

Netherlands

COP17
YEREVAN ARMENIA

Today's programme

Wednesday 21 October

10:00 – 11:00	A process to accelerate the delivery of the 2030 forest goal
13:00 – 14:00	From Fragmented Instruments to Connected Infrastructure: Building the EU's Nature Finance and Governance Landscape
14:15 – 15:15	Generating Impact: Scaling Dutch international partnerships for Nature-Based Solutions
15:30 – 16:30	Tracking Indicator D3 – How much does private finance contribute to biodiversity positive outcomes?
16:45 – 17:45	Linking better biodiversity performance to economic feasibility: Measuring and Rewarding Biodiversity in Dairy
18:00 – 19:00	Deepdive on State of Nature Data for Effective Decisionmaking

Take a look
at our programme:

Netherlands

COP17
YEREVAN ARMENIA

Next up

10:00 – 11:00

A process to accelerate the delivery of the 2030 forest goal

Take a look
at our programme:

Netherlands

COP17
YEREVAN ARMENIA

IGARAPÉ INSTITUTE
a think and do tank



A PROCESS TO ACCELERATE THE DELIVERY OF THE 2030 FOREST GOAL

WEDNESDAY, 21 OCTOBER

WHERE
Netherlands Pavilion,
Blue Zone
Yerevan, Armenia

LOCAL TIME
10:00 a. m. — 11:00 a. m.

Agenda

10:00	**Welcome and opening remarks** Connecting the 2030 forest goal and the Kunming-Montreal Framework
10:07	**The COP30 Forest Roadmap** Progress and next steps from the COP30 Presidency
10:12	**A process to accelerate delivery** Framing presentation by Transforma
10:18	**Country perspectives** Moderated dialogue with invited speakers on priorities, barriers and cooperation
10:40	**Open exchange** Discussion with speakers and audience
10:50	**Reflections from the COP30 Presidency**
10:56	**Closing and next steps**

Santa Marta process - for forests?

Colombia, April 2026, 57+governments

- **A coalition**: forest countries, consumer countries and finance providers ready to lead by example.
- **Thematic tracks**: focused work on the persistent barriers, such as land tenure, commodity supply chains, harmful subsidies and finance.
- **Milestones through 2030**: clear moments to check progress, so momentum doesn't depend on a single COP.
- **Key alliances**: with Indigenous Peoples and local communities, subnational governments, the private sector and existing initiatives and platforms.
- **Links across conventions..**

Guiding Questions

1. Where does the global Forest Roadmap stand, how does it support implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Framework, and how can COP17 help connect the two agendas?

1. What could a process to accelerate the implementation of the forest 2030 goal look like and what are its core components? (e.g. coalition of countries, milestones through 2030, and key alliances..)

1. Which persistent barriers to the 2030 forest goal should this process prioritise, and what would make it add value beyond existing efforts?

Next up

13:00 – 14:00

From Fragmented Instruments to Connected Infrastructure: Building the EU's Nature Finance and Governance Landscape

Take a look
at our programme:

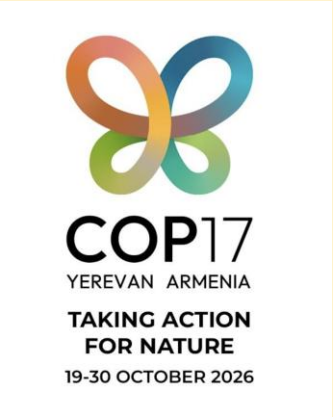
Netherlands

COP17
YEREVAN ARMENIA

From Fragmented Instruments to Integrated Infrastructure: Building the EU's Nature Finance and Governance Landscape

CBD COP17
21 October 2026

Netherlands Pavilion



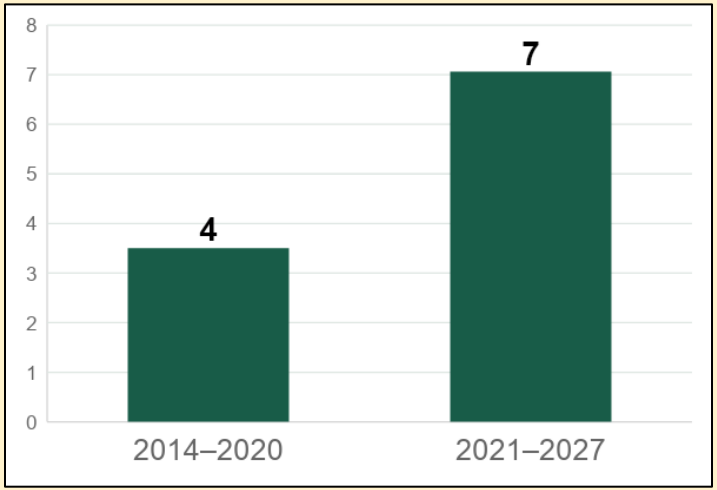
Agenda

- **Welcome & brief introduction**
- **Presentations from a project development and project finance perspective by:**
  - Max Kolb, Consultant Sustainable Finance, NABU (Germany)
  - Chris Wilson, Local Partner APAC, The Landbanking Group (Germany & International)
  - Alessandro Leonardi, Founder and CEO, Etifor | Valuing Nature (Italy)
  - Caroline van Leenders, Senior Process Manager Sustainable Development, Netherlands Enterprise Agency (Netherlands)
  - Anders Enetjärn, Founder, Ecogain (Sweden)
- **Panel Discussion**
  - including presenters and Gilles Doignon, Team Leader Biodiversity & Nature-Based Solutions, DG Research & Innovation at the European Commission, and Juha Siikamäki, Chief Economist & Director, Economy and Finance at IUCN

The EU and its Member States provide substantial public funding for nature through various channels, both internationally & domestically.

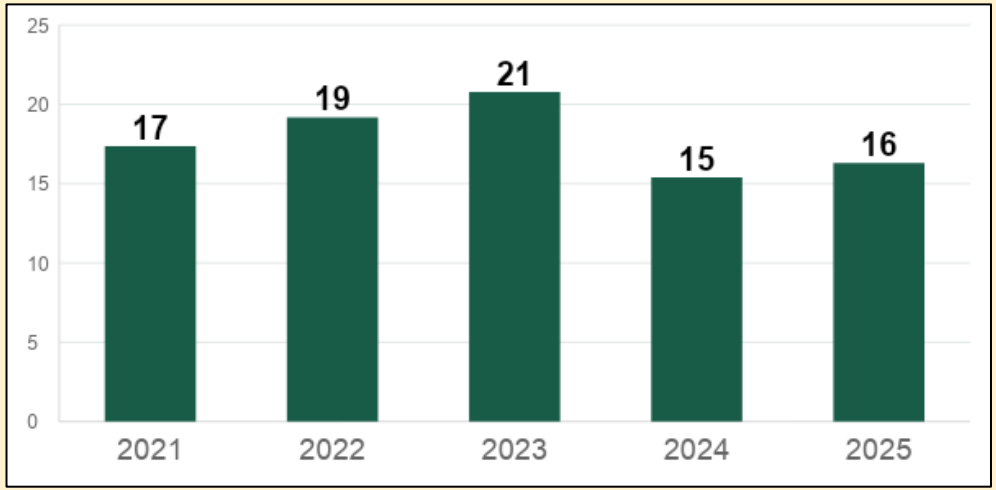
External biodiversity financing

EU budget, EUR billion per budget period



Financing mobilised for biodiversity in the EU

EUR billion per year



EU budget + national co-financing + public/private finance via InvestEU.
Totals do not separate sources or cover all flows.

Source: European Commission, SWD(2026) 66 final, Figures 3–4, pp. 14–15. Charts redrawn.

The EU and its Member States provide substantial public funding for nature through various channels, both internationally & domestically.

