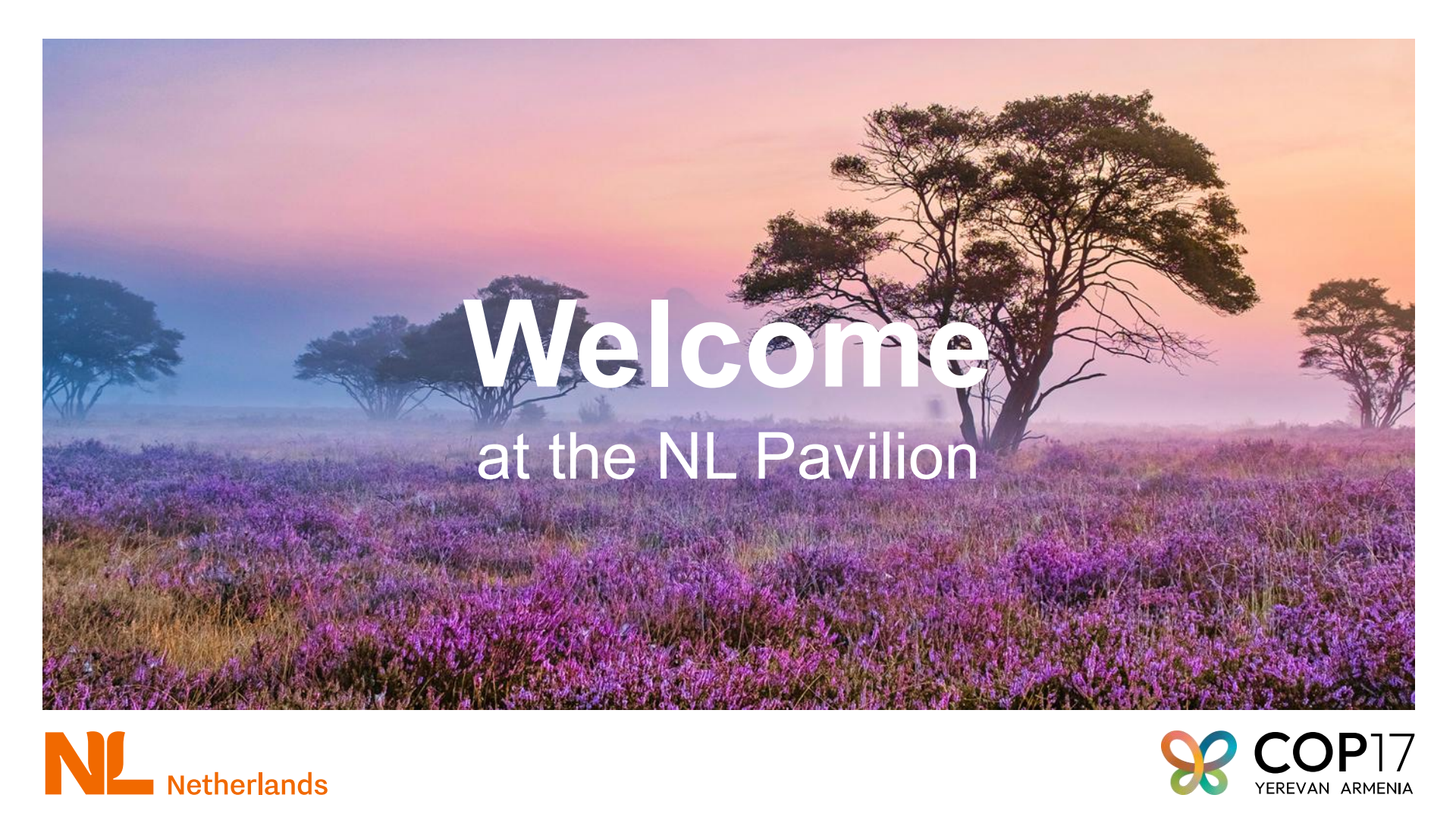


A savanna landscape at sunset. The sky is a mix of orange, pink, and blue. Several acacia trees are scattered across the horizon. In the foreground, there is a dense field of purple flowers.

Welcome

at the NL Pavilion

Today's programme

Wednesday 28 October

- 09:00 – 09:45 Aligning Ambition on KMGBF Target 16: Building Coordinated National Policies and Footprint Indicators – Invite only
- 10:00 – 11:00 Understanding the user: matching biodiversity impact tools with private sector demands
- 11:15 – 12:15 1% of GDP for Biodiversity
- 13:00 – 14:00 The post COP17 dialogue: Where youth and decision-makers perspectives meet
- 14:15 – 15:15 Restoring land, redirecting finance: Re-aligning financial flows to deliver nature positive outcomes
- 15:30 – 16:30 What if Biodiversity Became a Partner? Changing Mindsets and Consumption Patterns for Food systems transformation
- 16:45 – 17:45 Networking Reception

Take a look
at our programme:



Next up

09:00 – 09:45

Aligning Ambition on KMGBF Target 16: Building Coordinated National Policies and Footprint Indicators

Invite only

Take a look
at our programme:





Options to reduce the Dutch footprint of consumption

Mark van Oorschot

Hester, Timo, Graciela, Paul, Daan, Roel, Sonja, Henk, Marcel, Sabine, Durk (PBL)

Hatem, Allard, Vincent, Rolf, Marie-Jose, Chloe (WUR)



Planbureau voor de Leefomgeving

PBL

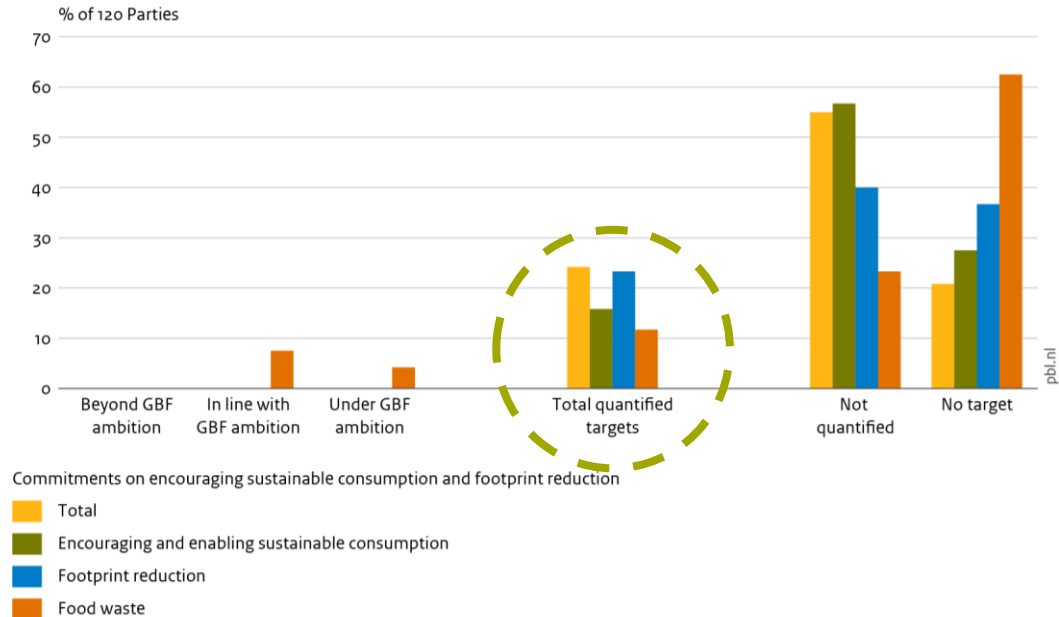
Netherlands
Environmental
Assessment Agency

Independent public organization
Strategic policy evaluations
Science-to-Policy bridge

T16 Enabling Sustainable Consumption Choices to Reduce Waste and Overconsumption and reduce the footprint of consumption

CALL TO ACTION

- Targets for (in)direct drivers receive least attention
- › Few quantified national targets
- › No headline indicator
- › Low reference to external footprints and fair shares



Source: CBD ORT, 1 december 2025

Source: Immerzeel et al 2026



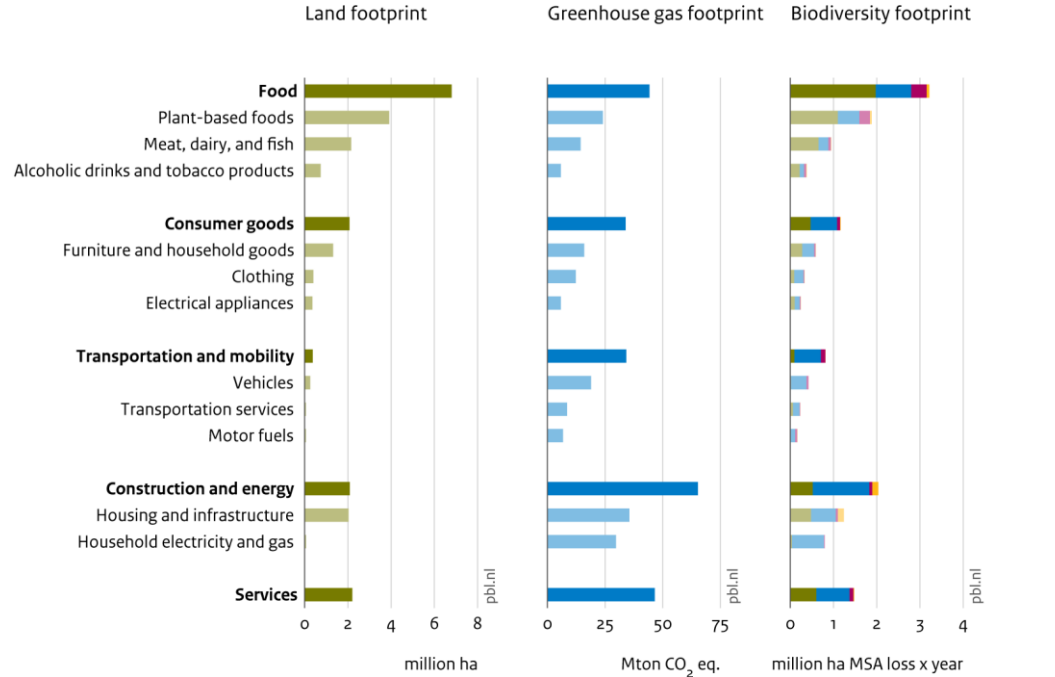
Profile of the Dutch biodiversity footprint

Land and GHG footprints
most important pressures

Product group priorities

- Food
- Construction and Energy
- Consumer goods
- Transport and mobility

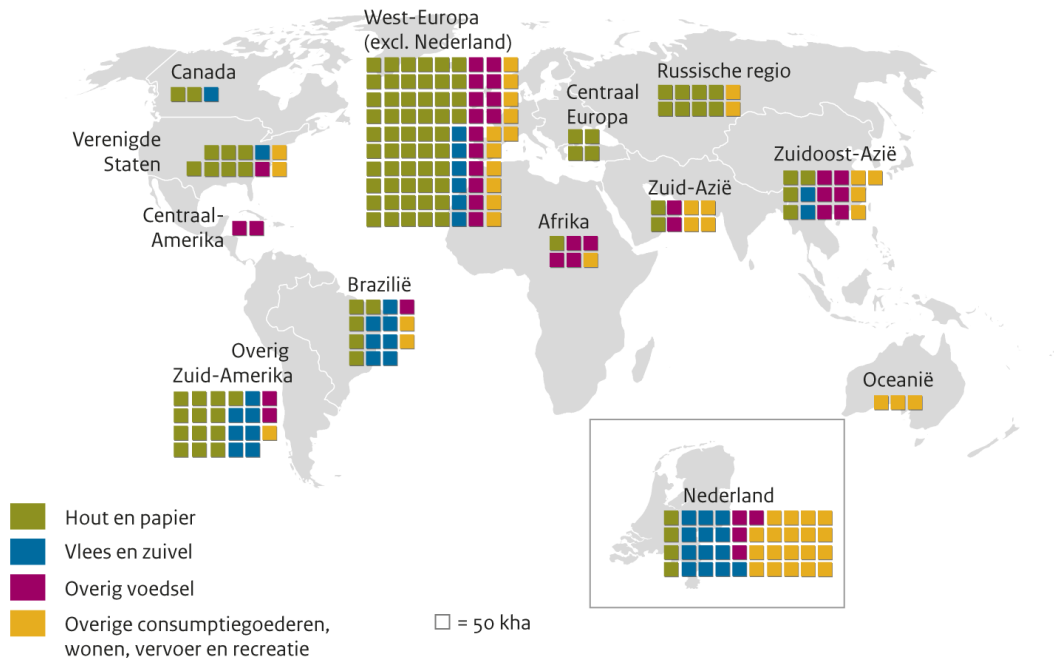
Footprints of Dutch consumption, 2020



Largest part of the
Dutch land footprint
of consumption
lies abroad (90%)

Wood and paper
Meat and dairy
Other food
rest

Mondiaal landgebruik door Nederlandse consumptie, 2024



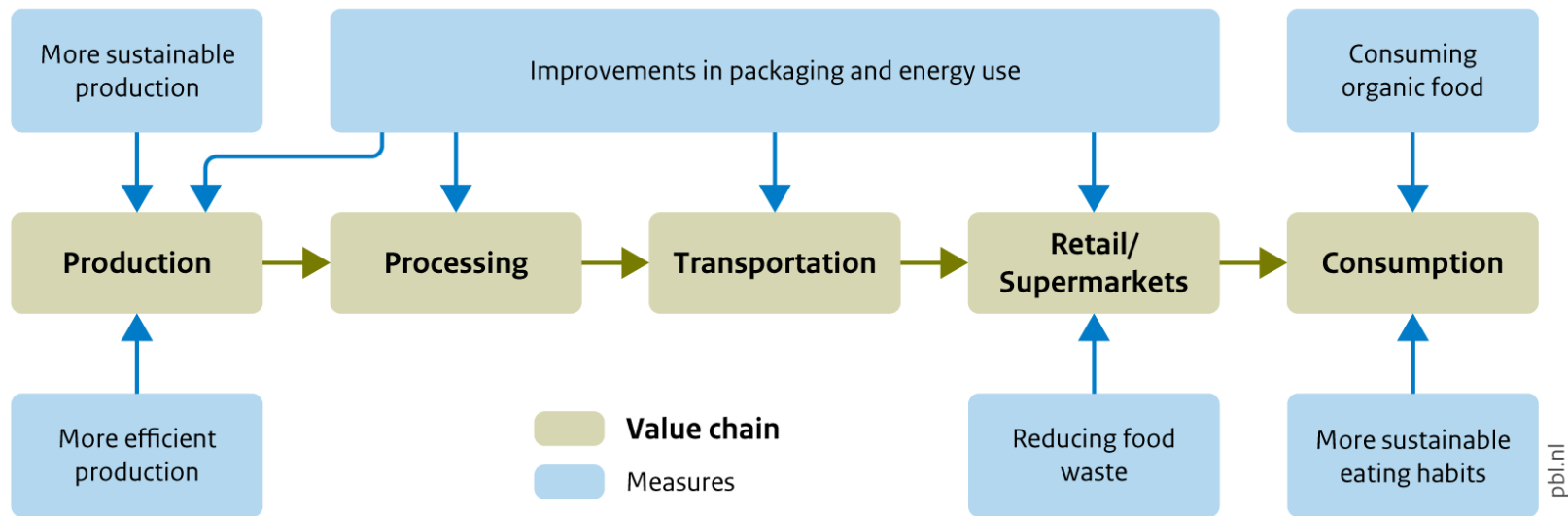
Bron: PBL, WUR, FAO, CBS en Probos

PBL/feb26
www.clo.nl/nl007513

Food supply chain

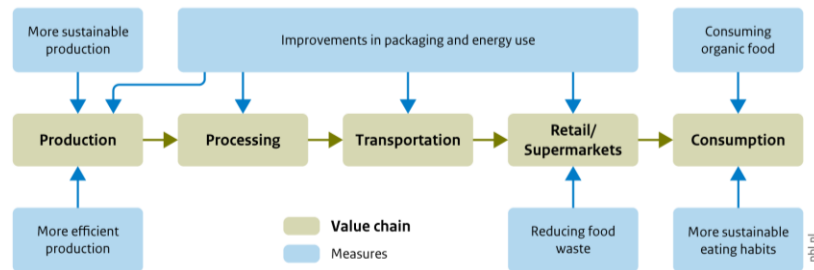


Options available for the whole food supply-chain



Options available for the whole food supply-chain

- With a combination of options, a potential reduction of almost 50% is possible
- Consumer willingness is limited
- Effective implementation of a broad policy package needed
- Use a *supply-chain approach* for policy development



