus area is described through the three-tier maturity framework.

Figure 2 → Overview of the Navigator User Journey structured around the Plan-Do-Check-Act cycle.



Understanding Tier Progression

The Navigator uses a three-tiered model as a progressive pathway towards Nature-Positive action, enabling companies to communicate their maturity externally and allowing stakeholders to assess the maturity of a company or project, while recognising that tier assessments are contextual, evidence-dependent and do not constitute certification or assurance.

Explorer Tier

Companies begin by establishing the understanding, responsibilities, processes and evidence needed to address nature-related issues systematically. This includes identifying relevant nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities (DIROs), recognising applicable external requirements, establishing baseline practices, and assigning responsibility for action and reporting.

LIKELY TIER FOR COMPANIES THAT:	WHAT COMPANIES GAIN:
• Are beginning to engage with Nature-Positive concepts	• Build foundational understanding of nature-related DIROs • Enhance reputation with key stakeholders • Understand and communicate key nature issues

Practitioner Tier

As companies build maturity, nature considerations become more consistently integrated into business and project-level processes. Structured approaches are established, actions are implemented across projects, monitoring and evidence are strengthened, and nature-related information is used more routinely to inform planning and decision-making.

LIKELY TIER FOR COMPANIES THAT:	WHAT COMPANIES GAIN:
• Publicly commit to Nature-Positive principles • Are responding to investor expectations • Have begun voluntary nature reporting	• Integrate nature-related DIROs into organisational decision-making • Demonstrate implementation and build stakeholder confidence

Innovator Tier

More mature companies demonstrate leadership through deeper strategic integration, strong implementation and an outcomes-focused approach. They seek to influence wider sector- and system-level change, contribute to emerging methodologies and collaborative initiatives, and use evidence to demonstrate outcomes and support continuous improvement. The Innovator tier is intentionally aspirational and should consider the company’s geographical, regulatory and operating context.

LIKELY TIER FOR COMPANIES THAT:	WHAT COMPANIES GAIN:
• Are among the leaders in the sector • Have strong influence and capacity • Are actively shaping the Nature-Positive agenda	• Help define system-level change and value • Strengthen reputational recognition with stakeholders and peers • Demonstrate outcomes and influence wider sector practice

2.3 Key Principles

The following principles underpin application of the Navigator and should be considered when conducting assessments, interpreting results and planning improvements:

1

Additive progression
Explorer-tier good practice is maintained at Practitioner and Innovator tiers. Higher tiers build on — rather than replace — earlier practices and evidence.

2

Evidence-based progression
Progress must be demonstrated through implementation, not only commitments, policies or reports. Navigator examples guide assessment; appropriate evidence varies by project, company and context.

3

Continuous improvement
Revisit assessments as actions are implemented, evidence emerges, expectations evolve and monitoring generates new learning.

4

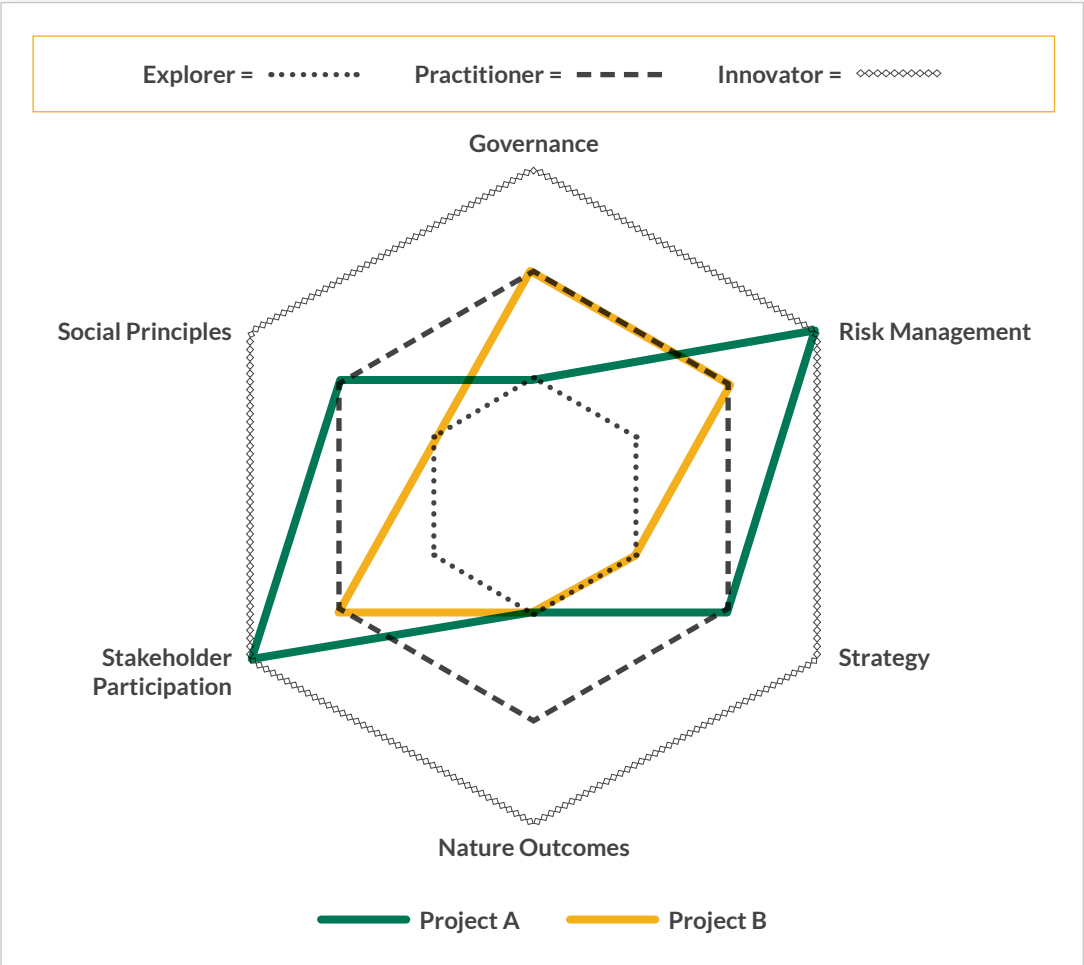
Different maturity tiers across focus areas
Maturity may vary across focus areas — for example, established governance alongside developing monitoring and Nature-Positive outcomes. Use these differences to target improvement (Figure 3).

5

Context matters
Interpret progress in its organisational, geographical, regulatory and project-specific context, relative to the company's opportunities and constraints.



Figure 3 → Illustrative example showing that projects may operate at different maturity tiers across the six focus areas and should concentrate improvement efforts where they are most needed.



Determining maturity across topics and focus areas: Maturity can be determined using a simple majority approach. Where most topics within a focus area are assessed at the same tier, that tier is assigned to the focus area overall. The same approach can be applied across focus areas where an overall maturity profile is required.

For example, a company has conducted a self-assessment and found that they are Practitioners for Governance and Strategy, and Explorers for the remaining four Focus Areas. The overall maturity tier is therefore that of the Explorer.

As the Navigator evolves, additional guidance, peer-learning opportunities and supporting resources may be developed to support users and encourage sharing of good practice across the sector.



Part 3:

Applying the six focus areas in practice

The six focus areas represent the key organisational and project-level conditions that help organisations deliver, monitor and communicate contributions towards Nature-Positive outcomes. Each focus area is structured around four topics designed to help companies understand the key components of each focus area and provide a common structure for assessing maturity, identifying actions and interpreting evidence requirements.

This section explains why each focus area matters, what good practice looks like, and provides illustrative actions and evidence that companies may use to support implementation and continuous improvement. The examples are indicative rather than prescriptive and should be interpreted according to organisational, project and geographical context. The accompanying Framework Mapping and Evidence Database provide additional examples of evidence that may be used to support assessment against individual good practice criteria.

Project and organisational relevance

The six focus areas can be applied at both project and organisational levels. However, their primary area of application differs. For each focus area, an indicator highlights whether the good practice criteria are primarily relevant at project level, organisational level, or both. In practice, information and evidence often flow between levels, with project-level implementation informing organisational processes and organisational-level commitments guiding project delivery.

Table 1 → Indicative application level of the Navigator focus areas and topics.

FOCUS AREA	PRIMARY APPLICATION LEVEL	TOPICS PRIMARILY APPLIED AT PROJECT LEVEL	TOPICS PRIMARILY APPLIED AT ORGANISATIONAL LEVEL
Governance	Organisation	Compliance & Reporting (implementation and evidence generation)	Accountability, Governance Processes, Decision-Making
Strategy	Organisation	Alignment (through project delivery and implementation)	Strategic Recognition, Commitments, Decision-Making, Alignment
Risk & Impact Management	Both	Risk Identification, Mitigation Hierarchy, Ecological Context, Assessment Scope	Risk Identification, Assessment Scope
Nature Outcomes, Metrics & Monitoring	Both	Baseline Understanding, Monitoring Design, Metrics & Indicators, Targets	Metrics & Indicators, Targets
Stakeholder Participation	Project	Stakeholder Understanding, Access to Information, Dialogue & Collaboration, Influence	Access to Information (through corporate policies and guidance)
Social Principles	Both	Social Context, Rights & Fairness, Community Benefits, People-Positive	People-Positive, Rights & Fairness, (through corporate policies and guidance)

