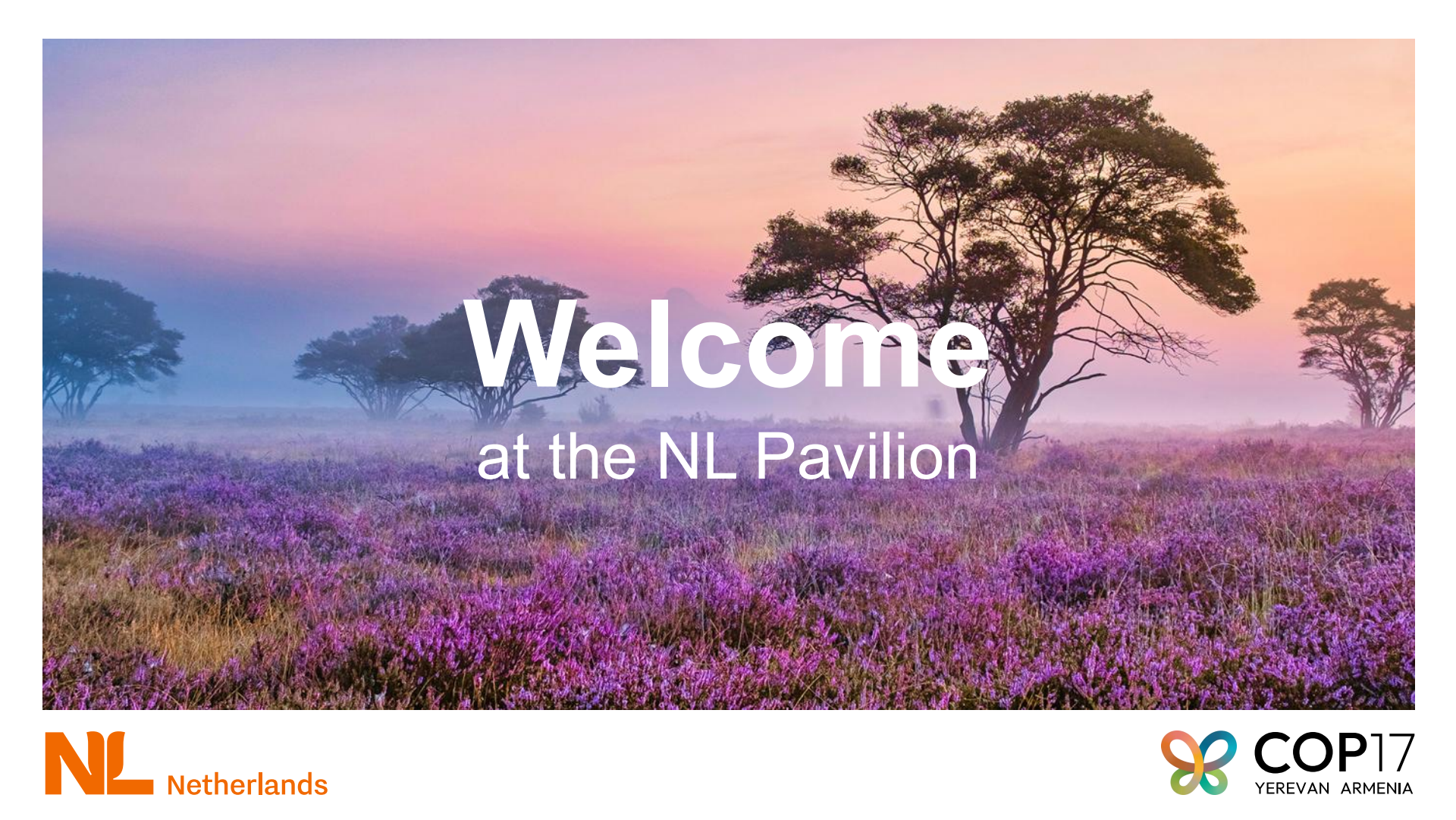


A savanna landscape at sunset. The sky is a mix of soft pinks, oranges, and blues. Several acacia trees are scattered across the horizon. In the foreground, there is a dense field of purple flowers, possibly lavender or a similar wildflower, with some dry grass interspersed.

Welcome

at the NL Pavilion

Today's programme

Thursday 29 October

- 10:00 – 11:00 From Biodiversity Data to Decision-Useful Nature Intelligence
- 11:15 – 12:15 IDFB (in person) - Nature Finance policy insights from COP17
- 13:00 – 14:00 Banks as enablers/disablers for mainstreaming biodiversity
- 14:15 – 15:15 Turning the Tide: An ecosystem services-based framework to estimate benefits and costs of riverine and offshore plastic cleanup interventions
- 15:30 – 16:30 Harnessing the Nexus: Biodiversity and Restoration in Saline Landscapes
- 16:45 – 17:45 From Commitment to Capital: Unlocking Investment for Nature-positive Delivery
- 18:00 – 19:00 Financing Healthy Watersheds: Urban Nature-Based Solutions for Water, Biodiversity and Climate Resilience

Take a look
at our programme:



Next up

10:00 – 11:00

From Biodiversity Data to Decision-Useful Nature Intelligence

Take a look
at our programme:





From biodiversity data to ‘nature intelligence’ to improve financial and economic sector decision-making?

Koos Biesmeijer

Scientific Director

Marcel Beukeboom

CEO Naturalis Biodiversity Center

A reachable dream:



Everybody has access
to data and tools as
guidance to act in a
biodiversity-positive way

North – South

Private – Public

Small – Large entities

First steps towards an alliance for open data for nature intelligence



First steps towards an alliance for open data for nature intelligence



Users benefit from structured networks like the NGFS

Knowledge institutes lack this structure

Building trusted entry points for banks and others to gain actionable insights

Bring science and finance closer

First steps towards an alliance for open data for nature intelligence



Open

Inclusive

Collaborative

First steps towards an alliance for open data for nature intelligence



This session:

1 The user needs

insights shared by NGFS, FfB Foundation and IFAD

2 The nature intelligence side

WWF-NL, NHM London,
UNEP-WCMC, Senckenberg Nature Research

3 The next steps

The user needs: *three perspectives*



Gonzalo García-Trujillo
Senior Economist

Central Bank of Chile
NGFS



Natacha Boric
*Head of Policy and
Positive Impact*
Finance for Biodiversity
Foundation



Jack Rossiter
*Senior Global Technical
Specialist Env & Climate*
IFAD

What should an alliance (not) be ?



Gonzalo García-Trujillo

Senior Economist

Central Bank of Chile
NGFS



Natacha Boric

*Head of Policy and
Positive Impact*

Finance for Biodiversity
Foundation



Jack Rossiter

*Senior Global Technical
Specialist Env & Climate*

IFAD

Thoughts around an alliance for nature intelligence



Marcel Beukeboom
CEO
Naturalis Biodiversity Center

Towards Nature Intelligence



Christine Wortmann

Greening Finance Lead
WWF-NL



Alena Cierna

Senior Programme Officer
UNEP-WCMC



Pete Ward

Co-Director of Development
Head of Corporate Partnerships
Natural History Museum London



Aidin Niamir

Head of International Science Policy Unit
Senckenberg Nature Research

What could an alliance (not) be ?



Christine Wortmann

Greening Finance Lead
WWF-NL



Alena Cierna

Senior Programme Officer
UNEP-WCMC



Pete Ward

Co-Director of Development
Head of Corporate Partnerships
Natural History Museum London



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Head of International Science Policy Unit
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Q&A and next steps