Source: PBL

Effects of options

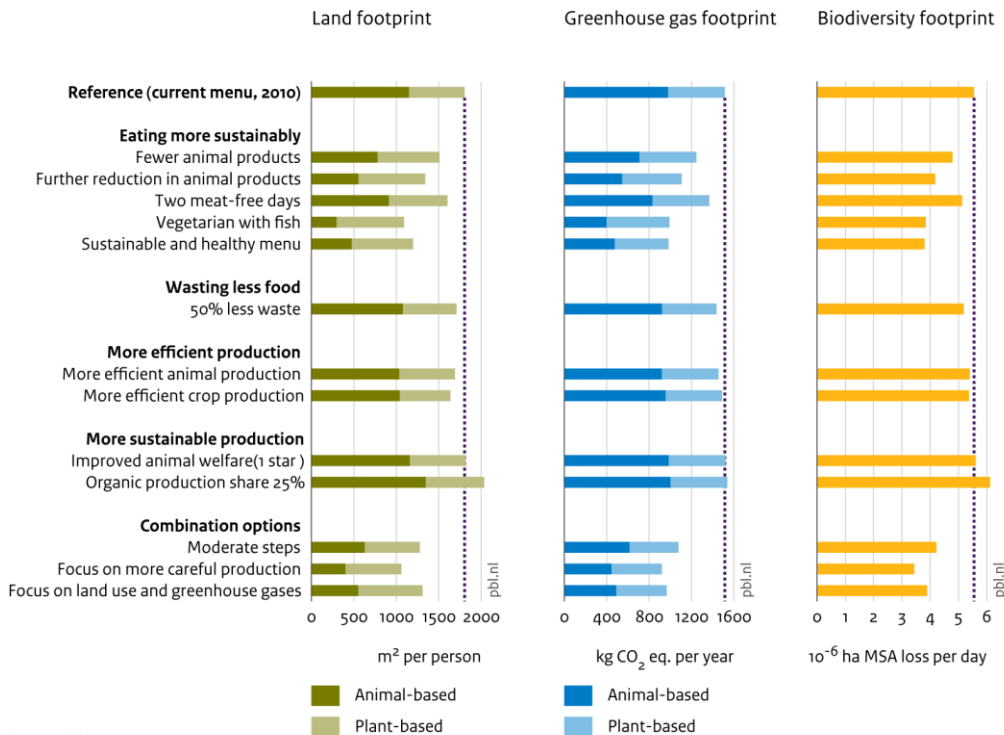
Consumer choice: a
potential large effect

BUT
willingness to change is
limited

To make a substantial
change, action from all
actors needed

Policies required to make
that work

Footprint of Dutch consumption per person per consumption pattern

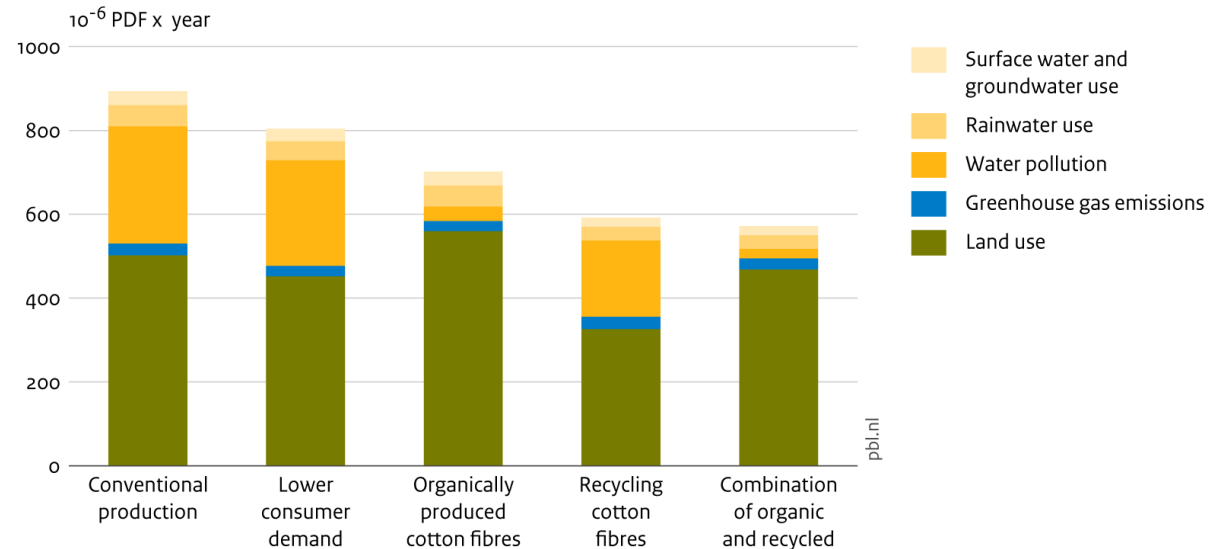


Source: PBL

Source: Westhoek (2019) & Wuyinga (2022)

Circular options for the cotton supply chain

Biodiversity footprint of Dutch consumption of cotton jeans by circular strategy, 2021



Source: WUR

Circular options for the cotton supply chain



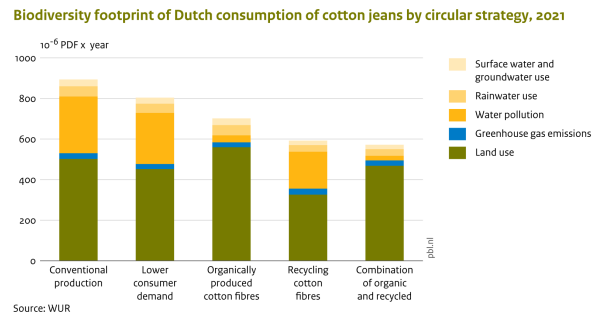
PBL Netherlands Environmental
Assessment Agency

Recycling large potential effect

Organic cotton: less water pollution but more land use

Consumer willingness to consume less limited

With a combination of options, a reduction of around 30% is possible for the biodiversity footprint, while trade-offs can be mitigated



Dutch NBSAP – Actiedoel 16

- Building blocks for policy
 1. Harmonising indicators and monitoring
 2. Broad package of already existing policies
 3. Strive for interdepartmental policy coherence
- Missing elements
 - Roel of other actors than consumer
 - Protein transition (animal => plant-based)
 - Policies for sustainable international Trade & Development
 - Vision on coherence between policies of different ministries



Options for NBSAP revision

- › Break-down of footprint and policies
 - Product groups, sectors, locations
- › For further policy development
 - Apply GBF principles : *whole-of-society* and *whole-of-government*
 - Use a supply-chain approach : connections
- › Explicit policies for impacts abroad
 - International cooperation (public, private and societal)
- › Vision for long-term transformative policies
 - Mainstream biodiversity in transitions for Energy, Food, Fibers, Materials,
 - Joint ambition for a substantial reduction by 2050



mark.vanoorschot@pbl.nl



www.pbl.nl or #PBLNL



PBL Netherlands Environmental
Assessment Agency



Next up

10:00 – 11:00

Understanding the user: matching biodiversity impact tools with private sector demands

Take a look
at our programme:



Nature awe: A wolf's empathy



Understanding the user: matching biodiversity impact tools with private sector demands

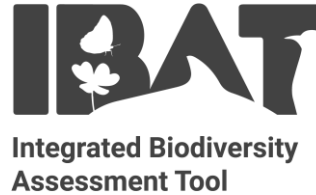


Today's contributors

Monday 21 of 28 October

Tijd  Programmatitel

Tijd  Programmatitel



BlackRock

Tijd - Tijd Programmatitel twee regels

Tijd   Programmatitel twee regels



Tijd - Tijd Programmatitel twee regels



Monday 21 of 28 October

Tijd - Tijd Programmatitel

Tijd - Tijd Programmatitel 3 minutes
Questions of users

Tijd - Tijd Programmatitel twee regels

Tijd - Tijd Programmatitel twee regels 10 minutes
To what extent do tools offer an answer

Tijd - Tijd Programmatitel twee regels

Closing: the way forward 5 minutes

Take a look
at our programme:





Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool



Komodo National Park
UNESCO World Heritage Site
World Database on Protected and Conserved Areas
World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas

**DATA
FOR LIFE**



CONSERVATION
INTERNATIONAL



UN
environment
programme

WCMC

Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT)

IBAT gives businesses and financial institutions one point of access to authoritative global biodiversity datasets referenced by leading standards and frameworks.



The World Database on
Protected and Conserved
Areas



The IUCN Red List of
Threatened Species™ and
derived layers (STAR)



The World Database of Key
Biodiversity Areas

IBAT Alliance Partners



WCMC

Screening sites and portfolios in IBAT

Click to edit Master text styles

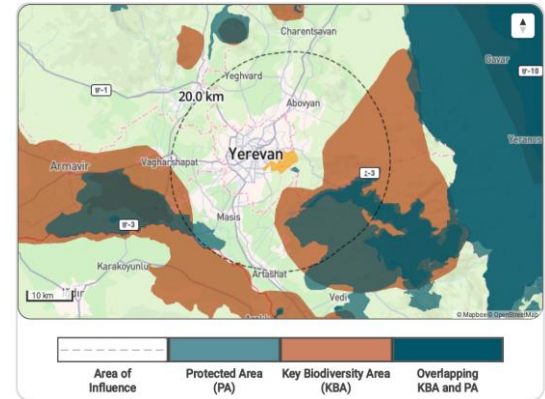
- Second level



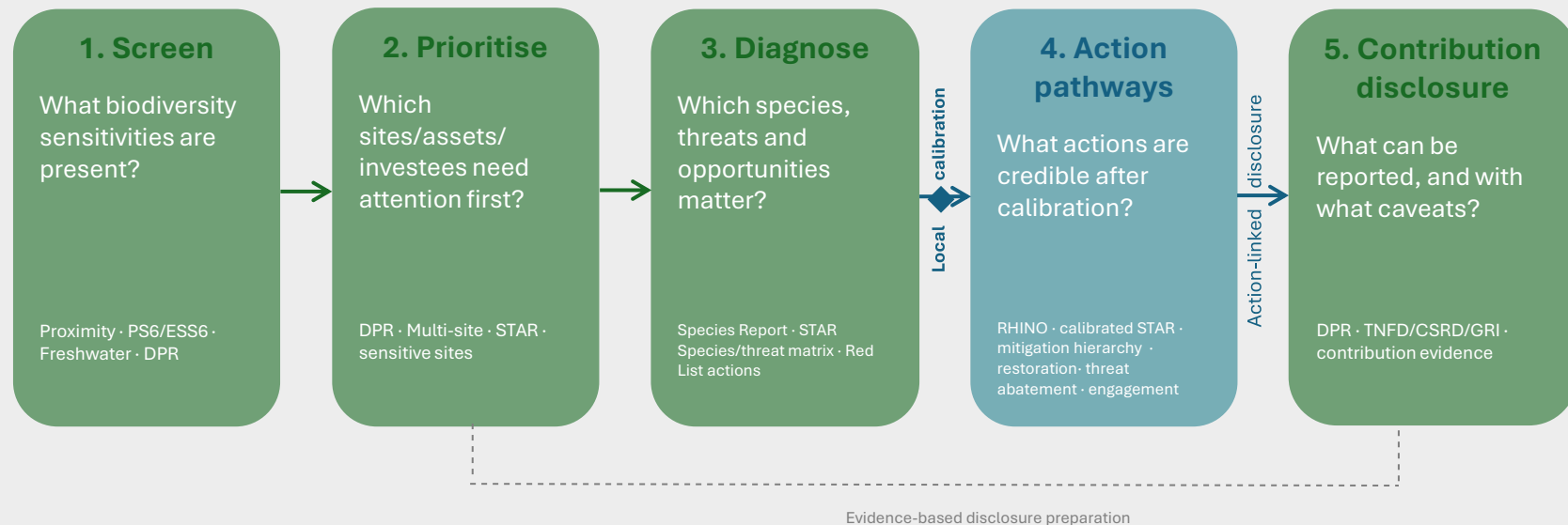
KBA
KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS



STAR



How IBAT helps businesses to inform decisions

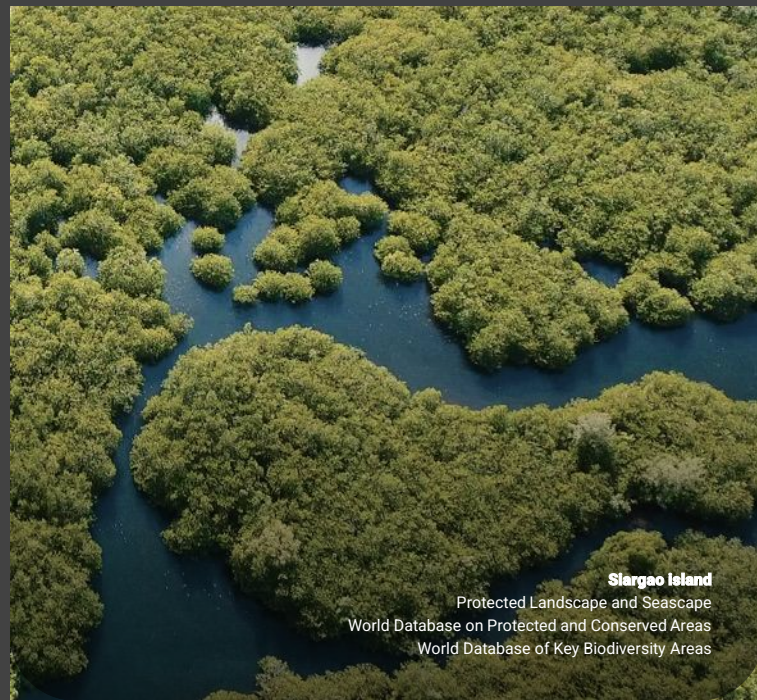




Thank you



**DATA
FOR LIFE**



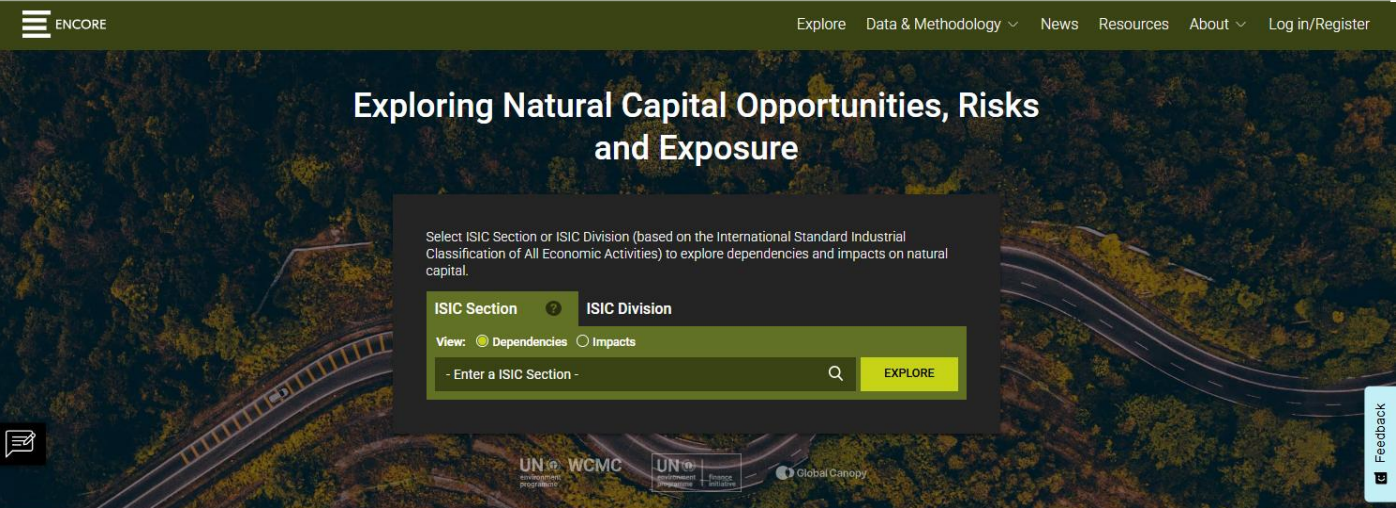
CONSERVATION
INTERNATIONAL



UN
environment
programme

WCMC

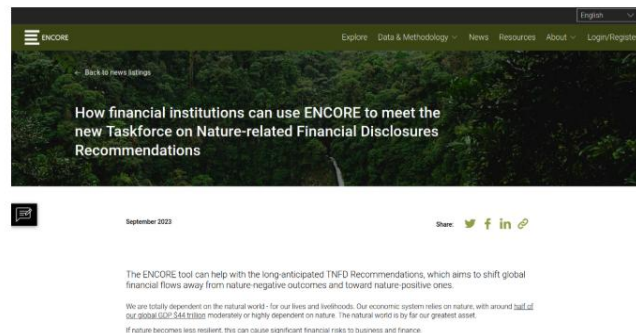
ENCORE Insights: Country Dashboard



ENCORE - A key tool for TNFD's LEAP approach

ENCORE can help financial institutions take their first steps towards understanding their dependencies and impacts on nature. Join 4,000 registered users who already use the tool.