3.1

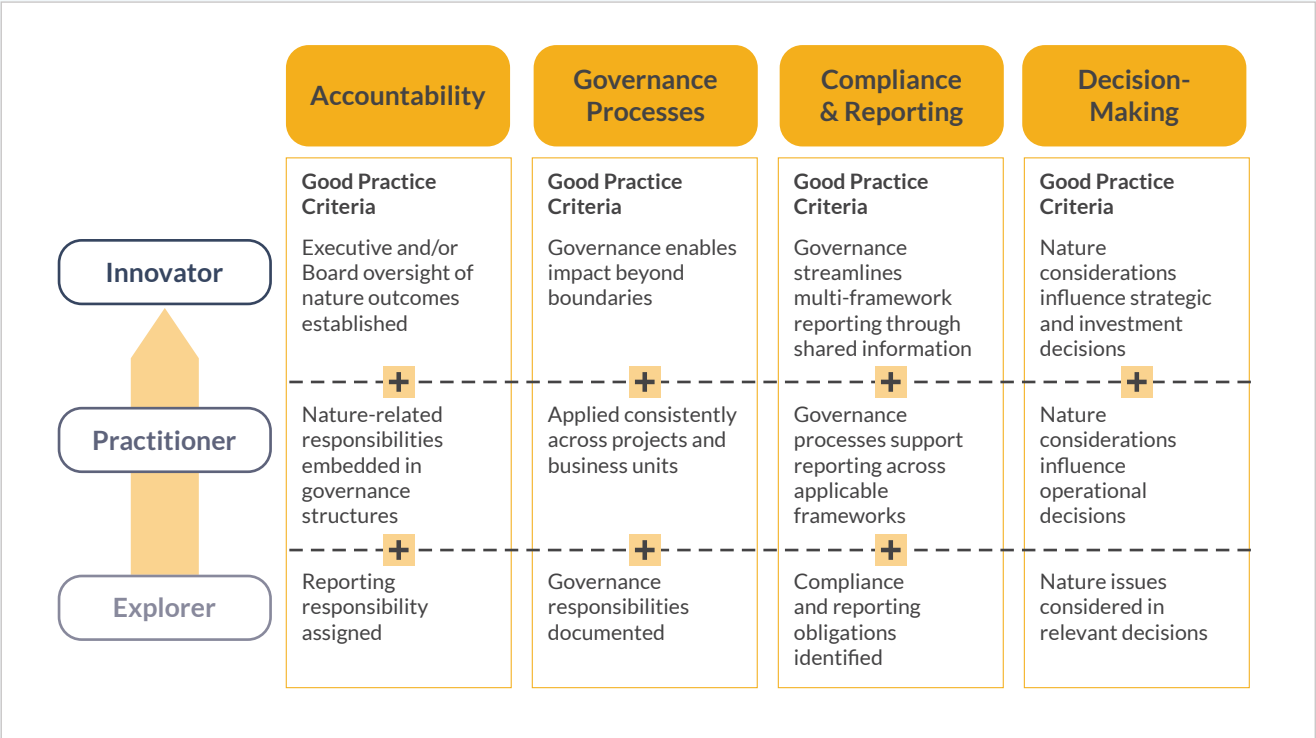
Governance

Primary focus area relevance  Key Project:  Organisation 

Purpose of the focus area
Governance establishes the accountability, oversight and decision-making processes needed to support credible nature-related performance and Nature-Positive outcomes.

Governance topics: *Accountability • Governance Processes • Compliance & Reporting • Decision-Making*

What good looks like, and typical actions



Effective governance creates clear lines of **Accountability** for nature-related performance. This often begins with assigning responsibility for nature-related activities, reporting and compliance, but becomes more effective when roles, responsibilities and expectations are clearly understood across the company. As approaches mature, accountability increasingly extends beyond individual practitioners and project teams to include senior leadership and, where appropriate, executive or board-level oversight.

Example: An offshore wind developer initially assigned biodiversity reporting to its environmental lead. As maturity increased, nature-related performance became part of executive sustainability reviews. The company later involved the senior leadership team to use nature intelligence to inform investment decision-making processes.

Governance Processes provide the mechanisms through which accountability is translated into action. These may include review mechanisms, escalation routes, coordination processes and opportunities to share lessons across projects and business units. Companies operating multiple projects often seek greater consistency in how nature-related issues are considered, documented and addressed.

Companies also need to navigate a growing range of **Compliance & Reporting** requirements. More mature approaches move beyond responding to individual requests and instead seek to coordinate reporting, regulatory, permitting and lender-related expectations through a coherent evidence base and information management system. This can help reduce duplication while increasing confidence in reported information and consistency between corporate reporting needs and supporting project-level evidence and performance data and between individual projects.

Ultimately, governance should support informed **Decision-Making**. Nature-related information should contribute to operational, strategic and investment decisions, helping ensure that commitments and objectives influence real-world outcomes.

Example: A project may identify potential impacts on a sensitive habitat during the design phase. In a mature governance system, this information is escalated through established review processes, allowing nature related considerations to influence siting, design or investment decisions before significant resources have been committed.

Although governance is set at the corporate-level, effective governance creates a two-way flow of information and accountability. Corporate commitments, standards and oversight guide project delivery, while project outcomes, risks, data and lessons learned inform corporate performance and disclosure, decision-making and strategy refinement. This helps ensure that organisational ambitions are translated into action and that practical experience from projects drives continuous improvement.



Illustrative evidence



Common challenges and considerations

Many companies have nature-related commitments and project-level activities in place before formal governance arrangements are fully established. Responsibility for nature often sits within sustainability or environmental teams, while decisions that influence nature outcomes are made across project development, engineering, procurement, construction and operations. Ensuring clear accountability, senior-level oversight and cross-functional ownership can therefore be challenging, particularly as companies scale their ambitions and activities. Companies should seek to embed nature-related responsibilities within existing governance and decision-making processes, rather than treating them as a standalone environmental workstream.

3.2

Strategy

Primary focus area relevance

Key
Project: Organisation:

Purpose of the focus area

Companies recognise that nature is becoming an increasingly important business issue but are less certain about how that recognition should translate into long-term priorities and actions. The Strategy focus area focuses on connecting ambition with implementation and ensuring that nature-related considerations are reflected in business planning.

Strategy topics: Strategic Recognition • Commitments • Decision-Making • Alignment

What good looks like, and typical actions

	Strategic Recognition	Commitments	Decision-Making	Alignment
Innovator	Good Practice Criteria Nature integrated into long-term strategy and capital allocation	Good Practice Criteria Organisation publicly states its intended Nature-Positive contribution	Good Practice Criteria Nature considerations influence strategic portfolio decisions	Good Practice Criteria Nature ambitions linked to GBF, NDCs, NBSAPs or equivalent goals
Practitioner	Nature integrated into business and sustainability strategies	Nature objectives and targets established and measured	DIRO considerations influence planning and project development	Nature ambitions linked to organisational priorities
Explorer	Nature recognised as a relevant business issue	High-level nature commitments established	Nature considered within planning processes	Awareness of relevant frameworks and existing certifications

Companies rarely start with a fully developed nature strategy. Progress often begins with **Strategic Recognition** that nature-related issues (e.g., DIROs) are relevant to business performance, project delivery or stakeholder expectations. This understanding helps shape priorities and informs longer-term planning and decision-making processes.

Building on this foundation, companies may establish **Commitments** that communicate ambition and provide direction. These often begin as broad principles before evolving into more specific objectives and targets that clarify intended outcomes and create accountability for action.

Example: A multinational energy company publicly committed to achieving a net positive impact on biodiversity for all new assets from 2035 onwards. For UK solar farms specifically, they set targets to deliver on average three times the national requirement for biodiversity net gain (i.e. 50 %).

As strategies mature, attention typically shifts towards **Alignment**. Nature-related objectives become increasingly connected to wider sustainability strategies, business priorities and, where relevant, external ambitions such as the Global Biodiversity Framework, NBSAPs or other national policy goals. The objective is not to create a separate nature strategy, but to ensure that nature considerations are integrated into existing planning processes.

The effectiveness of strategy is ultimately reflected in **Decision-Making**. More mature organisations use nature-related information to inform project development, portfolio planning, investment decisions and long-term business strategy, helping ensure that commitments are translated into implementation rather than remaining aspirational statements

Illustrative evidence



Common challenges and considerations

A common challenge is translating high-level commitments into practical actions that influence project planning, investment decisions and day-to-day operations. Companies may also operate across multiple geographies where regulatory requirements, stakeholder expectations and opportunities to deliver Nature-Positive outcomes differ considerably. Strategies should therefore provide a clear direction of travel while retaining sufficient flexibility to respond to local contexts and constraints. Maintaining a clear link between strategic ambitions and measurable nature outcomes can help avoid strategies becoming primarily compliance or reporting exercises.

Risk & Impact Management

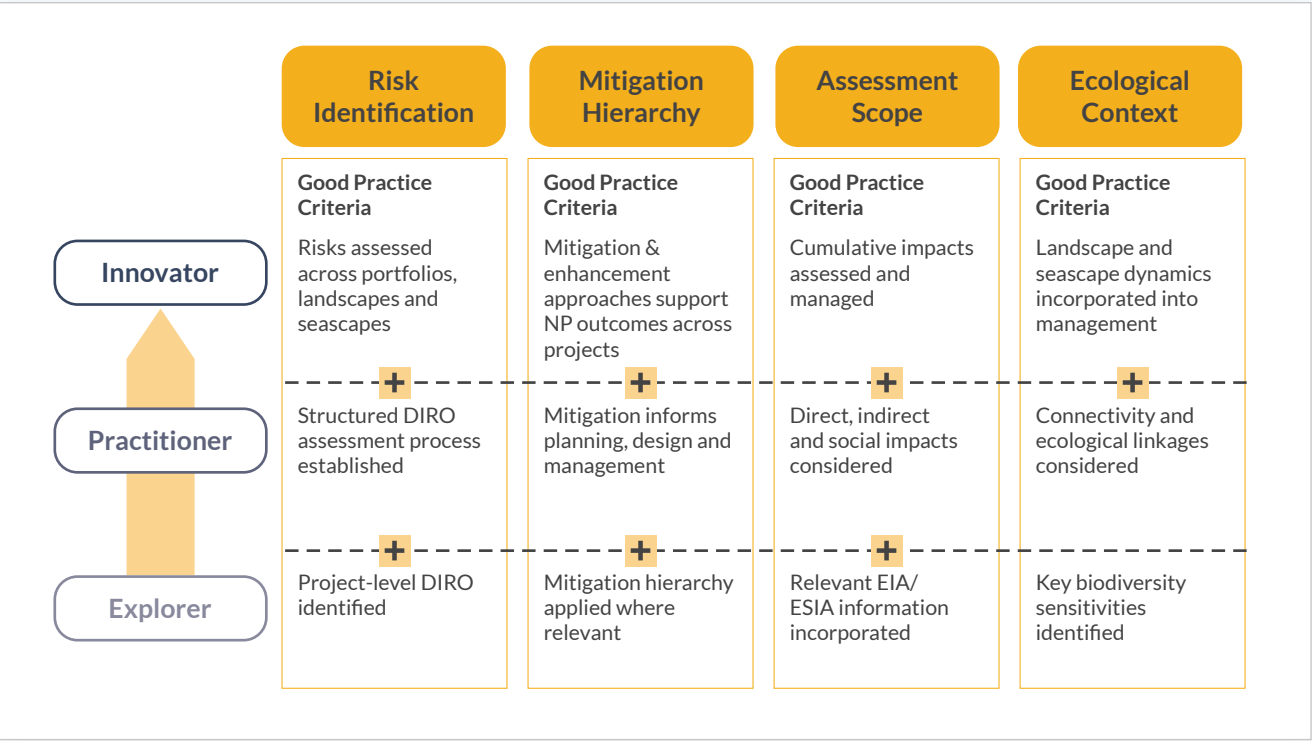
Primary focus area relevance  Key
Project:  Organisation 

Purpose of the focus area

Risk and Impact Management helps companies understand and manage nature-related DIROs across projects, portfolios, landscapes and seascapes.