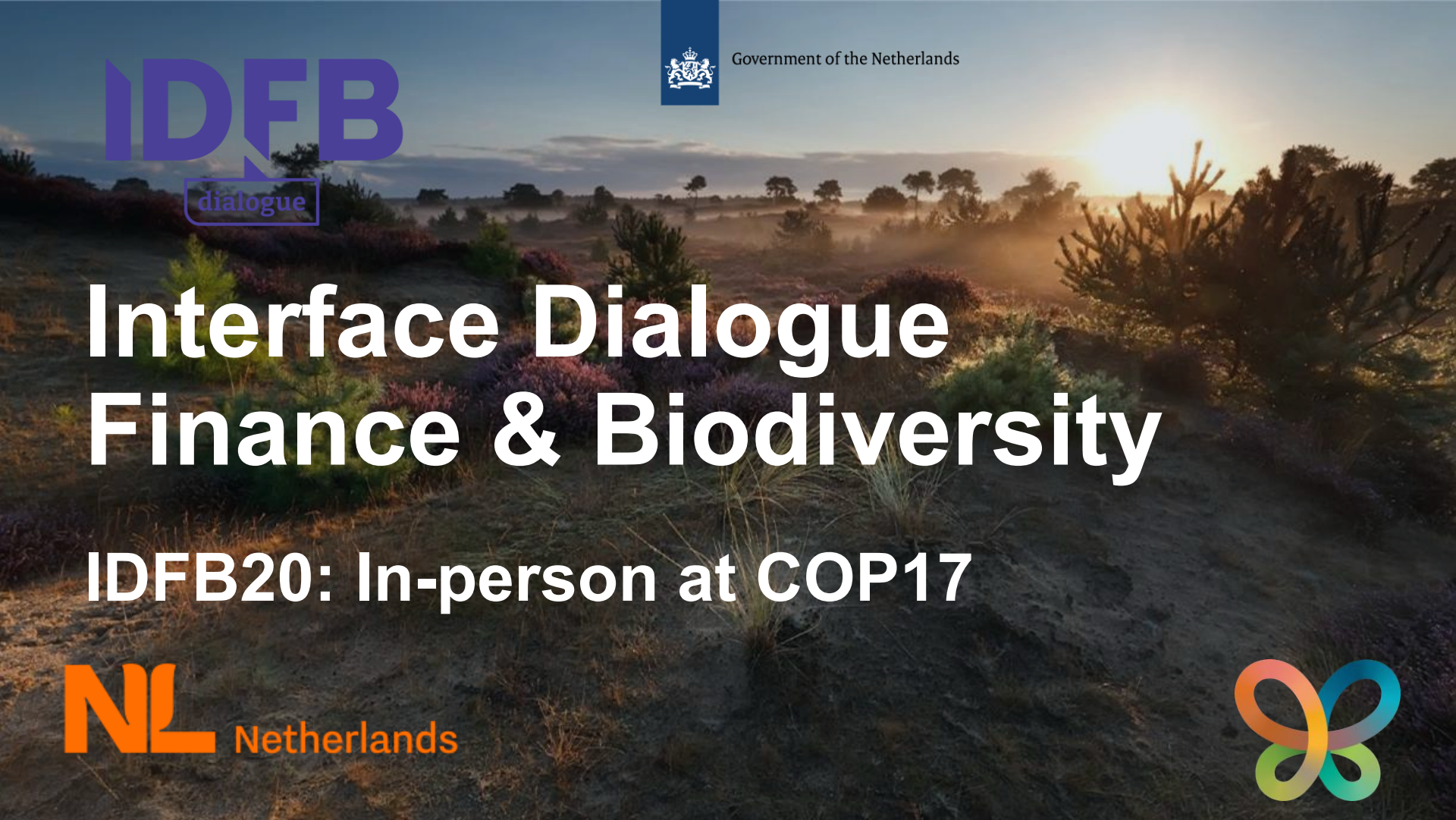
Next up

11:15 – 12:15

IDFB (in person) - Nature Finance policy insights from COP17

Take a look
at our programme:





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



- **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



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



Government of the Netherlands

KEYNOTE LISTENER

Pim Fischer

**Head of department
LVVN**



Thank you for your participation



Government of the Netherlands

Caroline van Leenders

Program Manager Nature Finance
Ministry of LVVN / Netherlands Enterprise Agency

E-mail: caroline.vanleenders@rvo.nl

IDFB Secretariat

Daan Groot

E-mail: info@idfb-dialogue.org

www.idfb-dialogue.org



IDFB-DIALOGUE.ORG



Next up

13:00 – 14:00

Banks as enablers/disablers for mainstreaming biodiversity

Take a look
at our programme:





THIS MIGHT LOOK
LIKE A **SPIDER** TO YOU

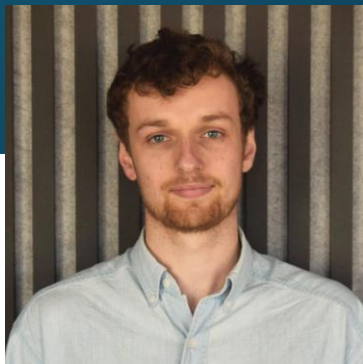
@naturelenses

Deep Dive: The role of banks in mainstreaming biodiversity across the value chain

Today's show

1. Meeting our speakers
2. How do banks contribute to biodiversity already
3. Challenges that banks encounter to fulfill their potential
4. The way forward: who can help?

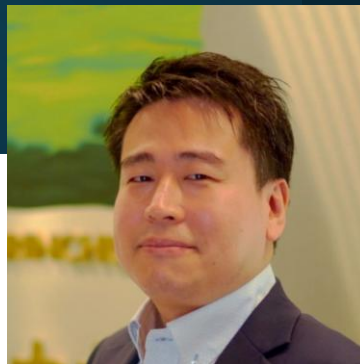
Our performers



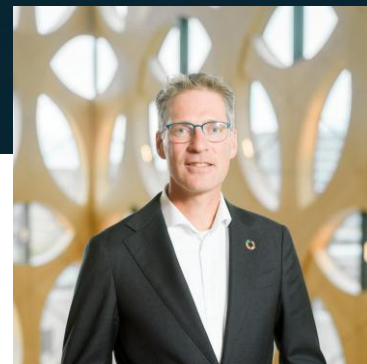
Pjotr Tjallema
Researcher
Triodos Bank



Natacha Boric
Head of Policy and
Impact FfB



Hiro Masuoka
Head of Strategy
Norinchukin Bank



Marcel Beukeboom
Director General
Naturalis



Who can help?

In closing



Next up

14:15 – 15:15

Turning the Tide: An ecosystem services-based framework to estimate benefits and costs of riverine and offshore plastic cleanup interventions

Take a look
at our programme:



Turning the Tide

Ecosystem services, plastic pollution and the social business case for cleanup



Vince van 't Hoff

FSD – Senior Program Officer

Foundation for Sustainable Development



COP17



Netherlands Enterprise Agency



BRANDER
ENVIRONMENTAL
ECONOMICS

October 2026

Program

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Goals of today

Implementation COP after all: Links with targets 7, 11, 14, 15, 19, 20

After this session, insights in:

- The issue of plastic pollution
- How economic valuation of ecosystem services brings hidden value to the surface
- How ecosystem services can indicate the social returns of plastic interventions & the social cost of plastic
- How do we move from evidence on social returns to decision-making and implementation at scale
- Move from global biodiversity commitments to actions on the ground and capacity-making



Crashcourse on **ES valuation** & plastic pollution

“The benefits nature provides to people”

SYSTEM THINKING

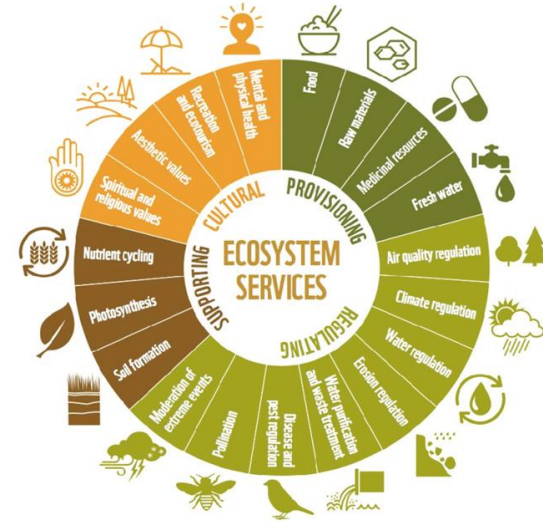
A landscape perspective

- Private and public benefits
- Identify beneficiaries
- See how benefits connect across a landscape

ECONOMIC VALUATION

Make hidden values visible

- Value, not price
- Show order of magnitude and direction of change
- Highlight trade-offs and identify stakeholders

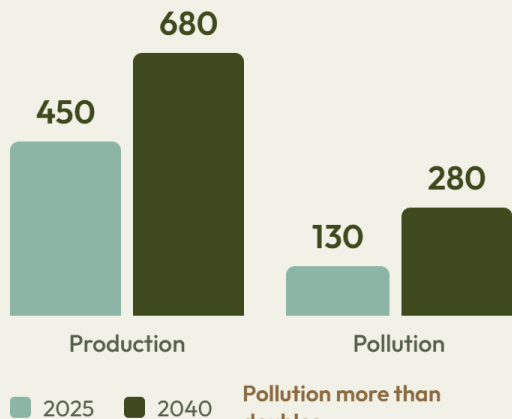


Behind every ecosystem service is a beneficiary.

Crashcourse on ES valuation & **plastic pollution**

PRODUCTION & POLLUTION

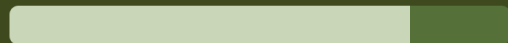
Million tonnes a year, business as usual



LEGACY STOCK

8 billion

tonnes of plastic waste already
pollute the planet



≈ **80%** of all plastic ever made. Fewer than
10% is recycled.

