

NaturalInvest: Nature Insights Series
REPORT No. 1

Nature-Based Solutions in the Chilean Business Sector

**Initial diagnosis of projects in companies participating in
Acción Empresas**

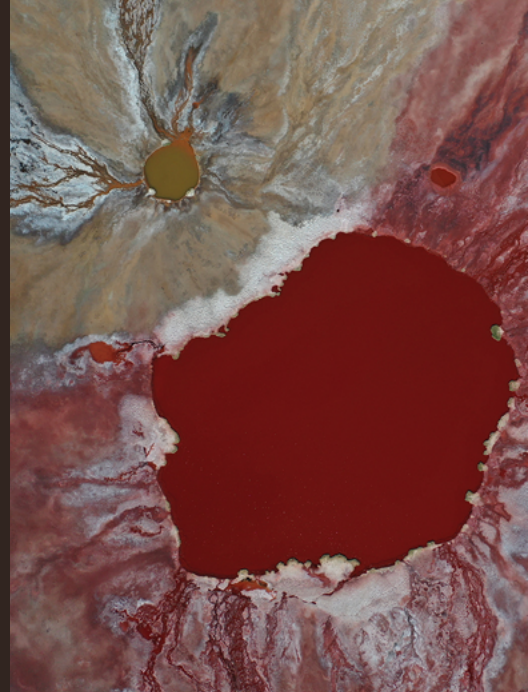
Progress, gaps, and conditions for scaling initiatives

**Natura
invest** Initiative for
Biodiversity Finance
and Natural Capital

Prepared by Antonia Araya, with
technical support from Alejandra Stehr
and editing by Francisca Rodríguez.

June 2026
Santiago, Chile.





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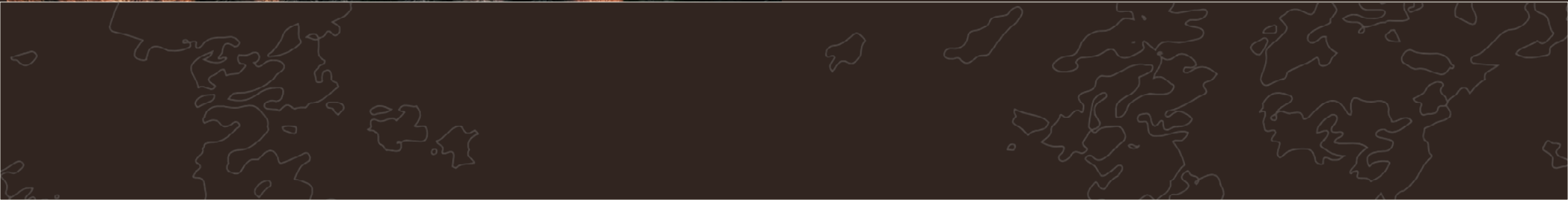
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Contents

4	Executive Summary
5	1. Introduction
6	1.1 Purpose and relevance of the study
7	2. Theoretical framework
8	2.1 What we mean by Nature-Based Solutions
8	2.2 Distinction from other environmental actions
8	2.3 The IUCN Global Standard
10	3. Methodology
11	3.1 Universe of analysis
11	3.2 Sources and period
11	3.3 Evaluation parameters
11	3.4 Scope and limitations
12	4. Results
13	4.1 The mapping exercise in figures
14	4.2 Recognition of the role of nature
14	4.3 Demonstration initiatives
15	5. Analysis and discussion
16	5.1 Response to societal challenges and provision of multiple benefits (criteria 1 and 6)
16	5.2 Adaptive management and long-term sustainability (criteria 7 and 8)
17	5.3 Economic viability (criterion 4)
17	5.4 Net gain in biodiversity and additionality (criterion 3)
17	5.5 Design adapted to context (criterion 2)
17	5.6 Governance and jurisdictional frameworks (criterion 5)
18	5.7 Synthesis: reportability as the central gap
19	6. Conclusions
20	6.1 Future research agenda
21	References
22	Annexes
23	Annex 1. Catalogue of identified projects
29	Annex 2. Classification of NBS according to The Nature Conservancy
30	Annex 3. Participating companies considered in the study

Executive Summary

4

This report presents an initial diagnosis of projects linked to Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) that companies participating in Acción Empresas report publicly. The analysis was built from annual reports, sustainability reports, and institutional websites corresponding to 2022, 2023, and 2024, using the IUCN Global Standard for Nature-Based Solutions as a reference.

Of the 60 companies reviewed, 34 have initiatives that, given their characteristics, could be considered Nature-Based Solutions, and only 4 explicitly incorporate the concept into their policies. The mapping exercise shows an incipient but visible adoption of the language of nature and the existence of demonstration initiatives with learning value. However, the main limitation is not the absence of initiatives, but the difficulty of distinguishing between actions with expected benefits and projects capable of demonstrating verifiable and attributable results.

The criterion-by-criterion analysis of the IUCN Standard reveals recurrent gaps: lack of monitoring and continuity mechanisms, lack of information on financing and economic viability, weaknesses in governance models, and limited use of comparable metrics and additionality criteria. These conditions limit the ability of initiatives to demonstrate impact, endure over time, and scale.



Diagnostic synthesis

The Chilean business sector shows relevant signs of incorporating Nature-Based Solutions. Nevertheless, many initiatives still lack the minimum conditions - baseline, indicators, monitoring, financing, and explicit governance - needed to demonstrate impact, endure over time, and scale.