Risk & Impact Management topics: *Risk Identification* • *Mitigation Hierarchy* • *Assessment Scope* • *Ecological Context*

What good looks like, and typical actions



Understanding **Risk Identification** requires more than compiling a risk register. Companies need a clear view of nature-related DIROs across their activities, projects and value chains (TNFD, 2023, 2026). Good practice is supported by clear governance arrangements, including a defined risk assessment process, agreed risk criteria and a risk matrix that are consistently applied across individual projects. Assessments become increasingly systematic and begin to inform planning and management processes rather than serving only as reporting exercises.

Application of the **Mitigation Hierarchy** remains central to good practice (IPIECA, 2015). Companies increasingly seek to avoid impacts through project siting, design and timing decisions before considering minimisation, restoration, compensation measures or even biodiversity enhancement measures. In practice, opportunities for avoidance may be constrained by factors such as auction areas, grid connection requirements, land availability or other development constraints, meaning that project siting is not always fully within a developer's control. Risk assessment therefore plays an important role in informing decisions, helping companies understand whether residual risks remain acceptable after avoidance and minimisation measures have been considered. In some cases, particularly where significant risks to nature cannot be adequately addressed, this information may influence project design, investment or wider project viability decisions.

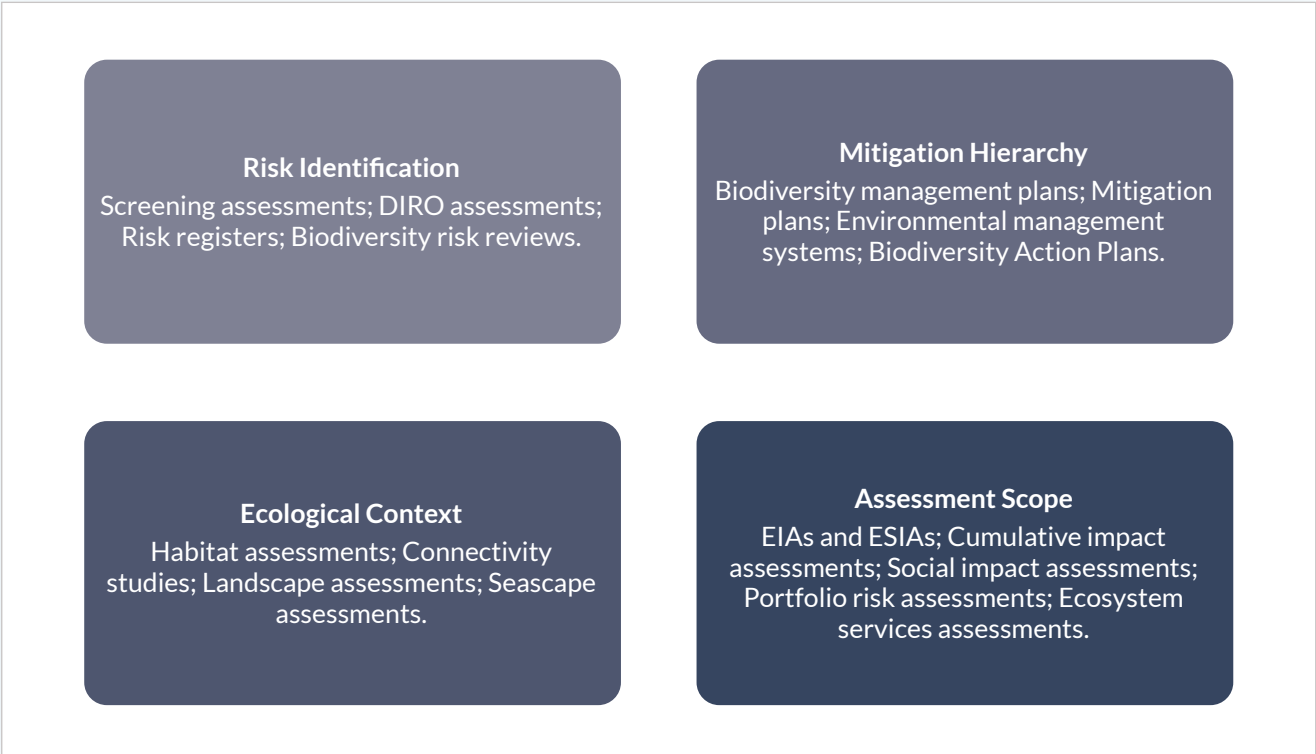
Example: Early ecological surveys may identify an opportunity to avoid impacts on a priority habitat through minor changes to infrastructure layout. Addressing the issue during project design is often more effective and less costly than relying on restoration or offsetting measures later in the project lifecycle.

As companies gain experience, the **Assessment Scope** often expands beyond direct project impacts. This may include consideration of cumulative effects, indirect impacts, social interactions and portfolio-level risks where these are relevant and material. Assessment of cumulative impacts remains an evolving area of practice – see '**Common challenges and considerations**' – with methods, metrics and datasets continuing to develop. Companies should therefore focus on understanding cumulative risks, considering cumulative effects in decision-making, aligning and/or contributing to emerging sector-wide approaches and methodologies.

Developing an understanding of **Ecological Context** helps ensure decisions are informed by the wider systems in which projects operate. This may include considering ecological connectivity, migratory species, ecosystem functioning, ecosystem services and interactions occurring across landscapes and seascapes rather than solely within project boundaries.

Example: A company developing multiple projects within the same region may find that individual project assessments identify only part of the picture. Considering cumulative pressures across the wider landscape or seascape, including those from third parties but also from a company’s own projects in the same area, can reveal risks and opportunities that would not be apparent when projects are assessed independently.

Illustrative evidence



Common challenges and considerations

Risk and impact assessment approaches continue to evolve as expectations increase across reporting, regulatory, lender and voluntary frameworks. Companies often face challenges in determining the appropriate assessment scope, particularly when considering indirect impacts, ecosystem services, social impacts, landscape and seascape dynamics, and value-chain considerations. The emphasis should be on applying a proportionate, risk-based approach that prioritises the most material issues and supports effective decision-making. Users are advised to consult sector-specific guidance such as for solar energy (IRENA, CREEI and IUCN, 2026) or offshore (IPIECA, 2025).

Assessing cumulative impacts and cumulative outcomes remains one of the most challenging and rapidly evolving areas of practice for the renewable energy sector, particularly for offshore wind developments (Willstead *et al.*, 2018). While individual projects can monitor their own impacts and outcomes, understanding how multiple developments interact within wider landscapes, seascapes and ecological systems is inherently more complex. It often requires collaboration across developers and sectors, access to shared datasets, and the application of approaches that extend beyond individual project boundaries. Existing frameworks and standards provide only limited guidance on cumulative impact assessment and, where requirements do exist (e.g. IFC PS6), expectations are often not sufficiently prescriptive to support consistent implementation across projects and jurisdictions. Companies should therefore recognise current limitations while seeking opportunities to contribute to, and learn from, emerging good practice. Future approaches are likely to build on existing guidance, including the application of cumulative impact assessment at ecologically appropriate temporal and spatial scales and the development of more consistent sector-wide methodologies (Bennun *et al.*, 2024).

Nature Outcomes, Metrics & Monitoring

Primary focus area relevance

Key
Project: Organisation

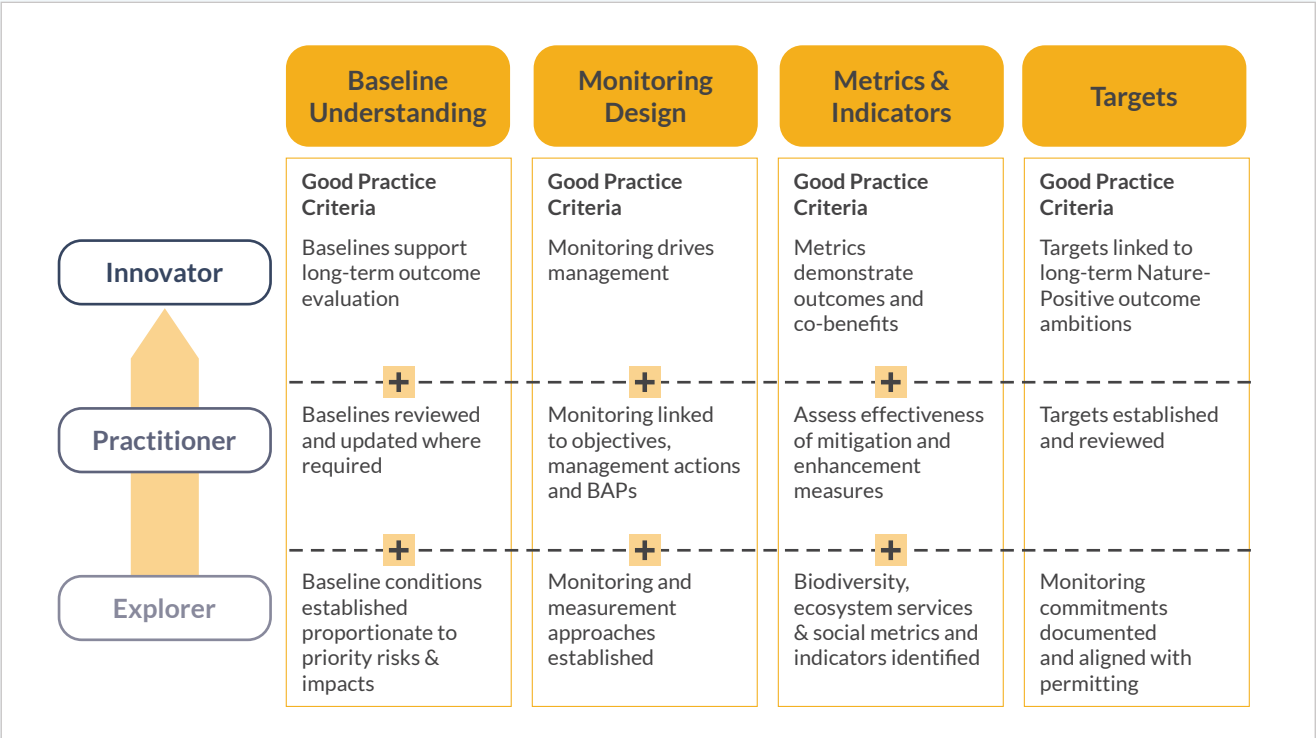
Purpose of the focus area

Nature Outcomes, Metrics & Monitoring sit at the centre of the Nature-Positive Navigator. While the other five focus areas provide the enabling conditions for effective implementation, this focus area focuses on whether actions are ultimately contributing towards desired nature outcomes. Monitoring, measurement, learning and adaptive management help companies understand whether governance arrangements, strategic commitments, stakeholder participation and impact management approaches are resulting in tangible improvements over time.

Nature outcomes can take considerable time to emerge and progress is rarely linear. As a result, this focus area places particular emphasis on evidence generation, adaptive management, continuous learning and transparent communication of progress. Companies should expect both successes and setbacks as they refine their understanding and respond to changing conditions over time.