[READ OUR BLOG](#)



- Synthesizes large body of literature on natural capital

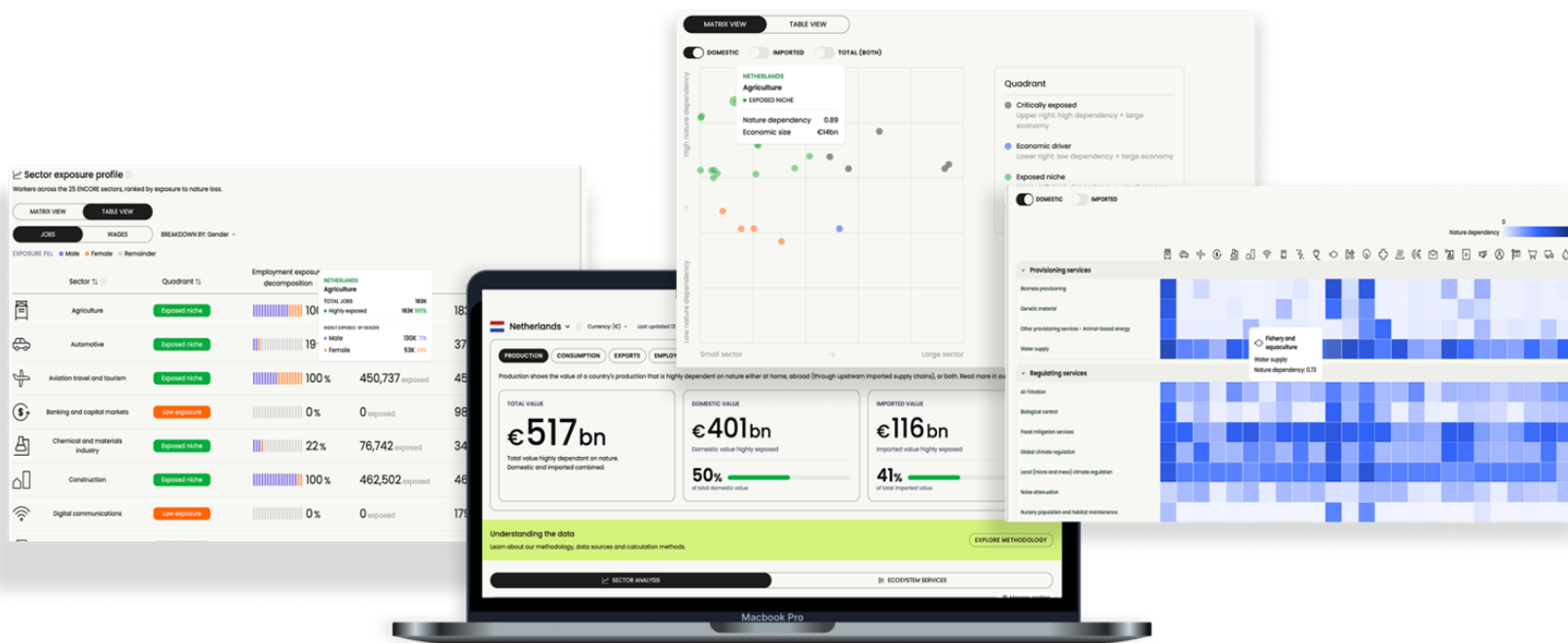


- Allows users to build understanding of dependencies and impacts

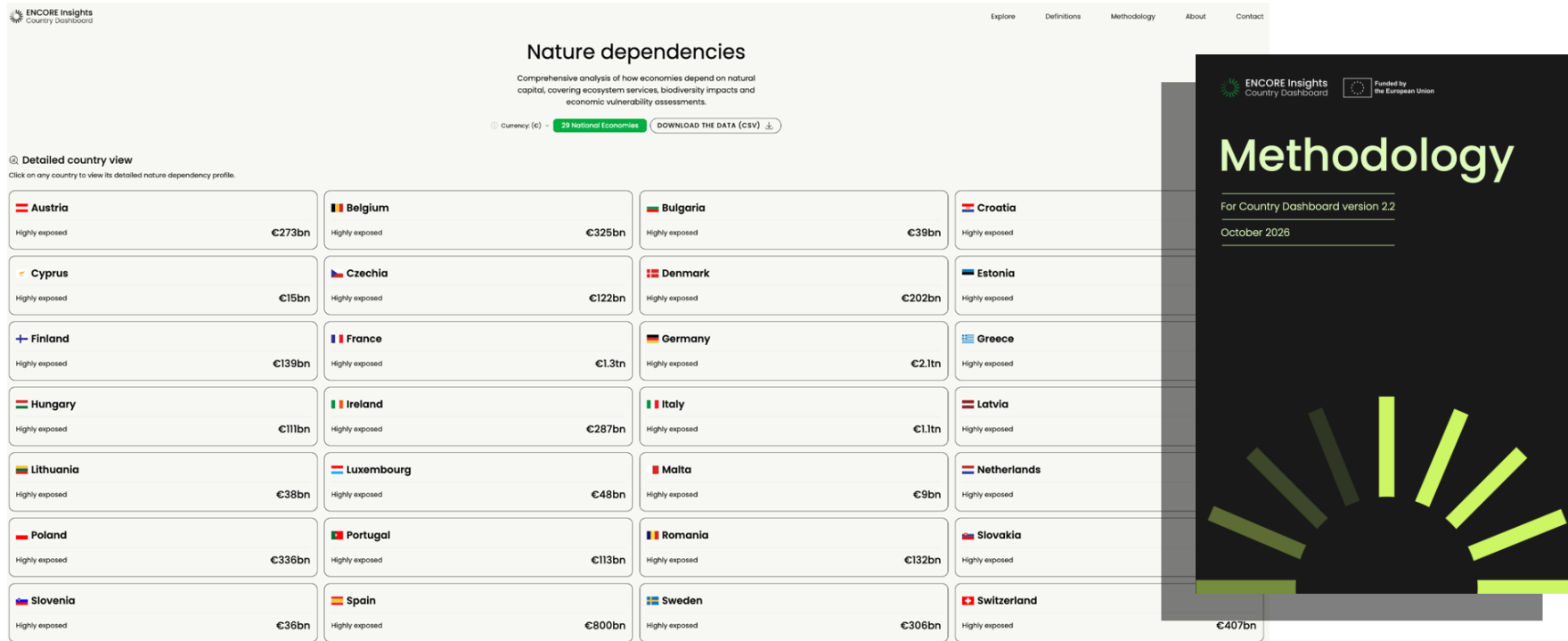


- Provides a foundation for further detailed analyses & action

What is the Country Dashboard?

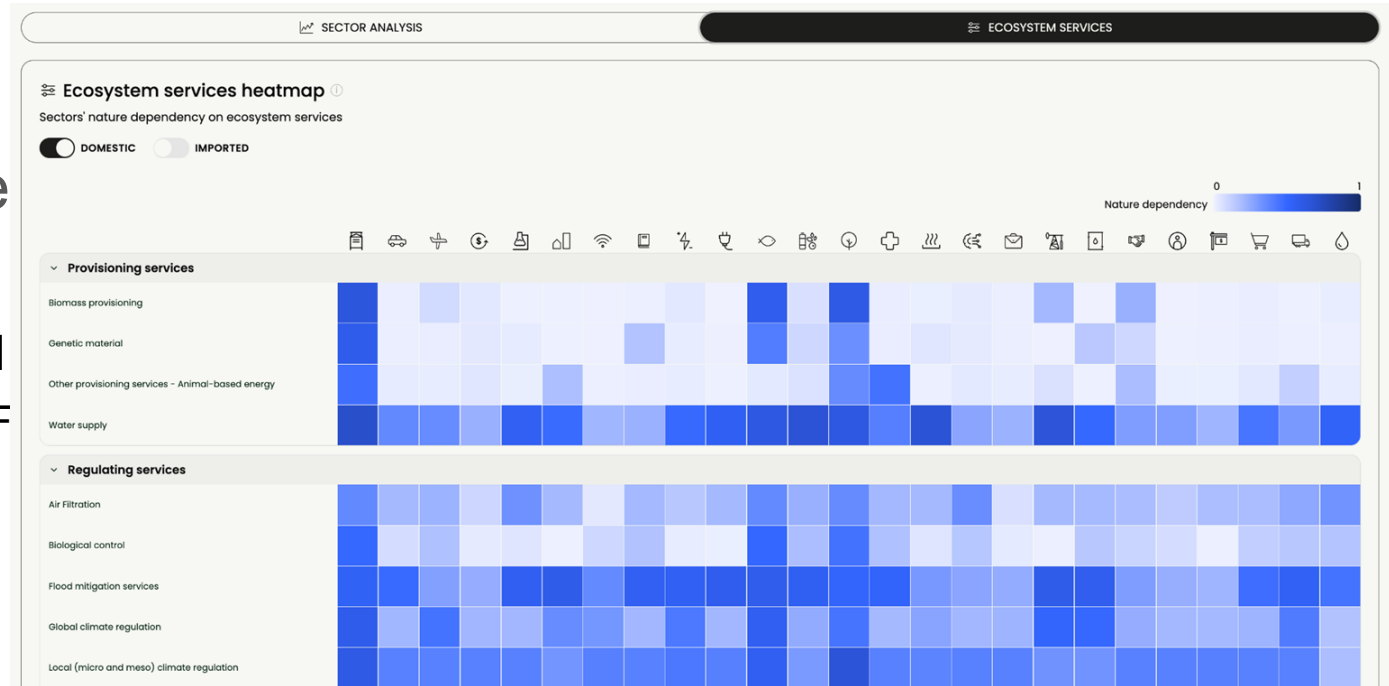


EU, UK and Switzerland coverage... so far



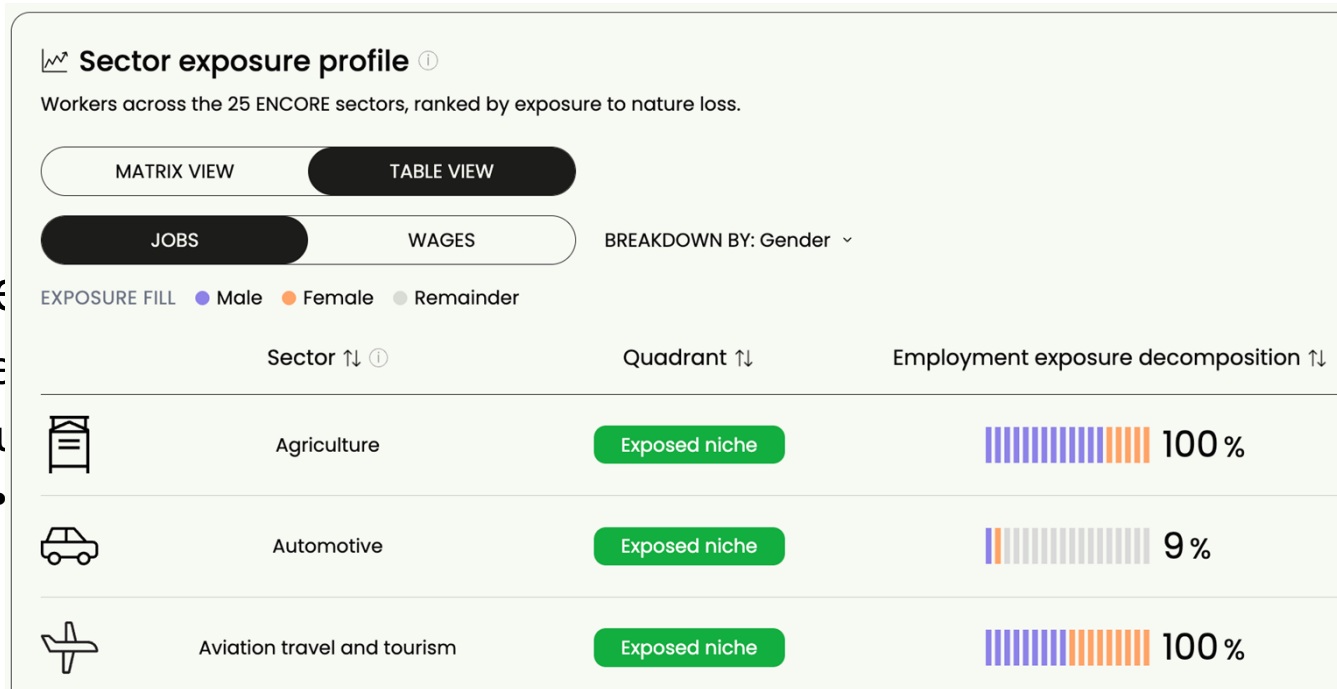
Get your heat map

- Click to e
- Second
- Third
- F



See implications

- Click to edit
- Second level
- Third level
- Fourth level



Go to ENCORE Insights: Country Dashboard

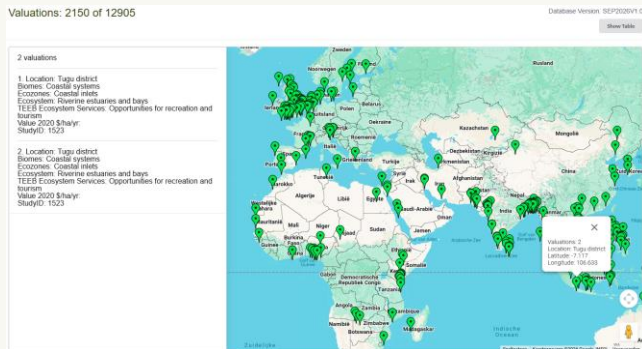
Sign up for **new data releases**:

<https://globalcanopy.org/encore-insights-country-dashboard-email-sign-up/>



ESVD – free & open-source database with monetary values of ES

Monetary values of all ecosystem services
across all ecosystem types and regions



12,905

valuation records

1,541

studies included

68%

standardised to Int\$2020 / ha / year

49%

values externally reviewed

OUR NICHE

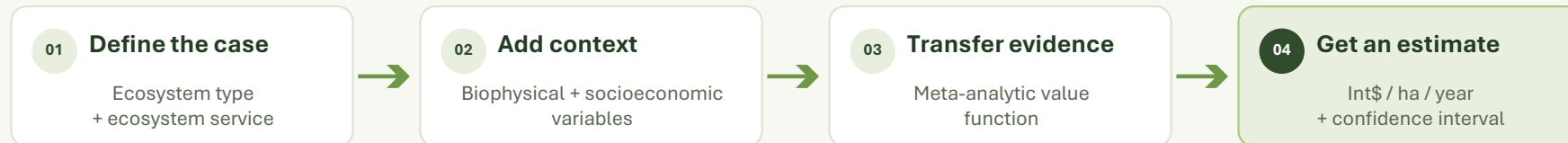
Valuation evidence that makes ecosystem-service benefits visible in economic terms.

Source: esvd.net | esvd.info

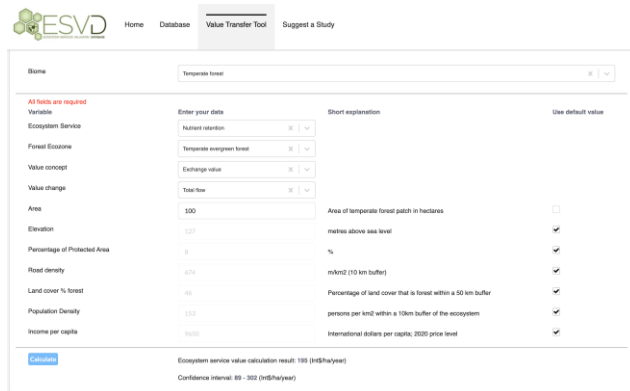


From valuation evidence to a context-aware estimate

The Value Transfer Tool turns findings from multiple studies into an indicative estimate for a defined context.



EXAMPLE OUTPUT FROM THE TOOL



ESVD Home Database Value Transfer Tool Suggest a Study

Biome: Temperate forest

All fields are required

Variable	Enter your data	Short explanation	Use default value
Ecosystem Service	Temperate evergreen forest		
Forest Ecosystem	Temperate evergreen forest		
Value concept	Exchange value		
Value change	Total flow		
Area	100	Area of temperate forest patch in hectares	☐
Elevation	127	meters above sea level	☒
Percentage of Protected Area	8	%	☒
Road density	0.74	m/km2 (10 km buffer)	☒
Land cover % forest	46	Percentage of land cover that is forest within a 50 km buffer	☒
Population Density	153	persons per km2 within a 10km buffer of the ecosystem	☒
Income per capita	9000	International dollars per capita, 2020 price level	☒

Calculate

Ecosystem service value calculation result: 188 (Int\$/ha/year)
Confidence interval: 89 - 302 (Int\$/ha/year)

Useful for

- Comparing options and scenarios
- Surfacing non-market benefits such as water regulation, pollination and recreation
- Adding an economic layer to early-stage appraisal

Read the estimate correctly

Model availability and calibration vary by ecosystem and region; expanding coverage needs transparent uncertainty.

Where ESVD fits & future developments

The opportunity is integration: use valuation alongside biodiversity data, dependency analysis and measured outcomes.

THREE DIFFERENT QUESTIONS

What monetary value do ecosystem services provide?

How can it assist in monetizing risk and opportunity?

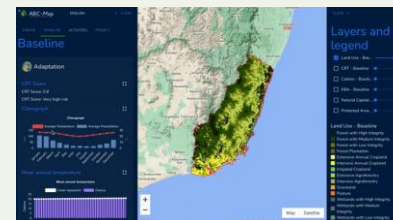
Where would ecosystem services valuation changes a decision?

Complementary, not competing: each contributes a different layer of evidence.

INTEGRATION IN PRACTICE

ESVD value-transfer functions in FAO ABC-Map

Monetary ecosystem-service valuation alongside climate, biodiversity and carbon indicators for agriculture, forestry and other land use.



abc-map.fao.org

What corporate users still need

MONETISING RISK

Link service values to company exposure, dependencies and avoided costs.

VERIFYING RESTORATION

Add baselines, ecological condition data and monitoring to attribute change.