INVISIBLE PLASTIC

27 Mt

of nanoplastics in the North Atlantic
alone

More plastic by mass than all the visible
macro- and microplastic estimated in
that ocean

Sources: Pew, Breaking the Plastic Wave 2025 · Lancet Countdown on Health and Plastics (2025) · Niemann et al., Nature (2025)

Crashcourse on ES valuation & **plastic pollution**

SPECIES AFFECTED

4,076

marine species documented
interacting with litter

From 1,956 scientific publications. Includes
entanglement, ingestion and colonisation.

INGESTION

Share of 10,412 necropsied animals with
plastic in the gut

Sea turtles **47%**



Seabirds **35%**



Marine mammals **12%**



Lethal dose is small: **6 pea-sized rubber pieces** give a seabird a 90% chance of death

CORAL REEFS



77 of 84

reefs surveyed worldwide had debris

88% of debris items were plastic, mostly
from fishing

Crashcourse on ES valuation & **plastic pollution**

HEALTH COSTS

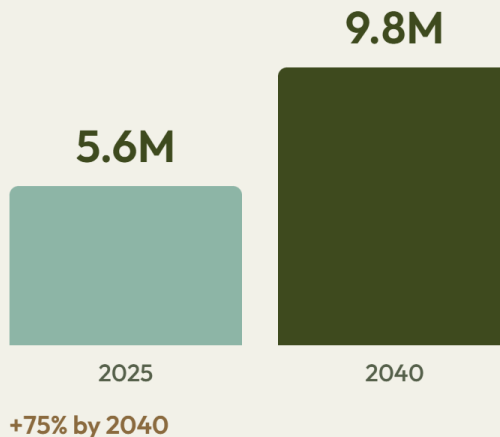
\$1.5T+

in health-related economic losses
every year

A lower bound: just 3 plastic chemicals,
measured in 38 countries

HEALTHY LIFE LOST

Healthy life-years lost each year to plastic,
business as usual



UNEQUAL BURDEN

**1.2
billion**

people live without any waste
collection

A horizontal bar chart with a dark olive green bar representing 70% of the total length. The text '~70% of macroplastic pollution comes from just 20 countries' is placed below the bar.

~70% of macroplastic pollution comes from just
20 countries

Sources: Lancet Countdown on Health and Plastics (2025) · Pew, Breaking the Plastic Wave 2025 · Cottom et al., Nature (2024)

Temperature check

According to you, where is the largest barrier to reducing aquatic plastics?

- A. The science is not there/no consensus on quantity and quality of the problem
- B. It's a funding/financing issue
- C. Public awareness on the issue is lacking
- D. There is good enough business case
- E. Our global/national/local institutions are the largest barrier

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15:15	Vince van 't Hoff	Foundation for Sustainable Development (FSD)	Closing & call for action

An aerial photograph showing a large-scale river cleanup operation. A long conveyor belt system, supported by a series of green metal frames, extends from the left side of the frame across a wide, muddy river. The river is filled with a massive amount of plastic waste and other debris. Several yellow excavators are positioned along the riverbank, working to clear the debris. A white truck is parked on the right side of the river. The surrounding area is lush with green vegetation.

An ecosystem services-based framework to estimate the social benefit-to-cost ratio of riverine and offshore plastic cleanup interventions

Foundation for Sustainable Development
The Ocean Cleanup

Background

Plastic pollution is widely recognized as a major threat to marine and coastal ecosystems

- Large quantities enter aquatic environments each year and can persist for 100s of years
- Additionally, Ocean circulation processes transport buoyant plastics across large spatial scales
- Strategies to address ocean plastic pollution typically focus on two complementary approaches
 - Reducing plastic emissions through waste management, innovation and policy
 - cleanup of plastic
- The ecological impacts of plastic pollution are increasingly well documented, yet their broader socio-economic implications remain less well quantified

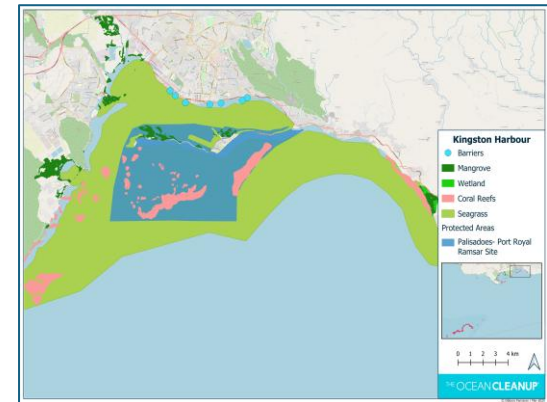
Introduction – The Current Returns

Project purpose

- Estimate the economic impacts of plastic on ES in 4 case studies: NPGP, Jakarta, Kingston and Guatemala City (variation in spatial scale)
- Five biomes: coral reefs, mangroves, seagrass meadows, beaches/coastal sea and open sea
- Estimate the economic benefits of removing plastic by interceptors using a social cost/benefit analysis

Novelty

- Importance of plastic pollution for societies in addition to biodiversity impacts
- Integrated framework from biophysical to socio-economic impact



Framework

Physical modelling of plastic stock and flow

Economic valuation of 16 ecosystem services in 5 ecosystems

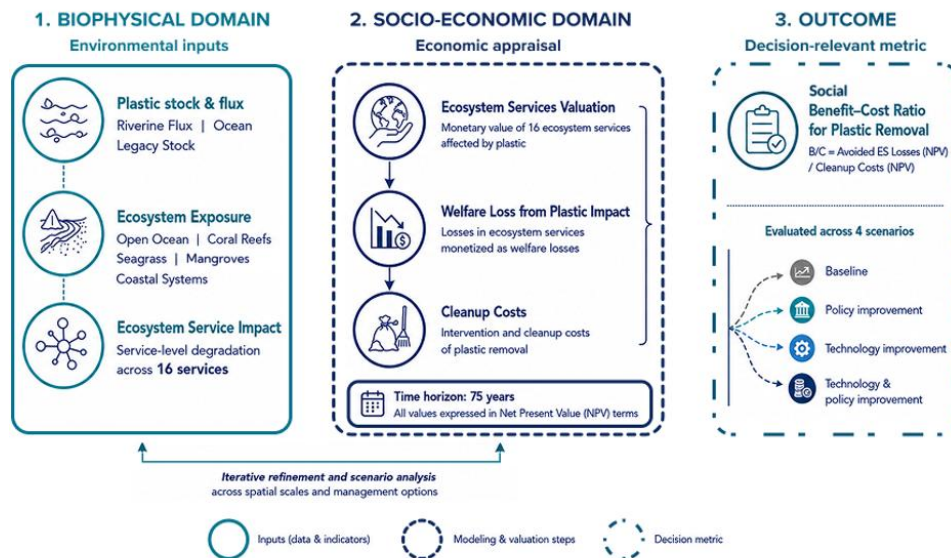
- Using various value transfer functions

Estimate welfare losses as a result of plastic pollution between (1-5% impact on ES)

Removal of plastic per case study location

Estimate associated costs of interception (CAPEX & OPEX)

Social benefit/cost ratio of 4 scenarios



Relevance of outcomes

- Plastic removal mostly yields **positive societal value**
- Prioritize riverine removal, also from a socio-economic perspective
- Ecosystem Services showcase **legacy effects of plastic** via **social cost of plastic (SCP)** (f.e. \$6–37 billion for the NPGP over)
- The value of ecosystem services is enormous and indicates social-economic importance of nature and measure a broader impact of plastic pollution
- Plastic removal is especially beneficial in locations with large quantities of plastic, higher levels of ecosystem services and a lower institutional capacity to reduce plastic pollution
- In a political and institutional climate where collective plastic removal strategies are not prioritized, our results prove the usefulness of societal and business initiatives in removing coastal plastics
- The paradox: Investment in conservation efforts while plastic keeps flooding coasts

To end

- The ES-based framework provides a transferable and quantitative basis for comparing different plastic mitigation strategies on a common societal footing
- Our results unveil that substantial value of plastic mitigation lies in the ecosystem services we protect
- Ultimately, our ecosystem-service framework can help bridge the gap between environmental objectives and policy decisions
- it points toward investment strategies and governance mechanisms that can mobilize capital at the scale needed to safeguard the ecosystem services on which economies and communities depend.