Nature Outcomes, Metrics & Monitoring topics: *Baseline Understanding*
• *Monitoring Design* • *Metrics & Indicators* • *Targets*

What good looks like, and typical actions



Developing a robust **Baseline Understanding** is central to assess the type and extent of impact a company has on nature. Without a clear picture of existing conditions, it becomes difficult to assess whether biodiversity, ecosystem condition or other priority indicators are improving, remaining stable or declining over time. Baselines also provide an important reference point for evaluating the effectiveness of management actions and interventions.

The quality of a monitoring programme depends as much on its **Monitoring Design** as on the volume of data collected. Monitoring should be linked to management needs, project objectives and intended outcomes, enabling companies to evaluate whether actions are delivering the desired effects and to adapt where results differ from expectations. Where appropriate, monitoring should consider impacts and outcomes at scales that reflect the ecological processes and species being assessed, rather than focusing solely on project boundaries. See [section 4.1](#) for more detailed monitoring considerations.

Example: A biodiversity enhancement measure may be implemented exactly as planned, yet monitoring may show little ecological response during the first few years. This does not necessarily indicate failure, but may highlight the need for longer monitoring periods, adaptive management actions or revised assumptions about ecological recovery.

Selecting appropriate **Metrics & Indicators** is rarely straightforward. Depending on company objectives and project context, companies may need to consider biodiversity, ecosystem-service and social indicators. No single metric is likely to provide a complete picture, so emphasis should be placed on selecting measures that are relevant, proportionate and useful for decision-making. See **Sections 4.1** for more detailed guidance on choosing appropriate metrics.

Targets provide direction and help translate ambition into measurable expectations. These should be anchored in science (e.g., science-based targets for nature²) and linked to clear outcomes and backed up by scientific data, e.g., restoration of habitats or recovery of species populations. IUCN provides detailed guidance on how companies can set robust targets and implement rapid, verifiable actions for species and ecosystems (IUCN, 2025). Of note, nature outcomes often take time to emerge, and ecological systems are inherently dynamic. As evidence accumulates, companies may need to revisit assumptions, refine targets and adjust actions to reflect new information and changing conditions.

² <https://sciencebasedtargetsnetwork.org/>

Illustrative evidence



Common challenges and considerations

Companies frequently find it easier to demonstrate actions undertaken than outcomes achieved. Biodiversity responses may take years to become visible, ecological systems are inherently dynamic, and monitoring data may initially show mixed or unexpected results. In addition, organisations often struggle to identify appropriate indicators, establish consistent baselines, or bring together monitoring data collected across different projects and locations. Monitoring should therefore be viewed as a learning process rather than solely a performance reporting exercise. Adaptive management is particularly important, allowing companies to adjust actions as new information becomes available and apply lessons learned to future projects where opportunities for intervention may be greater.

Sections 4.1 provides some additional considerations on metrics, and **section 4.2** on adaptive management.

Stakeholder Participation

Primary focus area relevance

Key
Project: Organisation:

Purpose of the focus area

Projects often generate substantial engagement activity, yet stakeholders can still feel disconnected from decision-making processes. This focus area therefore focuses not simply on consultation, but on the quality, transparency and influence of participation.

Stakeholder Participation topics: *Stakeholder Understanding* • *Access to Information* • *Dialogue & Collaboration* • *Stakeholder Influence*

What good looks like, and typical actions

	Stakeholder Understanding	Access to Information	Dialogue & Collaboration	Stakeholder Influence
Innovator	Good Practice Criteria Stakeholder networks integrated into strategic planning	Good Practice Criteria Stakeholders co-produce information, evidence and monitoring data	Good Practice Criteria Shared ownership, co-design or partnership approaches explored	Good Practice Criteria Stakeholders actively shape decisions and outcomes
Practitioner	Stakeholder mapping regularly reviewed and updated	Accessible information and dialogue mechanisms established	Collaborative participation and feedback mechanisms established and acted upon	Stakeholders influence key project decisions
Explorer	Relevant stakeholders identified	Relevant information made available to stakeholders	Opportunities provided for participation, discussion and questions	Stakeholder views considered in decision-making

Meaningful participation starts with understanding who stakeholders are and how they may be affected. **Stakeholder Understanding** involves identifying relevant stakeholder groups, understanding their interests and concerns, and recognising that priorities may differ across locations and project stages.

For participation to be effective, stakeholders require **Access to Information** that is timely, relevant and understandable. This includes information on project activities, potential impacts, proposed management measures and opportunities for engagement.

Dialogue & Collaboration moves beyond one-way communication. Companies increasingly create opportunities for ongoing discussion, collaborative problem-solving and knowledge sharing. In some contexts, this can lead to partnerships that continue beyond the life of an individual project. International Association for Public Participation (2026) and Blythe *et al.* (2026) provide guidance that can help companies engage in meaningful stakeholder participation.

The effectiveness of participation is ultimately reflected in **Stakeholder Influence**. Stakeholder perspectives should inform project design, mitigation measures and management decisions where appropriate. More advanced approaches may involve co-design, shared decision-making or long-term collaborative arrangements.

Example: Stakeholder engagement may identify concerns regarding access to fishing grounds, recreational use or culturally important sites. Demonstrating how this feedback influences project design or mitigation measures often provides stronger evidence of participation than simply reporting the number of consultation events held.

Illustrative evidence



Common challenges and considerations

Consultation alone does not necessarily equate to participation. Companies should focus on demonstrating how stakeholder perspectives influence decisions and how participation is maintained throughout project planning, implementation and monitoring. Particular attention should be given to closing the feedback loop by communicating how stakeholder input has been considered and acted upon, helping to build trust, transparency and accountability over time. UN Global Compact (2024) is a useful resource providing clear recommendations for promoting inclusive engagement of stakeholders and experts in offshore renewable energy projects seeking to contribute to Nature-Positive.

3.6

Social Principles

Primary focus area relevance

■

Key Project: ■ Organisation ■

Purpose of the focus area

Nature-Positive outcomes are unlikely to be sustained if social considerations are overlooked. This focus area encourages companies to consider how nature-related actions, project development and operational activities affect people, communities and rights-holders, recognising that environmental and social outcomes are often closely connected.

Social Principles topics: Social Context • People-Positive • Rights & Fairness • Community Benefits

What good looks like, and typical actions

	Social Context	People-Positive	Rights & Fairness	Community Benefits
Innovator	Good Practice Criteria Social outcomes actively managed and monitored	Good Practice Criteria Organisation contributes to emerging People-Positive practice	Good Practice Criteria Fair distribution of benefits and impacts actively considered	Good Practice Criteria Community benefits and positive social outcomes part of delivery & decision-making
Practitioner	+ Social risks and benefits considered in planning	+ Relevant People-Positive principles applied	+ Environmental justice and vulnerability considerations incorporated	+ Community benefits incorporated into planning
Explorer	+ Affected communities and stakeholders understood	+ Awareness of People-Positive concepts established	+ Community rights, IPLCs and vulnerable groups recognised	+ Potential community benefits identified

An understanding of **Social Context** provides an important foundation. Initially, this involves identifying potentially affected communities, recognising local priorities and vulnerabilities, and gradually developing to consider how social risks and opportunities may influence both project outcomes and long-term relationships with stakeholders.

The emerging concept of **People-Positive** encourages companies to consider whether affected communities view a project’s outcomes as beneficial and whether the project has garnered broad community support through open and participatory processes. Rather than focusing solely on intended benefits, this requires ongoing engagement, monitoring and learning to understand how project outcomes are experienced in practice, how trade-offs are perceived by stakeholders, and how project approaches may need to evolve over time (Ghosh, Kartha, and Phillips, in prep. 2026).

Careful consideration of **Rights & Fairness** helps ensure that affected groups are treated fairly and that relevant rights, including those of IPLCs where relevant, are appropriately recognised and respected. This may also include consideration of environmental justice, vulnerable groups and equitable access to project benefits and opportunities.

Delivering **Community Benefits** alongside environmental objectives is another focal area. These should be grounded in proportionality and objectivity, and can involve supporting local priorities, creating opportunities for shared value, or developing initiatives that contribute positively to community wellbeing and resilience.

Illustrative evidence



Common challenges and considerations

Social priorities and expectations vary significantly across projects and geographies. Companies should apply social principles proportionately while ensuring affected communities, rights-holders and vulnerable groups are appropriately recognised throughout project planning, implementation and monitoring. Moreover, timeframe is an important component to consider, recognising that community benefits need to endure beyond project completion.

4.1

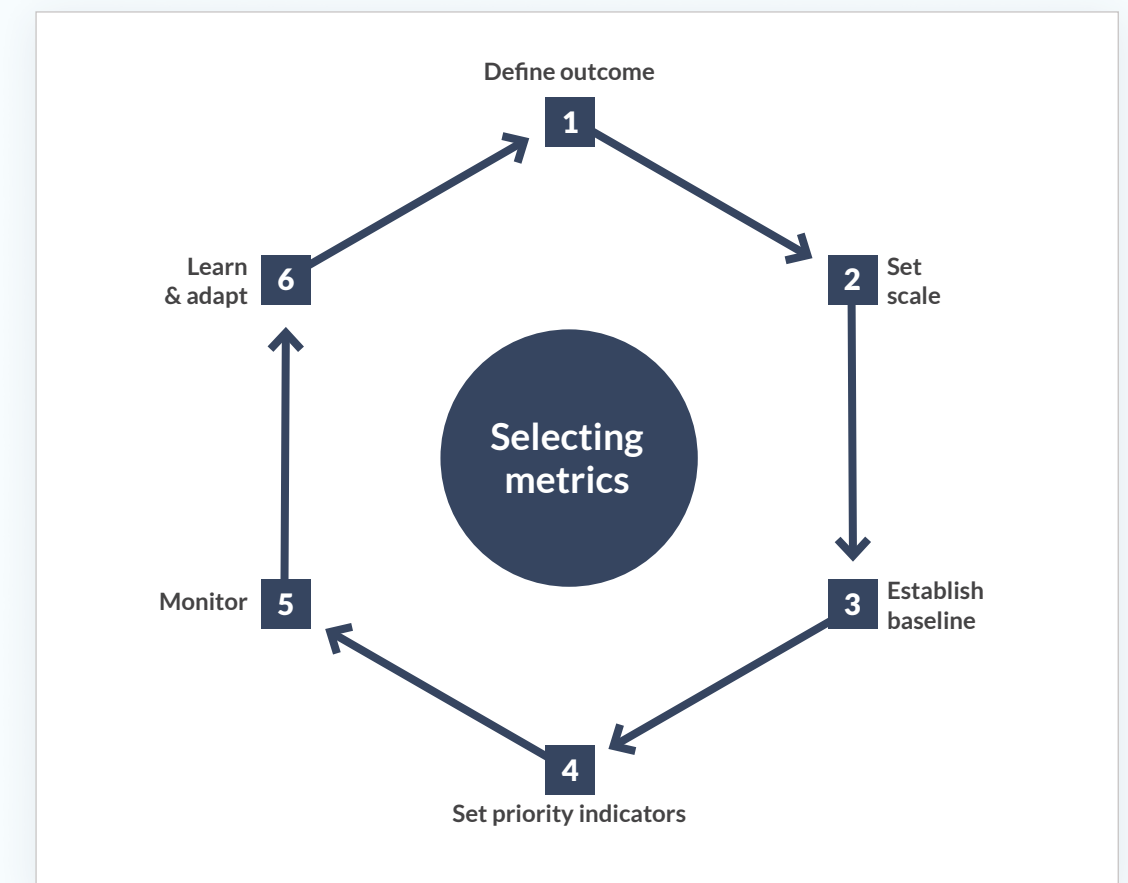
Selecting Appropriate Metrics

IUCN has several workstreams underway related to Nature-Positive offshore wind (OW). As part of the Global Initiative for Nature, Grids and Renewables (GINGR) programme, IUCN are seeking to provide guidance to support the OW sector in monitoring, evaluating, and reporting its contributions to the global Nature-Positive goal and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). Two reports relate to this section, one setting out relevant concepts and framing (Cousins and Fletcher, in prep. 2026a), and the other one on consensus and application of indicators and metrics (Cousins and Fletcher, in prep. 2026b).