Figure 16: Estimated annual expenditure on biodiversity from the European Commission, Member States and private sector, 2021-2030

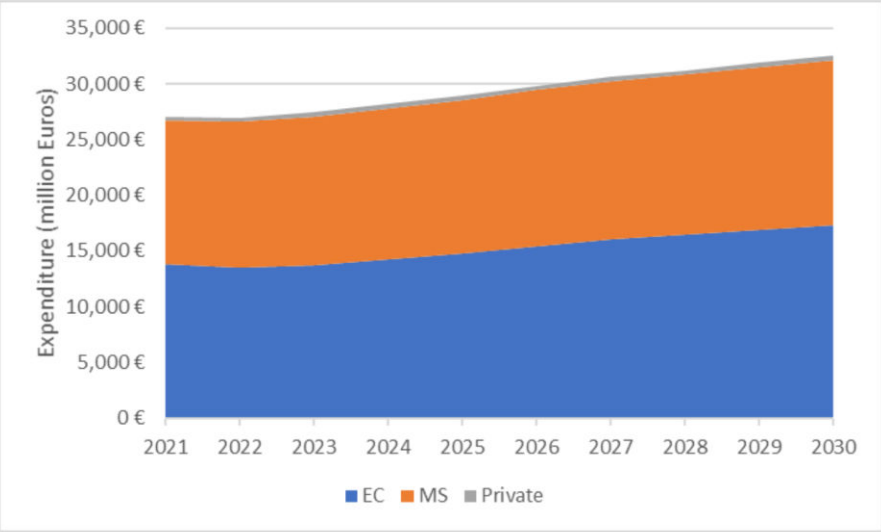


Figure 16 compiles the three sources of expenditure on biodiversity discussed above, with expenditure growing annually from EUR 27 billion in 2021 to EUR 32.5 billion in 2030.

Source: European Commission, Biodiversity Financing & Tracking (2022)

EU nature finance: funding and investment

Public funding	EU budget: CAP, cohesion funds, LIFE, Horizon Europe, Recovery and Resilience Facility and European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund, National & local budgets contribute financing and co-financing
Investment and blended finance	InvestEU mobilises public and private investment. The Commission and EIB Group explore further investment in nature.
Project preparation	Green Assist provides advisory support under InvestEU, LIFE supports Green Assist and additional EIB advisory work.
International finance	Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument, including European Fund for Sustainable Development Plus, and Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance III EU external biodiversity financing targets EUR 7 billion for 2021–2027

Source: European Commission, SWD(2026) 66 final, pp. 203–210. Functional grouping based on the report.

The Evolving European Sustainable Finance & Nature Policy

Framework or Initiative	Relevance
EU Nature Restoration Regulation (2024)	Binding ecosystem restoration targets and national restoration planning
EU Taxonomy Regulation (2020; criteria 2021-2023)	Criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities, including ecosystem protection and restoration
EU Roadmap to Nature Credits (2025)	Development of high-integrity nature credit markets to mobilise private investment in conservation and restoration
CSRD/ESRS, and other external disclosure frameworks such as GRI (2024), TNFD (2023)	Disclosure of nature-related impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities
Financial Supervision & ESG risks – EBA, EIOPA, ECB (2024-2026, ongoing), NGFS (2025, 2026)	Integration of ESG and nature-related risks into financial risk management and prudential supervision
Further initiatives such as SBTN, Finance for Biodiversity, MDB Common Principles a.o.	Biodiversity finance and measurement frameworks and targets developed by other initiatives and institutions.

Agenda

- **Welcome & brief introduction**
- **Presentations from a project development and project finance perspective by:**
  - Max Kolb, Consultant Sustainable Finance, NABU (Germany)
  - Chris Wilson, Local Partner APAC, The Landbanking Group (Germany & International)
  - Alessandro Leonardi, Founder and CEO, Etifor | Valuing Nature (Italy)
  - Caroline van Leenders, Senior Process Manager Sustainable Development, Netherlands Enterprise Agency (Netherlands)
  - Anders Enetjärn, Founder, Ecogain (Sweden)
- **Panel Discussion**
  - including presenters and Gilles Doignon, Team Leader Biodiversity & Nature-Based Solutions, DG Research & Innovation at the European Commission, and Juha Siikamäki, Chief Economist & Director, Economy and Finance at IUCN



COP17

YEREVAN ARMENIA

TAKING ACTION FOR NATURE

19-30 OCTOBER 2026

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

United Nations

Convention on Biological Diversity

UN environment programme

Kunming-Montreal GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

THANK YOU!

Get in touch with questions and feedback:

Hanna Fiegenbaum

hanna.fiegenbaum@gmail.com

hanna.fiegenbaum@uni-leipzig.de

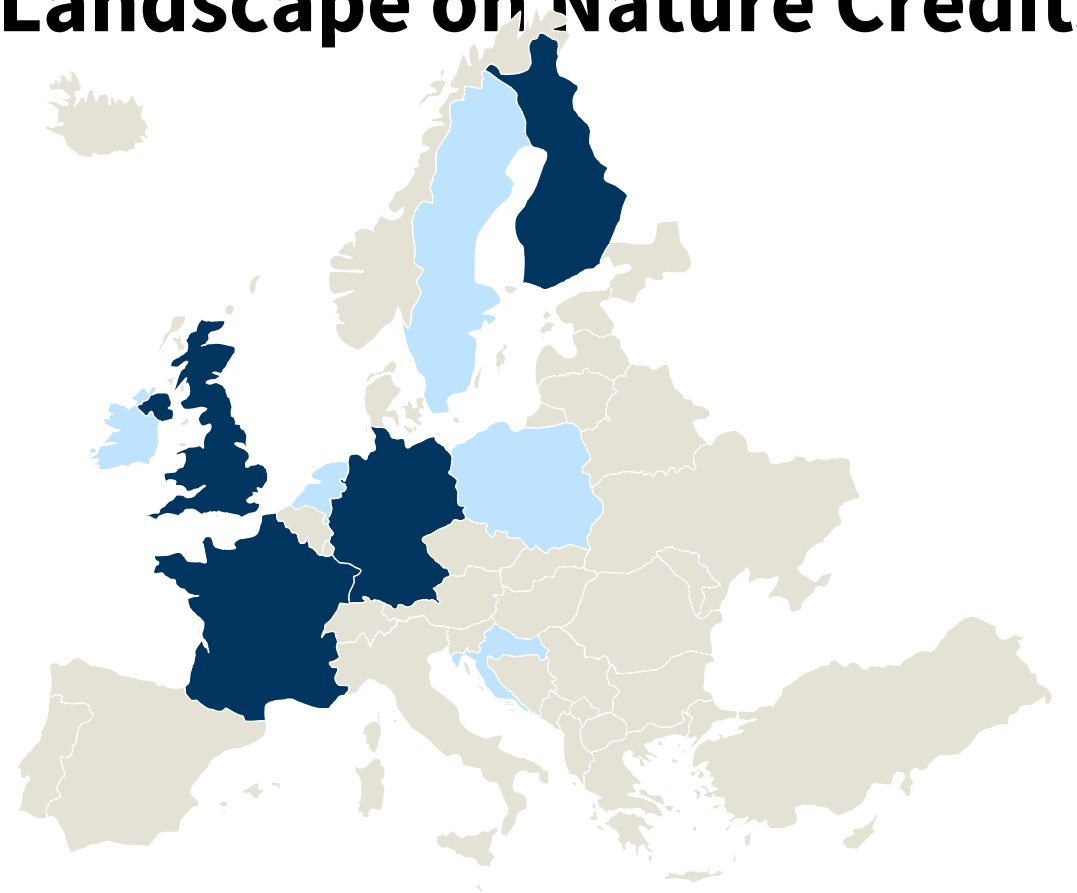
Nature Offsetting in Germany

22.10.2026

Max Kolb



European Landscape on Nature Credits



NABU

Project for Env. Ministry and Nature Protection Agency

The project therefore aims to develop a well-founded information base on nature credit approaches for the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) and, based on this, to formulate recommendations for action.