1. Introduction



In recent decades, human progress has brought technological advances that have improved quality of life. However, this development has come at a high environmental cost. According to IPBES, around one million species, both plants and animals, are threatened with extinction due to human activities (Diaz et al., 2019). Climate change has intensified phenomena such as erosion, sea-level rise, desertification, and forest fires, causing an accelerated loss of biodiversity and directly affecting human communities.

The economic dimension of this crisis is increasingly evident. According to Aon's 2025 Climate and Catastrophe Insight Report, natural disasters in 2024 caused estimated global economic losses of US\$368 billion, driven mainly by hurricanes, severe convective storms, and flooding (2025).

In response to this socio-environmental crisis, which threatens companies' production worldwide and people's lives, approaches have emerged that seek to reconcile development with conservation. According to the United Nations, Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) are presented as a strategic response to challenges such as climate change, food security, and environmental risk management, promoting the efficient use of ecosystems and their functions to generate benefits for both people and nature (*Nature-based Solutions, n.d.*).

NBS are based on harnessing the ecosystem services provided by nature to address social and environmental problems. This includes restoring or imitating natural processes to mitigate the impacts

of extreme climate, pollution, or biodiversity loss, while generating environmental, economic, and social benefits. In essence, NBS offer a sustainable and resilient pathway to improve quality of life without compromising ecological balance.

1.1 Purpose and relevance of the study

This report aims to provide an exploratory diagnosis of how the Chilean business sector is incorporating NBS, identifying progress, gaps, and enabling conditions for these initiatives to demonstrate impact, endure over time, and scale.

For NaturalInvest, this topic is strategic because it connects three agendas that often advance separately: biodiversity conservation, corporate risk management, and the mobilization of finance toward nature-positive projects. Understanding the current state of NBS in the private sector is a necessary step to strengthen reportability, guide investment, and build cumulative evidence on which solutions work and under what conditions.

2. Theoretical framework

2.1 What we mean by Nature-Based Solutions

NBS are actions aimed at protecting, sustainably managing, and restoring ecosystems so that they respond to social and environmental challenges while providing benefits for people and biodiversity. Their logic is based on ecosystem services: the functions performed by nature on which productive activities and human well-being depend.

These services include food provision, improvements in physical and mental health, thermal regulation - such as lowering temperatures in urban environments - and air and water purification, among others. Working with ecosystems, rather than replacing them with conventional infrastructure, makes it possible to address climate adaptation, water security, biodiversity recovery, and territorial resilience simultaneously.

2.2 Distinction from other environmental actions

An NBS is not merely a landscape intervention, a compensation measure, or a corporate sustainability action. It is a solution that relies on ecological functions and ecosystem services to address concrete challenges - climate change adaptation, water management, reduction of environmental risks, community well-being, or

biodiversity recovery. This distinction is central to the analysis, as it makes it possible to differentiate NBS from isolated environmental actions that, while valuable, do not meet the conditions of the approach.

For an initiative to be considered potentially aligned with the NBS approach, this study applied two fundamental criteria. First, that it responded directly to a social or environmental challenge in its context - such as water management, climate change adaptation, community health, or biodiversity conservation. Second, that it made active use of nature - by restoring, managing, or conserving it - to generate tangible benefits through the delivery of ecosystem services.

2.3 The IUCN Global Standard

To guide the identification and analysis of initiatives, this study used the IUCN Global Standard for Nature-Based Solutions (IUCN, 2020) as a reference, a framework that defines eight criteria for verifying, designing, and scaling NBS. The following table summarizes those eight criteria, which are discussed in detail in the analysis section of this report.



IUCN Global Standard criterion	Description
Criterion 1	NBS effectively address societal challenges.
Criterion 2	The design of NBS is informed by scale and adapted to the social, environmental, and legislative context.
Criterion 3	NBS result in a net gain to biodiversity and ecosystem integrity.
Criterion 4	NBS are economically viable.
Criterion 5	NBS are based on inclusive, transparent, and empowering governance processes.
Criterion 6	NBS equitably balance the achievement of their primary goals and the continued provision of multiple benefits.
Criterion 7	NBS are managed adaptively, based on evidence.
Criterion 8	NBS are sustainable and mainstreamed within an appropriate jurisdictional context.

Table 1. Criteria of the IUCN Global Standard for Nature-Based Solutions
Source: prepared by the authors based on IUCN (2020).

Scope of the framework

Because the review was based exclusively on public information, the study does not constitute a certification of compliance with the IUCN Global Standard. For classification purposes, only the general principles and guidance of each criterion were considered, and not the specific indicators, whose level of stringency would leave most projects outside the framework.

3. Methodology



3.1 Universe of analysis

The study took the companies participating in Acción Empresas as its starting point. This organization was selected as the basis for the analysis because of its commitment to sustainability and the environment, as well as its promotion of the incorporation of the environmental approach into the productive axes of the private sector. Working with this universe makes it possible to observe progress, gaps, and opportunities in a segment of the private sector that is particularly relevant to the biodiversity agenda.

3.2 Sources and period

The analysis covered the environmental and sustainability sections included in the annual reports - annual reports and sustainability reports - of companies participating in Acción Empresas for the years 2022, 2023, and 2024, as well as a complementary review of each company's institutional websites.