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From the FSD study to decision-making

STEP 1

Full study with FSD

The framework you just saw, applied in depth to three locations

Kingston

Guatemala

Jakarta

STEP 2

Results worth scaling

Benefit-cost ratios to 2100 varied widely by location

Guatemala

15:1

Kingston

11:1

Jakarta

1:1

STEP 3

A simplified internal tool

Built to extrapolate the method quickly to new locations

Ecosystems impacted around each city

Regional ecosystem-service values

Cost estimates available at the time

STEP 4

30 cities screened

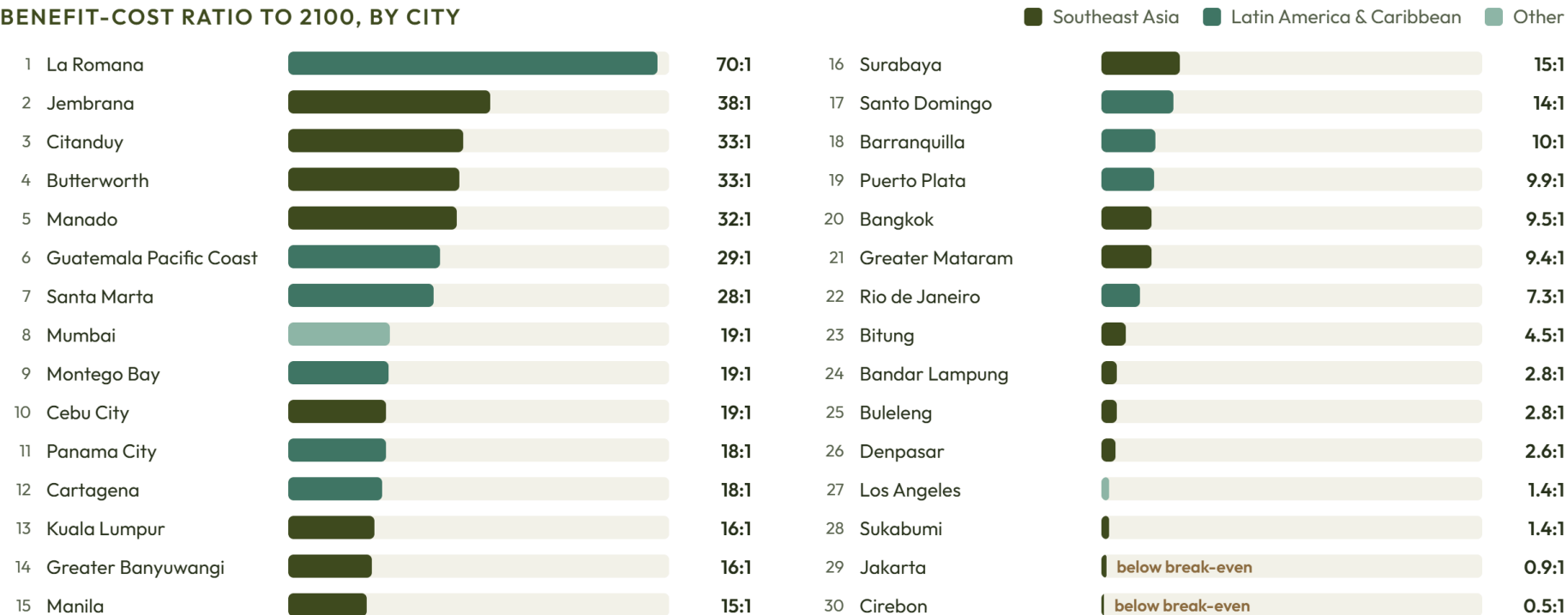
30

cities across Southeast Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean and beyond

CONSERVATIVE BY DESIGN Assumptions err on the low side throughout, so read the ratios that follow as lower-end estimates.

Social B/C in 30 cities – ranked

BENEFIT-COST RATIO TO 2100, BY CITY



Avoided ecosystem-service losses to 2100 divided by cleanup costs to 2100, both in NPV. Source: The Ocean Cleanup, 30 Cities study (2026).

THE OCEAN CLEANUP®

Social B/C in 30 cities – outcomes

THE FUNDER'S 5-YEAR TICKET

\$316M

invested over 5 years, all 30 cities



\$21.1B

avoided ecosystem-service losses to 2100

67:1

return on the 5-year investment

FULL LIFECYCLE TO 2100

\$3.3B

total cleanup costs, incl. 75 years of operations



■ Benefits ■ Costs

6:1

even when the full operating cost is counted

BY SHARED WATER BODY

Cities that share a sea can be funded as one programme

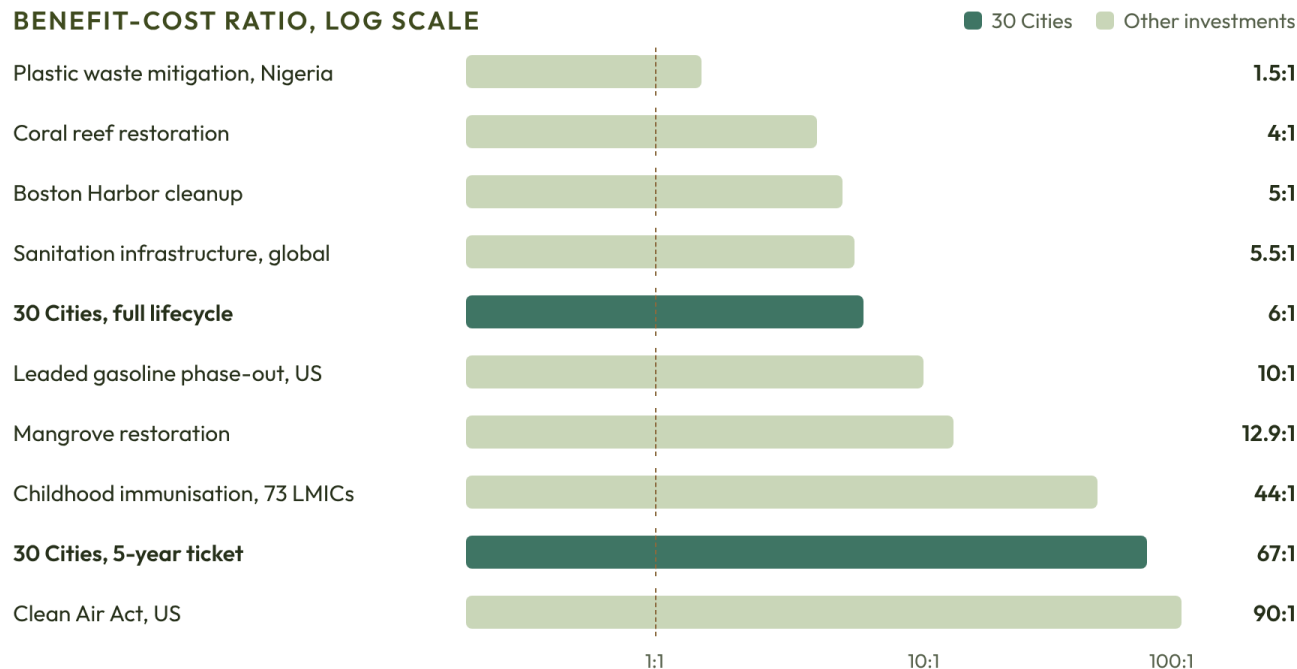
	to 2100	5-year
Caribbean Sea	14:1	89:1
Jakarta Bay	9:1	55:1

5-year ticket = benefits to 2100 ÷ the first 5 years of cleanup costs; assumes operations after year 5 are funded from other sources. All values NPV. Source: The Ocean Cleanup, 30 Cities study (2026).

THE OCEAN CLEANUP®

Social B/C in 30 cities – benchmark

BENEFIT-COST RATIO, LOG SCALE



WHERE IT LANDS

Over the full lifecycle, the portfolio already matches a harbour cleanup or sanitation investment.

On the funder's 5-year ticket, it sits alongside childhood immunisation.

Comparators are maximum reported ratios from separate studies with different methods and horizons; indicative only. Source: The Ocean Cleanup, 30 Cities study (2026), compiled literature.

THE OCEAN CLEANUP®

What changed for The Ocean Cleanup

FUNDRAISING

Sharper, evidence-based asks

Rivers lead our asks: open-ocean work proved harder to fund

The city ranking sets which locations we take to funders

Every ask states the 5-year return on the funder's money

IMPACT FINANCE

From donation to investment case

Quantified ecosystem benefits showed that our interventions can qualify for impact financing, not only philanthropy.

This is now the direction the organisation is taking.

INTERNAL PRIORITIES

Beyond tonnes removed

The analysis moved our thinking from plastic removal alone to the outcomes that removal creates.



FOR GBF TARGET 7 Benefit-cost evidence turns "reduce plastic pollution" into an investable pipeline of locations.

Program

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Panel discussion



Liliane Geerling – Netherlands Enterprise Agency



Hannah Brocke – Fugro



Ingrid Coutzee – ICLEU



Ahmad Damaj – The Ocean Cleanup



Panel directions/questions

Broader story

We quantified hidden societal value → we showed that this can influence real intervention choices → we explored what happens locally → we asked what institutions and finance are needed to scale → and finally we ask how all of this contributes to implementing the GBF

Logic of session for panel

From evidence to implementation: how can policy, investment and local action turn societal returns from plastic interventions into lasting environmental and social outcomes? And How do we move from evidence about societal returns to implementation at scale — from global biodiversity commitments to investments and action on the ground?

