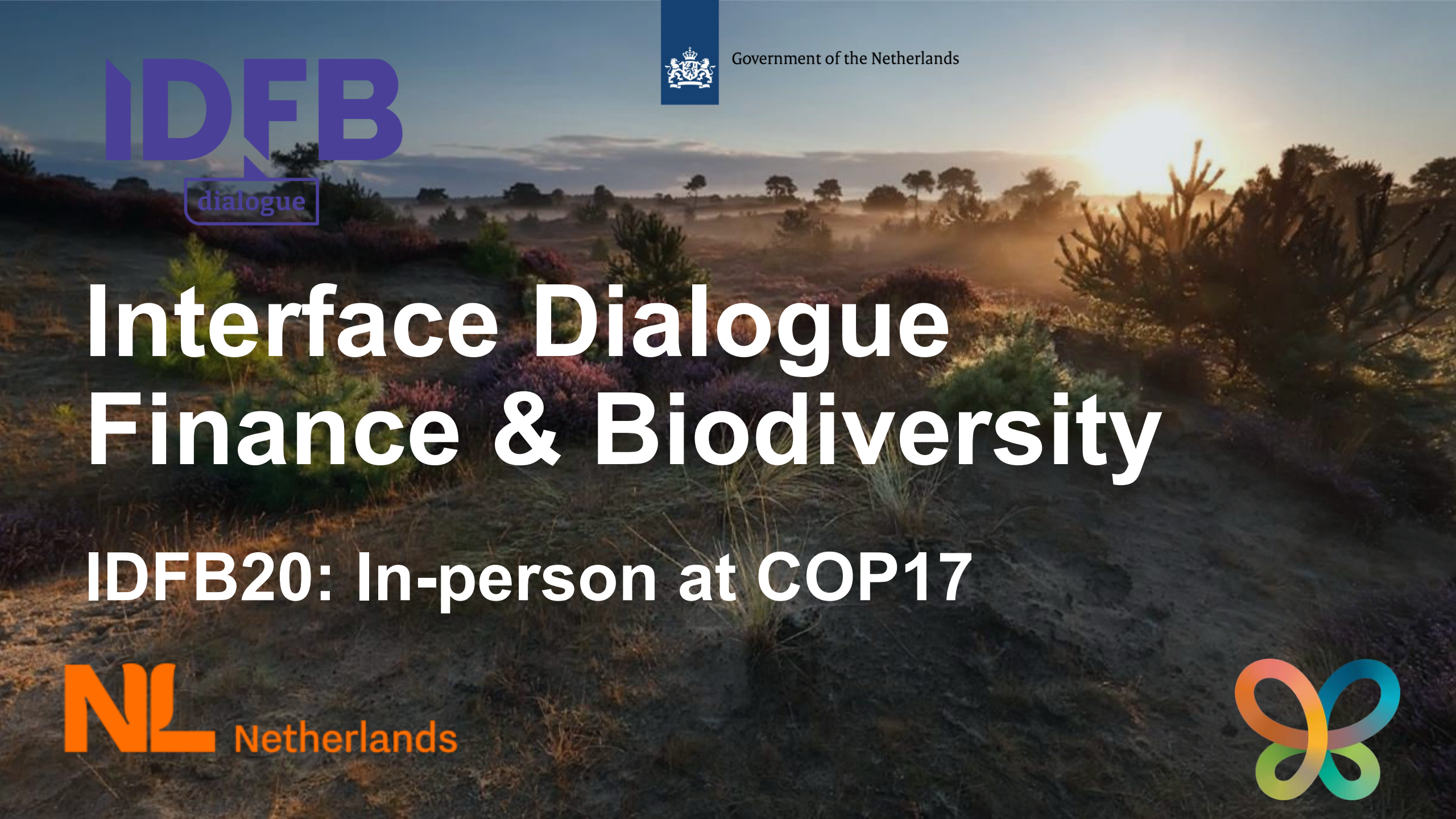
IDFB
dialogue
Government of the Netherlands
Interface Dialogue
Finance & Biodiversity
IDFB20: In-person at COP17
NL
Netherlands

About the IDFB dialogue

- Established in the run up to COP15 by the Government of the Netherlands to bridge the gap between **greening finance** and **financing green.**
- **IDFB** contributed to get the **alignment of all public and private financial flows** into the GBF and developed **10 recommended actions** to **accelerate alignment**.
- **IDFB** has so far hosted **19 dialogue sessions** **to bring together perspectives from the public sector and private financial sector**.
- More than **40 countries and 80 experts** engaged in these dialogue sessions, sharing **lessons** and **best practices** on **resource mobilisation** and **engaging** the **private sector**.
- **IDFB** hosted **20** sessions at COP16 in Cali in the **Netherlands Pavilion**.
- www.idfb-dialogue.org as a resource hub for nature finance

About the IDFB dialogue

Netherlands

- **Cross stakeholder dialogue –** learning across government, finance and civil society