Building on this, metrics should be selected to support decision-making, learning and assessment of progress towards intended outcomes. Rather than starting with available data or reporting requirements, users should first consider the outcome they are trying to achieve and then identify the indicators most relevant to measuring change (Figure 4).

Figure 4 →

Key considerations when selecting metrics.



Part 4:

Additional Monitoring and Evidence Considerations

4.2

Monitoring as an Adaptive Management Tool

Within the Navigator, monitoring should not be viewed solely as a reporting requirement, but as a mechanism for testing assumptions, evaluating whether actions are achieving the intended results, and identifying where adjustments may be needed. This is particularly important in nature-related work, where ecological responses are often uncertain, context-dependent and may take years to become visible. The Navigator User Journey is intentionally iterative. Information generated through Step 6: Monitor Progress should be used to revisit earlier steps, particularly Step 3: Assess Current Position and Step 4: Develop Improvement Plan. Monitoring therefore provides the evidence needed to reassess maturity, refine actions and improve performance over time. For offshore wind, GINGR has developed detailed guidance on monitoring methods, key biodiversity indicators, and data-sharing practices to advance Nature-Positive (Stephenson, 2024).

Adaptive management recognises that not all actions will deliver the expected outcomes. Unexpected results do not necessarily indicate failure; they may reveal gaps in understanding, changing conditions or incorrect assumptions (e.g., the selected indicator is not appropriate for the project's scale). The key question is not whether an action was implemented, but what was learned and how that learning informed subsequent decisions. Adaptive management often relies on additional indicators that support project delivery and learning, alongside those used for reporting. These may track implementation of management actions, responses of priority species or habitats, stakeholder participation, or assumptions underpinning project interventions. These additional metrics are not necessarily for public reporting, but they play an essential role in project management and long-term success. The objective is to generate information that helps companies make timely and informed adjustments when required.

Example: An offshore wind project implements habitat enhancement measures to support seabird populations. Early monitoring shows that target species are not responding as anticipated. Rather than assuming the intervention has failed, the project team reviews the underlying assumptions, expands monitoring to include prey availability and disturbance levels, and modifies management actions accordingly. The findings are then used to update future project plans and corporate guidance.

4.3

AI use

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is increasingly being used to support biodiversity monitoring, environmental assessment and nature-related decision-making. Examples include automated species identification from images or acoustic recordings, analysis of satellite and drone imagery, habitat mapping, detection of ecological change, and processing large environmental datasets. For renewable energy and grid companies, AI has the potential to improve the efficiency, scale and consistency of monitoring programmes, particularly where large volumes of environmental data are generated across projects and portfolios. However, AI should generally be viewed as a tool that complements, rather than replaces, ecological expertise, stakeholder engagement and professional judgement.

As the use of AI expands, increasing attention is being given to its responsible application. Emerging guidance emphasises the importance of transparency, data quality, human oversight, accountability, privacy, fairness and consideration of unintended consequences. Companies using AI for nature-related applications should be clear about how AI outputs are generated, understand the limitations and uncertainties associated with AI-based analyses, and ensure that important decisions are not based solely on automated outputs. Users are encouraged to consult existing guidance on responsible AI, including resources from the Business for Social Responsibility (BSR) (BSR, 2026), the World Economic Forum (WEF) (WEF, 2025), the World Resources Institute (WRI) (WRI, 2026) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (OECD, 2026), which provide practical principles and considerations relevant to environmental and sustainability applications.

Example: An offshore wind developer may use AI to analyse thousands of hours of seabird imagery or acoustic recordings collected during monitoring programmes. While AI can help identify patterns and reduce processing time, ecological specialists remain responsible for validating results, interpreting findings and determining whether management actions or changes to project design are required.



Part 5:

Worked example

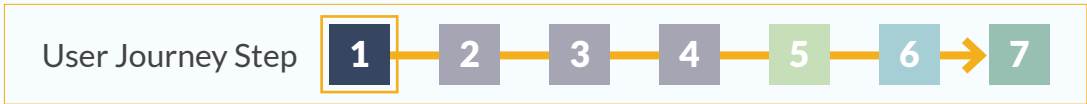
This hypothetical example illustrates how an offshore wind developer might use the Nature-Positive Navigator to assess its current position, identify priority improvements, implement actions, generate evidence and strengthen performance over time. It follows the Navigator User Journey and shows how project-level implementation can inform organisational-level maturity.

COMPANY CONTEXT

Seabreeze Renewables is developing a new 1 GW offshore wind project in an area containing sensitive benthic habitats, migratory seabirds and commercial fishing activity. The company already has established environmental assessment, permitting and stakeholder engagement processes, but wishes to strengthen its contribution towards Nature-Positive outcomes. The project team decides to use the Nature-Positive Navigator to understand its current maturity, identify priority improvements and guide implementation.

Step 1

Understand Context



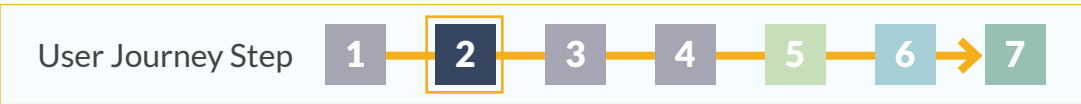
The project team brings together colleagues from sustainability, permitting and project development, alongside representatives from key project functions such as procurement, legal, engineering, construction and operations, to review existing baseline studies, organisational commitments and previous project experience. Early involvement of these functions helps embed nature considerations into project design, risk management and decision-making from the outset. During the exercise, the team identifies, through peer-reviewed literature and initial engagement with local stakeholders, several potential risks and opportunities to nature from the OW development, including potential disturbance of seabirds, impacts on sensitive benthic habitats, cumulative pressures from other marine activities, fisheries interactions and opportunities to contribute towards habitat recovery. This relevant information already existed but was spread across different teams and projects within the company.

KEY OUTPUTS:

- Baseline ecology review
- Stakeholder analysis
- Social baseline review
- Priority DIRO register
- Initial risk and opportunity register

Step 2

Identify Relevant Requirements and Frameworks



The team reviews the reporting, regulatory, permitting, lender and voluntary disclosure requirements relevant to the project. Although these requirements originate from different sources, the exercise reveals that similar information is often requested multiple times through permitting, lender due diligence, sustainability reporting and future nature-related disclosure ambitions.

KEY OUTPUTS:

- Compliance register
- Framework register
- Reporting roadmap

NAVIGATOR INSIGHT: REUSE EXISTING EVIDENCE WHEREVER POSSIBLE

A single piece of evidence can often support multiple requirements. Identifying these overlaps early can reduce duplication and improve efficiency across mandatory and voluntary disclosure requirements.

Step 3

Assess Current Position



Using evidence gathered during Steps 1 and 2, the team completes a Navigator self-assessment. The Framework Mapping & Evidence Database is used to understand how existing activities align with Navigator good practice criteria, where gaps exist, and how future ambitions (e.g. TNFD-aligned disclosure) may support progression.

FOCUS AREA	INITIAL TIER	TOPIC(S)	KEY GAP
Governance	Practitioner	Accountability; Decision-Making	Nature-related information not consistently informing strategic and investment decisions
Strategy	Explorer	Commitments; Alignment	Corporate commitments not translated into project objectives
Risk & Impact Management	Practitioner	Assessment Scope	Cumulative impacts and wider seascape dynamics not systematically assessed
Nature Outcomes, Metrics & Monitoring	Explorer	Monitoring Design; Targets	Monitoring focused on compliance rather than intended outcomes
Stakeholder Participation	Practitioner	Stakeholder Influence	Stakeholder influence on project decisions not consistently demonstrated
Social Principles	Explorer	Community Benefits	Community benefits not integrated into project planning

Step 4

Develop Improvement Plan

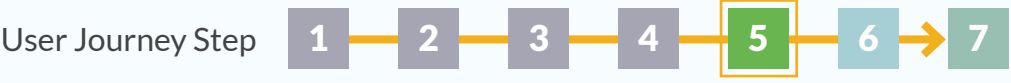


Recognising that not all gaps can be addressed simultaneously, the team prioritises actions expected to deliver the greatest improvements in maturity and project performance.

PRIORITY ACTION	FOCUS AREA / TOPIC	LEAD ROLE	EVIDENCE EXPECTED
Establish executive accountability for biodiversity	Governance / Accountability	Sustainability Director	Organogram; RACI matrix
Translate biodiversity commitments into project objectives	Strategy / Commitments	Biodiversity Manager	Biodiversity Action Plan; Target Register
Expand assessment scope to include cumulative impacts	Risk & Impact Management / Assessment Scope	Environmental Assessment Lead	Cumulative Impact Assessment
Develop outcome-focused monitoring programme	Nature Outcomes / Monitoring Design	Ecology Manager	Monitoring Framework
Strengthen stakeholder influence on project decisions	Stakeholder Participation / Influence	Stakeholder Engagement Lead	Consultation Records; Decision Logs
Establish community benefit approach	Social Principles / Community Benefits	Social Performance Lead	Community Benefit Plan

Step 5

Implement Actions



Implementation focuses on improving practice while simultaneously generating evidence that can support maturity reassessment.