- Further Funding and assistance available at HORIZON EU,EU Green Assist and TSI programs



Germany‘s offsetting market

- Introduced in 1979 as part of the National Nature Protection Law – Goal is to **reduce land use** and negative impacts on nature from contruction projects:
    - Significant **impacts** on nature and biodiversity should be **avoided** wherever possible.
    - **Unavoidable** impacts are only permissible if they are **offset** or **compensated** through appropriate measures.
    - Under the **polluter-pays principle**, the project developer is responsible for implementing and financing compensation and offsetting measures.
- Arising compensation **market trades** estimated **€2bn/year**




S HEILIGE RÖMISCHE REICH
um 1400
Askanier
Habsburger
Luxemburger
Mecklenburg (Obodriten)
Schauenburger
Wettiner
Welfen
Wittelsbach Pfälzische Linie
Wittelsbach Bayerische Linien
Zähringer
Geistliche Gebiete
Reichsstädte
Nicht darstellbare Kleinstterritorien
Grenze des Heiligen Römischen Reiches
Kondominate sind als schraffierte Flächen dargestellt
Kilometer
KÖNIGREICH DÄNEMARK
OSTSEE
ORDSEE
Gft. Holstein-Rendsburg
Herzogtum Pommern
Bistum Cammin
GEBIET DES DEUTSCHEN ORDENS
Freie friesische Länder
Erzbistum Bremen
Gft. Oldenburg
Hzm. Sachsen-Lauenburg
Braunschweig-Lüneburg
Mark Brandenburg
Gft.-Holland
Utrecht
Hzm. Geldern
Bm. Osnabrück
Erzbm. Magdeburg
Fm. Sachsen-Anhalt
Mgft. Lausitz
KÖNIGREICH POLEN
Gft. Geldern
Bistum Münster
Bm. Paderborn
Hzm. Westfalen
Hzgtm. Brabant
Gft. Berg
Mgft. Meissen
Herzogtum Schlesien
Gft. Hennegau
Herzogtum Luxemburg
Königreich Böhmen
Mgft. Mähren
Kur-Pfalz
Gft. Württemberg
KÖNIGREICH UNGARN
HZM. BAR
Herzogtum Österreich
Bistum Basel
Gft. Montfort
Bistum Salzburg
Burgund
Gft. Tirol
Hzgtm. Steiermark
Hzgtm. Kärnten
Gft. Cilli
Patriarchat Aquileja
Bm. Trient
Grafschaft Savoyen
Herzogtum Mailand
Gft. Görz
Hzgtm. Krain
Rep. Venedig
Este
ADRIA
Gft. Provence
Rep. Genua
Rep. Florenz
Rep. Pisa
Rep. Siena
LIGURISCHES MEER
KIRCHENSTAAT
KGR. NEAPEL
Venedig

16 different Systems

With different characteristics

- No (central) data but:
  - Lag in monitoring and durability
  - Small landsizes and lag in connectivity
  - Lag of „high nature value“ in compensation

Code	Biotoptyp	Biotop-typenwert
33.05.03	– Acker mit stark verarmter oder fehlender Segetalvegetation (Torf- oder Anmoorboden)	**5**
33.05.04	– Ackerbrache (Torf- oder Anmoorboden)	**8**
34.	**TROCKENRASEN SOWIE GRÜNLAND TROCKENER BIS FRISCHER STANDORTE**	
34.01	**Trockenrasen auf karbonatischem oder silikatischem Untergrund**	**21**
34.02	**Halbtrockenrasen auf karbonatischem oder sonstigem basenreichen Untergrund inkl. Wacholderheiden**	
34.02a	Halbtrockenrasen, beweidet oder gemäht	**21**
34.02b	Halbtrockenrasen, brachgefallen bzw. ungenutzt	**17**
34.03	**Steppenrasen (subkontinental, auf tiefgründigem Boden)**	
34.03.01a	Steppenrasen, beweidet oder gemäht	**22**
34.03.03	Steppenrasen, brachgefallen bzw. ungenutzt	**19**



Nature Protection Law changed

To allow for faster planning and execution of projects

- To offset this, new law was developed to use proceeds from monetary offsetting in a better, more connected way
- At the same time, the concept of Nature Credits was introduced, with connection to the principles of tradable units for offsets
- Anything further is to be regulated by ministry of environment
- Unfortunatly, this law is now stuck, no one knows where it will go

Positive: Built on existing structures and well-known units

Negative: If lesser regulated Nature Credits can be used for offsetting

→ Both systems can profit from beeing aligned and can learn from each other, without beeing completly interchanchable





Thank you

Max Kolb
max.kolb@NABU.de

Foto: Jan Piecha

THE LANDBANKING GROUP

One place. Many instruments.

Connecting the evidence they already rely on

NatureCadastre: from German implementation to interoperable infrastructure

Chris Wilson, Local Partner APAC, The Landbanking Group | COP17, Netherlands Pavilion, Yerevan, 21 October 2026

Start with the ground

One farm. Several instruments. Different decisions, but all depend on what is actually there.

Compensation scheme

Is this site eligible: would the gain happen anyway, and is the land already committed?

Agri-environment payment or certifier

Was the agreed practice delivered, and does it meet the standard?

Nature finance

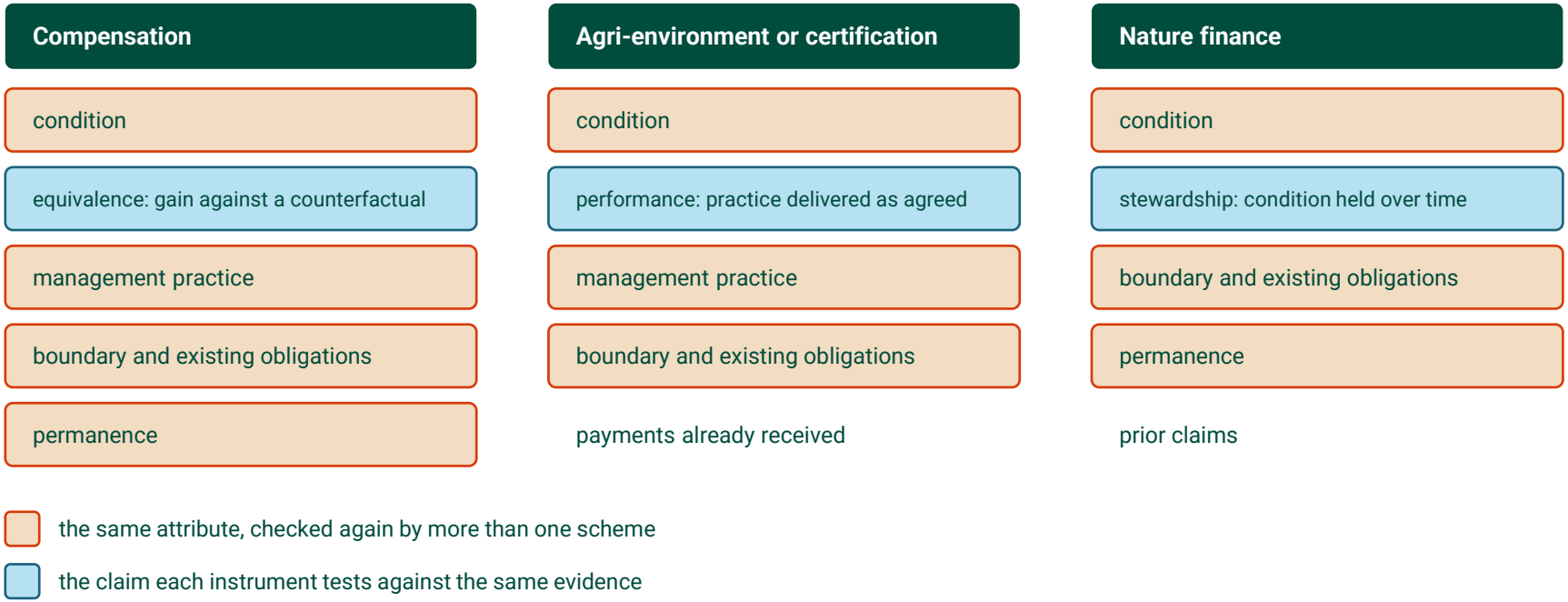
Is the condition real, and will it hold over time?

The same farm

Arable fields, grassland, hedgerows, a wetland margin, a protected habitat. Different schemes ask different questions, but the facts sit on the same ground.

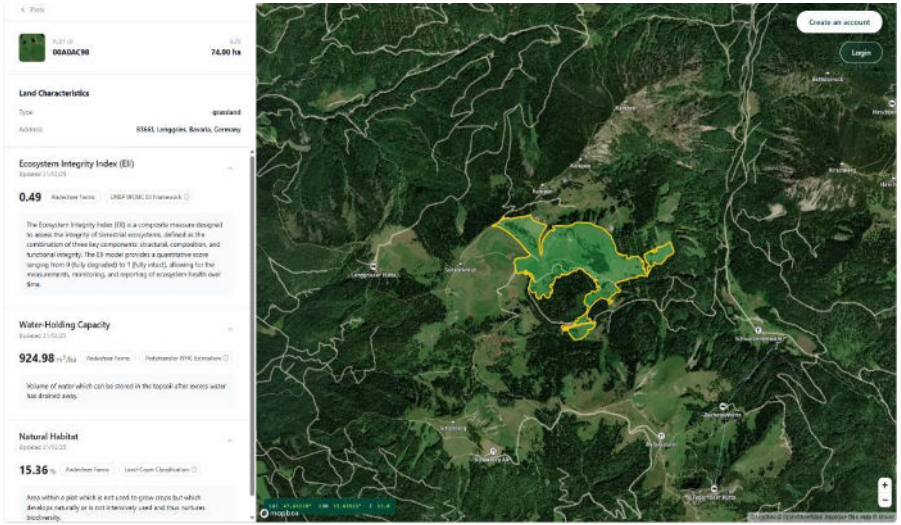
Fragmentation costs money

The same boundaries, obligations and ecological attributes are checked repeatedly because each scheme rebuilds its own evidence stack.