Svanika (RePurpose)

Move towards bridging from science to implementation (Business example)

Q: From RePurpose's experience, what makes a plastic-recovery intervention deliver lasting environmental and social impact—not just tonnes collected? Could you share one example of the outcomes or partnerships that matter most, including for waste workers and local communities?

"We have just shown how this research can inform real decisions. Once you move from a societal business case to actually deploying an intervention, what other factors determine whether you invest, where you invest and whether an intervention can succeed? Local issues/value of waste management

Liliane (RVO)

System enabler (institutional perspective)

Q: From your experience with international water programmes and local partnerships, what most often determines whether a promising pilot becomes a sustained programme? What needs to be built in from the start to secure local ownership, institutional support and long-term funding?

Who takes responsibility for maintenance, monitoring and financing once the initial project or subsidy ends?

Ingrid (ICLEI)

Linking back to GBF Local/subnational implementation

Q: We've talked about projects, finance, business and policy. But the Global Biodiversity Framework ultimately has to be implemented in places — cities, regions and communities. From the perspective of local and subnational governments, what needs to happen to translate plastic and waste management fit into that broader biodiversity and resilience agenda for cities and how to bring these into integrated action on the ground?"

Local and subnational governments often bear the costs of plastic pollution, from waste management to blocked drainage and environmental damage, without controlling all the upstream drivers. From ICLEI's experience, what needs to change so that cities and regions can move beyond managing plastic waste to preventing pollution as part of broader biodiversity and resilience planning?

Panel directions/questions

Ahmad (The Ocean Cleanup)

AAA

Closing question

As COP17 reviews progress under the Global Biodiversity Framework, what is the one practical change—in business practice, policy, finance or local governance—that would most help turn evidence on the societal benefits of plastic interventions into lasting results on the ground?

Program

Time	Name	Organisation	Presentation
14:15	Vince van 't Hoff	Foundation for Sustainable Development (FSD)	Opening
14:20	Vince van 't Hoff	Foundation for Sustainable Development (FSD)	Framework and findings
14:30	Ahmad Damaj	The Ocean Cleanup	How this research shaped decision-making
14:40	Ahmad & Vince		Q&A
14:50	Svanika Balasubramanian Liliane Geerling Ingrid Coutzee Ahmad Damaj	RePurpose Dutch Enterprise Agency ICLEI The Ocean Cleanup	Panel discussion
15:05	All panelists		Audience discussion
15:15	Vince van 't Hoff	Foundation for Sustainable Development (FSD)	Closing & call for action

Audience interventions

According to you, where is the largest barrier to reducing aquatic plastics?

- A. The science is not there/no consensus on quantity and quality of the problem
- B. It's a funding/financing issue
- C. Public awareness on the issue is lacking
- D. There is good enough business case
- E. Our global/national/local institutions are the largest barrier

Audience intervention

Open discussion/questions from the audience to respond on/tackle

Questions for audience if not responding:

- X
- Y
- Z

Next up

15:30 – 16:30

Harnessing the Nexus: Biodiversity and Restoration in Saline Landscapes

Take a look
at our programme:





Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and
Food Quality of the Netherlands



Harnessing the Nexus: Biodiversity and Restoration in Saline Landscapes



HARNESSING THE NEXUS

BIODIVERSITY & RESTORATION
— IN SALINE LANDSCAPES —

Harnessing the Nexus: Biodiversity and Restoration in Saline Landscapes

Opening Remarks

by Isabelle Vreeke, the Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Food Security and Nature



Harnessing the Nexus: Biodiversity and Restoration in Saline Landscapes



Harnessing the Nexus: Biodiversity and Restoration in Saline Landscapes

From Global Targets to Regional Relevance and Presentation of the Newly Released Multilateral Policy Brief

by Natalia Rodriguez Eugenio, FAO NSLD



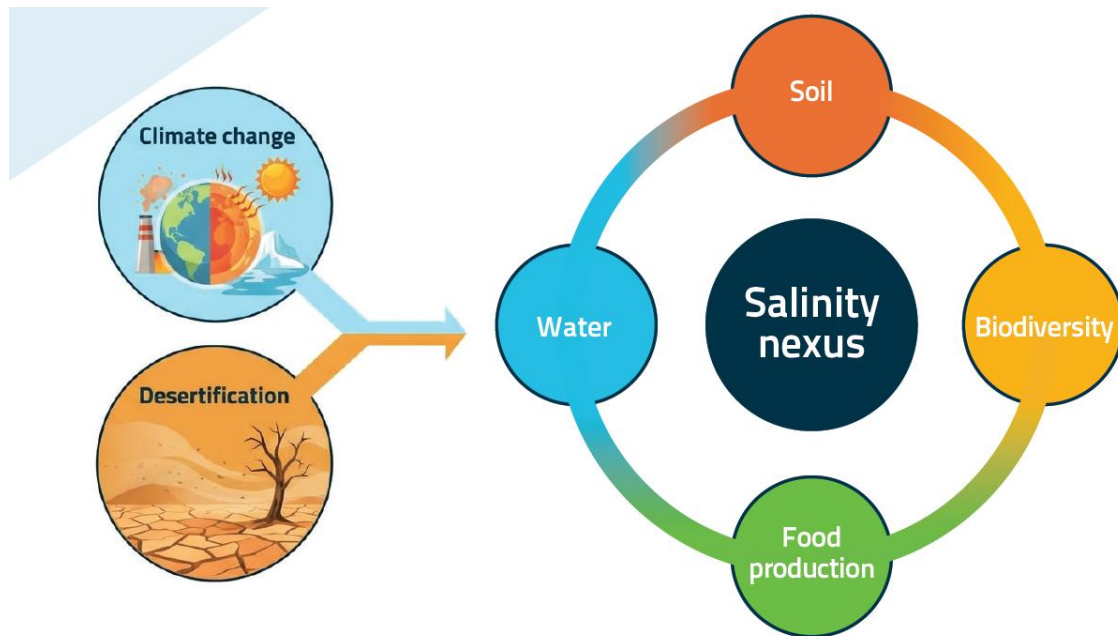
FROM GLOBAL TARGETS TO REGIONAL ACTION

Restoring salt-affected landscapes



Natalia Rodríguez Eugenio
FAO, Global Soil Partnership Secretariat

Salinity nexus: interconnected landscapes and livelihoods



WHY IT MATTERS

- Soil and water health
- Biodiversity and ecosystems
- Agriculture and food security
- Climate resilience
- Human well-being / One Health

From global biodiversity targets to regional restoration

KMGBF • TARGET 2

30%

of degraded
ecosystems
under effective
restoration by
2020

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

- Irrigated drylands and agricultural soils
- Inland basins and aquatic ecosystems
- Water scarcity, salinization and land degradation
- Locally adapted, integrated restoration

Distinguish degraded salinized land from naturally saline habitats that need conservation.

FAO: connecting global commitments with practical action

WASAG

Global Framework on Water Scarcity in Agriculture

Water security

Sustainable agricultural water
management

Partnerships and cooperation

GSP's INSAS

International Network of Salt-Affected Soils of the Global Soil Partnership

Knowledge exchange

Sustainable soil management

Capacity development and policy support

Together: science + policy + practice +

From Rio Conventions dialogue to coordinated action

UNFCCC

Climate

CBD

Biodiversity

UNCCD

Land

FOUR PRIORITIES FOR ACTION

0
1

Integrated soil, water and
biodiversity policies

0
2

Ecosystem-based and context-
specific restoration

0
3

Farmer- and community-centred
approaches

0
4

International cooperation and
targeted investment

New policy brief: a shared framework for action



Addressing the challenge of soil and water salinity through a collaborative action

Recommendations discussed during UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD Conferences of the Parties

doi.org/10.4060/ce2102en





OFFICE OF CLIMATE CHANGE, BIODIVERSITY AND ENVIRONMENT



www.fao.org/climatechange



@faoclimate

Harnessing the Nexus: Biodiversity and Restoration in Saline Landscapes

From Single-Sector Fixes to Nexus Solutions

by Mariëlle Karssenberg, Netherlands Food Partnership



Salinity affects water, food systems, biodiversity and livelihoods.

Farmers

Declining agricultural yield

Water Managers

Freshwater availability

Ecologists

Changing ecosystems and biodiversity loss

Our Response: connecting these perspectives

Through the Salinity Country Partnerships Initiative, NFP and NWP connect stakeholders across sectors in partnerships to develop integrated, long-term solutions at the water-food-ecosystem nexus

Four Country Partnerships:

Vietnam

Bangladesh

Senegal

Egypt

Vietnam's Mekong Delta

Problem: Increasing salinity affects agricultural production, freshwater availability and ecosystems

science Salt Lab Project

- Bringing farmers, researchers and other stakeholders together to explore locally adapted solutions.
- Connecting sustainable water and soil management and salt-tolerant agriculture.
- Improving livelihoods and landscape resilience

eco Beyond the Farm

Connecting agricultural adaptation with healthier soils, ecosystem health, biodiversity and freshwater management.