PORTFOLIO METRICS

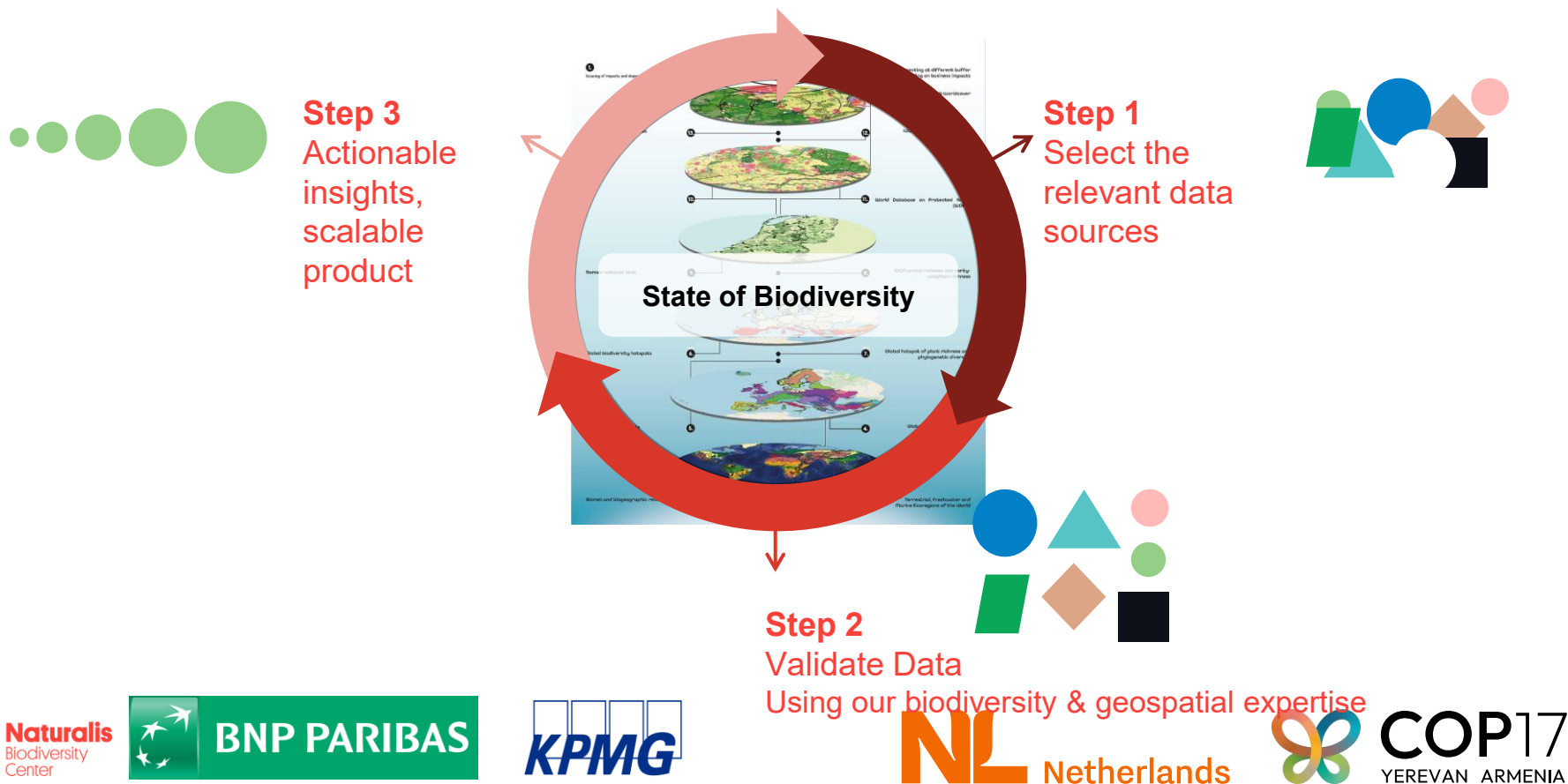
Build defensible aggregation from site evidence to comparable portfolio indicators.

THRIVE:

*mapping biodiversity impacts and dependencies
for corporate nature-positive decisions*

Marcel Beukeboom,
CEO Naturalis Biodiversity Center

THRIVE: Science-based Assessment



THRIVE: Open & Collaborative

Open framework based
on client cases



Highly granular &
site specific

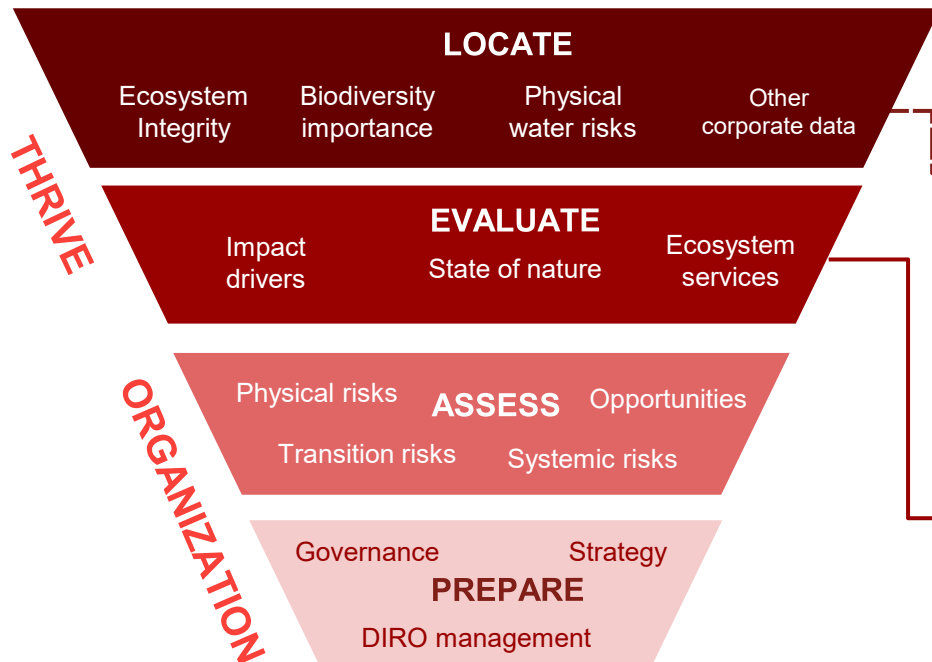


Collaborative effort

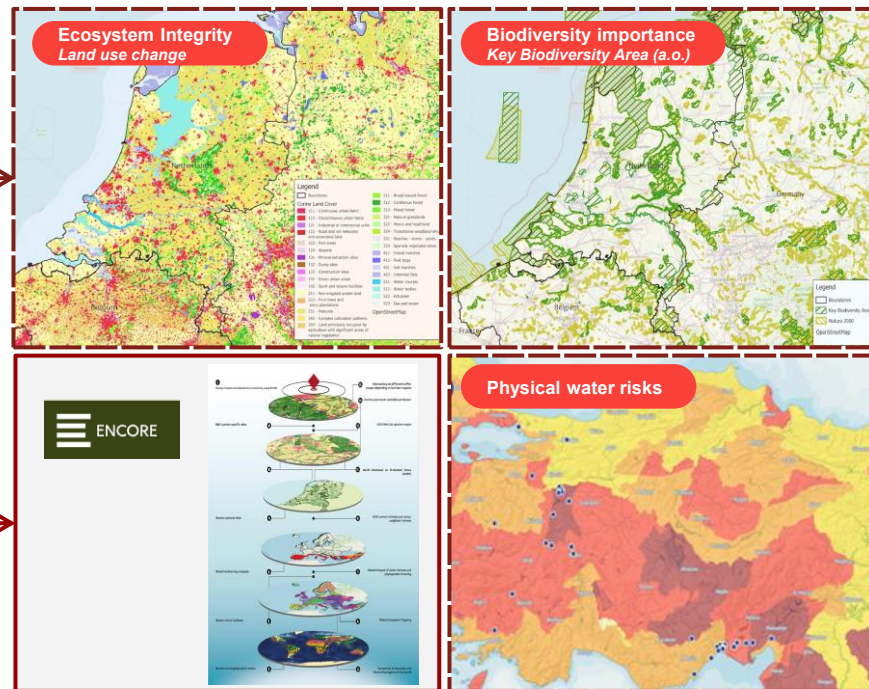


Supporting Locate & Evaluate under TNFD LEAP

TNFD LEAP Process

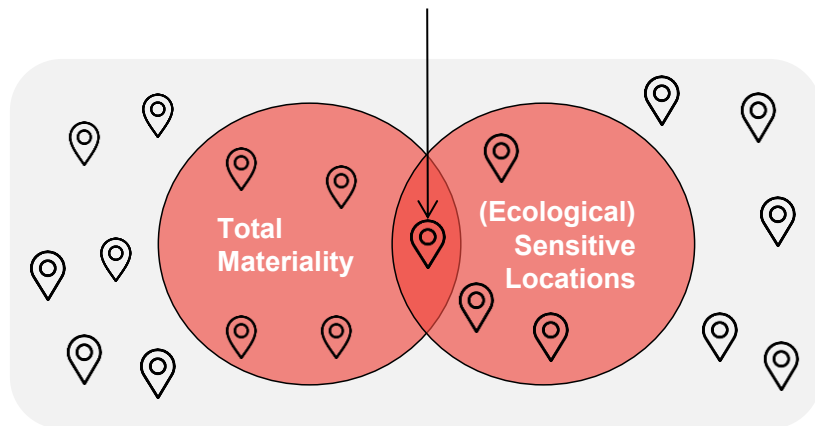


Outputs of THRIVE

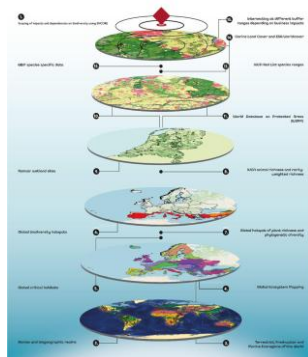


THRIVE: Spatial Insights for Decisions

Map of prioritized locations



State of Nature & Potential Impact & Dependencies at these locations



ENCORE Materiality Analysis

Material impact drivers identified

VERY HIGH

- Climate Change / Pollution
- Land / freshwater use change
- Resource use

Material dependencies identified

HIGH

Provisioning services: water supply

Take a look
at our programme:



Asked and.....Answered?



Take a look
at our programme:



In closing: Now what?



Next up

11:15 – 12:15

1% of GDP for Biodiversity

Take a look
at our programme:



1% of global GDP for safeguarding biodiversity: a small, but Beautiful Number!



Geert de Snoo
University of Leiden, Netherlands



Volker Mauerhofer
Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium;
Meiji University, Tokyo, Japan



Stephen Venn
University of Oulu, Finland



Society for Conservation Biology

- Global Network of professionals working for the conservation of biological diversity structured into Regions (incl. Europe Region), Local Chapters, Topical Working Groups & Global Programs
- SCB Europe has over 350 members representing more than 28 countries
- SCB Global ~4000 members
- Events & Journals:

- International Congress of Conservation Biology biannual
- Regional (European, Africa, Asian, Oceania, Americas..) & Topical (Social Sciences, Ocean...) Congresses of Conservation Biology

“Conservation Biology” + “Conservation Science & Practice” (owned by SCB), “Conservation Letters”





Society for Conservation Biology



Society for Conservation Biology

Financing and the Restocene

**Mag. rer. nat., Mag. iur., Dr. iur. Volker MAUERHOFER,
MA Ecological Economics (Leeds)**

Society for Conservation Biology – SCB

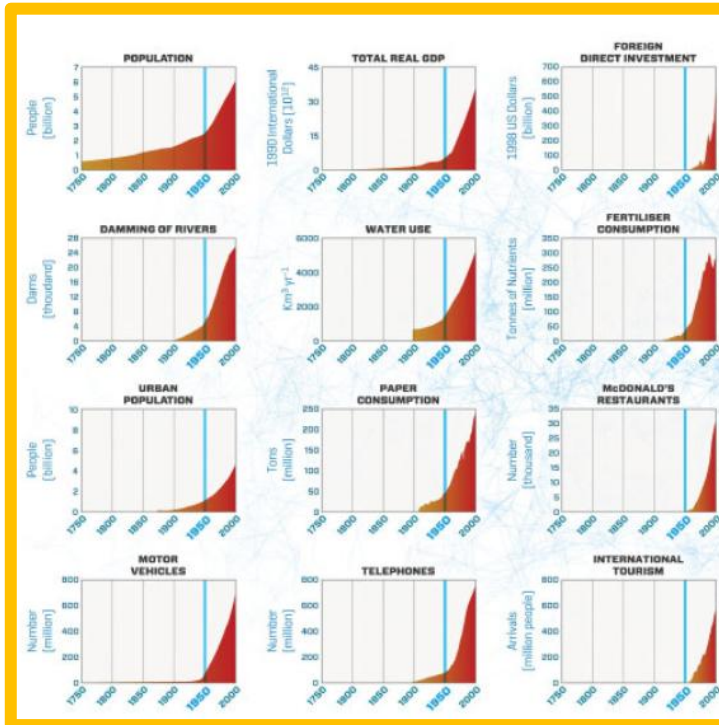
Ghent University, Ghent/Belgium & Meiji University,
Tokyo/Japan



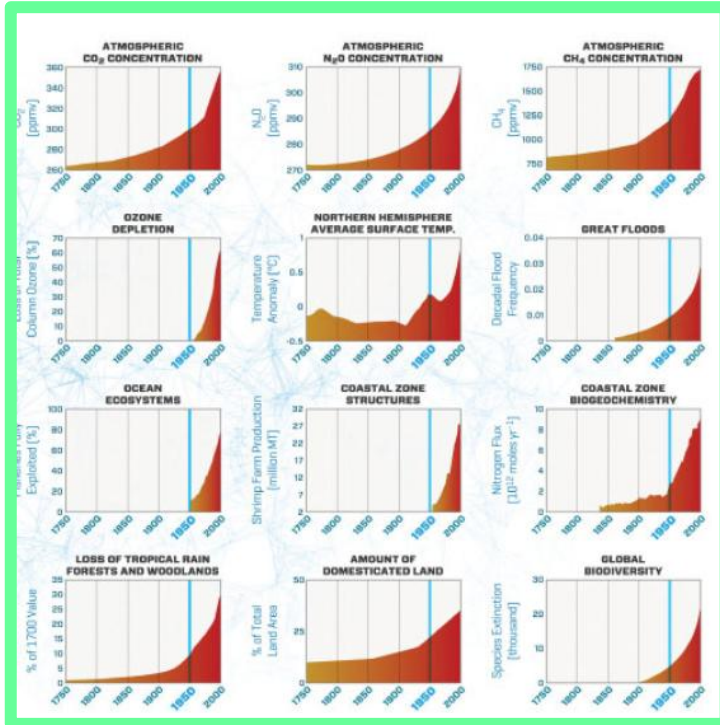
Environmental Law
Centre

1. The Great Acceleration

(from the website of "The Anthropocene Journal")



Socio-economic drivers & pressures



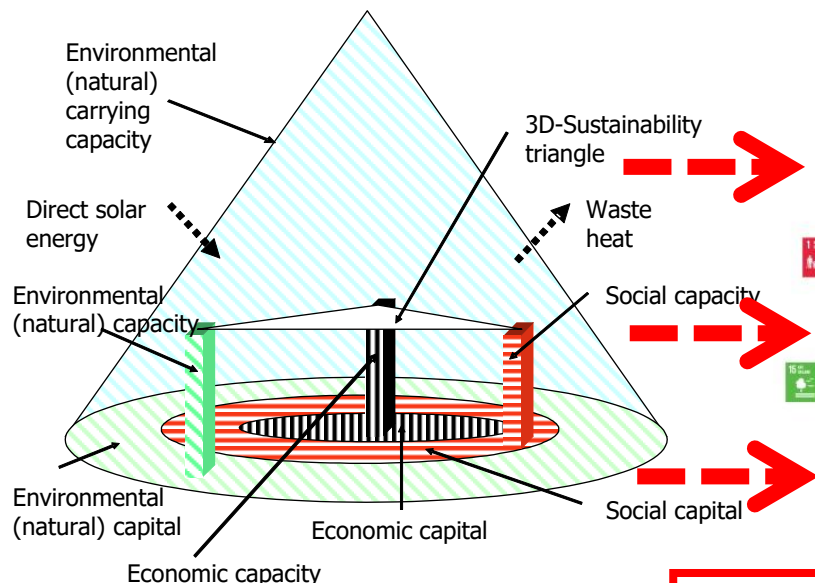
State of & impacts on Environment

and the Earth System (IGBP Synthesis) Ste

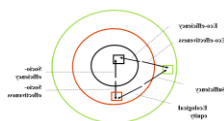
<https://anthropocenejournal.wordpress.com/2011/12/22/the-great-acceleration/> (12 1 2019)

SDG's AND...