Germany has built the first layer

The NatureCadastre is now an operating MVP. The next challenge is to make its evidence genuinely reusable across instruments.



NatureCadastre Germany • implementation status: September 2026

MVP built

Germany's parcel base is largely loaded; exemplary ecological indicators are attached to selected plots.

Independent non-profit

A non-profit gGmbH is being established to run the NatureCadastre, philanthropically funded to start.

Real use cases

Current priorities include CAP outcomes, restoration planning, compensation and certification / retail.

What is still missing

Full interoperability between instruments, methods and jurisdictions remains the next design challenge.

Connect the evidence, not the instruments

A shared reference can preserve the common facts while each scheme keeps its own rules, thresholds and legal effects.

Shared reference for the place

Spatial identity	boundary, version, use restrictions, payment options
Ecological result	condition, change or service
Practice record	what was done: observed, documented or declared
Method & version	how the result was produced
Provenance & reliability	who, when, uncertainty
Obligations & claims	what is already committed or paid for

Public payment	Compensation	Private finance
reads the record independently	reads the record independently	reads the record independently
then applies its own	then applies its own	then applies its own
eligibility performance	**loss equivalence**	**risk claim**

Each instrument reads the same record in parallel. A practice record sits beside the ecological result; it is not evidence that the practice caused it. Shared reference is not shared methodology.

What shared evidence adds

Efficiency is only the first gain. The larger ones are claims that hold up and uses that are not possible today.

	Land steward *upstream*	**Compensation** *downstream*	**Agri-environment or certification** *downstream*	**Nature finance** *downstream*
Efficiency *doing the same for less*	Reports once; reused by every scheme	No re-survey of boundary or prior obligations	Fewer audits of the same field	Lower due diligence per parcel
Integrity *claims that hold up*	Sees their own record and can challenge it	Prior claims visible, so the same hectare is not counted twice	Practice and condition recorded separately, each labelled	Provenance and uncertainty on every result
New possibilities *uses not possible today*	Payments and restrictions visible; the record travels to any buyer; small parcels can become viable	Baselines observed on comparable land rather than assumed; measures followed up for years	Outcome-based payments become workable	Several payers share one evidence base; long-term stewardship finance; lending terms if lenders come to rely on it

Public authorities gain one record for restoration reporting and a view of where public money already pays.

The next test: one landscape, three decisions

Start with uses that already have budgets or obligations, then measure whether shared evidence actually reduces friction.

Agri-environment or certification

public budget or market standard

Compensation obligation

regulatory demand

Nature finance

private demand

What would success look like?

- **repeated assessment avoided**
- **time to decision reduced**
- **transaction cost reduced**
- **obligations and prior claims visible**
- **evidence trusted and reused**
- **options visible to land stewards**

Financing principle: do not make the infrastructure depend on speculative credit demand. Earn relevance through funded public and regulatory uses; let private finance reuse the evidence where genuine demand exists.

The shared problem is global. Governance remains local.

The long-term opportunity is not one global database. It is locally governed cadastres that can interpret one another's evidence.

Germany

- MVP built
- Parcel base largely loaded
- Independent non-profit in formation

Australia

- Use-case design underway
- Draft rulebook covers use restrictions and landholder consent
- Public finance and land-management applications

China

- Technical requirements mapped
- Evidence, authority and claims architecture identified
- Technical paper launch: 25 October

Chris Wilson

Scan to save my contact details

Common interoperability principles can travel. Data custody, governance, rights and permitted uses remain local.

Interested in testing another use case or jurisdiction? christopher.wilson@thelandbankinggroup.com

02/09/2026

Water Resilience Lab

Arno Basin

Transforming one of Italy's most iconic river basins into a model of regeneration and resilience.

Alessandro Leonardi, CEO, Etifor | Valuing Nature

ETIFOR valuing nature | KERING | CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL

KERING WATER POSITIVE STRATEGY

THREE MAIN PILLARS

AVOID & REDUCE

Water-Positive Stewardship Program

Elevating water stewardship and collaborating with strategic suppliers to promote water efficiency and improve quality and quantity of water.

REGENERATE

Water-Positive Raw Materials

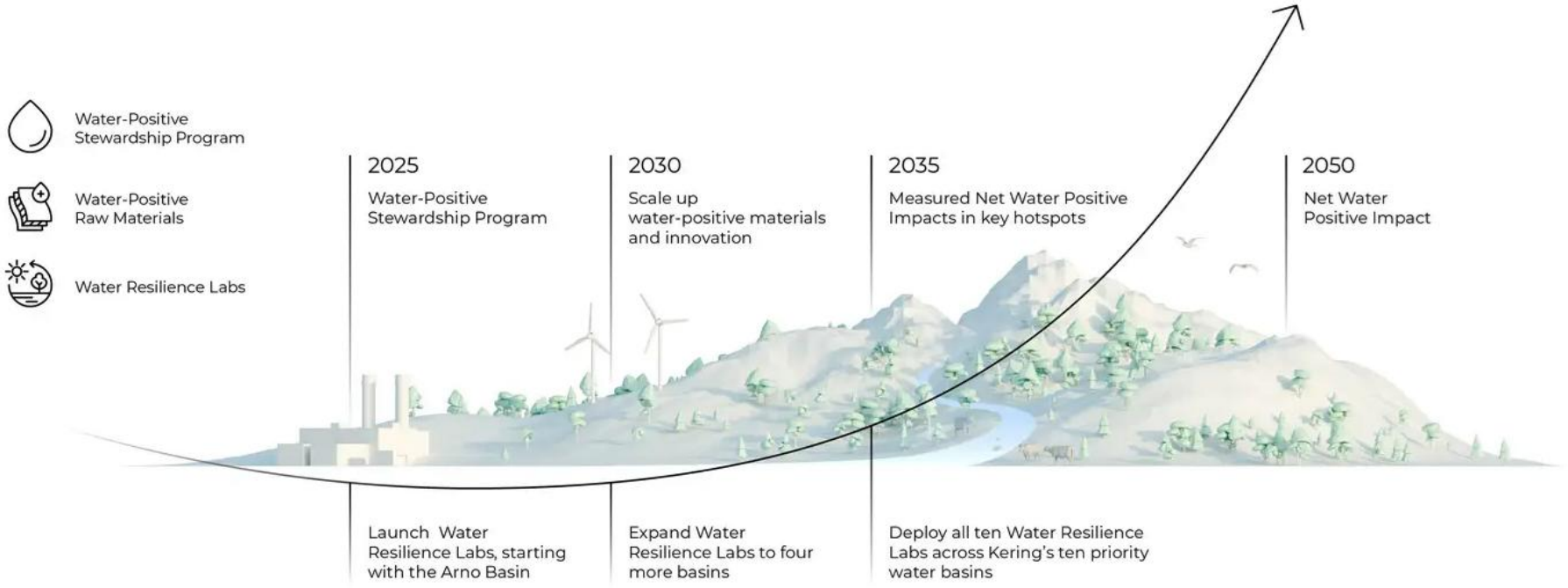
Centering Kering's raw material sourcing on materials which alleviate pressures on nature and water (recycled, innovations, etc.) and from regenerative agriculture leading to reducing pollution and replenishing water sheds in a quantifiable way.

TRANSFORM

Water Resilience Labs

Developing healthy freshwater ecosystems with local stakeholders in water-stressed hotspots and quantifying the regeneration and replenishment within each of our 10 priority water basins thanks to a Climate-Nature-Water nexus approach.

KERING WATER POSITIVE STRATEGY



https://www.kering.com/en/sustainability/safeguarding-the-planet/water-strategy/

WHO IS INVOLVED

Founders

KERING

ETIFOR
valuing nature

CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL

A science-based project, with a multi-stakeholder approach

Science-led diagnosis

A rigorous hydrological, ecosystem and socio-economic diagnosis has identified exactly where to intervene to maximise impact.