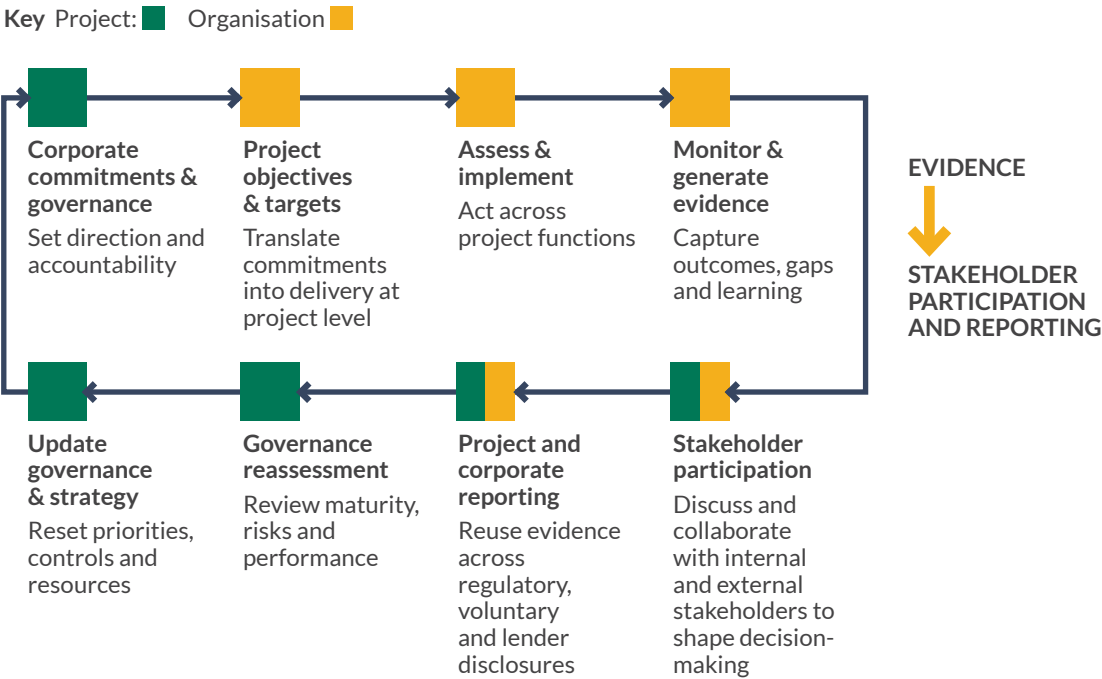
FOCUS AREA	TOPIC	ACTION IMPLEMENTED	EVIDENCE GENERATED
Governance	Accountability	Biodiversity reporting lead appointed and executive oversight established	Organogram; RACI matrix
	Decision-making	Nature risks incorporated into investment reviews	Investment committee papers; decision logs
Strategy	Commitments	Corporate commitments translated into project biodiversity objectives	Biodiversity Action Plan; target register
Risk & Impact Management	Assessment Scope	Cumulative impact assessment completed	Cumulative impact assessment
Nature Outcomes, Metrics & Monitoring	Ecological Context	Seascape and connectivity assessment completed	Connectivity study; seascape assessment
	Monitoring Design	Monitoring redesigned around project objectives and outcomes	Monitoring framework; Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
Stakeholder Participation	Targets	Outcome-focused biodiversity targets established	KPI dashboard; target register
	Stakeholder Influence	Fisheries feedback incorporated into cable-routing decisions	Consultation records; feedback log
Social Principles	Community Benefits	Community benefit programme incorporated into project planning	Community benefit plan

NAVIGATOR INSIGHT: PROJECT AND ORGANISATIONAL MATURITY REINFORCE EACH OTHER.

Many actions were implemented at project level, but the evidence generated was subsequently used in corporate reporting, governance reviews and strategic planning. In turn, organisational commitments helped shape project priorities and objectives. The Navigator therefore supports a two-way flow of information between projects and the wider organisation.

Corporate commitments guide project implementation, while monitoring and evidence generated at project level inform reporting, reassessment, governance review and future strategy, creating a continuous improvement cycle.

Project evidence and corporate governance inform each other



BUSINESS GOVERNANCE IMPACT

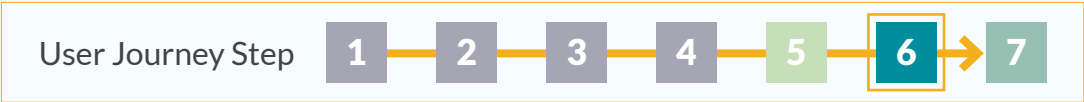
Reporting changes what the business decides

- **Investment**
Nature risks enter investment reviews and project gates.
- **Risk controls**
Thresholds, mitigation and assurance respond to evidence.
- **Accountability**
Owners, executive oversight and escalation routes become explicit.
- **Strategy**
Targets, priorities and resources are reset for the next cycle.

The feedback returns to project objectives, closing the improvement loop.

Step 6

Monitor Progress



Following implementation, the team reviews monitoring data and stakeholder feedback.

EXAMPLES OF POSITIVE FINDINGS:	EXAMPLES OF UNEXPECTED FINDINGS:
• Restored benthic habitat condition improved relative to baseline. • Fisheries stakeholders reported fewer concerns following project modifications.	• Seabird monitoring had not yet demonstrated the anticipated response. • Social monitoring showed participation in the community benefit programme, but insufficient evidence of longer-term outcomes.

Rather than treating implementation as proof of success, the team uses these findings to refine their approach. *Seabreeze Renewables* therefore returns to **Step 4. Develop Improvement Plan**, using the monitoring findings and remaining evidence gaps to define priorities for the next cycle. The team considers whether to extend seabird monitoring, introduce additional indicators, and update stakeholder engagement processes to address new concerns.

NAVIGATOR INSIGHT: PROGRESSION IS NOT ALWAYS LINEAR.

Implementing actions does not automatically result in progression across all focus areas. *Seabreeze* was able to demonstrate rapid progress in Governance and Risk & Impact Management because new processes were influencing decisions and generating evidence. In contrast, Nature Outcomes and Social Principles progressed more slowly because evidence of ecological and social outcomes takes longer to emerge. The Navigator therefore encourages organisations to use monitoring, learning and adaptive management to continuously refine actions and reassess maturity over time.

Step 7

Communicate Outcomes



The *Seabreeze Renewables* team uses the evidence generated through implementation and monitoring to support:

- Permitting and regulatory reporting
- Lender communications
- Internal governance reviews
- Strategic planning
- Future TNFD-aligned disclosure ambitions

It also helps the company reduce duplication, reuse information across multiple reporting requirements, strengthen risk management, improve coordination between teams and make more efficient use of time, resources and existing data. Importantly, the company communicates both progress and uncertainty, recognising that some ecological and social outcomes may take longer to emerge.

Step 6

Reassessing maturity (Step 3)

Following implementation and review of the available evidence, *Seabreeze Renewables* repeated its self-assessment.

Illustrative example showing initial vs reassessed tier assessment.



NAVIGATOR INSIGHT:

Governance, Risk & Impact Management and Stakeholder Participation progressed most rapidly because actions generated clear evidence of implementation and influence on decision-making. Strategy, Nature Outcomes and Social Principles also progressed, but at a slower pace because evidence of long-term ecological and social outcomes takes time to emerge.

What this illustrative example demonstrates

- Companies may sit at different maturity tiers across different focus areas.
- The Framework Mapping & Evidence Database helps identify priority gaps, actions and evidence needs.
- Progression is driven by actions and evidence, not commitments alone.
- Project-level implementation generates much of the evidence needed to strengthen organisational maturity.
- Monitoring and adaptive management support better outcomes over time by helping companies refine actions and respond to new information.
- Reusing evidence across permitting, reporting and lender requirements can improve efficiency, reduce duplication and support more informed business decisions.
- Different focus areas progress at different rates.
- By improving project design, stakeholder participation, impact management and monitoring, companies can contribute to stronger biodiversity outcomes and more resilient landscapes and seascapes over time.
- Reaching Innovator tier across every focus area is neither expected nor necessary; the objective is continual improvement and more effective contribution towards Nature-Positive outcomes.



Appendix A – Glossary

The Nature-Positive Navigator draws on concepts and terminology from existing reporting frameworks, standards and guidance. To support consistency and accessibility, this section provides concise definitions of key terms used throughout the Navigator, the Tiered Maturity Framework and the Framework Mapping and Evidence Database (Table 2).

Where possible, definitions have been drawn or adapted from recognised sources such as the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD), Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive’s (CSRD’s) European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), the Nature Positive Initiative (NPI) and other relevant guidance. In some areas, concepts and methodologies continue to evolve. The definitions presented here should therefore be treated as practical working definitions intended to support implementation and interpretation of the Navigator, rather than definitive or universally agreed positions.

This glossary is intended to support consistency across current and future GINGR workstreams and may evolve over time as concepts, methodologies and reporting practices continue to develop.

Table 2 → Key terms relevant to this guidance.

CONCEPT	DEFINITION
Adaptive Management	Adaptive management is a decision process that promotes flexible decision making that can be adjusted in the face of uncertainties as outcomes from management actions and other events become better understood. Careful monitoring of these outcomes both advances scientific understanding and helps adjust policies or operations as part of an iterative learning process (CIEEM, 2024).
Additionality	A real increase in social value that would not have occurred in the absence of the intervention being appraised (DEFRA, 2022).

CONCEPT	DEFINITION
Cumulative Impacts	A cumulative impact assessment is an assessment of the environmental impacts of past, existing and future projects that affect the same ecosystem (Bennun <i>et al.</i>, 2024). Cumulative impacts can result from successive, incremental, and/or combined effects of an action (e.g. a development project): • acting in combination with other relevant past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions; • including individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time; and/or • focused on features and impacts that are generally recognised as important, based on scientific considerations and/or concerns from directly affected local communities.
Double Materiality	Double materiality has two dimensions: impact materiality and financial materiality. A sustainability matter meets the criterion of double materiality if it is material from the impact perspective or the financial perspective or both (CSRD's ESRS E1 (European Commission, 2023)).
Ecosystem	A dynamic complex of plant, animal and microorganism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit (TNFD, 2025).
Ecosystem Condition	The quality of an ecosystem measured by its abiotic and biotic characteristics. Condition is assessed by an ecosystem's composition, structure and function which, in turn, underpins the ecological integrity of the ecosystem, and supports its capacity to supply ecosystem services on an ongoing basis (TNFD, 2025).
Ecosystem Integrity	Ecosystem integrity can be defined as the degree to which an ecosystem's composition, structure and function resemble those that are characteristic of its natural range of variation (Carter <i>et al.</i>, 2019; Nicholson <i>et al.</i>, 2021). Ecosystem integrity is the ability of an ecological system to support and maintain its composition, structure and functions comparable to natural habitats (Parrish, Braun and Unnasch, 2003).
Ecosystem Services	The contributions of ecosystems to the benefits used in economic and other human activity (TNFD, 2025).
Environmental Justice	Environmental justice seeks to redress an array of recurring challenges faced by various communities and groups. These challenges include disproportionate exposure to environmental hazards and the subsequent adverse health effects resulting from such exposure, unequal access to environmental amenities, and concerns about the distributional implications of environmental policies. These concerns can be further exacerbated by the lack of meaningful engagement and legal recourse for the affected communities (OECD, 2024).
Financial Materiality	A sustainability matter is material from a financial perspective if it triggers, or could reasonably be expected to trigger, material financial effects on an undertaking, including effects on financial position, performance, cash flows, access to finance or cost of capital (CSRD's ESRS 1 (European Commission, 2023)).
Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)	A collective human right of Indigenous Peoples, tribal peoples, and local communities to give and withhold their consent prior to the commencement of any activity that may affect their customary and statutory rights, lands, resources, territories, livelihoods, and food security (Accountability Framework Initiative, 2020).