... 3D-Sustainability



Stockholm Resilience Centre 2016



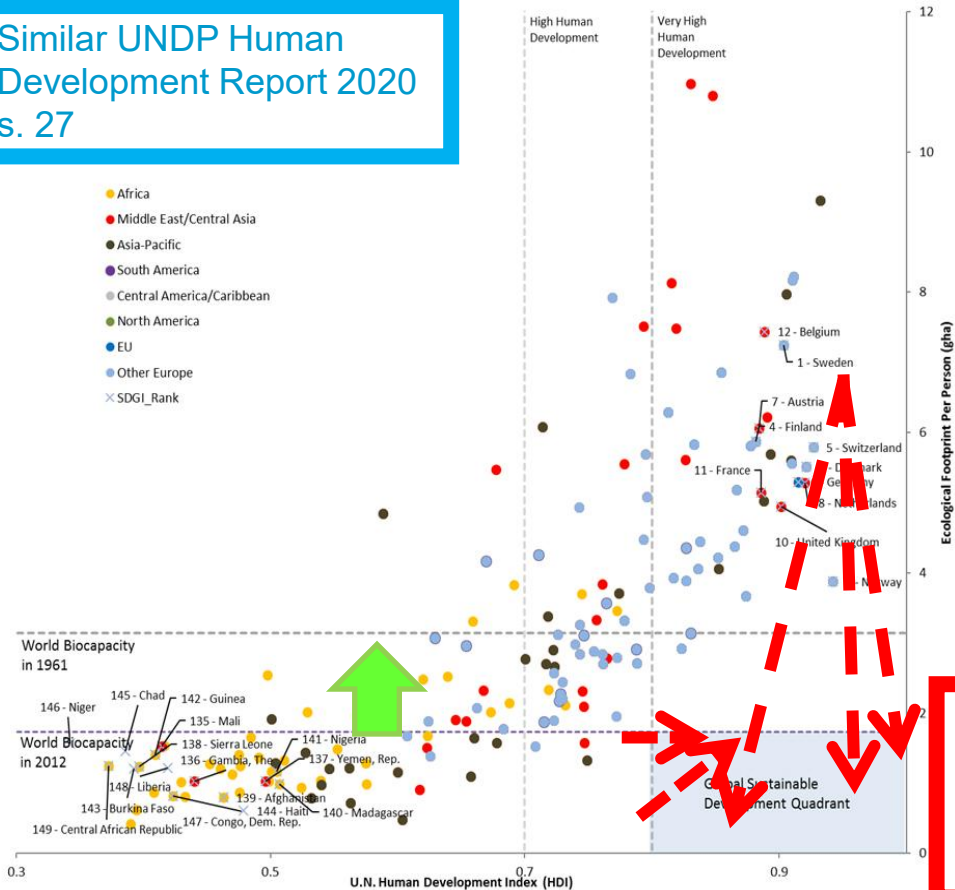
Sufficiency
Eco-effectiveness
Ecological equity
Socio-effectiveness
Eco-efficiency
Socio-efficiency

Inherent questions e.g.: what is not at all/ not adequately addressed by SDGs (apart of a flexible priority setting among the SDGs)?

Mauerhofer 2008a, 2010, 2019

Ecological Footprint Per Person and HDI of Nations with SDGI Ranking

Similar UNDP Human Development Report 2020 s. 27



Restoration for a
Restocene NEEDS
FINANCING
(Mauerhofer et al.
2026)

World-
Biocapacity
& Human
Developm.
Index
(EF: global
hectar per
Person)

**“Inter & intra-
nationales finetuning”
necessary
(Mauerhofer 2021)**

Welcome to the Restocene!

Complementary to the **Anthropocene**, but
+

- a more orientation-focused character
- a more hope-providing character,
- a more forward-looking character,
- a more solution-oriented character and
- a more normative character

(Leucci, Ciscato, Aragao and Mauerhofer forthcoming)

May 2026 published on RESTOCENE (also cited here):

RESTORATION
ECOLOGY

The Journal of the Society for Ecological Restoration



RELAW - NATURE RESTORATION LEGISLATION, IMPLEMENTATION
AND ENFORCEMENT: STATUS, CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

OPINION ARTICLE

Nature restoration legislation, implementation, and enforcement: status, challenges, and solutions for the Restocene

Volker Mauerhofer^{1,2,3} , Alexandra Aragão^{3,4} , Eleonora Ciscato⁵ , Francesca Leucci^{6,7,8,9}

Abstract

**If interested: e.g. Contact via LinkedIn (while profile not
fully up-to-date)**

Join us at ICCB2027, Puebla/Mexico, 27 June-01 July

- <https://conbio.org/minisites/iccb-2027/>
- **03 Dec 2026:** session submission deadline
- **27 Feb 2027:** individual abstract deadline
- Sponsorship & exhibitor opportunities: <https://conbio.org/minisites/iccb-2027/sponsors-exhibitors>



Thank you for your attention!



1% of global GDP for safeguarding biodiversity: a small, but Beautiful Number!



Geert de Snoo
University of Leiden, Netherlands



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Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium;
Meiji University, Tokyo, Japan



Stephen Venn
University of Oulu, Finland



1%
of GDP

Allocate 1% GDP to the conservation of Biodiversity

1% GDP is sufficient to allow us to reduce the current shortfall and address the GBF targets effectively



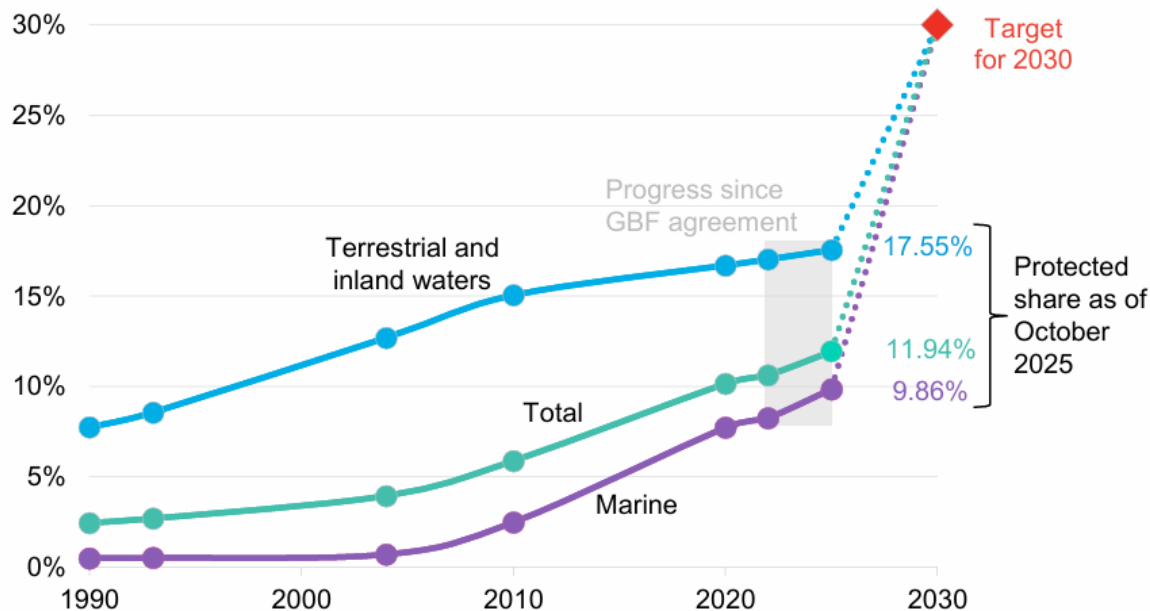
Society for Conservation Biology



COP17
YEREVAN ARMENIA
**TAKING ACTION
FOR NATURE**

Insufficient progress on protected areas puts 2030 target out of reach

Global share of protected and conserved areas



Source: BloombergNEF, UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre, International Union for the Conservation of Nature (2025). Note: As of October 2025. Includes protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.

To be effective -> Money € € €

- We need more financial support for enlarging protected areas, ecological restoration, creating corridors, buffer zones, management, etc.

-> Funding gap for biodiversity conservation

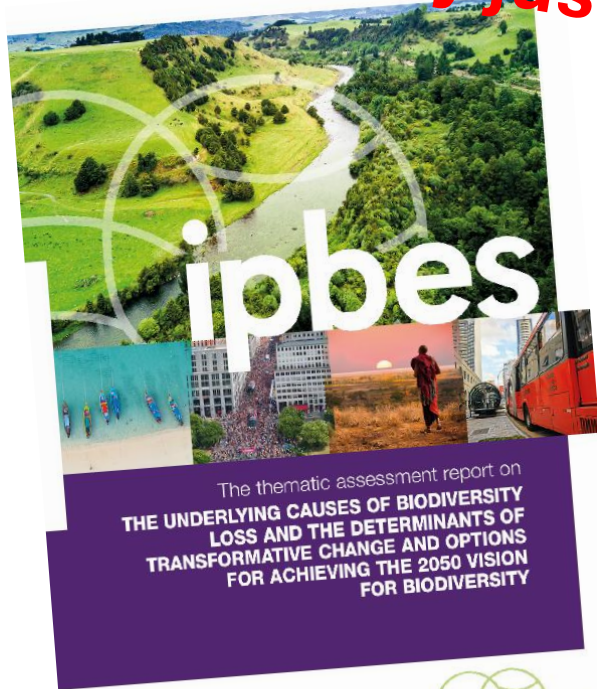


Global situation

(IPBES 2025)

Currently just 0.1% Global GDP is for biodiversity

Global GDP	1)	\$105.6 trillion
Global GDP generated by sectors moderately to highly dependent on nature	2)	\$58 trillion
Externalities of sectors most responsible for nature's decline	3)	\$10.7 trillion
Global direct subsidies to sectors most responsible for nature's decline	4)	\$1.4-\$3.3 trillion
Global biodiversity financing gap (per year, until 2030)	5)	\$598-\$824 billion
Global biodiversity funding	6)	\$135-\$156 billion



The economic landscape of global sustainability: interdependencies and funding gaps.

General government total expenditure on environmental protection, 2023

0.1% EU GDP currently allocated to biodiversity



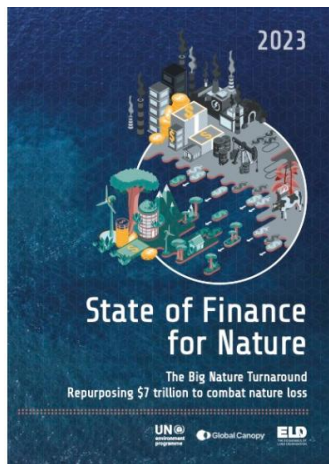
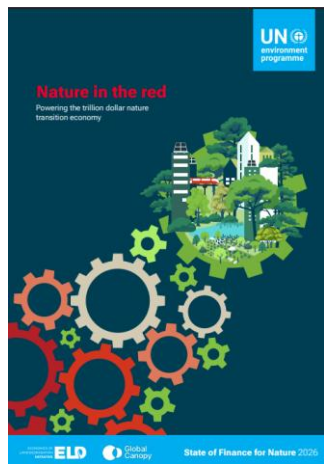
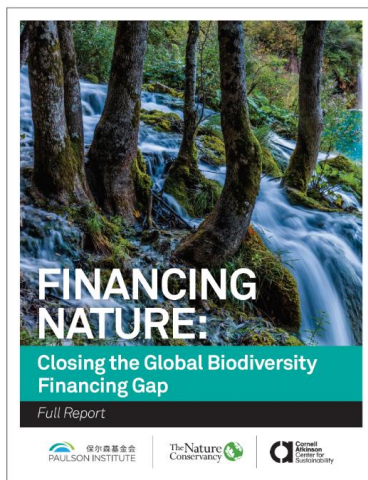
Current situation ('best guess', 2023)

	GDP	Biodiversity (government)	% of GDP
World (dollars, IPBES)	105.6 trillion	135-156 billion	0.13-0.15%
EU (euros, eurostat/EU)	17.2 trillion	18 billion	0.10 %
Netherlands (euros, CBS)	1.0 trillion	1.2 billion	0.12%

Our proposal:

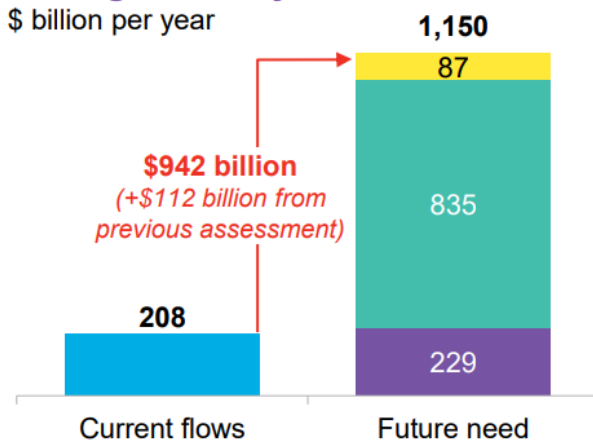
To safeguard biodiversity, we need to aim for 1% of GDP!

What is needed globally?



Current annual biodiversity finance flows vs biodiversity conservation funding needs by 2030

\$ billion per year



Source: BloombergNEF, *UNEP State of Nature Finance 2023* (current spend); Paulson Institute, *Nature Conservancy*, and Cornell Atkinson Center for Sustainability, 2020 (future need), CPI Inflation Calculator. Note: Figure uses upper range of estimates.

The Funding Gap: Experts estimate that addressing the biodiversity and climate crises requires roughly \$598 billion to \$824 billion annually: 0.5% to 0.9% of global GDP

(o.a. Paulson Institute, 2020)

BloombergNEF

1% idea was launched by Geert de Snoo at **ECCB**'26 Leiden, The Netherlands

- 900 scientists & professionals in the field of Conservation Biology
- Solid support for the 1% target



Main outcome: Solid support for the 1% approach!

- Benefits of the 1% approach for Europe / globally:
 - Clear simple message, can create momentum
 - 1% will be a gamechanger
- Drawbacks of the 1% approach:
 - Too ambitious, not ambitious enough, not feasible
 - We need systematic change (of drivers etc.)

-> Conclusion: proceed & make statement to



1. Objectives

1. What should the 1% be spent on?

Fully dedicated to biodiversity!

Protected areas: expand, connect & management

2. Not for greening the economy (incl. agriculture)
3. Not for greenwashing

**The full cost of
nature-harming
subsidies dwarfs
public spending
to protect nature**

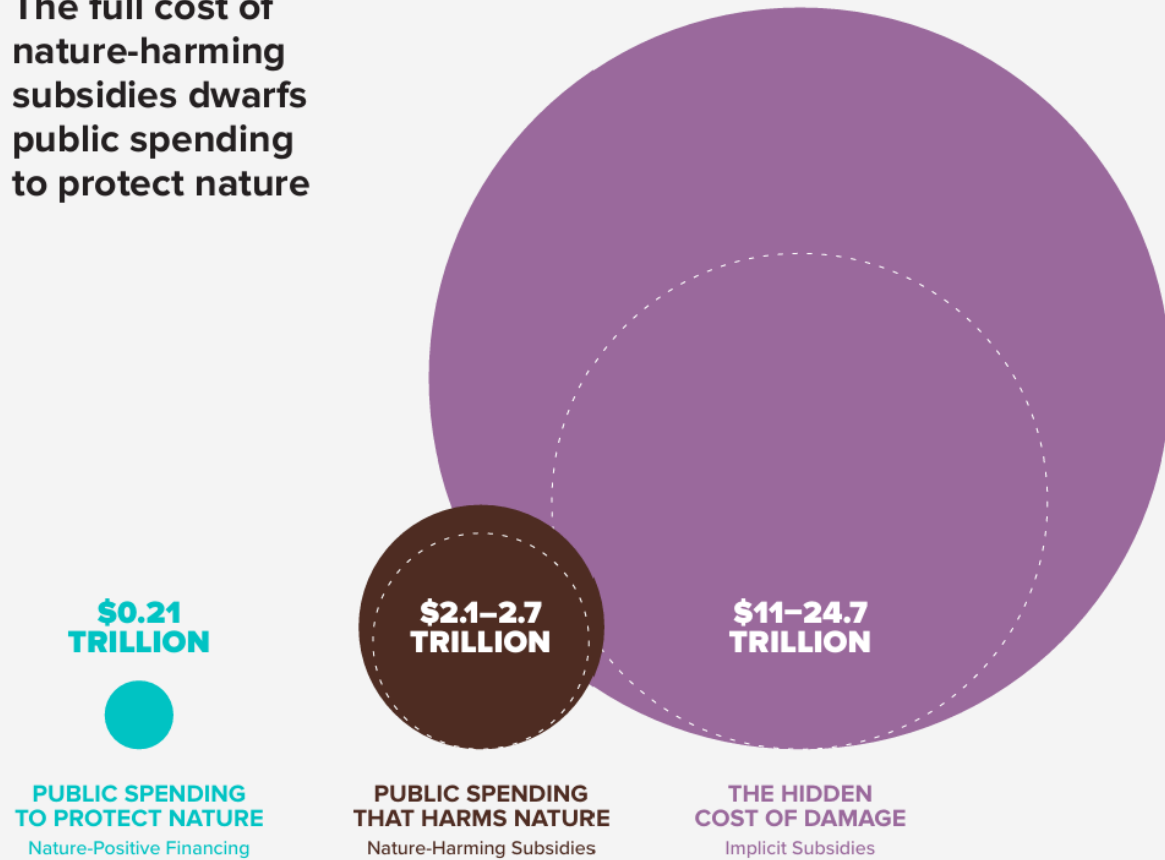


Figure ES-1: Nature-harming subsidies vs nature-positive finance (Trillions USD) 2025

Source: Author's calculations based on published estimates. See endnotes 9 and 12

BloombergNEF biodiversity funding priority regions, 2025

Funding should be prioritized toward the most biodiverse, valuable and threatened biomes across the developing world.

Brazil retains the top spot, which it has held since the factbook's inception.