Architecture of collective action

No single actor can solve this challenge alone. The Lab pools resources, expertise and capital across agriculture, fashion, tourism, finance and the public sector.

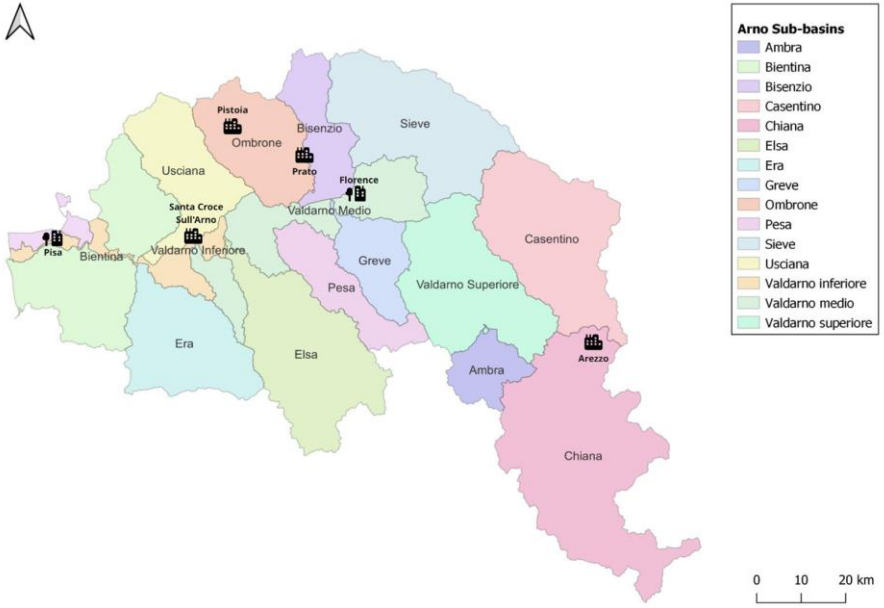
Reduced risk through public alignment

Integration with regional water management plans removes regulatory bottlenecks and unlocks opportunities for *blended finance*.

An international model

Launched as a pilot project in the Arno basin. The first partners are defining a replicable model of nature-positive water resilience at a global level.

Enabling co-investment in the basin's 6 highest-risk hotspots



1. **Santa Croce**

   Floods + poor water quality + seasonal scarcity

2. **Prato / Pistoia**

   Flash floods + pollution load

3. **Middle Valdarno**

   Floods + soil and water pollution

4. **Arezzo**

   Pollution load + ecological degradation

5. **Lower Valdarno**

   Low water availability + poor ecological function

6. **Pisa / Era Basin**

   Floods + poor ecological integrity

Selecting investments from a project pipeline



Prato / Pistoia — Ombrone / Bisenzio

4 retention basins for water collection and enrichment planting

~8,000 m³/year

Open for funding



Villa Petriolo, Santa Croce sull'Arno

Restoration of upstream wetlands and woodland; drainage water management

~3,000 m³/year

Partially funded



Altopascio, Lake Sibolla — Usciana

Restoration of wetlands and riparian areas with phytoremediation

~1,000 m³/year

Open for funding



Pisa — Era Basin

Reforestation and enrichment planting

Impact under assessment

Partially funded



Pistoia, Pescia river — Usciana

Urban reforestation for flood protection

~700 m³/year

Open for funding



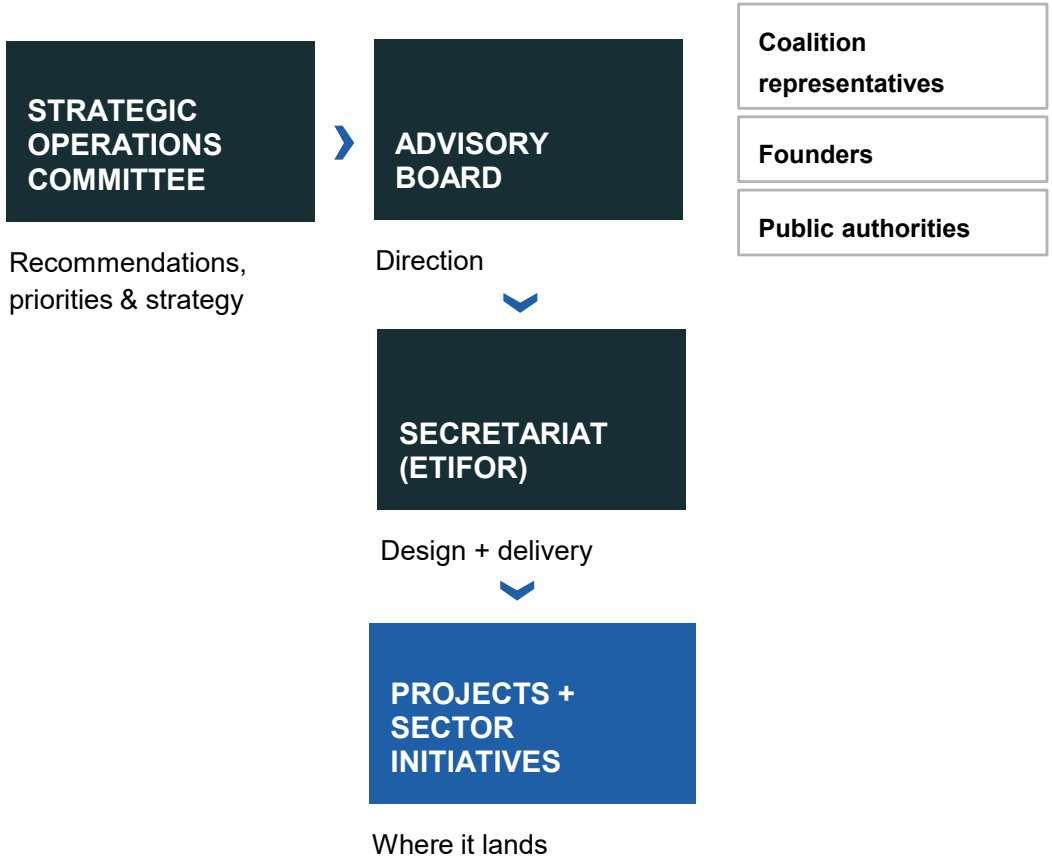
Arezzo plain — Chiana

Riparian buffer restoration with invasive species removal and planting

Impact under assessment

Open for funding

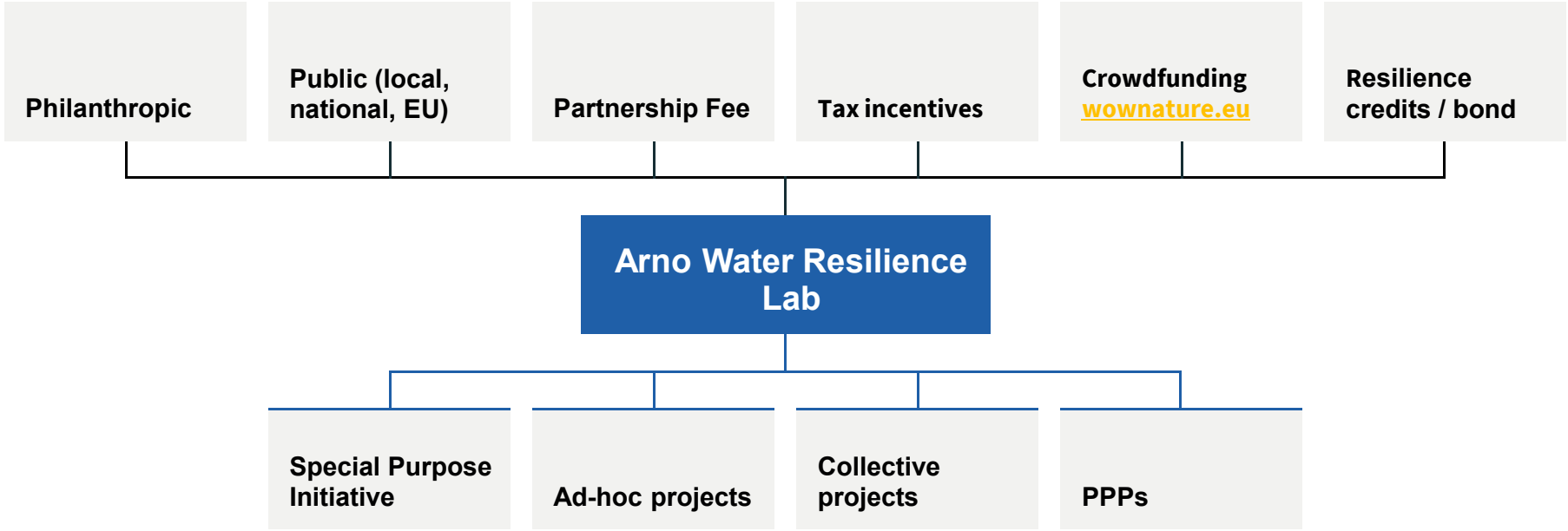
How the Lab is structured



A clear decision-making architecture, from strategic direction down to on-the-ground projects.