3.3 Evaluation parameters

The evaluation of each project considered, in addition to the name of the initiative and the responsible entity (company or foundation), a series of parameters:

- The document in which the initiative is mentioned.

- The type of NBS, according to the classification prepared by The Nature Conservancy for Chile (Annex 2), adding water management.
- The existence of measurement, description, or both.
- The year of project implementation.
- The type of financing (private, public, or mixed).
- The degree of compliance with the criteria established by IUCN for being considered an NBS.

3.4 Scope and limitations

The analysis does not constitute a certification of compliance with the IUCN Standard. It is an exploratory diagnosis based exclusively on public information, whose purpose is to identify patterns, gaps, and opportunities to strengthen the reportability and implementation of these initiatives. Consequently, the mapping exercise does not evaluate internal information not published by the companies, processes that may be underway, or the direct relationship between these projects and the environmental risks identified by each company in its production chain.

4. Results

4.1 The mapping exercise in figures

Sixty companies were analyzed, of which 8 did not have reports available - either from any year or visible projects - on their websites. As a result, approximately 156 documents were reviewed, including annual reports, sustainability reports, or both. Of the total number of companies, 34 have initiatives that, given their characteristics, could be considered NBS; however, they present certain gaps in specific criteria that are addressed later in the report.

60

companies
reviewed

156

documents
analyzed

34

with potential
initiatives

4

use the NBS
concept

13

Figure 1. The mapping exercise in figures. The figures correspond to publicly available information as of the date of the review.

Companies were also identified that explicitly incorporate the NBS concept in their reports, integrating it as part of their corporate policies and as the basis of their projects: Aguas Andinas, Anglo American, CMPC, and Colbún.

4.2 Recognition of the role of nature

As a first relevant finding, the study highlights the identification of projects that explicitly recognize the role of nature and its ecosystem services in companies' productive and operational processes. This is positive, as it reflects a growing concern for nature and an understanding of the dependence between sustainable production over time and the use of ecosystem services.

This progress marks a shift from isolated environmental actions - such as reforestation, conservation, or environmental education - toward a more integrated understanding of the relationship between production, territory, and ecosystems. Nevertheless, incorporation remains uneven: in several cases, the language of nature appears associated with specific projects, but not necessarily integrated into corporate strategy, risk management, or long-term planning.

4.3 Demonstration initiatives

The mapping exercise identifies concrete experiences showing that NBS can be applied across different sectors, scales, and territories. Some of the most innovative initiatives identified are highlighted below.

Blue carbon: pilot project in Bahía Inglesa

Developed in 2023 by Anglo American and AquaChile, with support from Universidad Andres Bello and Fundación Chile, this pilot consists of installing seaweed farms capable of capturing up to 50 times more CO₂ emissions than some terrestrial ecosystems, while also contributing to the regeneration of marine biodiversity. Marine

reforestation projects, still incipient in Chile, reflect a growing concern for the protection of coastal ecosystems, which are recognized as among the most efficient globally in carbon capture.

Urban green infrastructure

Among urban green infrastructure projects, the green roofs implemented by ENEL at the Exequiel González Cortés Hospital stand out. The intervention covers a 1,000 m² surface area with vegetation, contributing to improved energy efficiency in the building, supporting the physical and mental health of patients, and mitigating the urban heat island effect.

A similar initiative was carried out at the Mandarin Hotel, where a 150 m² living rooftop was installed, including beehives, greenhouses, and fruit gardens. This space seeks to generate benefits at the urban scale - carbon capture and temperature reduction - and to foster visitors' connection with nature.

Rainwater harvesting

Aguas Andinas and Komatsu Cummins Chile stand out as references in rainwater harvesting. Aguas Andinas developed a catchment forest whose main objective is the recharge of groundwater, contributing to soil restoration and ecosystem regeneration, which in turn helps mitigate ambient temperatures. Komatsu Cummins, for its part, accumulated approximately 879 m³ of rainwater through urban infrastructure, promoting the efficient reuse of water resources.

These cases are relevant because they show that NBS do not correspond to a single type of intervention: they can be developed in urban infrastructure, coastal ecosystems, water solutions, productive properties, or territories of high

ecological value, and can contribute simultaneously to different objectives. Their demonstration value, however, depends on the quality of the information reported. The full catalogue of identified projects is presented in Annex 1.

5. Analysis and discussion

After reviewing the cases and nearly one hundred projects identified among the companies participating in Acción Empresas, each initiative was classified according to the criteria of the IUCN Global Standard. The objective was to verify whether the projects met the conditions necessary to be considered true NBS, which made it possible to identify recurring patterns in practices implemented nationally. The following discussion is organized according to the criteria of the Standard.

16

5.1 Response to societal challenges and provision of multiple benefits (criteria 1 and 6)

One of the elements that recurs systematically in the project sheets is the mention of the implementation location, together with a justification of its relevance. In most cases, this relevance is linked to actions such as compensatory reforestation measures, support for local communities, or improvements in the natural environment. This point reaffirms the involvement of affected people, established in IUCN criterion 1, which in many projects is accompanied by education and knowledge transfer for implementation.