Landscape Approach

Linking agricultural practices directly to broader ecological systems.

groups Cross-sector Collaboration

Upcoming farmer workshop, November, in the Mekong Delta and strategic policy dialogue in Hanoi to connect local priorities with national policies, research and investment opportunities.

Upcoming Events:

- Mekong Delta Farmer Workshop
- Hanoi Policy Dialogue

Different Countries, Shared Challenges

Bangladesh

Saltwater intrusion affects agriculture, groundwater resources and freshwater coastal ecosystems.

Senegal

Restoring salt-affected landscapes requires bringing together water management, sustainable agriculture and ecosystem restoration.

Egypt

Examples of integrated approaches, including constructed wetlands and salt-tolerant vegetation to manage saline run-off, improve soil health, and support agricultural production

Shared Lesson

Water, food production, biodiversity and livelihoods cannot be addressed in isolation.

Partnerships are essential to move from fragmented interventions to landscape-level impact.

hub

Connect sectors

Bridge agricultural, water, biodiversity, policy and business communities.

public

Connect countries

Exchange experiences and solutions

rocket_launch

Accelerate implementation

Contribute to the Global Biodiversity Framework, including Target 2 on ecosystem restoration.

Closing Message

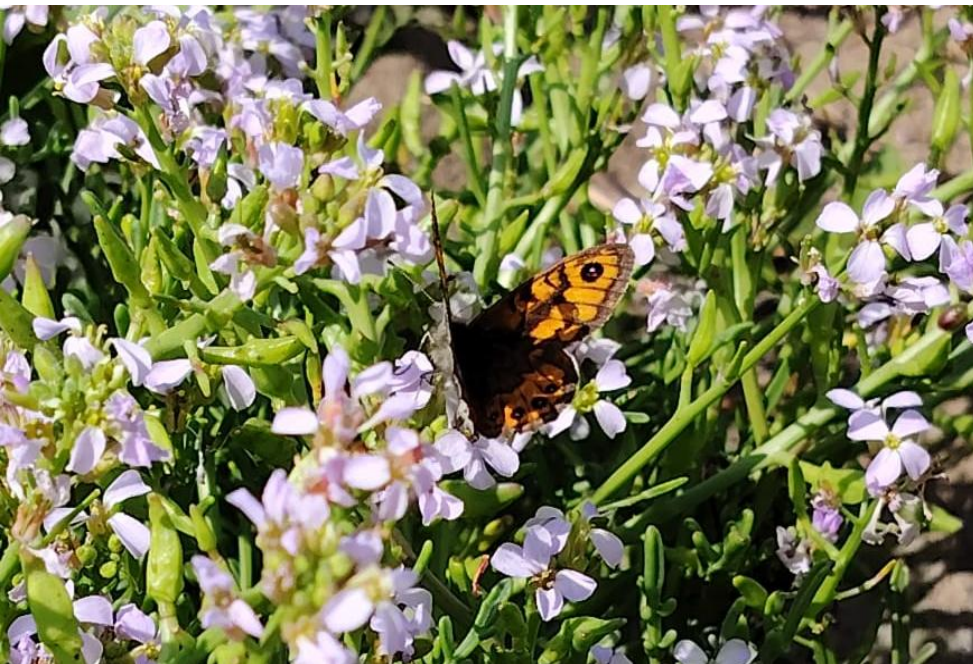
Our challenges are interconnected. Our solutions, and our partnerships, must be too.

Harnessing the Nexus: Biodiversity and Restoration in Saline Landscapes

From Degraded Land to Biodiversity Assets

by Nadia Bazihizina, University of Florence and Biodiversa+





From Degraded Land to Biodiversity Assets

Nadia Bazihizina

University of Florence, Italy

nadia.bazihziina@unifi.it

Salty symphonies: bringing back BiodivErsity in mArginal Saltlands (SaltyBEATS)



NbS for salt-affected agricultural lands

Interconnected challenges: Biodiversity loss and soil degradation

- Salinity in marginal landscapes is tightly associated with carbon and nutrient depletion and disrupted water dynamics ➔ low soil health and vegetation degradation.
- Intensive grazing, soil compaction, and the physical loss of habitat structure accelerates salt-induced land degradation.

1. Too often the focus is on removing salt from the system
2. What about biodiversity? For stakeholders they can represent two different challenges.

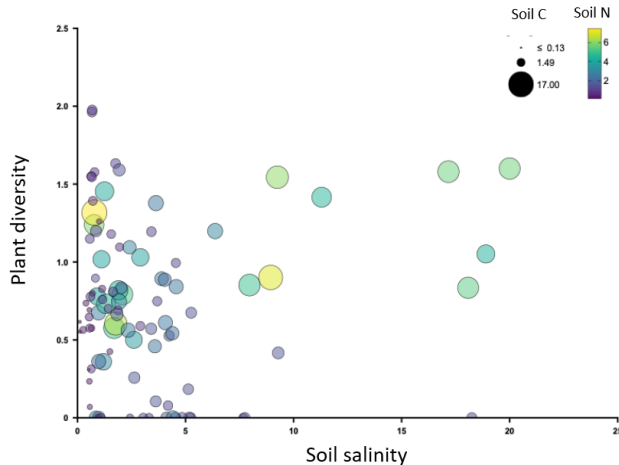
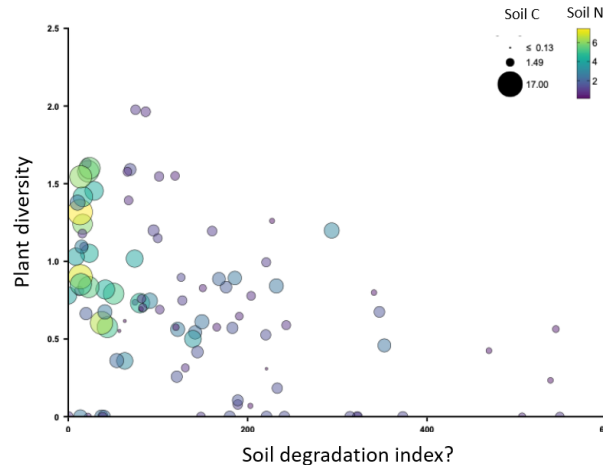


Salinity is only a small part of a broader degradation syndrome



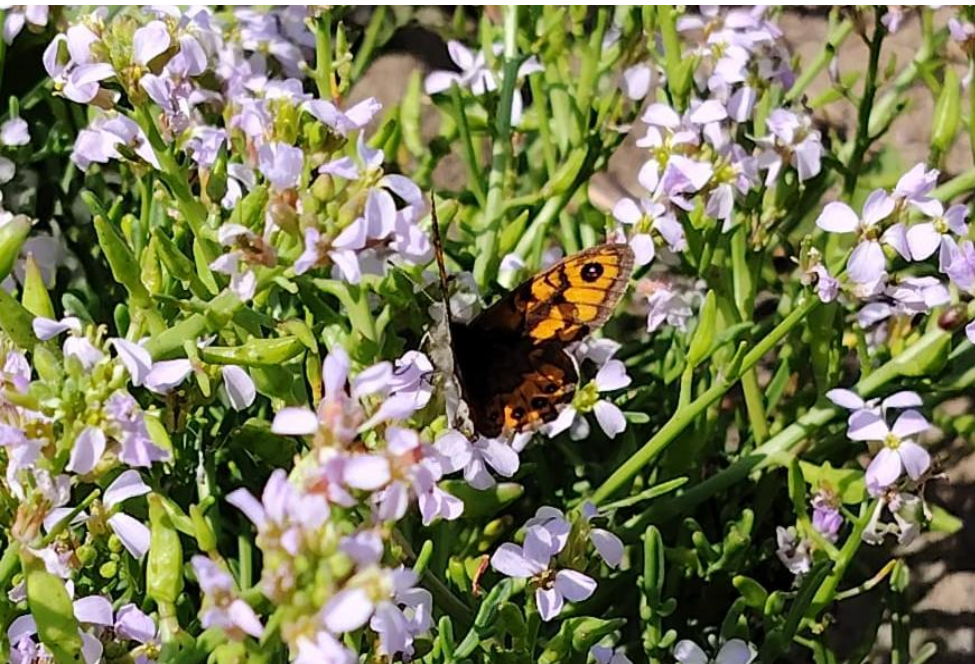
This has important implications for:

1. diagnosis of salt-affected soils
2. for correct saltland capability assessment and NbS selection
3. for impact monitoring and landscape transformation