- **Informal sessions** – exchange of ideas, experiences, knowledge, priorities

- **Open and trusted setting** - Chatham House rules, no attribution

Two weeks of programming at the Netherlands Pavilion + official side-events

UN & Multilateral Institutions	CBD Secretariat, UNDP/BIOFIN, UNEP, UNEP FI, UNEP-WCMC, World Bank Group, IFC, GEF, UNCDF
Governments & International Bodies	European Commission, OECD, IUCN, ECB, government representatives from the Netherlands, UK, Finland, Belgium, France, Brazil, Colombia, Cameroon, Senegal, Indonesia, France and Luxembourg, European Parliament
International NGOs & Networks	WWF, Business for Nature, Capitals Coalition, Nature Positive Initiative, The Nature Conservancy, CDP, Wetlands International, Commonland, Finance for Biodiversity Foundation, PBAF, IISD, SNV
Research & Knowledge Institutions	Wageningen University & Research, PBL, Naturalis, Utrecht University, London School of Economics, Cambridge CISL, GEO BON, FSD
Businesses & Expert Organisations	WBCSD, Etifor, True Price, Ecogain, The Landbanking Group, Ortec Finance, BioInt, Tandem Global, World Dairy Federation
Financial Institutions & Investors	Triodos Bank, Rabobank, FMO, Robeco, Amundi, APG, Storebrand, Federated Hermes, Caisse des Dépôts, SAIL Investments

Some distinguished guests in our pavilion

- David Obura – Chair, IPBES
- Marco Lambertini – Convener, Nature Positive Initiative; former Director General, WWF International
- Jacco Minnaar – Chief Commercial Officer & Executive Board Member, Triodos Bank
- Irina Likhachova - Global Lead for Biodiversity and Nature Finance, IFC / World Bank Group
- Coenraad Krijger – Chief Executive Officer, Wetlands International
- Anita de Horde - Executive Director, Finance for Biodiversity Foundation
- Gilbert Didier Edoa - Secretary-General, Ministry of Finance – Cameroon
- Soukphavanh Sawathvong – Deputy Director of the Planning and Cooperation Division, Department of Forestry, Lao
- Mark Collins – Deputy Director, International Nature, Climate and Development, UK Defra
- Neha Dutt – Head of Policy, Nature Risks and Opportunities, UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra).
- Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy – Vice chair, Renew Europe, Member of European Parliament
- Frank Elderson – Vice-chair Supervisory Board, ECB

- Jaimi van Essen – Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries, Food Security and Nature, Netherlands

Input to the Yerevan Call

1. A common narrative that connects nature to a resilient economy and wider value.
2. Available tools and best practices already provide a basis for action.
3. Reforming public harmful incentives and scaling up positive incentives is key.
4. Public and private action need to reinforce each other.
5. Transition pathways can connect biodiversity ambitions to concrete investment opportunities.
6. Beyond blended finance: creating the economic and financial incentives for nature-positive investment.

NL NBFP – high level recommendations

1. Prioritise reforming environmentally harmful subsidies – addressing the negative finance flows that undermine biodiversity objectives, as a precondition for the effectiveness of positive finance measures.

2. Leverage existing instruments and frameworks, explore novel solutions, and strengthen enabling conditions and incentives in the real economy.

3. Improve existing positive biodiversity finance reporting frameworks – strengthening the knowledge baseline needed to track progress, identify gaps and inform future iterations of the FNA and BER.

4. Develop a roadmap for closing the finance gap while improving the biodiversity costing approach – translating the above into a phased, monitorable pathway with a more robust and comprehensive costing methodology.

Take home messages

Netherlands

Recommendations from selected sessions

Session	Strategic policy recommendation	Practical policy action
Tracking Indicator D3	Develop a harmonised international methodology to track private biodiversity finance and its contribution to positive biodiversity outcomes.	Establish common definitions, distinguish financial flows from assets under management, disaggregate by asset class and biodiversity strategy, and prevent double counting.
Financing Nature-based Solutions (NbS)	Move beyond project-by-project financing by integrating NbS into mainstream infrastructure, water management and climate adaptation investments.	Apply ecosystem service valuation and socio-economic impact assessments to identify beneficiaries, build business cases and develop public-private financing arrangements.
Nature in Transition Planning	Make credible nature transition plans a core instrument for aligning corporate and financial sector strategies with the Global Biodiversity Framework.	Develop practical guidance connecting corporate targets, capital expenditure, investment decisions and measurable biodiversity outcomes to sectoral transition pathways.
Nature-Positive Pathways	Translate national biodiversity targets into sector-specific economic transition pathways, supported by coherent policies and incentives.	Develop national pathways for priority sectors such as agriculture, identifying necessary business model changes, investment needs, harmful incentives and enabling policy reforms.
Nature in Sovereign Debt	Integrate biodiversity dependencies and nature-related risks into sovereign debt assessments, public finance and government-investor engagement.	Incorporate nature-related indicators into country risk profiles, IMF Article IV discussions, debt sustainability assessments and sovereign investor engagement frameworks.
Insurance & water	Integrate ecosystem-based risk reduction into national water management, climate adaptation and disaster risk policies, creating incentives for insurers and other beneficiaries to co-finance nature-based solutions.	Develop cooperation schemes at water basin level. Develop public-private financing mechanisms that use ecosystem service valuation, avoided damage costs and insurance incentives to mobilise investment in watershed restoration, flood protection and climate resilience.
1% of GDP for Biodiversity	Establish a simple, ambitious and predictable commitment to domestic biodiversity financing, linking resource mobilisation to national economic and fiscal planning.	Link message to incentive reform and to benefits of the investment
T14 carroussel	Government peer-to-peer learning and exchange, T14 is about T14,15,18,19	TNFD as public procurement tool, GEP as addition to GDP, also usable for transfer of budgets

Specific policy recommendations

Common threads

NL Netherlands

Government of the Netherlands

KEYNOTE LISTENER

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Netherlands

Thank you for your participation

Government of the Netherlands

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