ARNO WATER RESILIENCE LAB: FUNDING MODEL

A mosaic of financial instruments to drive transformation



With impacts measured and guaranteed by international standards and frameworks

GOVERNANCE

CEO Water Mandate

An initiative of the UN Secretary-General and the UN Global Compact for the sustainable management of water resources worldwide.

MITIGATION

SBTN & LEAP Framework

SBTN: science-based targets for biodiversity and water. TNFD (LEAP): proactive management of nature-related risks.

METRICS

Volumetric Water Benefit Accounting

A methodology for measuring the value of water management activities, aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 6).

STEWARDSHIP

Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS)

An international standard for the responsible and collective use of water through a single shared framework.

And we are already scaling…

LOMBARDY REGION
Lombardy Water Resilience Initiative

VENETO REGION
VIACQUA - Water Credit Scheme

TUSCANY REGION
Arno Water Resilience Lab





COP17 YEREVAN | ETIFOR

Let's connect in Yerevan

Scan to connect with Etifor

Scan to Connect

DIRECT CONTACT

Alessandro Leonardi

CEO & Co-founder, Etifor | Valuing Nature

alessandro.leonardi@etifor.com



Netherlands Enterprise Agency

Accelerating the transition towards a nature positive financial sector

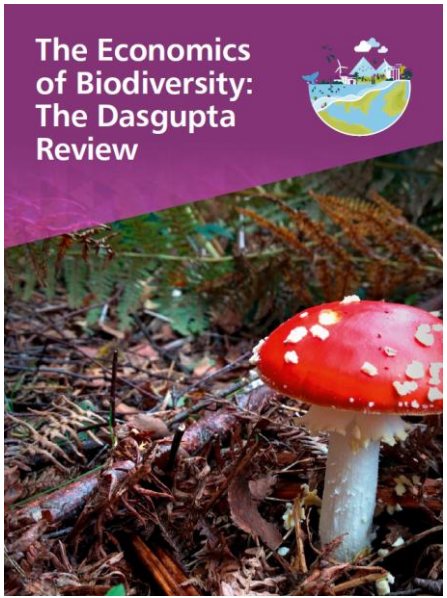
Caroline van Leenders

CBD COP17

21st October 2026

Why the private financial sector?

- Dasgupta Review; need the financial sector to drive change
- UNEP: financing gap of about $598 to 824 billion per year
- WEF: About $44 trillion in economic value depends on nature worldwide
- DNB Indebted to Nature: NL financial institutions depend on ecosystem services for 1/3 of their portfolio and the ECB followed



Aim of RVO program Nature Positive Financial Sector

- Accelerating the transition to a nature positive financial sector
- Three characteristics: multi-actor; multi-level; multi-phase

Intern gebruik

Five transition pathways towards a nature positive financial sector

1. Identifying and reforming biodiversity harmful subsidies
2. Accelerating private investments in Nature-based Solutions for climate adaptation
3. **Accelerating landscape and place-based finance for nature**
4. Stimulating financial innovation for nature
5. Developing methods and tools for measuring impact and dependencies

Intern gebruik

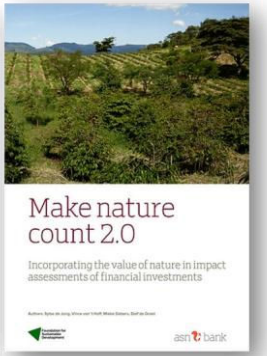
Nature-inclusive Landscape accounting

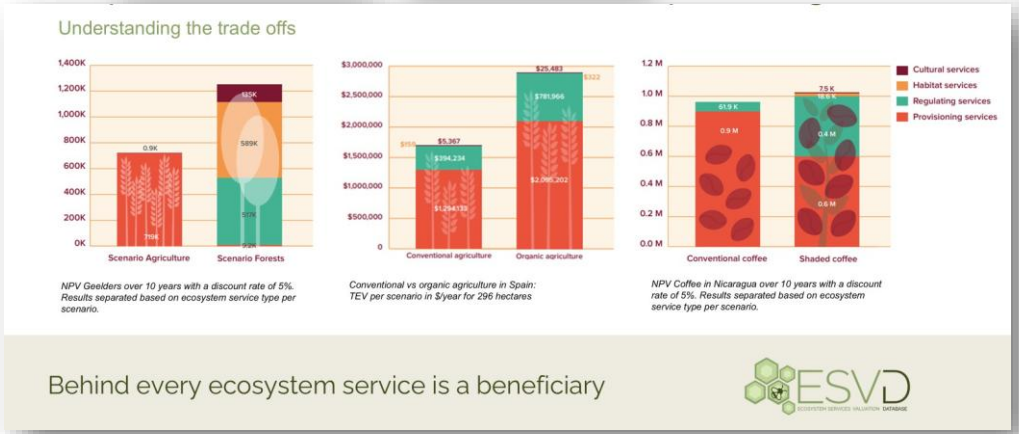
Value for whom?