No single solution can fit all





Thanks

For more information

saltybeats.com and SaltyBEATS social pages (Facebook and LinkedIn)

Email: nadia.bazihizina@unifi.it



SaltyBEATS



NATIONAL SCIENCE CENTRE
POLAND



Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research



fct

Harnessing the Nexus: Biodiversity and Restoration in Saline Landscapes

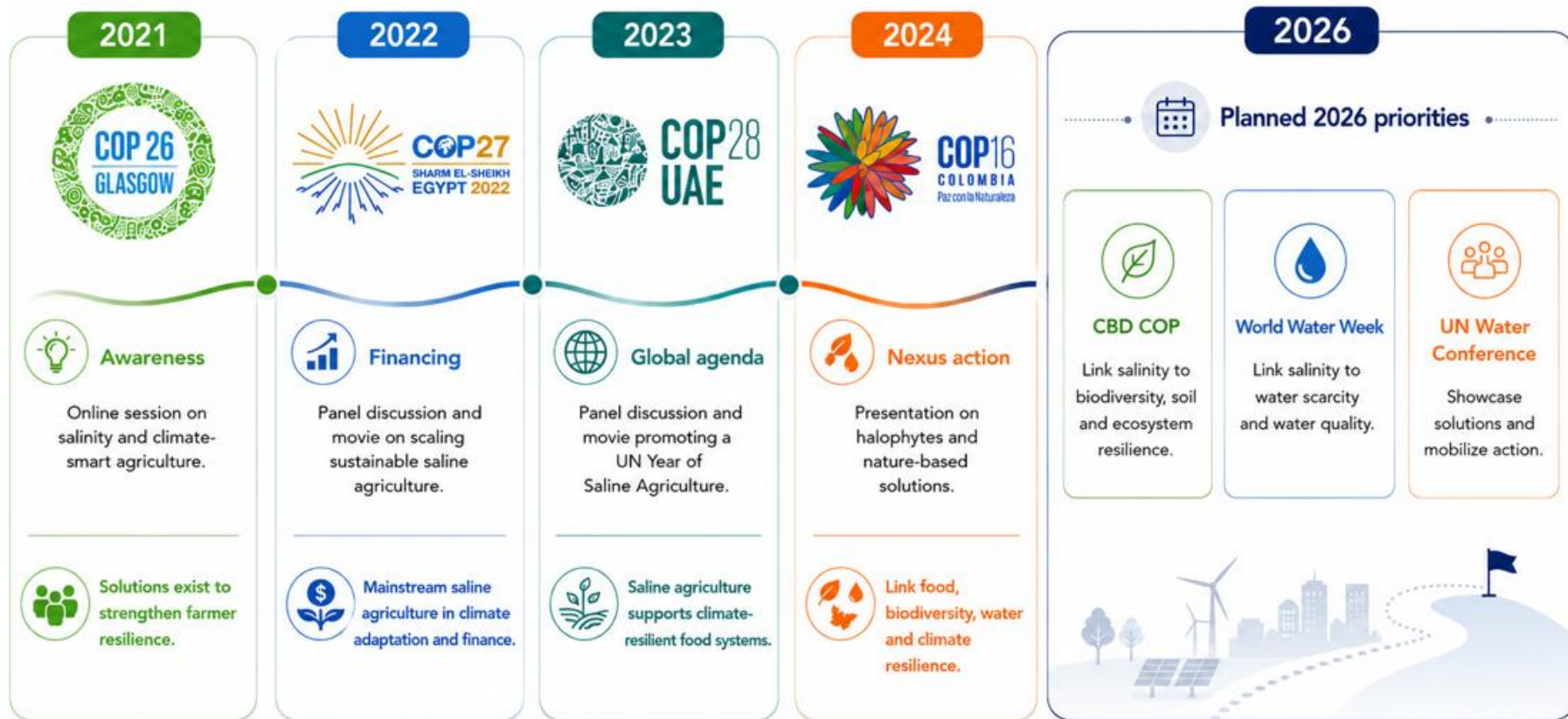
From Awareness to Action: Science, Communities and Innovation

by Kate Negacz, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam



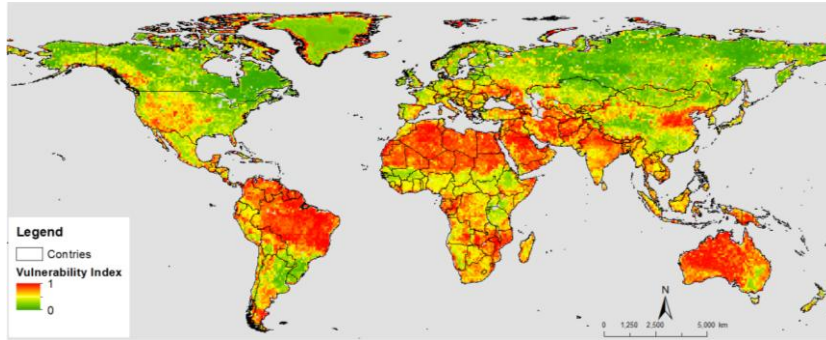
Salinity as slow onset emergency – policy attention

Climate – Biodiversity – Water

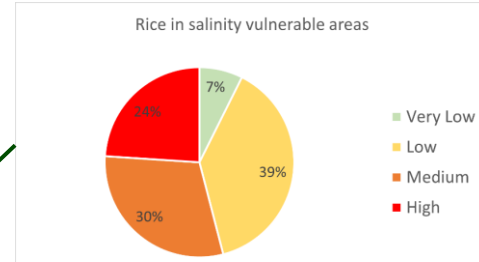
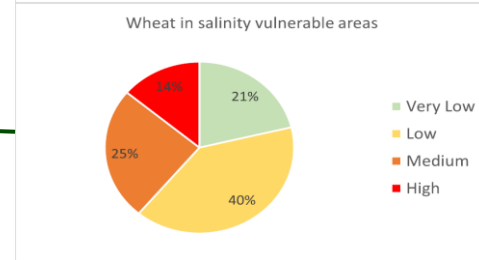
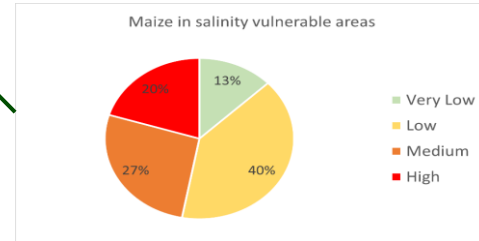


Hotspots for salinity vulnerability and impact on crops

- global level impact



Islam et al, 2026, Salinity vulnerability hotspot mapping: An integrated assessment to identify global areas vulnerable to increasing salinity - Research Portal - Wageningen University & Research
<https://research.wur.nl/en/publications/salinity-vulnerability-hotspot-mapping-an-integrated-assessment-t/>



Local level impact: Co-creation of transition pathways with farmers in Bangladesh



Meetings with farmers in low-medium-high saline areas

Current changes?
Future changes?
How to act?
Explore adjusting current systems?

Initiatives for managing salinity worldwide

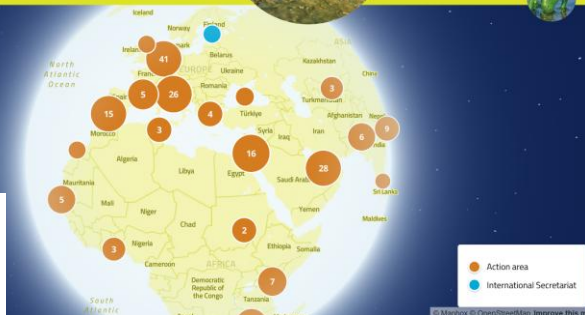
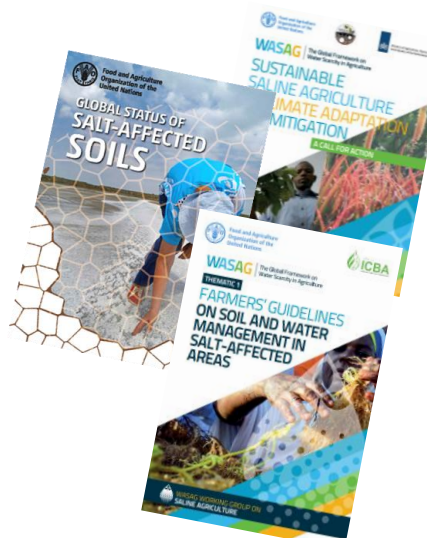
Saline Agri Map



Welcome to the Saline Agri Map!

This online platform presents an overview of saline agriculture projects. You can browse through the world map, click on projects of interest, and read more about each initiatives' details.

Disclaimer: The designations and presentation of material in this information product do not imply any opinion whatsoever by the Saline Agri Map regarding the legal or development status of any country, territory, city, area, or its authorities, nor concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.