Compliance with criterion 6 is also observed, referring both to achievement of the main objective and to the provision of collateral benefits for the surrounding environment. In at least half of the cases reviewed, the existence of additional positive impacts is explicitly mentioned - improvements in habitat quality, strengthening of community ties, or recovery of ecosystem services. This consideration of adjacent benefits helps reduce the need for subsequent compensation measures that could destabilize the balance achieved by the project. Likewise, several projects presented directly as compensation measures for prior impacts show greater rigor in the description of their technical and operational elements.



5.2 Adaptive management and long-term sustainability (criteria 7 and 8)

A significant shortfall is observed in the future projection of initiatives, directly related to criterion 8. In general, no information is provided on monitoring mechanisms or long-term evaluations that would make it possible to verify the permanence of the benefits generated. This omission is critical because, without monitoring and continuity, the impact of projects could fade over time. In some cases, it is even possible to hypothesize that certain initiatives are developed mainly to meet annual environmental goals or to be reported as corporate achievements, without a clear intention to sustain their development.

The idea of a project conceived for the long term is linked to criterion 7, which raises the need for adaptive management, with continuous surveillance and periodic evaluation mechanisms, supported by both scientific knowledge and Indigenous, traditional, and local knowledge. However, few cases mention a formal continuity plan that guarantees the permanence and effectiveness of projects. The active incorporation of local communities, which possess deep knowledge of territorial and ecological dynamics, could significantly strengthen this dimension, contributing resilience and relevance to the actions undertaken.

5.3 Economic viability (criterion 4)

A lack of information was detected regarding financial responsibility for projects, a requirement for compliance with criterion 4. The reports do not specify who assumes the costs associated with each implementation stage, making it difficult to assess the solidity of institutional commitment. In several cases, complementary searches in other sources were necessary to find data on financing. This absence is compounded by the limited reference to the economic viability of initiatives. Financial sustainability is an essential component to ensure that NBS are not only implemented, but can also be maintained and scaled over time.

5.4 Net gain in biodiversity and additionality (criterion 3)

El criterio 3 exige que las SbN generen una ganancia neta en biodiversidad e integridad ecosistémica, lo que requiere evidencia basada en datos, líneas de referencia e indicadores cuantificables de seguimiento. A partir de los reportes analizados, se observa que algunas empresas declaran acciones compatibles con este criterio, como la incorporación de flora nativa o la restauración de componentes ecológicos del territorio. No obstante, estas acciones no bastan para demostrar una ganancia neta, ya que no necesariamente permiten establecer adicionalidad ni atribuir los cambios en biodiversidad directamente al proyecto. En consecuencia, el cumplimiento de este criterio se evaluó de manera cautelosa, distinguiendo entre la presencia de medidas de diseño ecológico y la existencia de evidencia de impacto medida antes y después de la intervención.

5.5 Design adapted to context (criterion 2)

Criterion 2 requires NBS design to consider the ecological, social, and economic dimensions of the territory, as well as the interactions between the intervention area and the surrounding landscape. Although the incorporation of native vegetation may suggest an intention to adapt the intervention to the local context, it does not by itself constitute sufficient evidence of a systemic approach. For this, reports would need to describe the species selection process, the ecological criteria used, and the function these species fulfill within the intervened ecosystem. In the absence of such information, this aspect is interpreted as partial alignment with the criterion rather than fully verifiable compliance.

5.6 Governance and jurisdictional frameworks (criterion 5)

When analyzing the design of initiatives, an important omission is observed: the lack of explicit reference to regulatory frameworks and economic systems that condition the viability and permanence of interventions, in relation to criterion 5 on inclusive, transparent, and empowering governance processes. Although the environmental dimension is recognized, the published projects do not directly address local regulations, economic incentives, or institutional barriers that could influence their implementation or scalability. This absence limits the ability to assess whether initiatives are truly integrated into the territorial fabric and whether they can be sustained over time under real governance and financing conditions.

5.7 Synthesis: reportability as the central gap

Read together, the preceding criteria point to the same conclusion: the main gap is not the absence of initiatives, but the difficulty of distinguishing between actions with expected benefits and projects capable of demonstrating verifiable and attributable results. The incorporation of native flora, the creation of green areas, or the mention of environmental benefits are not sufficient, in themselves, to affirm that there is a net gain in biodiversity or an attributable positive impact. Without baselines, metrics before and after the intervention, periodic monitoring, and additionality criteria, initiatives may have environmental or reputational value, but it is difficult to assess whether they effectively improve ecosystem condition, reduce risks, or can be scaled as robust and financeable projects.

Central finding

The challenge is not only to increase the number of initiatives declared as Nature-Based Solutions, but to move toward projects capable of demonstrating results, sustaining their benefits, and scaling beyond isolated actions. This requires designing them from the outset with clear objectives, a baseline, performance indicators, monitoring mechanisms, defined responsibilities, financing for implementation and maintenance, and adaptive capacity over time.

6. Conclusions



The diagnosis shows that the Chilean business sector has begun to incorporate the language and practice of NBS, with demonstration experiences that cover coastal ecosystems, urban green infrastructure, water solutions, and ecological restoration. This is a valuable starting point. However, most initiatives still do not meet the conditions necessary to demonstrate impact, endure over time, and scale.

The gaps identified are consistent throughout the analysis: lack of monitoring mechanisms and continuity plans; lack of information on costs, financing, and economic viability; weakness in governance models and articulation with regulatory frameworks; and difficulty demonstrating additionality and net gain in biodiversity. Taken together, these gaps explain why many valuable initiatives fail to become verifiable, sustainable, and financeable projects.