CONCEPT	DEFINITION
Impact Materiality	A sustainability matter is material from an impact perspective when it relates to actual or potential, positive or negative impacts on people or the environment connected with an undertaking's activities and value chain (CSRD's ESRS 1 (European Commission, 2023)).
Indicators	A quantitative or qualitative factor or variable that provides a simple and reliable means to measure performance. An indicator can be measured through one or multiple metrics (TNFD, 2025).
Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs)	IPLCs with collective relationships to lands, waters, territories and natural resources and whose rights, knowledge systems, cultures and livelihoods are connected to nature stewardship and conservation (TNFD, 2025).
Landscape Approach	A conceptual framework whereby stakeholders in a landscape aim to reconcile competing social, economic and environmental objectives. It seeks to move away from the often-unsustainable sectoral approach to land management. A landscape approach aims to ensure the realisation of local level needs and action (i.e. the interests of different stakeholders within the landscape), while also considering goals and outcomes important to stakeholders outside the landscape, such as national governments or the international community (TNFD, 2025).
Materiality	Materiality is the process of determining which nature-related issues are sufficiently important to influence decisions, disclosures or actions (Adapted from (TNFD, 2025)).
Meaningful Participation	Participation that provides stakeholders with access to relevant information and genuine opportunities to influence decisions. Meaningful participation goes beyond consultation and may include involvement, collaboration or empowerment depending on context (International Association for Public Participation, 2024).
Metrics and Indicators	A system or standard of measurement (TNFD, 2025).
Mitigation Hierarchy	The mitigation hierarchy is the sequence of actions to anticipate and avoid, and where avoidance is not possible, minimise, and when impacts occur, restore, and where significant residual impacts remain, offset for biodiversity-related risks and impacts on affected communities and the environment (TNFD, 2025).
Nature-Positive	Nature-Positive is a global goal to stop and turn around the decline of the natural world by 2030, using 2020 levels as a starting point, and fully repair nature by 2050 (NPI, 2026). Whilst offshore projects cannot be Nature-Positive in isolation; they can contribute to the broader global goal by halting biodiversity loss associated with their activities and by taking additional actions that help restore nature. Nature-Positive is an outcomes-based goal, and contributions must be supported by measurable outcomes and a clear evidence base (Cousins and Fletcher, in prep. 2026a).
Nature-related Dependencies, Impacts, Risks and Opportunities	Dependencies are aspects of environmental assets and ecosystem services that a person or an organisation relies on to function. Impacts are changes in the state of nature (quality or quantity), which may result in changes to the capacity of nature to provide social and economic functions. Risks are potential threats (effects of uncertainty) posed to an organisation that arise from its and wider society's dependencies and impacts on nature. Opportunities are activities that create positive outcomes for organisations and nature by creating positive impacts on nature or mitigating negative impacts on nature (TNFD, 2025).

CONCEPT	DEFINITION
Net Gain and No Net Loss	Net Gain seeks to deliver a positive balance of outcomes for biodiversity (i.e. to deliver more good than harm). At the project level, this requires adverse impacts to be outweighed by gains achieved through actions in line with the mitigation hierarchy (avoidance, minimisation, restoration, and offsetting), or for Net Gain to be delivered relative to the baseline via other on-the-ground actions (outside the mitigation hierarchy) that support positive outcomes for biodiversity. No Net Loss is the earlier point at which adverse impacts are balanced by actions in line with the mitigation hierarchy (adapted from Cousins and Fletcher, in prep. 2026a).
People-Positive	“People-Positive” means that the consequences for affected communities of a project are seen as predominantly beneficial and the proposed project has garnered broad support within the relevant community through an open, participatory process (Ghosh, Kartha, and Phillips, in prep. 2026).
Seascape	Spatially heterogeneous and dynamic spaces that can be delineated at a wide range of scales in time and space (Pittman, 2018). For wide-ranging species this may include broad spatial and temporal scales spanning life-cycle functions (e.g., movement to and from breeding or foraging or nursery areas), distributions (including at subpopulation levels) and interconnectivities (Cousins and Pittman, 2021).
Seascape Approach	An approach to ocean governance and management applied across large, multiple-use marine areas in which government authorities, private organisations and other stakeholders cooperate to conserve marine biodiversity and promote human well-being (Adapted from (Murphy <i>et al.</i> , 2021)).
Stakeholder Participation	Any process that involves the public in problem-solving or decision-making and that uses public input to make better decisions (International Association for Public Participation, 2024).

6.2

Appendix B – Using the Framework Mapping and Evidence Database

The Framework Mapping and Evidence Database complements the Nature-Positive Navigator by helping companies understand how the Tiered Maturity Framework relates to existing reporting, regulatory, permitting, lender and voluntary frameworks, while also providing examples of evidence that may be used to demonstrate implementation and progression across maturity tiers. To support practical application, the database currently focuses on seven frameworks (ADB ESS6, Equator Principles, EU CSRD ESRS E4, EU MSFD, GRI 101 Biodiversity, IFC PS6, TNFD) that were selected because they provide a representative mix of regulatory, voluntary and lender requirements, are relevant across a range of geographies, and were consistently identified as important to the renewable energy and grid sector through a previous scoping study and stakeholder engagement process (Stefanoudis *et al.*, 2026).

Rather than creating a new reporting framework, the Navigator seeks to translate existing expectations into practical actions and good practice criteria that support implementation and continuous improvement. The Framework Mapping helps users identify where existing frameworks align with the Navigator, while the accompanying evidence examples help users understand what implementation may look like in practice.

6.2.1 Why use the database?

The database can help companies:

- Understand how Navigator good practice criteria align with existing frameworks and standards.
- Identify reporting, regulatory, permitting and lender requirements relevant to a project or company.
- Reduce duplication by reusing information and evidence across multiple reporting processes.
- Identify gaps where additional information, processes or evidence may be needed.
- Understand the types of evidence that may be used to support maturity assessments.
- Support internal planning, prioritisation, monitoring and continuous improvement.

6.2.2 What information does the database contain?

The database contains four complementary components:

- **Framework Requirements:** Detailed mapping of the requirements of 32 frameworks and standards relevant to the renewable energy and grid sector.
- **Framework Mapping (high level):** Provides an overview of alignment between the Navigator good practice criteria under each focus area and selected frameworks.
- **Framework Mapping (granular):** Maps individual good practice criteria against specific framework requirements.
- **Illustrative Evidence Examples:** Provides examples of documents, records, plans, studies and other evidence that may support maturity assessments. The evidence examples are intended as guidance rather than mandatory requirements and should be interpreted proportionately according to project, company and geographical context.

6.2.3 Using the Database in Practice

A typical approach for a user may be:

1. Assess current maturity using the Tiered Maturity Framework.
2. Identify priority gaps and improvement actions.
3. Use the Framework Mapping database to understand how those areas relate to existing reporting, regulatory, lender and voluntary frameworks.
4. Review the accompanying evidence examples to identify the types of information that may already exist within the company or may need to be strengthened over time.
5. Integrate outputs into existing reporting, permitting, governance and management processes.

One piece of evidence may often support multiple Navigator focus areas and external requirements. For example, a Biodiversity Action Plan may support Risk & Impact Management, Nature Outcomes, permitting requirements and reporting activities simultaneously. The database has therefore been designed to encourage the reuse of information wherever possible, helping reduce duplication and reporting burden.

6.2.4 Important Considerations

The Framework Mapping and Evidence Database was developed in August 2026. It is intended as a navigation and implementation aid rather than a compliance determination tool. Regulatory obligations, lender requirements and disclosure frameworks continue to evolve, and users should always refer to the original framework documentation where necessary. Similarly, illustrative evidence examples should not be interpreted as mandatory requirements or exhaustive lists. Alternative forms of evidence may be equally appropriate depending on context.



Appendix C – Additional Resources

RESOURCE	RELEVANCE TO THE NAVIGATOR
NATURE-POSITIVE CONCEPTS AND APPROACHES	
Nature Positive Initiative (NPI, 2026)	Foundations of Nature-Positive
WEF Nature Positive for the Offshore Wind Sector (World Economic Forum, 2025)	Offshore wind-specific interpretation
GINGR's Road Map for Biodiversity Net Gain in the Offshore Renewables Sector (Cook and Jobson, 2026)	Practical examples of Net Gain actions
UN Global Compact Offshore Renewable Energy Guidance (UN Global Compact <i>et al.</i> , 2024)	Practical application in renewables
ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTING	
GINGR's Snapshot Report on Environmental Reporting (Stefanoudis <i>et al.</i> , 2026)	Current environmental reporting landscape for renewables and grids and relevance to global Nature-Positive goals.
BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT AND IMPACT MANAGEMENT	
CIEEM EcIA Guidance (CIEEM, 2024)	Ecological assessment
IUCN Cumulative Impact Guidance (Bennun <i>et al.</i> , 2024)	Emerging good practice for wind and solar / Database of where higher-risk impacts may occur, which may be considered when determining possibility for integrity loss to occur for the features most at risk.
IPIECA Marine Net Positive Impact Review (IPIECA, 2025)	Offshore sector relevance

RESOURCE	RELEVANCE TO THE NAVIGATOR
METRICS, MONITORING AND EVIDENCE	
GINGR's Monitoring Biodiversity at Sea guidance (Stephenson, 2024)	Discussion paper on advancing standardised biodiversity monitoring for Nature-Positive offshore wind development.
Nature Positive Initiative State-of-Nature Indicators	Universal state of nature metrics framework
IUCN RHINO (IUCN, 2025)	Target setting and measurable outcomes
STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION AND SOCIAL PRINCIPLES	
Ocean Equity Index (Blythe <i>et al.</i> , 2026)	Equity considerations
IAP2 Spectrum (International Association for Public Participation, 2026)	Participation good practice
World Bank's Integrate Environmental and Social Sensitivity Mapping (World Bank Group, 2024)	Supports identification of environmental and social sensitivities to inform inclusive spatial planning, stakeholder participation and decision-making
AI AND EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES	
OECD AI Principles (OECD, 2026)	Responsible AI
WEF Responsible AI for Nature (WEF, 2025)	Nature-sector applications
WRI Responsible AI (WRI, 2026)	Governance considerations
BSR Responsible AI Guide (BSR, 2026)	Business application

Part 7:

References

Accountability Framework Initiative (2020) Operational Guidance on Free, Prior and Informed Consent. Available at: https://accountability-framework.org/fileadmin/uploads/afi/Documents/Operational_Guidance/OG_FPIC-2020-5.pdf.