Using ecosystem services to showcase the value of nature





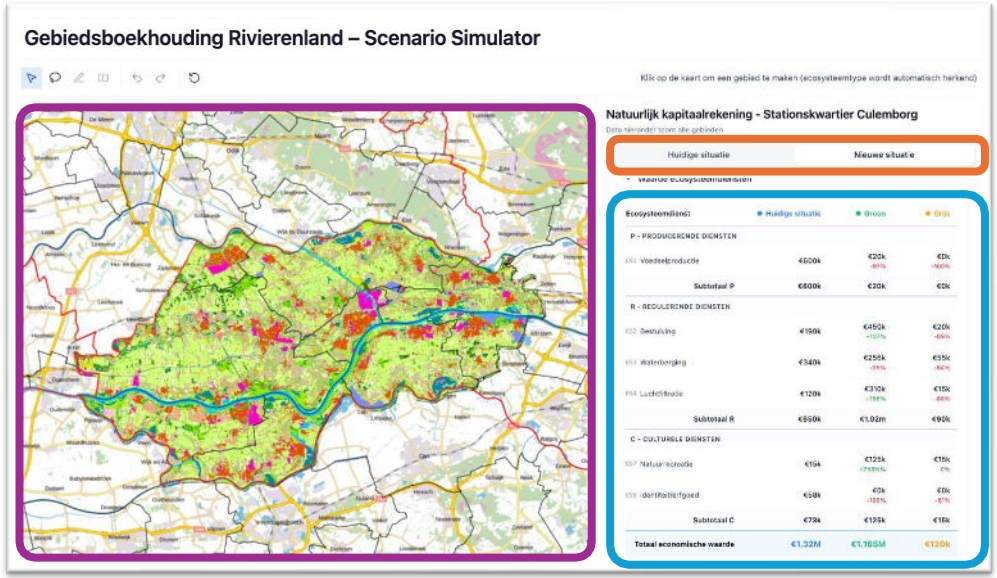


Behind every ecosystem service is a beneficiary

Ecosystem service	Land use	Conventional agriculture (full potential)	Organic agriculture (full potential)	Difference
Provisioning	**Total provisioning services**	**$ 1,294,133**	**$ 2,095,202**	**$ 801,069**
Crop production	Rainfed almonds	$ 299,904	$ 299,904	$ -
	Irrigated almonds	$ -	$ 195,318	$ 195,318
	Olives	$ 229,499	$ 229,499	$ -
	Rainfed pistachios	$ -	$ 719,421	$ 719,421
	Irrigated pistachios	$ -	$ 651,060	$ 651,060
	Peaches	$ 159,721	$ -	-$ 159,721
	Apricots	$ 541,663	$ -	-$ 541,663
	Wheat	$ 63,346	$ -	-$ 63,346
Water	Natural area	$ -	$ -	$ -
Genetic resources	Natural area	$ -	$ -	$ -
Medicinal resources	Natural area	$ -	$ -	$ -
Ornamental resources	Natural area	$ -	$ -	$ -
Regulating	**Total regulating services**	**$ 394,234**	**$ 781,966**	**$ 387,732**
Air quality regulation	Natural area	$ 65,936	$ 131,220	$ 65,284
Carbon sequestration	Natural area	$ 98,839	$ 196,700	$ 97,861
	All crops	$ 258,783	$ 299,380	$ 40,597
Moderation of extreme events	Natural area	$ -	$ -	$ -
Regulation of water flows	Natural area	$ -	$ -	$ -
Waste treatment	Natural area	$ -	$ -	$ -
Erosion prevention	Natural area	$ 624	$ 1,241	$ 617
Maintenance of soil fertility	All crops	$ -	$ 28,245	$ 28,245
Biological control	Natural area	$ -	$ 12,370	$ 12,370
Pollination (voor almonds)	Natural area	$ 35,988	$ 71,977	$ 35,989
	Natural area	$ -	$ 172,053	$ 172,053
Habitat	**Total habitat services**	**$ 159**	**$ 322**	**$ 163**
Existence, bequest values	Natural area	$ 159	$ 322	$ 163
Maintenance of genetic diversity	Natural area	$ -	$ -	$ -
Maintenance of life cycles	Natural area	$ -	$ -	$ -
Cultural	**Total cultural services**	**$ 5,367**	**$ 25,483**	**$ 20,116**
Aesthetic information	Natural area	$ -	$ -	$ -
Opportunities for recreation and tourism	Natural area	$ 5,367	$ 10,681	$ 5,314
Education/science	Whole farm	$ -	$ 14,802	$ 14,802
Inspiration for culture, art and design	Natural area	$ -	$ -	$ -
Spiritual experience	Natural area	$ -	$ -	$ -
Information for cognitive development	Natural area	$ -	$ -	$ -
	Total whole farm	**$ 1,693,893**	**$ 2,902,973**	**$ 1,209,080**

Intern gebruik

What a landscape account could look like



Legenda

Map	**Extent**	**Value**
Scenarios	**Condition**	**Beneficiaries**

Baseline – What is the current situation?

Scenarios – Which interventions are we considering?

Value – What will change under different scenarios?

Stakeholders – And, for whom?

Test examples

Watershed area (water companies and farmers)

Housing and infrastructure (Stationskwartier Culemborg)

Intern gebruik

The business case is designed in the proces

Nature-inclusive regional accounts

1. Natural capital accounts
Provide insights in state of ecosystems, ecosystem services and their value

2. Regional strategy
Identify regional challenges, scenario's and directions for development

3. Economic alignment
Identify stakeholders, sectors and their dependencies on the region/landscape

4. Implementation plan
Develop action plans for stakeholders and a corresponding funding strategy

5. Capital mobilisation
Organise diverse and sometimes alternative investment and finance opportunities

1-3: role for regional accounts

4-5: implementation and finance

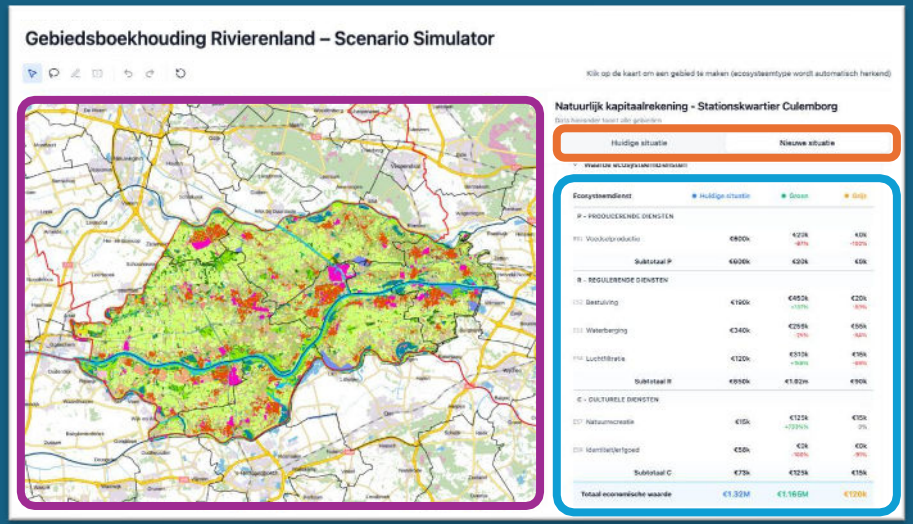


Intern gebruik

Lessons from the landscape

1. Landscape accounts are technically feasible
2. They must represent people and their values
3. Value is there, language is missing
4. Process flow must be clear
5. The business case is designed in the process

Nature-inclusive Landscape account



Intern gebruik

Next up

14:15 – 15:15

Generating Impact: Scaling Dutch international partnerships for Nature-Based Solutions

Take a look
at our programme:

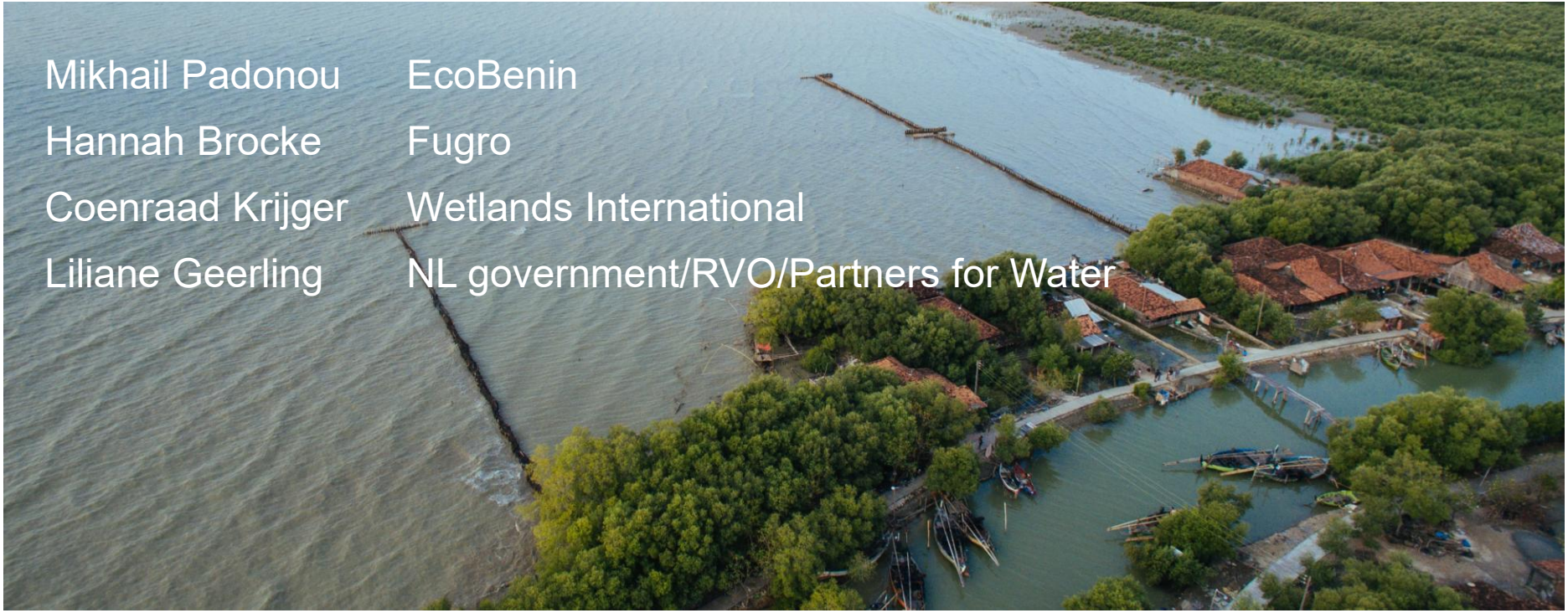
Netherlands

COP17
YEREVAN ARMENIA

Netherlands

Generating Impact: Scaling international partnerships for nature-based approaches

Mikhail Padonou	EcoBenin
Hannah Brocke	Fugro
Coenraad Krijger	Wetlands International
Liliane Geerling	NL government/RVO/Partners for Water



In response to growing climate change pressures, **ecosystem- or nature-based approaches** have emerged as a promising strategy to increase the resilience of ecosystems and support sustainable livelihoods.