Moving in this direction implies that companies report not only what they did, but also why they did it, what problem they seek to solve, which ecosystem they intervene in, what benefits they

expect to generate, how they will measure their results, and how they will sustain the initiative over time. The incorporation of baselines, comparable indicators, and additionality criteria would make it possible to build cumulative evidence on which types of solutions work, under what conditions, and with what results.

The relevance of promoting projects that not only seek to restore and conserve nature, but also promote its responsible use for the benefit of communities without compromising the availability of resources for future generations, is also reaffirmed. The urgency of this type of initiative intensifies each year: according to estimates by the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Nature-Based Solutions could provide up to 30% of the climate mitigation and adaptation needed to achieve global goals by 2050 (World Wildlife Fund (WWF), n.d.).

6.1 Future research agenda

This review has been based exclusively on the files published by companies, without considering ongoing internal processes or action plans that do not fall within the standardized definition of NBS. Nor has it addressed the direct relationship between these projects and the environmental risks identified by each company in its production chain. Therefore, the next stage of this research considers a deeper and more specific analysis, focused on internal project monitoring by company, in order to understand their actual implementation, sustainability, and alignment with international criteria.

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Annexes



Annex 1. Catalogue of identified projects

List of initiatives linked to Nature-Based Solutions identified in the review of public information from companies participating in Acción Empresas.

Company / institution	Project name	Description	Type of NBS	Source
Aguas Andinas · Implemented by: Santiago-Maipo Water Fund	Rain forests	Regenerative project that creates an urban forest capable of infiltrating rainwater to recharge groundwater, mitigate the effects of climate change, restore soil fertility, and provide spaces of high biodiversity, shade, contemplation, and scenic beauty.	Rainwater infiltration to recharge groundwater	Nature and biodiversity report 2025
Acciona · Bosques Sostenibles	Voluntary compensation in the Iruelas Valley and Sierra de Gredos	Restoration of two burned areas with 60,000 native trees to minimize the impact of its activity. People at risk of social exclusion were hired.	Compensation - ecosystem restoration	Complementary documentation
Acciona · Consultora Symbiótica Bosquicultores	Socio-ecological restoration in Puente Alto (Santiago)	Creation of a biological corridor or native island of 500 m2 with 1,200 native species planted using the Miyawaki urban forest method. Included educational activities with 150 people.	Ecosystem restoration	Complementary documentation
AES Chile	El Pangue Ecological Corridor	Reforestation, ecological restoration, and waste management in El Pangue, Puchuncavi, planting native species and preserving the area's biological corridor.	Reforestation and ecosystem restoration	Annual report · Complementary documentation
Agrosuper	Revive Reforestemos	Program that seeks to enrich the vegetation of sclerophyll forests by planting native species that benefit neighboring localities. Collaborative work with organizations and volunteers.	Reforestation	Complementary documentation
Aguas Andinas	Conservation and restoration of priority sites	Monitors and measures parameters related to seven priority sites rich in biodiversity. Identifies ecosystem services, prepares management plans, and develops conservation and restoration measures.	Ecosystem conservation and restoration	Integrated report 2024 · Nature and biodiversity report 2025
Aguas Andinas	Miyawaki Forest Project	Recreates the landscape that would have existed in a given area if humans had not intervened, selecting native species adapted over millennia to that environment.	Ecosystem restoration	Nature and biodiversity report 2025
Aguas Andinas · Implemented by: Santiago-Maipo Water Fund	Infiltration trenches in Parque Aguas de Ramon	Channels built on sloped terrain to capture and store runoff water. By increasing infiltration into the ground, they improve moisture conditions for vegetation and crops.	Rainwater infiltration to recharge the central aquifer	Nature and biodiversity report 2025
Anglo American	Biodiversity Conservation in Los Bronces	Creation of conservation areas with native species management and control of invasive species. Includes the acquisition of the Los Nogales Nature Sanctuary and the renunciation of part of its production in the Olivares River.	Ecosystem conservation and restoration	Sustainability report
Anglo American	Los Nogales Sanctuary	Acquisition of the Los Nogales Nature Sanctuary (Santiago). Allocates spaces for conservation, preservation, and public use. Includes a project for monitoring, conservation, and rehabilitation of high Andean wetlands.	Ecosystem conservation and restoration · Wetlands	Complementary documentation
Anglo American	Programa por el Melón	Following conflict with the local community over pollution and the mining company's use of water, this project was developed: workshops and ecological restoration activities with the community, water replacement and supply, monitoring of endangered flora and fauna, and use of recirculated water, among others. It remains a controversial project.	Compensation	Complementary documentation