Clients can view the full results and methodology on bnef.com.



Source: BloombergNEF

Note: DRC is the Democratic Republic of the Congo, PNG is Papua New Guinea
November 11, 2025: Mexico included in top 10 after calculation correction

BloombergNEF

2 *How to get the 1% money?*

'biodiversity (restoration) justice'

1. End subsidies that harm biodiversity -> 'biodiversity fund'
2. Level playing field - All parties should contribute equally: 1% of GDP (flat rate)

-> Those parties responsible for more biodiversity decline would not contribute more, but need for solidarity mechanism so support hotspot countries

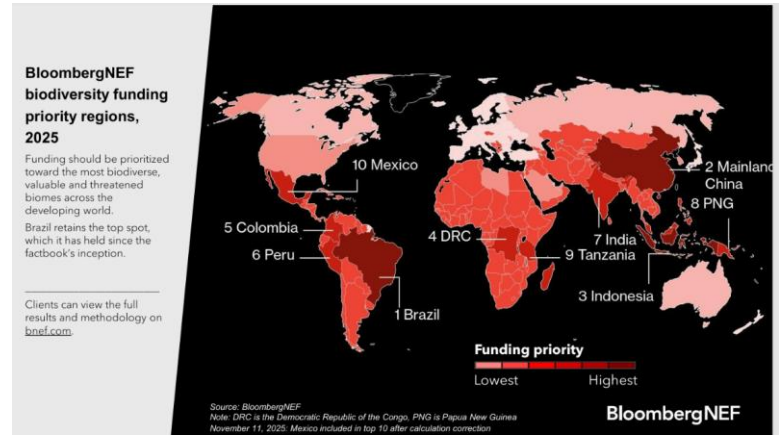


3 *Where to spend the money?*

1. Spend public money within own country

Needed for political support of the parties

2. But: think also about biodiversity hotspots: solidarity & global world



All human endeavour is directly or independently dependent on biodiversity.

Targets don't help until the funding can be allocated to fulfil them!



1%
It's a small price for conserving the biodiversity that we depend upon!



**SCB Europe
Region**

Next up

13:00 – 14:00

The post COP17 dialogue: Where youth and decision-makers perspectives meet

Take a look
at our programme:



Next up

14:15 – 15:15

Restoring land, redirecting finance: Re-aligning financial flows to deliver nature positive outcomes

Take a look
at our programme:





RESTORING LAND, REDIRECTING FINANCE

TARGET 18 – HARMFUL INCENTIVES

Re-aligning financial flows to deliver nature positive outcomes





Koos Biesmeijer

Scientific Director
Naturalis



Maelle Pelisson

Policy Director
Business for Nature



Pjotr Tjallema

Researcher Impact & Economics
Triodos Bank



Moderator:

Christine Wortmann
WWF-NL

Assessment of the impact of governmental incentives on biodiversity

Beoordeling van de effecten van financiële en fiscale rijksmiddelen op biodiversiteit

Monica van Alphen, Nico Polman, Jop Woltjer, Geert Bergsma, Koos Biesmeijer, Diane Bosch, Josien Hendricksen, Nicole Imholz, Allard Jellema, Rolf Michels, Nikki Odenhoven, Ellen Schep, Peter Scholten, Joost Van den Assum, Naomi Van der Hek, Fem Vincken, Chloë de Vries



Target 18

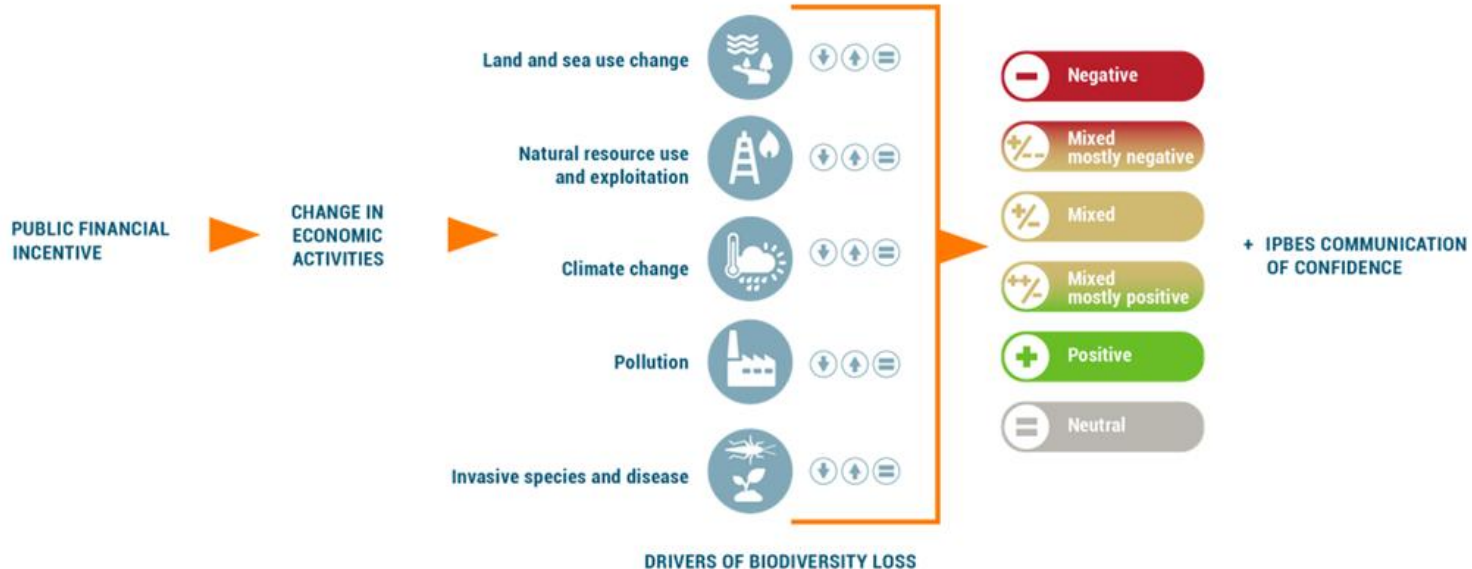
Reduce Harmful Incentives by at Least \$500 Billion per Year, and Scale Up Positive Incentives for Biodiversity



Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality of the Netherlands

The workflow

incentive $\rightarrow \Delta$ economic activity $\rightarrow \Delta$ drivers $\rightarrow$ impact assessment



The assessment process

Mix of topic experts per incentive, striving for consensus

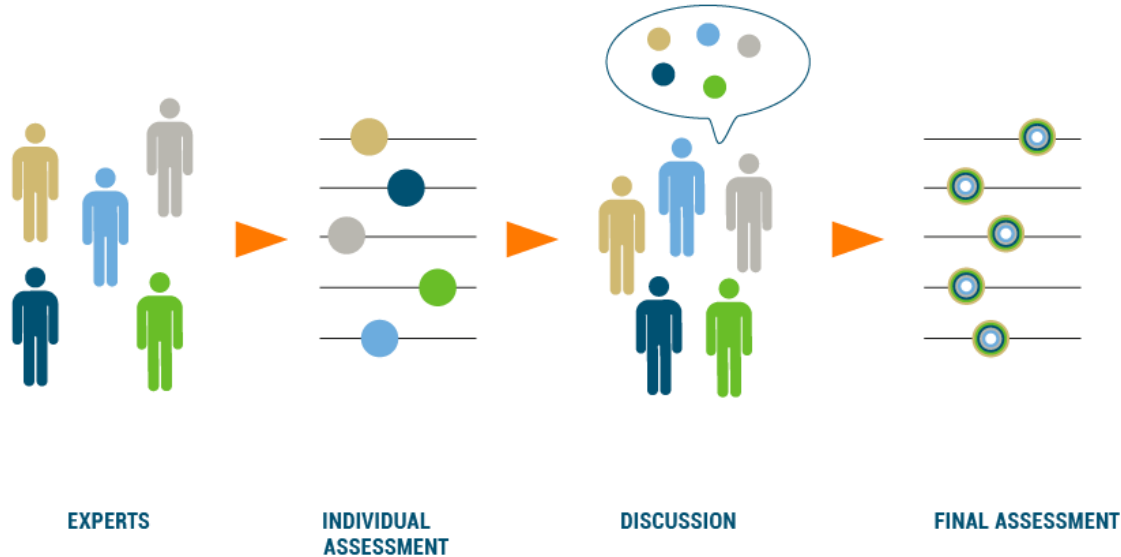


Figure: adapted from Hemming et al., 2024

The assessment process

IPBES drivers
Temporal scale
Spatial scale
Type of impact
Restoration ?

	Land- and sea-use change	Natural resource use and exploitation	Climate change	Pollution	Invasive species
CHANGE OF DRIVER	Increased / No change / Decreased	Increased / No change / Decreased	Increased / No change / Decreased	Increased / No change / Decreased	Increased / No change / Decreased
TIME Time period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short term (<5 years) or long-term (>5 years) 				
LOCATION Geographical scale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Localised, regional or global 				
CHARACTER OF IMPACT Ecosystem functioning / species-rich areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil biodiversity and/or water quality • Vulnerability of species and habitats 				
IRREVERSIBILITY Intensity of harmful impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary or permanent • The overall intensity (scale and frequency) 				

The incentives

The first round: four ministries directly linked to biodiversity

49



Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality of the Netherlands

Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport

9



17



Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy

Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management

29



The results

4.1.3.1 Subsidie Hoogwaardige mestverwerking (HMV)

Cluster	Type	Begroting in miljoenen	Doelstelling
 Agrarisch	Directe overdracht	€ 7 (2024)	De <i>Subsidie Hoogwaardige mestverwerking (HMV)</i> richt zich op het stimuleren van de realisatie van installaties voor het verwerken van dierlijke mest tot hoogwaardige meststoffen (kunstmestvervangers, ofwel renure). Het gaat om een bijdrage in de investeringskosten aan intermediaire bedrijven voor de inrichting van nieuwe installaties of de herinrichting van mestverwerkingsinstallaties.

Effect op drukfactoren					IPBES-Zekerheidsoordeel
Verandering in land- en zeegebruik	Natuurlijke hulpbronnen	Klimaatverandering	Vervuiling	Invasieve soorten	Veel bewijs en grote overeenstemming
 ↑	 ↑	 ↑	 =	 =	↑ OVEREENSTEMMING ↓ BEWIJS →
Biodiversiteitsimpactscore		Motivatie biodiversiteitsimpactscore			

Negatief



De *Subsidie Hoogwaardige mestverwerking (HMV)* realiseert naar verwachting een aantal mestverwerkingsinstallaties en zorgt daarmee voor een toename van hoogwaardige mestverwerking.

Emissies uit stal en mestopslag worden verminderd door mest te verwerken. Door mest centraal te verwerken kan de nationale uitstoot van ammoniak en methaan beperkt worden. Echter, door hoogwaardige mestverwerking nemen de drukfactoren Verandering in land- en zeegebruik, Gebruik van natuurlijke hulpbronnen en exploitatie en Klimaatverandering juist toe. Doordat de productie van mest gelijk blijft, zorgt dit voor de instandhouding van de gangbare veehouderij. Renure-mest is hoog in kalium. De productie van deze mest is geen klimaatvriendelijk proces.

De expertcommissie heeft deze regeling beoordeeld met de biodiversiteitsimpactscore: *Negatief*. Zonder de subsidie zouden de boeren minder mest produceren.

4.1.5.2 Duurzame voedselconsumptie

Cluster	Type	Begroting in miljoenen	Doelstelling
 Agrarisch	Directe overdracht	€ 8 (2024)	Met de subsidie <i>Duurzame voedselconsumptie</i> wil de overheid de milieubelasting door voedselproductie en -consumptie terugdringen door het voedselsysteem te verduurzamen en voedselverspilling te verminderen. De doelen zijn: (1) halvering van voedselverspilling in 2030 ten opzichte van 2015, (2) een evenwichtiger eiwitverhouding in het eetpatroon (verschuiving van de balans in de consumptie van dierlijke en plantaardige eiwitten, van de huidige 60/40-verhouding naar 50/50 in 2030) en 3) meer consumptie volgens de Schijf van Vijf. De regeling ondersteunt burgers, bedrijven en maatschappelijke organisaties. De focus in deze beoordeling ligt op het eerste doel.

Effect op drukfactoren					IPBES-Zekerheidsoordeel
Verandering in land- en zeegebruik	Natuurlijke hulpbronnen	Klimaatverandering	Vervuiling	Invasieve soorten	Beperkt of geen bewijs maar grote overeenstemming
 ↓	 ↓	 ↓	 ↓	 =	↑ OVEREENSTEMMING ↓ BEWIJS →
Biodiversiteitsimpactscore		Motivatie biodiversiteitsimpactscore			

Gemengd, overwegend positief

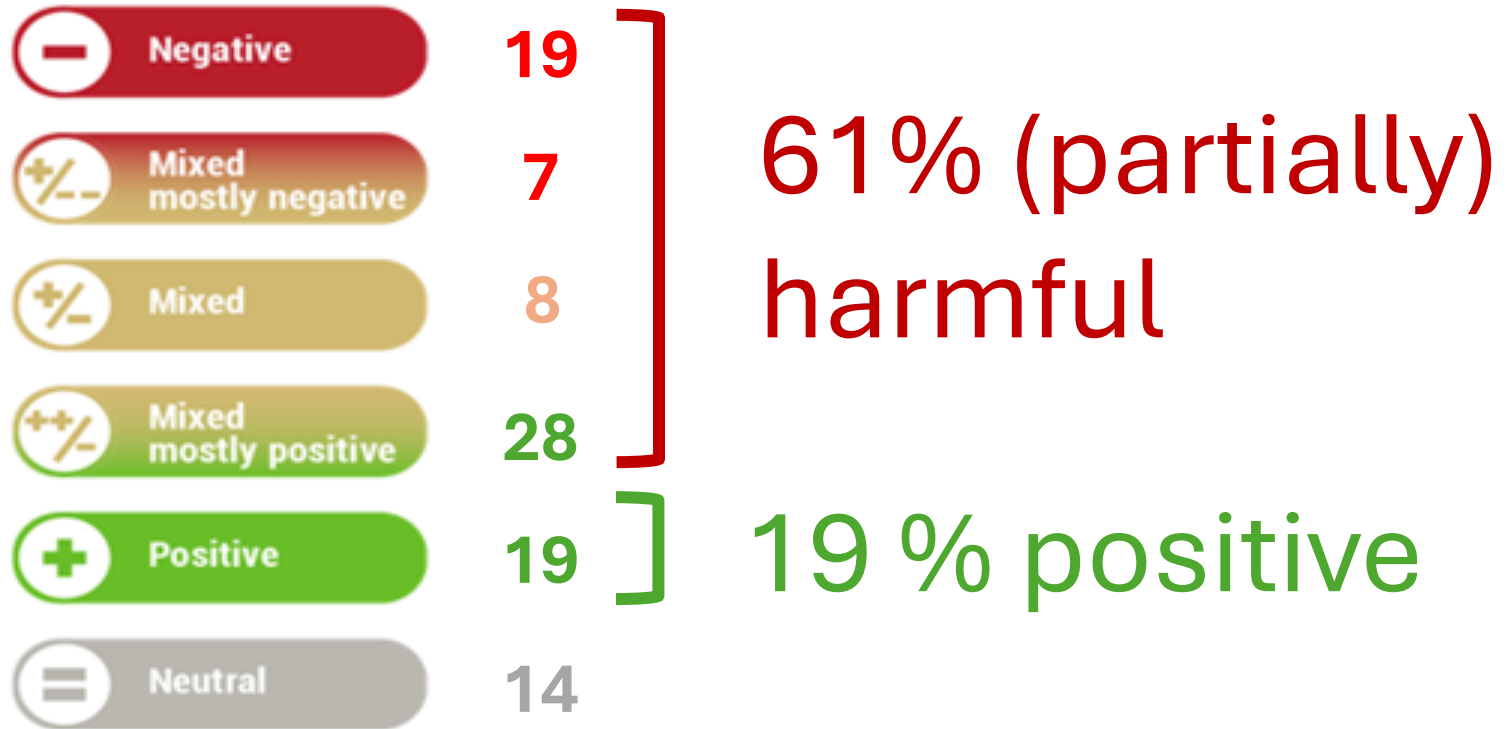


De subsidie *Duurzame Voedselconsumptie* verlaagt naar verwachting de voedselverspilling en daarmee de druk op het landbouwsysteem.