Building community of science, practice and policy

- Working with nature, stakeholders & ecosystem services - Biodiversa SaltyBEATS
- Understanding, mapping, monitoring and predicting soil salinity across scales – HE SaliNova
- Transdisciplinary community of practice and science - COST Action SUSTAIN



Harnessing the Nexus: Biodiversity and Restoration in Saline Landscapes

Roundtable Discussion and Co-Design of the Impact Statement

by experts and audience

Join us at menti.com

Code: **1546 8217**



Harnessing the Nexus: Biodiversity and Restoration in Saline Landscapes

Next Steps for Financing Restoration at Scale

by Marie L'hostis, Asian Development Bank



Financing restoration at scale: 5 steps



1.4 billion ha of land is already salt-affected, and 1 billion ha more is at risk.
Lessons from ADB in Vietnam and Uzbekistan, and the 2026 policy brief.

- | | | |
|----------|---|--|
| 1 | Put salinity in the plans | Integrate salinity into country strategies, sector roadmaps and project pipelines. |
| 2 | Start with capacity and demonstrations | Mekong Delta: a \$225,000 grant for master classes and demonstration fields. |
| 3 | Measure from day 1 | Salinity of soil and water, biodiversity and farmer income, with regular monitoring. |
| 4 | Blend the finance | Grants for pilots, loans for drainage, private capital.
Uzbekistan: drainage on 162,300 ha cut soil salinity. |
| 5 | Scale nature-based solutions | Wetlands, mangroves and salt-tolerant crops, through tools such as ADB's Water Financing Partnership Facility. |

Saline land is not marginal land: it is where restoration, water security and food security meet

Harnessing the Nexus: Biodiversity and Restoration in Saline Landscapes

Closing and Launch of the Draft Commitment

by Kate Negacz, Vrije University
Amsterdam

Saline landscapes are critical frontiers for biodiversity restoration, climate resilience, sustainable food systems, and livelihood security. We commit to advancing science, policy, finance, and community-led action to restore salt-affected ecosystems and contribute to achieving the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework by 2030.

Thank you! Questions?



Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and
Food Quality of the Netherlands



WAGENINGEN
UNIVERSITY & RESEARCH

Next up

16:45 – 17:45

From Commitment to Capital: Unlocking Investment for Nature-positive Delivery

Take a look
at our programme:



From Commitment to Capital: Unlocking Investment for Nature- positive Delivery

October 29th 2026



Competition law prohibits agreements and concerted practices that have the object or effect of preventing, restricting or distorting competition. The most serious breaches of competition law often involve the exchange of competitively sensitive information and coordination of strategic behaviour between competitors. Our work is conducted in accordance with all relevant laws, including competition laws and acting in concert rules. It is therefore important that strict rules are followed by the attendees of today's meeting.

Attendees at IIGCC meetings will not be asked for and must not disclose or exchange strategic or competitively sensitive information about their competing businesses, meaning data or information that reduces uncertainty as to how they intend to act commercially now or in the future (e.g. pricing, volumes, detailed costs, detailed customer or supplier information, business strategy, investment plans). Attendees must not coordinate views or conduct in such a way that could restrict competition between members or the investment companies, or result in members or the investment companies acting in concert (this includes one-way disclosure of information). It is important to note that an exchange of information can achieve the same end as an explicit agreement and it is important to avoid exchanging information which might result in a breach of competition law, even if only inadvertently.

Attendees at IIGCC meetings which are subject to legal or regulatory regimes which prohibit or restrict the disclosure of sensitive or confidential information or material non-public information (e.g., issuers subject to the EU Market Abuse Regulation) are solely responsible for compliance with their obligations under such regimes, including when determining whether information pertaining to their organisation is subject to public disclosure or other requirements.

As a condition of participation in these IIGCC meetings, all attendees acknowledge that their participation is subject to complying fully with competition law.

Please also note that IIGCC's services to members do not include financial, legal or investment advice.

Opening Remarks

Peter Walker

Nature Programme Manager
*Institutional Investors Group
on Climate Change (IIGCC)*



Convention on
Biological Diversity

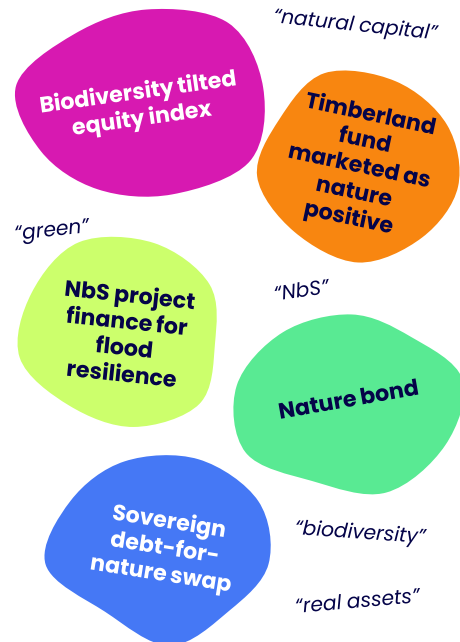


COP17
YEREVAN ARMENIA

**TAKING ACTION
FOR NATURE**

One comparable description, agnostic to asset class or being labels and marketing

Moving from marketing and labels



To a consistent understanding

	Listed equity, biodiversity tilt	Timberland fund	NbS project finance	Use-of-proceeds bond	Sovereign debt-for-nature swap
Instrument Field 5	Public equity	Private equity fund	Project finance	Labelled corporate bond (90% use of proceeds ringfencing)	Nature-linked debt conversion
Revenue stream Field 6	Company cash flows 100%	Timber 70%, land appreciation 20%, carbon credits 10%	Payment for ecosystem services 80% carbon credits 20%	Coupon 100%	Coupon 100%
Activity financed Field 8	None, screens and tilts holdings, no investment in solutions providers	Certified forest management	Native reforestation (<i>MDB Common Nature Finance Taxonomy</i>)	Wetland restoration, water efficiency (<i>ICMA taxonomy</i>)	Protected area management (<i>MDB Common Nature Finance Taxonomy</i>)
Spectrum category Field 9	None	Reduce	Restore	Restore 40%, Reduce 60%	Conserve, Restore
Outcome on nature Field 13	None claimed	Conversion, ha (Pressure)	Native cover, ha (State)	Pressure metrics	Area protected (State)
De-risking Field 7	None	Offtake agreements	Concessional first loss	None	Credit enhancement

Consultation open until EOY for Nature Investment Toolkit **IIGCC**



Unlocking Investment for GBF Delivery: Practical Actions to Remove Investment Barriers



Moderato

**Nicholas
Bruschi**

Senior Policy Nature
Programme
Manager
*Institutional
Investors Group on
Climate Change
(IIGCC)*



Panellis

Barbara Calvi

Blue Finance
Specialist, Nature
Centre of Expertise,
FSD Africa



Panellis

**Irina
Likhachova**

Global Nature
Finance Lead
World Bank Group



Panellis

Luz Martinez

Head of
Sustainability
ILX Management



Panellis

Marika Rueter

Head of
Sustainability
Strategy
Development
AXA



Convention on
Biological Diversity



COP17
YEREVAN ARMENIA

**TAKING ACTION
FOR NATURE**

Thank you

*Access the Nature Investment Toolkit and
share your thoughts:*



Convention on
Biological Diversity



COP17
YEREVAN ARMENIA

TAKING ACTION
FOR NATURE

Next up

18:00 – 19:00

Financing Healthy Watersheds: Urban Nature-Based Solutions for Water, Biodiversity and Climate Resilience

Take a look
at our programme:



CBD COP 17

SIDE EVENT

Financing Healthy Watersheds

Urban Nature-Based Solutions for Water,
Biodiversity and Climate Resilience

Thursday, October 29, 2026

Blue Zone | Netherlands Pavillion

9:00 a.m. Ottawa / 3:00 p.m. Geneva



Moderator



Janina Schnick

SUNCASA Project Lead

International Institute for
Sustainable Development

Opening Remarks



Julie Crowley

Ambassador of Canada to Armenia

Panel



Doreen Lynn Robinson

Deputy Director, Ecosystems Division

United Nations Environment
Programme (UNEP)



Liliane Geerling

Programme Coordinator

Partners for Water



Barney Kgope

Biodiversity Risk Management

Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the
Environment (DFFE), South Africa

Closing Remarks



Marina Puzyreva

Senior Policy Advisor, Water Policy

International Institute for Sustainable
Development

The logo for SUNCASA, featuring the word "SUNCASA" in a bold, white, sans-serif font. The background is a dark blue gradient with a light blue triangle in the top left corner and an orange triangle in the bottom right corner.

SUNCASA

Resilient Cities. Natural Solutions.

Thank You!

For more information:

www.suncasa.org