Company / institution	Project name	Description	Type of NBS	Source
Anglo American · AquaChile · Universidad Andrés Bello · Fundación Chile	Blue Carbon pilot project in Bahía Inglesa	Seaweed plantations capable of capturing up to 50 times more CO ₂ emissions than some terrestrial ecosystems and regenerating marine biodiversity.	Ecosystem restoration · Kelp forests	Complementary documentation
Anglo American · Biota	Mediterranean forest rehabilitation plan in Las Tortolas	Rehabilitation of 240 ha of a forest ecosystem in central Chile, nationally classified as vulnerable. Seeks to improve populations of native flora and fauna and recover ecosystem services.	Ecosystem restoration	Sustainability reports · Complementary documentation
Arauco	Creation of the Parque Oncol protected area	Parque Oncol is opened to the community as a development hub and coordination space, with emphasis on promoting and technically supporting productive and sustainable tourism projects (cultural tourism, ecotourism, etc.).	Ecosystem conservation and restoration	Annual report · Complementary documentation
Banco de Chile · Fundación Reforestemos	Cuadrilla Azul	Tree donation and reforestation plan in different regions of the country. More than 25,000 specimens have been planted, capturing more than 10,000 tons of CO ₂ , and nesting spaces for migratory birds were created.	Reforestation	Complementary documentation
Banco Santander · Fundación Llampangui	Compensa tu Huella Program	Allows bank clients to know and voluntarily offset the footprint of their purchases through carbon credits or contributions to environmental projects. Thanks to this program, the biological corridor of Parque Hacienda El Durazno was created.	Reforestation · Expansion and management of native areas	Complementary documentation
Bupa	Misión Regenerar	Program for restoration and improvement of the environment together with local communities, seeking to enhance health benefits for people through nature.	Urban reforestation	Annual report · Complementary documentation
Caja Los Andes	Composters for restaurant waste	All organic residues from its 10 restaurants are taken to composters, reducing generated waste.	Composting	Annual report · Complementary documentation
Cencosud · Fundación Reforestemos	Participatory reforestation with clients	Clients exchange their Cencosud points for trees to be planted in Patagonia and La Araucanía in areas affected by fires, promoting citizen participation.	Reforestation	Complementary documentation
Cencosud	Sustainable gardens outside Costanera Center	As part of a plan to combat crime and beautify communal spaces, large concrete spheres and a series of sustainable gardens were installed outside the mall.	Green infrastructure	Complementary documentation
CIC	Wood composting	Wood waste generated at the Chillan plant is composted at the El Huape plant of the company RIMAT.	Composting	Complementary documentation
CMPC · Outlife	Bosque Vivo	Highlights the value of ecosystem services from forests and plantations: carbon capture, soil regeneration, and spaces for sustainable products (pulp, timber), as well as tourism, protection, and community recreation. Nearly 3,000 ha divided into 4 parks, plus a Forest School.	Valuation of ecosystem services	Complementary documentation
CMPC	Patagonia Project	Conversion of forestry plantation land into native forest, conservation of 26,000 ha and of the flora and fauna species present, and maintenance of carbon sinks in the Aysén Region. In place since 1980, it complements conservation and restoration with environmental education and sustainable development.	Ecosystem restoration	Annual report · Complementary documentation

Company / institution	Project name	Description	Type of NBS	Source
Colbún · Fundación Tierra Austral	Conservation on the shore of Lake Chapo	Conservation of a 430 ha property at the northern entrance to Patagonia, between Alerce Andino Park and the shore of Lake Chapo (Puerto Montt). Real Right of Conservation: the company transfers these lands in perpetuity to the NGO for exclusive conservation purposes.	Avoided deforestation	Complementary documentation
Colbún	Passive biodiversity regeneration in Machicura Photovoltaic Park	—	—	Mentioned in annual report
Colbún	Regenera BioBio Program	After the 2023 fires, 10 families received training in sowing, nursery work, and reforestation of native species, with support from Colbun's environment and public affairs areas.	Reforestation	Annual report · Complementary documentation
COPEC · Fundación Kennedy	Recovery of La Chimba and El Bato wetlands	Protects and revitalizes these ecosystems, unique for their endemic biodiversity, increasing their extent and recovering species. Benefits ecosystems and the community, which participated in activities and volunteering.	Wetland restoration	Annual report · Complementary documentation
COPEC · Municipalidad de Río Ibáñez · Fundación Kennedy	Vientos del Chelenko urban wetland	Urban wetland in the Aysen Region (65 ha). With community participation and support from local partners, more than 500 m2 of the Puerto Río Tranquilo waterfront was restored with 1,300 specimens of 15 native species. Includes monitoring, zoning, infrastructure, and environmental indicators to evaluate wetland recovery.	Wetland restoration	Annual report · Complementary documentation
COPEC · Municipalidad de Cabo de Hornos (Comité Ambiental) · Fundación Kennedy	Huairavo urban wetland	Protection and conservation of the southernmost wetland in Chile (4.62 ha), with native vegetation and fauna. Highlights collaboration among the State, private companies, and civil society for the sustainable development of these spaces.	Avoided impact on wetlands	Annual report · Complementary documentation
COPEC · Fundación Kennedy	Ecological restoration in Puerto Río Tranquilo	Recovery of land degraded by solid waste accumulation. Restored more than 500 m2 of waterfront with 1,300 specimens of 15 native species. Led by Copec with community participation and support from local partners.	Reforestation	Annual report · Complementary documentation
COPEC · Fundación Kennedy	Copec - Fundación Kennedy alliance agreement	Adds new ecosystems near operating points for restoration and conservation: Ojo de Opache Wetland (Calama); Estero Chimbarongo Wetland (Santa Cruz); Paseo Ribereno de Vallenar urban wetland; Tres Puentes Wetland (Punta Arenas); and Quebrada de Cordova Nature Sanctuary (El Tabo). All together with local authorities and communities.	Wetland restoration	Annual report · Complementary documentation
COPEC (Arauco) · Universidad de Concepción (Lab. de Ecología y Paisaje) · CONAF	Preservation of Nonguen National Park	Monitoring and study of the park to restore the native forest ecosystem of Nonguen National Park, fragmented by fires and invasive exotic species.	Wetland restoration	Annual report · Complementary documentation
ENEL · Universidad de Concepción	Reforestation of native species in Ralco	Recovery of 632.92 ha of forest using only native species (roble, rauli, and coihue), plus ecological restoration of 67.5 ha with protected species (guindo santo, mountain cypress, and lleuque).	Reforestation	Annual report · Complementary documentation
ENEL · Universidad de Concepción	Habitat recovery for threatened native tree species in Termas de Catillo	Ecological restoration of 11.7 ha to recover mountain cypress along with other native species. Collaborative work among private company, academia, and local actors interested in conserving degraded forests.	Reforestation	Annual report · Complementary documentation