Bennun, L. et al. (2024) *Guidance on biodiversity cumulative impact assessment for wind and solar developments and associated infrastructure*. IUCN, International Union for Conservation of Nature. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.2305/EHGE6100>.

Blythe, J.L. et al. (2026) 'The Ocean Equity Index', *Nature*, 650(8100), pp. 123–128. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-025-09976-y>.

BSR (2026) *Taking a Responsible Approach to AI: A Guide for Business*. BSR. Available at: <https://www.bsr.org/en/insights-plus/taking-a-responsible-approach-to-ai-a-guide-for-business> (Accessed: 9 September 2026).

Carter, S.K. et al. (2019) Quantifying Ecological Integrity of Terrestrial Systems to Inform Management of Multiple-Use Public Lands in the United States, *Environmental Management*, 64(1), pp. 1–19. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00267-019-01163-w>.

CIEEM (2024) *Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater, Coastal and Marine*. Version 1.3. Available at: <https://cieem.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/EcIA-Guidelines-v1.3-Sept-2024.pdf> (Accessed: 1 September 2026).

Cook, A. and Jobson, B. (2026) *Road Map for Biodiversity Net Gain in the Offshore Renewables Sector*. GINGR – Global Initiative for Nature, Grids and Renewables. Berlin, Germany. Available at: https://0eed6ed-8d0f-4efc-bd14-a1e035015a30.filesusr.com/ugd/8464bd_389cec4f168647518782d331d5bd9da1.pdf.

Cousins, N., and Fletcher, C. (in prep. 2026a): Offshore Wind Nature-Positive Contributions Framework: Key concepts and framing that underpin measurable contributions. GINGR – Global Initiative for Nature, Grids and Renewables. Berlin, Germany.

Cousins, N., and Fletcher, C. (in prep. 2026b): Measurable Nature-Positive Contributions by Offshore Wind Projects: Consensus and application of indicators and metrics. GINGR – Global Initiative for Nature, Grids and Renewables. Berlin, Germany.

Cousins, N. and Pittman, S.J. (2021) *Guidance for defining ecologically appropriate scales of analysis for marine biodiversity in relation to IFC Performance Standard 6*. Bluedot Associates Ltd. Available at: <https://bluedotassociates.com/guidance-for-defining-ecologically-appropriate-scales-of-analysis-for-marine-biodiversity-in-relation-to-ifc-performance-standard-6/>.

DEFRA (2022) *Consultation on the Principles of Marine Net Gain*. Available at: https://consult.defra.gov.uk/defra-net-gain-consultation-team/consultation-on-the-principles-of-marine-net-gain/supporting_documents/Consultation%20on%20the%20Principles%20of%20Marine%20Net%20Gain.pdf (Accessed: 1 September 2026).

European Commission (2023) 'ESRS Set 1'. Official Journal of the European Union. Available at: <https://xbrl.efrag.org/e-esrs/esrs-set1-2023.html> (Accessed: 1 September 2026).

Ghosh, E., Kartha, S. and Phillips, S.K., (in prep. 2026) GINGR "People-Positive" Navigator: *Enabling Good Project Practices and Community Outcomes for Renewables and Grids*. GINGR – Global Initiative for Nature, Grids and Renewables. Berlin, Germany.

International Association for Public Participation (2024) *IAP2 Code of Ethics for Public Participation Practitioners*. Available at: <https://www.iap2.org/general/custom.asp?page=ethics> (Accessed: 1 September 2026).

International Association for Public Participation (2026) *Core Values, Ethics, Spectrum – The 3 Pillars of Public Participation*. International Association for Public Participation. Available at: <https://www.iap2.org/page/pillars> (Accessed: 1 September 2026).

IPIECA (2015) *A cross-sector guide for implementing the Mitigation Hierarchy*, Ipieca. Available at: <https://www.ipieca.org/resources/a-cross-sector-guide-for-implementing-the-mitigation-hierarchy> (Accessed: 21 January 2026).

IPIECA (2025) *Marine net positive impact concepts and approaches: literature review*. International Association of Oil & Gas Producers. Available at: <https://www.ipieca.org/resources/marine-npi-literature-review>.

IRENA, CREEI and IUCN (2026) 'Local environmental impacts and benefits of large-scale solar PV plants'.

IUCN (2025) *The IUCN approach to setting robust targets and implementing rapid, verifiable actions for species and ecosystems: IUCN Rapid High-Integrity Nature-positive Outcomes* (IUCN RHINO). Technical Source Document. Version 2.0. IUCN. Available at: https://iucn.org/sites/default/files/2026-02/iucn_rhino_technical_source_doc_v2.pdf (Accessed: 1 September 2026).

Murphy, S.E. et al. (2021) 'Fifteen years of lessons from the Seascope approach: A framework for improving ocean management at scale', *Conservation Science and Practice*, 3(6), p. e423. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1111/csp2.423>.

Nicholson, E. et al. (2021) 'Scientific foundations for an ecosystem goal, milestones and indicators for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework', *Nature Ecology & Evolution*, 5(10), pp. 1338–1349. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41559-021-01538-5>.

NPI (2026) *What is Nature Positive?*, <https://www.naturepositive.org/>. Available at: <https://www.naturepositive.org/what-is-nature-positive/> (Accessed: 1 September 2026).

OECD (2024) *Environmental Justice: Context, Challenges and National Approaches*. Paris. Available at: https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/environmental-justice_57616eb4-en/full-report.html (Accessed: 1 September 2026).

OECD (2026) *AI principles*, OECD. Available at: <https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/ai-principles.html> (Accessed: 9 September 2026).

Parrish, J.D., Braun, D. and Unnasch, R.S. (2003) 'Are we conserving what we say we are? Measuring ecological integrity within protected areas', *BioScience*, 53 (9), pp. 851–860. Available at: [https://doi.org/10.1641/0006-3568\(2003\)053\[0851:AWCWW\]2.0.CO;2](https://doi.org/10.1641/0006-3568(2003)053[0851:AWCWW]2.0.CO;2)

Pittman, S.J. (2018) 'Chapter 1: Introducing Seascope Ecology', *Seascope Ecology*. John Wiley & Sons Ltd, pp. 3–25. Available at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/320839845_Chapter_1_Introducing_Seascope_Ecology (Accessed: 9 September 2026).

Stefanoudis, P. et al. (2026) *Current state of Environmental Reporting for the Renewables and Grid Sector*. GINGR – Global Initiative for Nature, Grids and Renewables. Berlin, Germany. Available at: https://0928d6cd-b0fd-42fc-9743-718478446390.usrfiles.com/ugd/8464bd_c00a0154c1c347079d985b1b228e83fa.pdf (Accessed: 1 September 2026).

Stephenson, P. (2024) *Monitoring Biodiversity at Sea*. GINGR – Global Initiative for Nature, Grids and Renewables. Berlin, Germany. Available at: <https://www.gingr.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/Monitoring-Biodiversity-at-Sea.pdf>.

The W. Edwards Deming Institute (2026) 'PDSA Cycle', <https://deming.org/>. Available at: <https://deming.org/explore/pdsa/> (Accessed: 1 September 2026).

TNFD (2023) *Recommendations of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures*. Available at: <https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Recommendations-of-the-Taskforce-on-Nature-related-Financial-Disclosures-1.pdf> (Accessed: 1 September 2026).

TNFD (2025) *Glossary of Terms*. Version 4.0. Available at: <https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/TNFD-Glossary-of-terms-V4-June-2025.pdf> (Accessed: 1 September 2026).

TNFD (2026) *Asking better questions on nature - For bank chief risk officers and risk committees*, p. 23. Available at: <https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2026/09/Asking-Better-Questions-on-Nature-For-Banks-Chief-Risk-Officers-and-Risk-Committees-1.pdf>.

UN Global Compact et al. (2024) *Net-Positive Biodiversity in Offshore Renewable Energy: Minimum criteria and recommendations for action*. UN Global Compact, Ocean Stewardship Coalition. Available at: https://communications-assets.unglobalcompact.org/docs/publications/NetPositiveBiodiversity_5.pdf (Accessed: 9 September 2026).

WEF (2025) *Responsible use of AI for nature protection and preservation*. Available at: <https://www.weforum.org/stories/climate-action/ai-companies-protect-restore-nature/> (Accessed: 9 September 2026).

Willsteed, E.A. et al. (2018) 'Obligations and aspirations: A critical evaluation of offshore wind farm cumulative impact assessments', *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, 82, pp. 2332–2345. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2017.08.079>.

World Bank Group (2024) *Integrated environmental and social sensitivity mapping. Guidance for early offshore wind spatial planning*. Washington, DC: World Bank Group. Available at: <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099060424173523666/pdf/P1700901ab099e04a1ad5e19ad8ccceea4a.pdf> (Accessed: 3 December 2025).

World Economic Forum (2025) *Nature Positive: Role of the Offshore Wind Sector*. Available at: https://reports.weforum.org/docs/WEF_Nature_Positive_Role_of_the_Offshore_Wind_Sector.pdf (Accessed: 24 November 2025).

WRI (2026) *WRI's Approach to Responsible Artificial Intelligence*. Available at: <https://www.wri.org/data/approach-responsible-artificial-intelligence> (Accessed: 9 September 2026).





Imprint



Nature-Positive Navigator: Connecting Reporting and Action for Renewables and Grids.

Published October 2026

Proposed Citation Stefanoudis, P., Surtees, R., Weller, C., Weatherdon, L. (2026). Nature-Positive Navigator: Connecting Reporting and Action for Renewables and Grids. GINGR – Global Initiative for Nature, Grids and Renewables. Berlin, Germany

Authors **Paris Stefanoudis** | The Biodiversity Consultancy
Rebecca Surtees | The Biodiversity Consultancy
Claire Weller | The Biodiversity Consultancy
Lauren Weatherdon | The Biodiversity Consultancy

With contributions from
Editorial
Gus Schellekens, Director | GINGR
Editorial
Annika Lilliestam, Coordinator | GINGR
Design and layout
Nick Moyle, Graphic designer

About GINGR GINGR – the Global Initiative for Nature, Grids and Renewables aims to support the just and sustainable energy transition by providing assessment tools to quantify contributions to Nature- and People-Positive goals. To facilitate this, GINGR will develop monitoring and reporting systems that are globally aligned and standardised.

Address **GINGR – Global Initiative for Nature, Grids and Renewables**
c/o Renewables Grid Initiative e.V.
Manfred-von-Richthofen-Str 4
12101 Berlin, Germany

GINGR is a joint effort by the Renewables Grid Initiative (RGI) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)



In collaboration with  **The Biodiversity Consultancy**



gingr.org