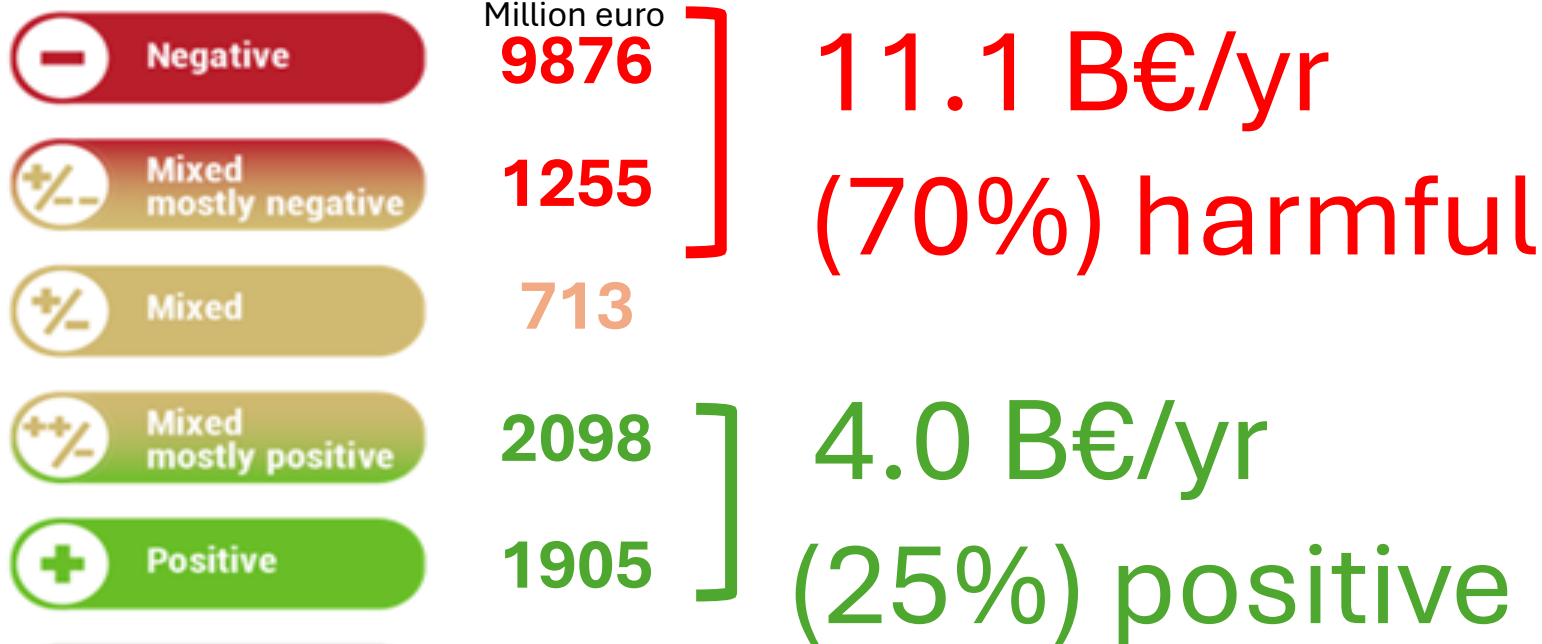
Voor *Verandering in land- en zeegebruik* is het oordeel een afname: minder voedselverspilling kan de vraag naar gebruik van landbouw- en zee-oppervlakte iets verlagen en mogelijk ruimte bieden voor natuur of biologische productie. Wat betreft de drukfactor *Gebruik van natuurlijke hulpbronnen en exploitatie* wordt een afname verwacht omdat minder verspilling leidt tot een lagere vraag naar energie en veevoer. Wel zijn er kanttekeningen over de extra investeringen of energie die maatregelen tegen voedselverspilling kunnen vragen. Voor *Klimaatverandering* verwacht men eveneens een afname doordat minder verspilling leidt tot minder productie en transport, hoewel er onzekerheden zijn over consumentengedrag en alternatieve effecten waardoor het lastig is precies te bepalen. Bij de drukfactor *Vervuiling* wordt duidelijk een afname van de druk voorzien door minder voedselverspilling. Voor invasieve soorten is het oordeel neutraal: er is speculatie dat minder voedselproductie de druk op ecosystemen kan verlagen, maar dit is onvoldoende onderbouwd.

Al met al leidt dit tot een biodiversiteitsimpactscore die als *Gemengd, overwegend positief* wordt beoordeeld, omdat de meeste drukfactoren een afname laten zien, maar er onzekerheden en variatie in het oordeel blijven bestaan.

The results



The results



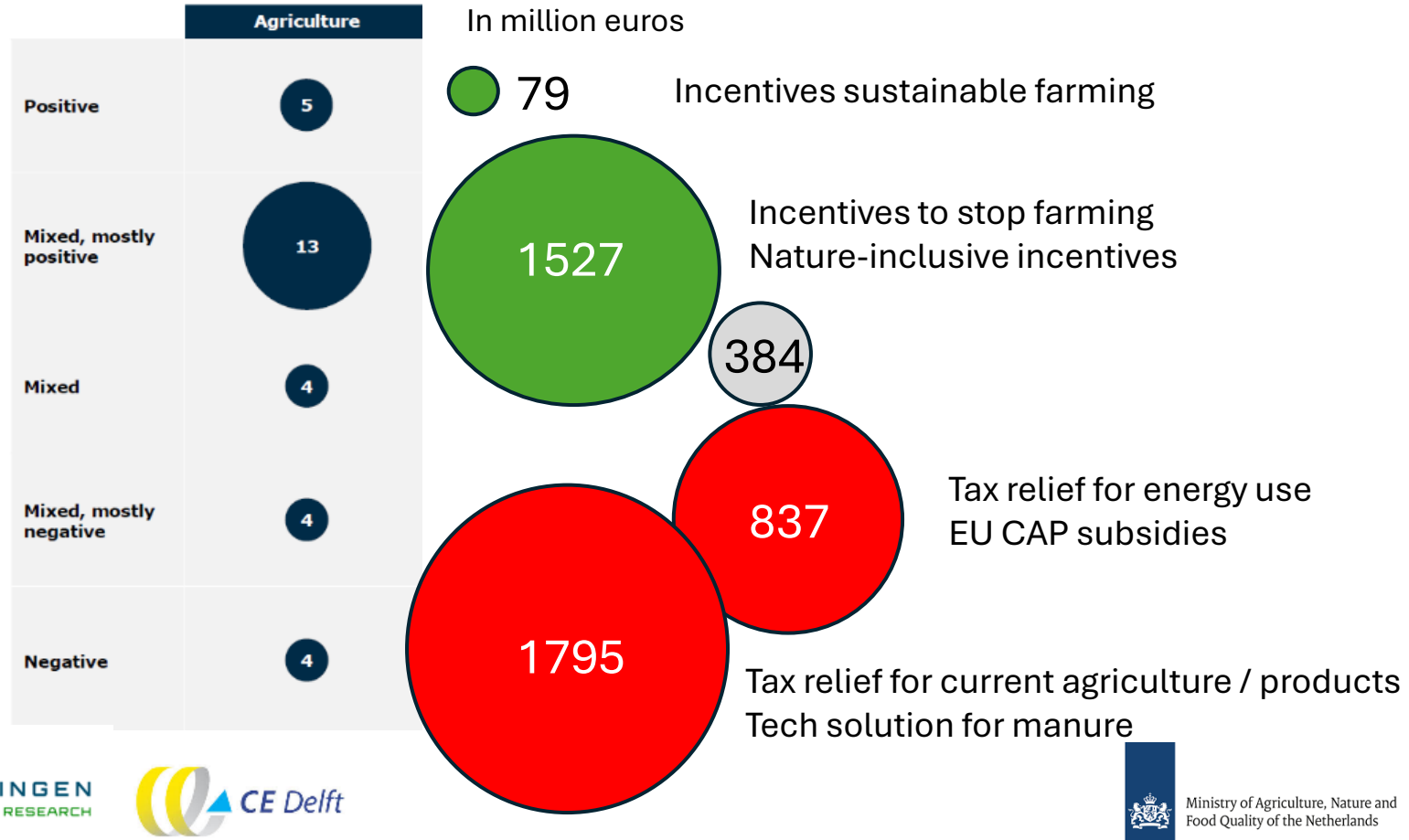
The results



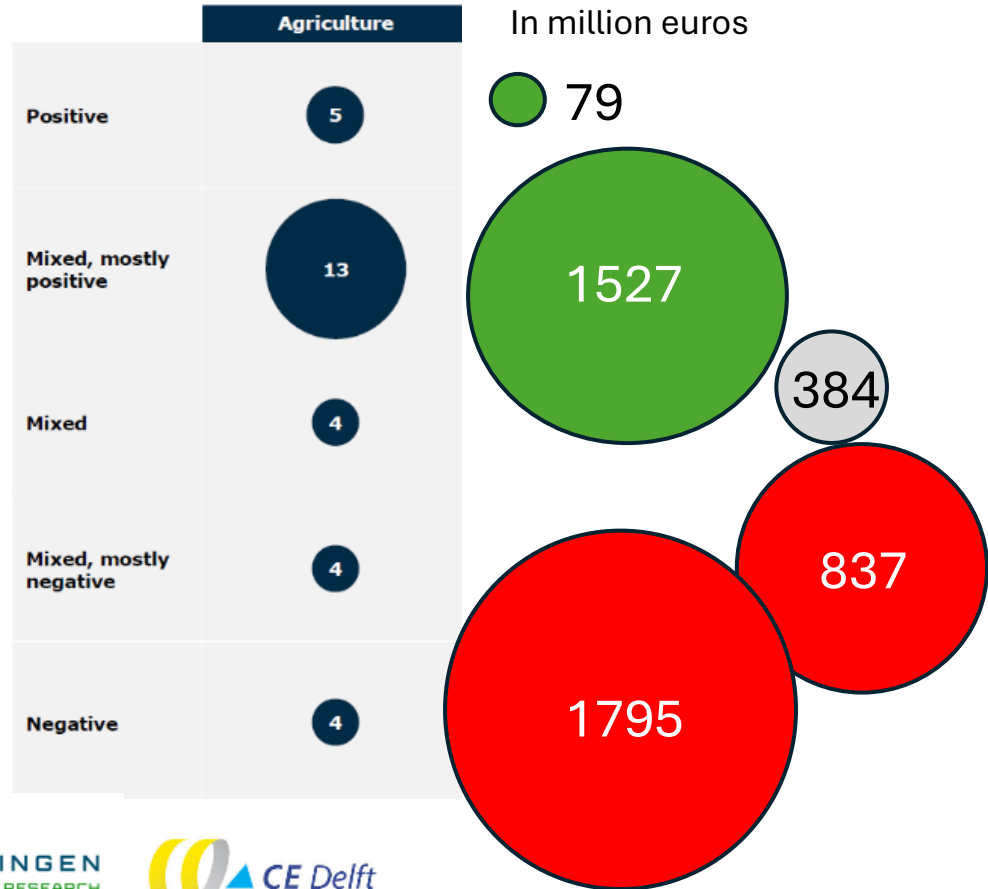
The results: agriculture



The results: agriculture



The results: agriculture



≈3 billion
euros
per year to
move
towards
positive
agriculture
landscapes

The conclusions

1. Large share of Dutch public finance is harmful for biodiversity
2. Public finance supports business-as-usual limiting transformation
3. Analysis of major drivers of loss is essential → trade-offs
4. Land-use change, exploitation, pollution cause most harm
5. Adjusting financial flows can improve landscapes
6. Biodiversity needs to be incorporated in new incentives

It is up to us !



Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and
Food Quality of the Netherlands

It is up to us !



WAGENINGEN
UNIVERSITY & RESEARCH



CE Delft



Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and
Food Quality of the Netherlands

The background image is a vibrant rural landscape. In the foreground, several large, conical haystacks are scattered across a green field. A few people are visible, some standing and others working with long-handled tools. A small white dog is also present. The middle ground shows more haystacks and some trees. The background is dominated by steep, forested mountains under a clear blue sky.

PRIVATE SECTOR ACTION

ON INCENTIVE REFORM

A large, detailed photograph of a wild goat with long, curved horns and a dark beard, perched on a rocky cliff edge. The goat's fur is a mix of dark and light brown. The background is a vast, blue mountain range under a clear sky.

PANEL DISCUSSION

THANK YOU!

Next up

15:30 – 16:30

What if Biodiversity Became a Partner? Changing Mindsets and Consumption Patterns for Food systems transformation

Take a look
at our programme:





UN BIODIVERSITY
CONFERENCE
TAKING ACTION FOR NATURE
COP17 / CP-MOP 12 / NP-MOP 6
YEREVAN ARMENIA
19-30 OCTOBER 2026

What if Biodiversity Became a Partner?

Changing mindsets and
consumption patterns for food
systems transformation



Moderators

Setting the Scene



Mariëlle Karssenberg

Senior Partnership Builder

Netherlands Food Partnership



Roseline Remans

Associate

Netherlands Food Partnership
& Director glocolearning

How many species did you eat today?



0 - 5

6 - 10

>10

biodiversity?



Your partners to drive change



Who partners with
the public sector?
the private sector?
research?
civil society?



Your partners to drive change



Who partners with
biodiversity?



BIODIVERSITY AND FOOD SYSTEMS PARTNERSHIP

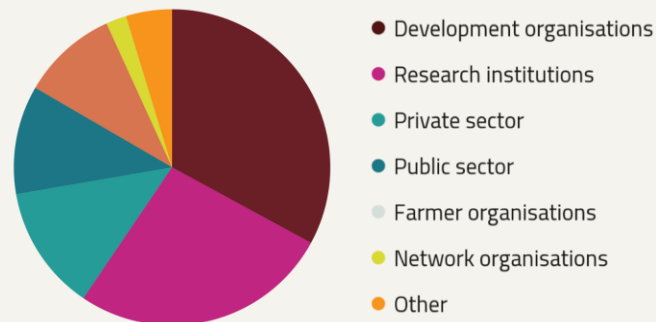
THE COLLECTIVE EFFORT

Fostering global collaboration across diverse sectors and scales to integrate biodiversity into food systems transformations with a focus on LMIC's.

Partnership goals

- Strengthening connections
- Shifting mental models
- Collective actions

Now over 170 member organisations



Demographics 2026



BIODIVERSITY AND FOOD SYSTEMS PARTNERSHIP

SHARED MESSAGES



Positioning Biodiversity as a Partner cuts across these three messages

**How can we do that?
What does it take?
What does it change?
What becomes possible?**

Today, we thereby take diets and the links between consumption and production as an entry point

AGENDA

1

Setting the Scene

2

Three Programs from Partners

3

Audience questions and contributions

4

Youth reflection & call to action

5

Take Aways & Closure

Programs from Partners

How? What does it take? What changes? What becomes possible?



Beatrice Rocca

ProVeg International

UN Policy Manager



Celine Termote

Alliance Bioversity and CIAT

Africa Regional team leader
for the food environment
and consumer behavior
research program



Stef De Haan

International Potato Center

Senior Agrobiodiversity and
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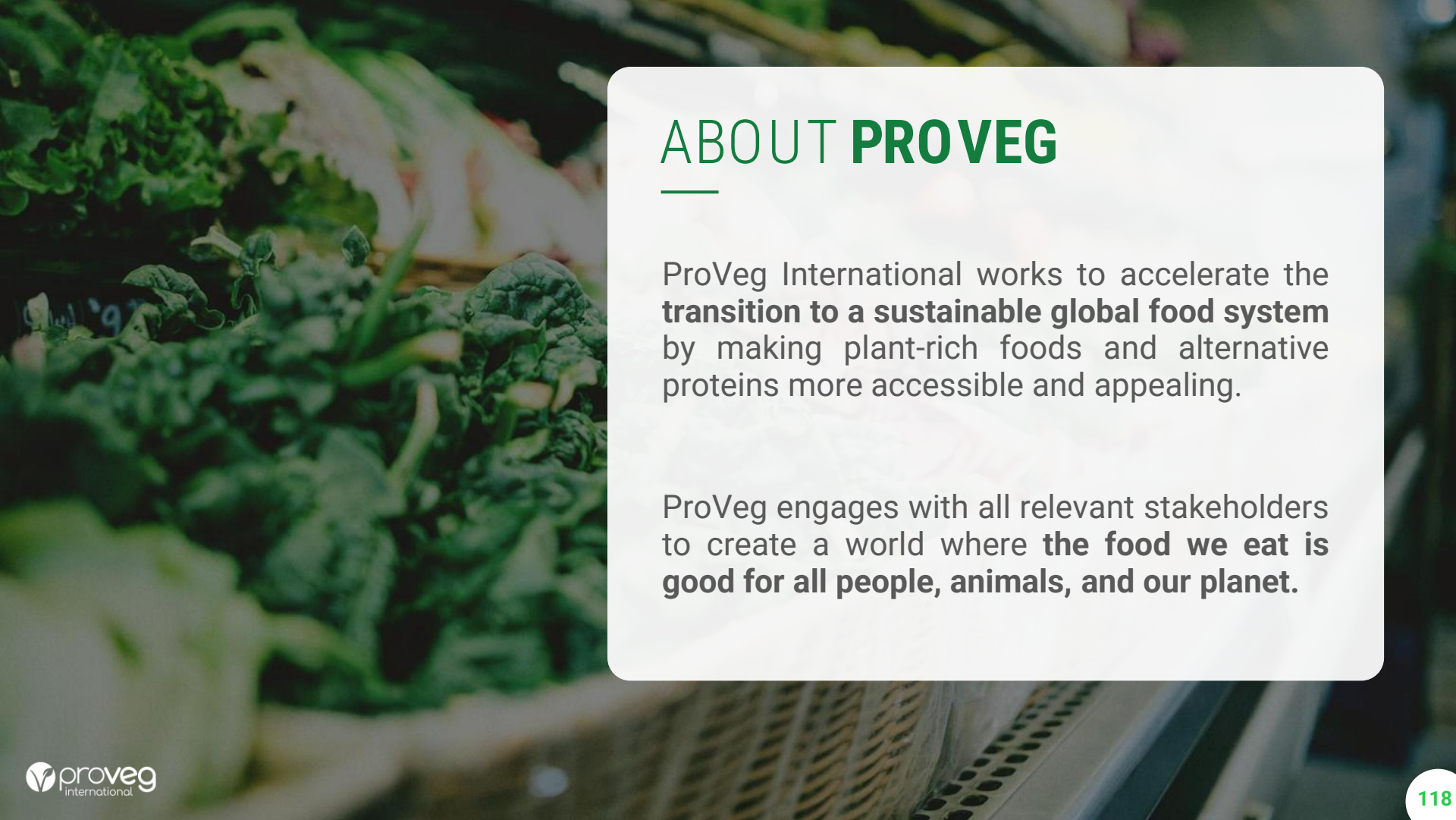
UN CBD COP17 · NL PAVILION

What if biodiversity became a partner?