Company / institution	Project name	Description	Type of NBS	Source
ENEL	Exequiel Gonzalez Cortes Hospital	Installation of 1,000 m ² of green roofs on hospital infrastructure. Improves building energy efficiency, reduces the heat island effect, and captures pollutants. Contributes to the mental health of patients, workers, and neighbors. Accompanied by community tree planting, gardens, medicinal plant nurseries, and a children's plaza.	Green infrastructure	Annual report · Complementary documentation
ENEL · Hotel Mandarin Oriental Santiago	Living rooftop at the Mandarin Hotel	A 150 m ² space with two beehives, a greenhouse, 8 fruit trees, and a garden. Includes a photovoltaic plant that will reduce CO2 emissions by 7.5 t per year. Main benefit: connecting guests with nature and reducing urban heat.	Green infrastructure	Annual report · Complementary documentation
Engie	Reforestation in El Laja	Reforestation of 120 ha in the provinces of Biobio and Concepcion, arising from tree felling for construction of the Laja Hydroelectric Plant. The main species used has been Pinus radiata (exotic) and some native species. All reforestations are insured against forest fires.	Reforestación	Annual report
Engie	Restoration projects	At different facilities, the company sought to restore damage to flora and fauna through reforestations: Los Loros Solar Park, Chapiquina Hydroelectric Plant, Monte Redondo Wind Farm, Libelula Photovoltaic Park, and Chapiquina Hydroelectric Plant (Lauca Biosphere Reserve).	Reforestation	Annual report
Falabella · Fundación Reforestemos	Earth Day with native tree planting in Vina del Mar	With 50 volunteers, the company planted 50 native trees in the Mediterranean Collection of the Vina del Mar Botanical Garden (algarrobos, mayus, boldos, and peumos).	Reforestation	Sustainability report · Complementary documentation
Falabella · Fundación Reforestemos	Planting in Metropolitan Park	32 Falabella Retail S.A. employees planted 100 native trees with their families in Metropolitan Park.	Reforestation	Sustainability report · Complementary documentation
Empresas Gasco	Cruz de Piedra	Territory of 97,000 ha in the commune of San Jose de Maipo, of great value for biodiversity in the Metropolitan Region. Conservation project based on multiple use of the territory: grassland management, livestock and irrigation, monitoring of guanacos, pumas, and birds, and propagation of native plant species.	Avoiding degradation	Complementary documentation
Empresas Iansa · Fundación Reforestemos	Alliance	Iansa Agro commits to contributing 1,000 native trees, to be planted in Fundación Reforestemos projects in Patagonia and south-central Chile.	Reforestation	Complementary documentation
Empresas Iansa	Composting	At the Paine and Quepe plants, composting is carried out in association with authorized third parties, avoiding landfills. In 2023, a total of 1,997.17 t was reached (Paine: 1,674.17 t; Quepe: 350.7 t).	Composting	Annual report
Empresas Iansa	Recovery of organic waste	Organic waste from the tomato paste production process, which previously went to final disposal, is recovered. Today it undergoes a controlled biological process that results in a soil improver for agriculture.	Composting	Annual report
Empresas Iansa · Jungheinrich	Reforestation of native species in Chilean Patagonia	—	Reforestation	Mentioned in annual report
Empresas Iansa	Early incorporation of cereal stubble	Avoids burning by early incorporation of plant material from previous crops, increasing organic matter and regenerating soil structure.	—	Annual report

Company / institution	Project name	Description	Type of NBS	Source
Empresas Iansa	Reforestation of cropping areas	Reforestation of free areas within cropping zones, with compatible species. A total of 388 trees have been planted from the species <i>Prosopis pallida</i> , <i>Casuarina collina</i> , <i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i> , and <i>Acacia</i> sp.	Reforestation	Annual report
Komatsu Cummins Chile	Composting services for organic waste	Composting services for organic waste generated in cafeterias in the Metropolitan Region.	Composting	Sustainability report
Komatsu Cummins Chile	Rainwater collection system	In Santiago, 879 m³ were accumulated, far exceeding the 408 m³ of the first year, a milestone for this sustainability and resource reuse project.	Infraestructura verde	Sustainability report
Mallplaza · DUOC UC · Escuela Los Cerrillos · Corporación Cultiva	Urban forest	The first urban forest with 400 specimens of native species was planted at the Mallplaza Oeste shopping center.	Urban reforestation	Annual report · Complementary documentation
Mallplaza · Municipalidad de Cerrillos · Corporación Cultiva	Native regeneration and urban tree nursery in Cerrillos	Alliance for the construction of a nursery to ensure the development and conservation of low-water-use native species for the commune.	Green infrastructure	Annual report · Complementary documentation
Mallplaza	Municipal nursery in Puente Alto	Construction of infrastructure, together with the delivery of 4 kilos of native tree seeds, 1,500 germination bags, and 500 kilos of compost. Aligned with the Municipality of Puente Alto's tree planting and environmental education plans.	Green infrastructure	Annual report · Complementary documentation
Mallplaza · Corporación Cultiva	Urban forest at Mallplaza Trebol (Talcahuano)	First urban forest in regions. Volunteer work with Mallplaza employees, business partners, contact staff, and children from the commune. Four hundred native trees were planted (quillay, maiten, arrayan, boldo, maqui, and belloto del sur) and support shrubs (chilco, lavender, veronica, and murta).	Urban reforestation	Annual report · Complementary documentation
Mallplaza	Recycling organic waste into liquid fertilizers	In line with the Food Courts with Zero Waste plan, organic residues pass through biodigesters that convert them into liquid fertilizers to irrigate the plants at Mallplaza Egana.	Composting	Annual report · Complementary documentation
Sodimac · Armony	Composting	Generation of multipurpose compost from plant and wood waste from stores, later marketed by Sodimac. Approximately 4,209 m³ of compost, avoiding disposal in landfills.	Composting	Annual report · Complementary documentation
SQM Yodo Nutrición Vegetal	Pilot composting plan	Pilot plan in the corporate building to reduce waste sent to landfill through the separation of compostable organic waste. Started on two floors, with the goal of extending it to the entire building. In 2024, 61.0 kg of organic waste were collected.	Composting	Sustainability report
Statkraft	Biological corridor at Los Lagos Hydroelectric Plant	After the temporary construction works are completed, more than 65,000 native-species trees will be incorporated around the reservoir perimeter. The plant includes an ecological flow that is permanently monitored.	Ecosystem restoration	Sustainability report · Complementary documentation
Statkraft	Reforestation at Rucatayo Plant	Reforestation of an area equivalent to the forests cut or removed, generating habitat for fauna associated with the forest environment.	Ecosystem restoration	Sustainability report

Company / institution	Project name	Description	Type of NBS	Source
Syngenta	Operation Pollinator	Improves biodiversity in productive orchards to create safe habitats for pollinating insects and build a sustainable ecosystem that makes it possible to produce more food using fewer resources. More than 47,490 ha in 425 fields across Chile have already been reached.	Tree planting in cropping areas	Complementary documentation

Annex 1. Catalogue of identified projects. *Source: prepared by the authors (2026) based on companies' public reports.*
Source: prepared by the authors (2026) based on companies' public reports.

Annex 2. Classification of NBS according to The Nature Conservancy

Categories of Nature-Based Solutions used as a reference for the classification of projects.

Category	Nature-Based Solution
Forests	Reforestation
	Avoiding degradation / deforestation
	Fire management
	Avoiding the use of wood fuel
	Improvement in plantations
Agriculture	Biochar
	Planting trees on cropland
	Nutrient management
	Optimizing grazing
	Conservation agriculture
	Animal management
	Soil carbon in grazing lands
	Legumes in grazing lands
	Avoiding conversion of grasslands
Wetlands	Restoration of coastal wetlands
	Avoiding impacts on coastal wetlands
	Peatland restoration
	Restoration and conservation of riparian environments and constructed wetlands
	Avoiding impacts on peatlands
	Constructed wetlands
Protected areas	Expansion and management of terrestrial protected areas
	Expansion and management of marine protected areas
Cities	Urban reforestation
	Urban restoration and green infrastructure
Ocean	Kelp forests
	Fisheries and aquaculture management
	Carbon in ocean vertebrates

Annex 2. Classification of NBS. Source: The Nature Conservancy (2021).

Source: The Nature Conservancy (2021).

Annex 3. Participating companies considered in the study

Companies participating in Acción Empresas (2025) included in the review.

Acciona	AES Chile	Agrosuper	Aguas Andinas	Albagli Zaliasnik
Ambipar Environment	Anglo American	Aramark	Arauco	AZA / Acero Sostenible
Banco de Chile	Bayer	Bci	Bupa	Caja Los Andes
CBB / Cementos Bío Bío	Cencosud	CIC Saber Vivir	CMPC	Codelpa
Colbún	Comunicarse	Conexión	Copec	Diario Sustentable
Elecmetal	Empresas Copec	Empresas Gasco	Empresas Iansa	Enel
Engie	Entel	Esbio	Falabella	Komatsu Cummins Chile
KPMG	Lipigas	Mallplaza	Masisa	McCann Santiago
Metro de Santiago	Mutual de Seguridad	PwC	Radio La Clave	Recupac
Rosen	Santander	Sodimac	SQM Litio	SQM Yodo Nutrición Vegetal
Statkraft	Sustenomics	Sustenta+	Syngenta	Teck
Virutex	Volta	VTR	Walmart Chile	WOM

Annex 3. Companies participating in Acción Empresas considered.
Source: prepared by the authors (2026).

Nature-Based Solutions in the Chilean Business Sector

Initial diagnosis of projects in companies participating in
Acción Empresas

Progress, gaps, and conditions for scaling initiatives

**Natura
invest** Initiative for
Biodiversity Finance
and Natural Capital