Diets as a lever for nature, health, climate and the economy

Beatrice Rocca

UN Policy Manager (Biodiversity), ProVeg International



ABOUT **PROVEG**

ProVeg International works to accelerate the **transition to a sustainable global food system** by making plant-rich foods and alternative proteins more accessible and appealing.

ProVeg engages with all relevant stakeholders to create a world where **the food we eat is good for all people, animals, and our planet.**

What we eat drives the loss

~40%

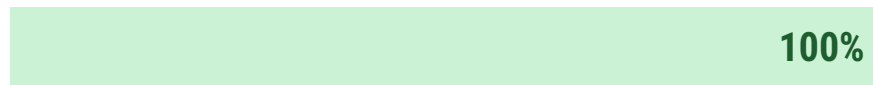
of global biodiversity loss is driven by **food systems**

~90%

of global deforestation, 2000–2018, was caused by **agriculture**

Biodiversity loss from agricultural land use

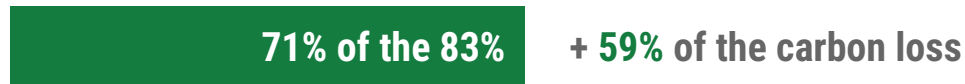
All losses



Driven by food consumption



Animal-sourced foods



Sources: IPBES Business and Biodiversity Assessment (2026), citing Wilting et al. (2017); FAO (2022); Liu et al. (2026), Nature Food. Bar lengths to scale.

”

*“Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices ... and by 2030, reduce the global footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including through halving global food waste, **significantly reducing overconsumption** ...”*

Target 16, Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

CBD Decision 15/4 (2022)

Plant-rich diets deliver for nature and beyond

A global shift to healthy, sustainable diets creates benefits across the food–nature–health nexus

Biodiversity

-7%

agricultural land use, freeing
land for nature restoration

Health

15M

premature deaths a year that
could be prevented

Economy

\$5tn

in benefits a year, from an
investment of \$200–500bn

IPBES Nexus Assessment: sustainable healthy diets bring co-benefits for biodiversity, water, health and climate

Sources: Willett et al. (2025), The EAT-Lancet Commission on healthy, sustainable, and just food systems, The Lancet; IPBES (2024), Nexus Assessment.

Three action areas for **diets that partner with biodiversity**

Shaping food environments

GBF Targets 16 · 10

Public procurement & school meals –
Brazil: ≥30% of school food from family farmers

Diverse diets in social protection – *UK: Healthy Start vouchers for fruit, veg & pulses*

Informed choices

GBF Target 16

Food-systems-based dietary guidelines – *Mexico: -34% GHG, -21% diet costs*

Financial instruments

GBF Targets 18 · 16

Food pricing aligned with health & nature – *Hungary: health tax, revenue earmarked*

Public research for diversified crops

Repurposing harmful subsidies –
England: >50% of farms in nature-positive schemes

Diverse plates → diverse farms → resilient livelihoods & nature recovery · GBF Target 14: mainstreaming across sectors

Relevance to **KMGBF** Targets

TARGET **10**

Sustainable Production

Enhance biodiversity and sustainability in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry.

TARGET **14**

Mainstreaming Biodiversity

Integrate Biodiversity in Decision-Making at Every Level.

TARGET **16**

Sustainable Consumption

Enable Sustainable Consumption Choices To Reduce Waste and Overconsumption.

TARGET **18**

Subsidy Reform & Incentives

Reduce Harmful Incentives by at Least \$500 Billion per Year, and Scale Up Positive Incentives for Biodiversity.

Thank you!

Beatrice Rocca

UN Policy Manager (Biodiversity) | beatrice.rocca@proveg.org

Scan for the
Policy Brief



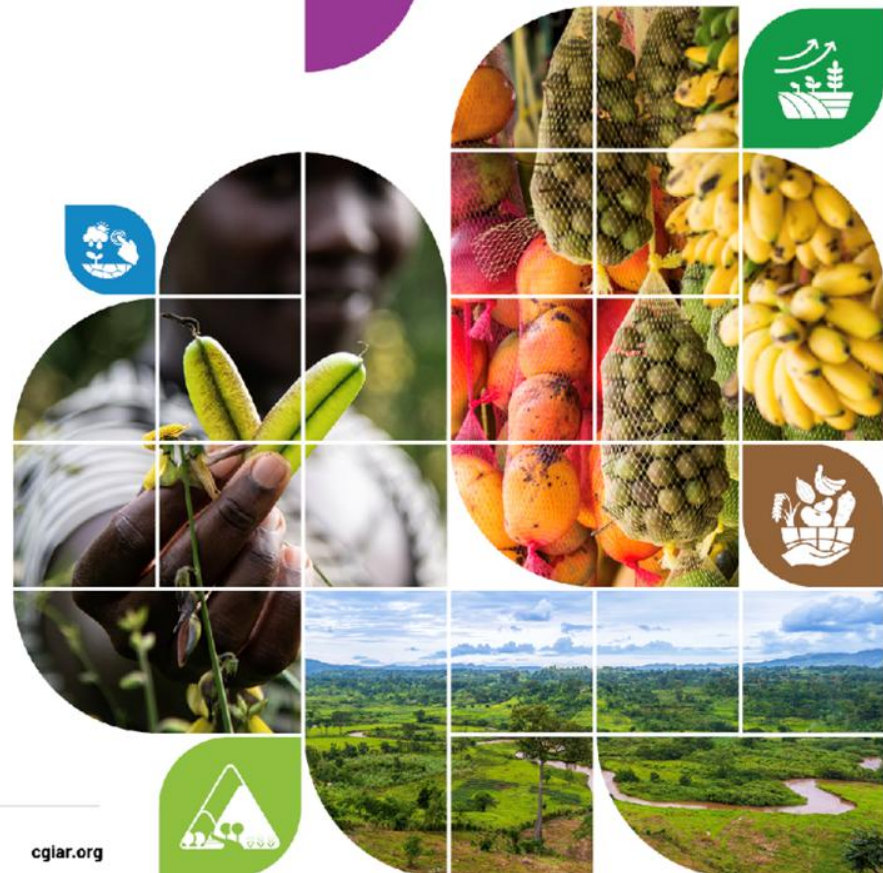
Food and Land Systems Transformation



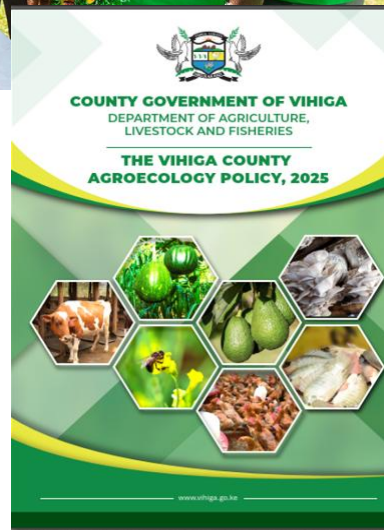
How does promotion of biodiverse diets in rural and urban consumers link to agroecology, biodiversity conservation and resilience?

Céline Termote, Alliance Bioversity International and CIAT

CBD COP, NFP side event, Yerevan, October 28, 2026



Rural food system: e.g. Vihiga



Rural – Urban food system: e.g. Makueni - Viwandani

76% of the food-insecure in (peri-)urban areas (HLPE FSN 19, 2024)

60% of Nairobi's 4.4 million inhabitants live in **informal settlements**:

Domestic markets are highly informal and fragmented with;

- Weak coordination; many intermediaries
- Low trust, misinformation
- food loss & waste
- Limited finance & infrastructure
- Food safety concerns

Informal vendors; 90% of the food in vulnerable settlements enters the market as lost



Enhancing Kenya's Organic Food System through Improved Market Access for Vulnerable Consumers in Nairobi and Small-scale Farmers in Makueni County



Capacity building on sustainable farming practices - syntropic farming, organic agriculture and agroecology



Co-creation and co-learning with VC MSMEs to strengthen market access for agroecological products



Creating consumer awareness on choice and consumption of safe nutritious foods

PRODUCTION

MARKETS

CONSUMPTION

Blog: Food forests are connecting vulnerable consumers

Fruit and Vegetable Diversity -
ProColor

Makueni

Vendor type	No. of vendors	Percentage of vendor types selling pro color						Overall color diversity (Mean ± SD)
		White, Brown	Yellow, Orange	Green Other	Dark Green	Red	Purple, Blue	
Tabletop vendor	253	87	57	46	55	75	0	3.19 ± 1.53
Home vendor	8	63	38	38	25	63	0	2.25 ± 1.83
Direct sale from farm	12	25	17	17	92	17	0	1.67 ± 1.5
Modern restaurant	15	73	7	7	53	13	0	1.53 ± 1.19
Kiosk	344	38	14	13	17	34	0	1.17 ± 1.62
Cooked food street	150	51	6	7	54	11	0	1.29 ± 1.21
Wholesalers	16	50	13	13	13	19	0	1.06 ± 1.24
Ambulant vendor	22	50	5	0	5	14	0	0.73 ± 0.7
Cereal shop	22	14	9	5	5	14	0	0.45 ± 1.1
Mom and pop shops	2	50	0	0	0	0	0	0.5 ± 0.71
Butcher	41	2	0	0	0	0	0	0.02 ± 0.16
Mini-supermarket	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 ± 0.00
Overall	889	53	24	20	34	38	0	1.69 ± 1.75

Viwandani

Vendor type	No. of vendors	Percentage of vendor types selling pro color						Overall color diversity (Mean ± SD)
		White, Brown	Yellow, Orange	Green Other	Dark Green	Red	Purple, Blue	
Tabletop vendor	299	76	49	44	55	67	0	2.92 ± 1.72
Home vendor	4	25	0	25	0	0	0	0.50 ± 1.00
Direct sale from farm	1	100	0	0	100	100	0	3.00 ± NA
Modern restaurant	4	50	25	25	50	25	0	1.75 ± 2.06
Kiosk	322	16	8	8	9	15	0	0.55 ± 1.3
Cooked food street	379	24	4	6	25	10	0	0.69 ± 1.11
Wholesalers	14	14	0	7	0	0	0	0.21 ± 0.58
Ambulant vendor	116	34	8	8	3	28	0	0.79 ± 1.02
Cereal shop	14	7	7	0	0	7	0	0.21 ± 0.8
Mom and pop shops	2	50	50	0	50	50	0	2.00 ± 2.83
Butcher	41	0	0	0	5	0	0	0.05 ± 0.22
Mini-supermarket	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00 ± NA
Overall	1197	35	17	16	25	27	0	1.19 ± 1.65

Viwandani Vendor Networks

3 cohorts of 30 F&V vendors participated in a series of 6 workshops to:

Identify vendor challenges to F&V sales; Brainstorm collective solutions and Co-design action plans

Challenges

Financial and capital	Market and competition
Supply Chain	Infrastructure and Utility
Post-purchase and storage	Security
Transport and Logistics	Environmental and Seasonal



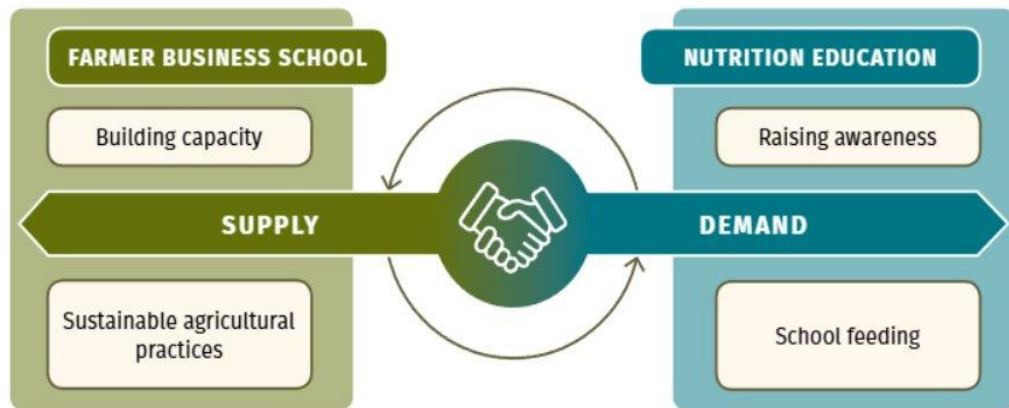
From market stalls to healthier communities: Viwandani vendors

Actions:

- 1.Registration of 3 vendor networks for advocacy, resource mobilization (VSLA) and to tackle business challenges (Nairobi County Dept Social Services)
 - 2.Training on nutrition responsive entrepreneurship, food safety, WASH, digital marketing, group dynamics and leadership, financial management (with Nairobi County Depts MSME, Social Services and Health)
 3. aggregation of demand through Joint procurement schemes/ labelling of 'safe' foods
- Leveraging the food environment to improve diet quality in urban informal settlements: Insights from Viwandani informal food vendors | Alliance Bioversity International - CIAT

School food system as lever for Agrobiodiversity, resilience and diets

African Indigenous Vegetables Link Farmers and Schools in Busia, Kenya



Farmer Profits
+USD
0.15/kg →
USD 540/year

ALV production increased
e.g., spider plant
(*Cleome gynandra*)
doubled

School Savings
USD 0.10/kg
→ **USD 360/year**

AIV consumption increased
50% of participants
eating ≤2 days/week
→ **60%, 4-5 days/week**

Biodiversity
County Policy
First in Kenya,
multisectoral
process

Thanks!



Programs from Partners

How? What does it take? What changes? What becomes possible?



Beatrice Rocca

ProVeg International

UN Policy Manager



Celine Termote

Alliance Bioversity and CIAT

Africa Regional team leader
for the food environment
and consumer behavior
research program



Stef De Haan

International Potato Center

Senior Agrobiodiversity and
Food Systems Scientist



AGUAPAN

Direct voluntary benefit-sharing without access as a model to reward and strengthen custodian farmers



Why custodian farmers?



AGUAPAN: A Farmer-Led Benefit-Sharing Model



- **Farmer-led governance:** Investing in self-determination, leadership and youth empowerment.
- **Community-based membership:** Household membership grounded in custodianship legacy and farmer-to-farmer verification.
- **Voluntary benefit-sharing:** Monetary contributions linked to the corporate social responsibility (CSR) of potato breeding and seed companies.
- **Direct support, zero overhead:** Funds go directly to custodian farmers, avoiding administrative bureaucracy.
- **Farmer-led initiatives:** Direct support for priorities such as the health fund, farm-to-fork commerce and the JORA youth group.
- **Multisectoral support group:** Provides mentoring, technical guidance and institutional backstopping.



Self-determination is key, but how do the payments work?

- **Minimum annual contribution:** €15,000 per company, equivalent to supporting 50 families.
- **Direct payment:** €300 per family per year (approximately S/ 1,200, equivalent to around one month's minimum wage).
- **Dedicated contributions:** Company payments are used exclusively to fund the benefit-sharing bonuses.
- **Annual disbursement:** Each participating family receives its payment once a year.
- **Simple accountability:** Companies request brief reports; families are not required to justify how they use the funds.
- **Proven investment:** > €250,000 invested in direct payments to custodians to date.



Youth and agrobiodiversity stewardship



Professional growth.



Entrepreneurship.



Training: leadership, accounting, marketing and social media.



Conservation, environmental stewardship and strengthening **cultural identity.**



Fostering youth solidarity and collective action through shared living, communication and collaboration



Policy incidence with congress members



Participation in social media and direct collaboration with influencers



Direct self-representation: voices of those who conserve are being heard



A replicable multistakeholder effort

SUPPORT GROUP



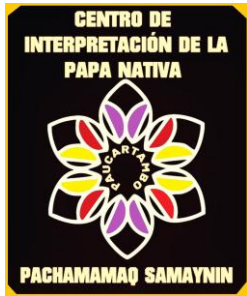
CIP
INTERNATIONAL
POTATO CENTER



GRUPO YANAPAI



SPDA



PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERS




HZPC
ROYAL HZPC GROUP



EUROPLANT



AGENDA

1

Setting the Scene

2

Three Programs from Partners

3

Audience questions and contributions

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Youth reflection & call to action

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Take Aways & Closure

Youth Reflection & Call to Action



Famke Gerritsen

*Netherlands Youth
Representatives*

Panel call to action

What's the one thing you'd challenge everyone in this room to do before COP18 to treat biodiversity as a partner, not a problem?



Take aways

- ✿ Let's treat biodiversity as a partner in everything we do
- ✿ Our diets and how we consume serve as a great entry point for change.
- ✿ From fork to vendors to seeds, biodiversity and food are deeply connected.





**THANK
YOU**

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