NL2120

Building with Nature: harnessing the power of ecosystems to meet engineering goals



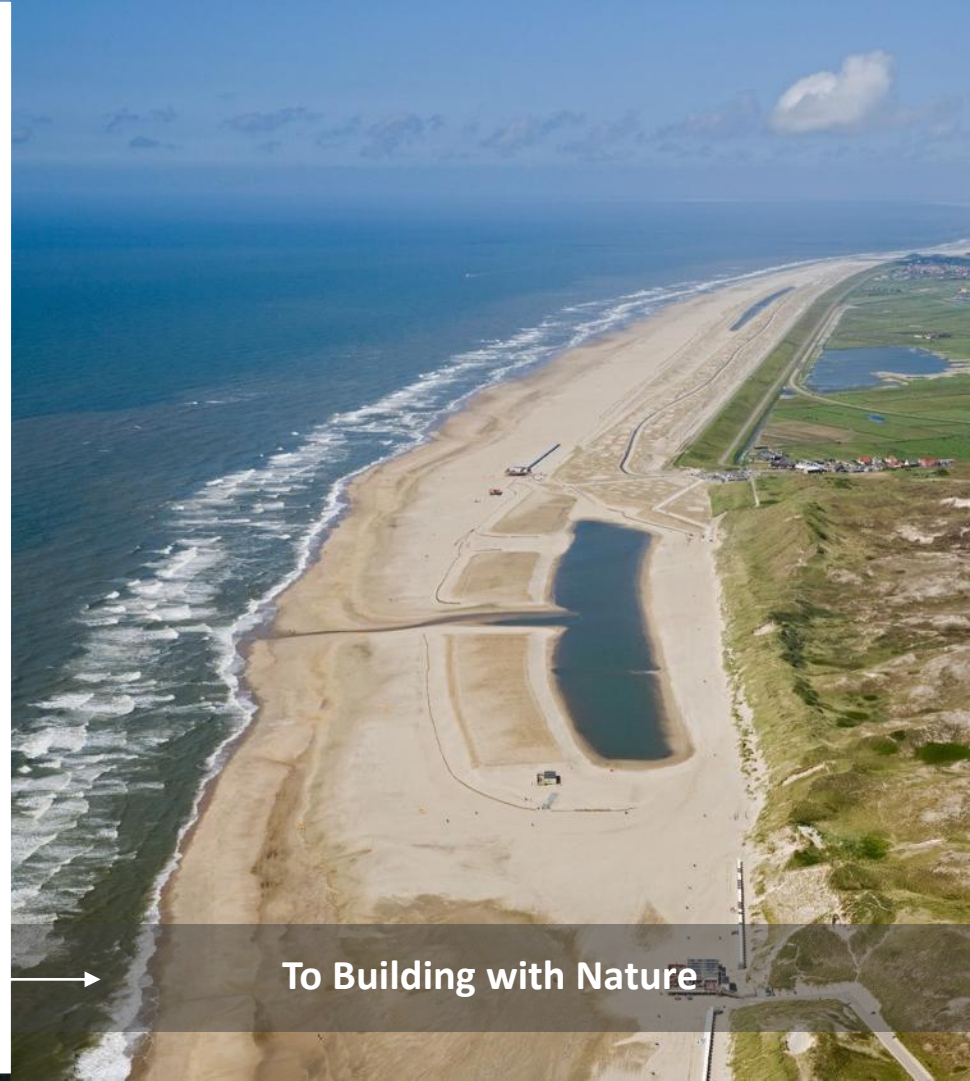
Wetlands INTERNATIONAL

By Coenraad Krijger
CEO
Wetlands International

Leveraging our opportunity



From Building against Nature



To Building with Nature

Nature-based solutions

“Actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural or modified ecosystems, that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits"

IUCN, Resolution 069, 2016

What is, in your experience, the most important enabler to scale nature-based approaches?



Netherlands

The challenge

We are about to spend trillions on water infrastructure. Are we spending it on the right kind?



Image credit: Cynthia Boll

Why nature-based approaches?

01
From silos to synergies

Integrated, landscape-scale planning can maximize ecosystem and biodiversity benefits

02
Investing in nature pays off

NbS reduce climate risks, lower long-term costs and deliver multiple returns for societies and economies. RoI=2.8:1

03
Success through local partnerships

NbS are most effective when co-developed with local communities, building resilience and long-term ownership.

Nature-based appraoches help communities and countries

reduce water risks · improve water availability · improve food security · strengthen ecosystems · increase resilience · create economic value
reduce infrastructure costs · support local livelihoods · deliver win-win outcomes for economies, biodiversity and climate adaptation

Scaling nature-based solutions

What it takes to move from pilot to practice

People & openness
Enthusiastic teams that embrace innovative approaches and cross-disciplinary thinking.

System understanding
Deep knowledge of natural dynamics, ecology and engineering and how they interact.

Integrated planning
Early co-design that brings together local knowledge and technical expertise from the start.

Strategic area planning
Landscape- and river basin-scale assessments of where and how NbS can play a future role.

Long-term investment
Sustained commitment to maintenance, monitoring and building local capacity over time.

Landscape-scale vision
Long-term perspectives that guide decisions beyond the project level.

Partnerships built on trust
Collaboration grounded in reciprocity and shared ownership, not just coordination.

Building on successful pilots in various landscape

Select examples from around the globe













CASE STUDY

Room for the River Netherlands

Flood safety, biodiversity and spatial quality combined

30 locations

nationwide interventions along Rhine and Meuse

€ 2.2 billion

total programme investment

- Rather than raising dikes further, the programme gave rivers space: moving dikes inland, building flood channels, restoring natural floodplains.
- Local communities and municipalities engaged as co-designers from the start, not just consulted.
- Water safety, nature and spatial quality achieved together. Now a global reference for NbS at scale.

The Netherlands | Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management, Rijkswaterstaat, provinces, municipalities and regional water authorities

Netherlands



Photo: Room for the River © Rijkswaterstaat







CASE STUDY

Sand motor Netherlands

Letting nature distribute sand along the coast

21.5M m3

sand deposited in a single intervention (NL, 2011)

20-30 yrs

coastal protection from one operation vs. repeated nourishment

- One large sand peninsula lets wind, waves and currents distribute sand along the coast for decades. More cost-effective and less ecologically disruptive than repeated nourishment.
- Replicated in Benin (World Bank-funded, built by Boskalis) to halt erosion of up to 45 ft/year, and in Poole Bay and Norfolk in the UK.
- Interest from Peru, Vietnam, South Africa and the United States.

Netherlands | Benin | United Kingdom | Rijkswaterstaat, Province of South Holland, EcoShape, Deltares, Van Oord, Boskalis

NL Netherlands



Photo: Sand Motor Benin © Boskalis







CASE STUDY

Coastal resileince Demak Indonesia

Mangrove restoration where sea walls had failed

3x

increase in aquaculture production

5:1+

benefit-cost ratio for mangrove restoration (global average)

- Land subsidence, sea-level rise and erosion displaced communities. Conventional sea walls proved costly and ineffective.
- Permeable structures placed offshore allowed mangroves to regenerate naturally, working with coastal processes rather than against them.
- Coastal erosion reversed. First large-scale pilot combining ecological restoration and community resilience.

Indonesia | EcoShape, Wetlands International, Boskalis, Witteveen+Bos, Deltares - in partnership with Indonesian Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries and local communities. Funded via Dutch Sustainable Water Fund (RVO / Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Netherlands



Photo: Construction of permeable structures © Nanang Sujana

Building with Nature Indonesia

Restoring an eroding mangrove coast in North Java



20 km
coastline restored

119 ha
mangrove restoration

23 km
Semi-permeable structures replicated by the government.

10,000
people benefit

3 x increase
farmers' aquaculture income

3 awards
2016: Vernufteling, Netherlands,
2021: Intl Flood & Coasts Excellence, UK
2022: World Flagship UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration







CASE STUDY

STU+Wave barrier+ Green dike Malolos/Pamawaran Philippines

NBS for coastal protection

10-15 years

Lifespan of Sediment Trapping Units before mangroves will have colonised the area.

186 tropical storms

traversed within a 200km radius of the project site, indicating significant potential impact from storms capable of generating severe wave heights and storm surges.

- This pilot project has been designed together with the local government of Malolos and in co-creation with local villagers.
- The government of the Netherlands funded the design, technical assistence and maonitoring, the City of Malolos has funded the implementation of all measures.

Haskoning | Netherlands Embassy in The Philippines | Rijkswaterstaat | ABBBP | City of Malolos | Partners for Water

Netherlands



Photo: North Manilla Bay © Partners for water

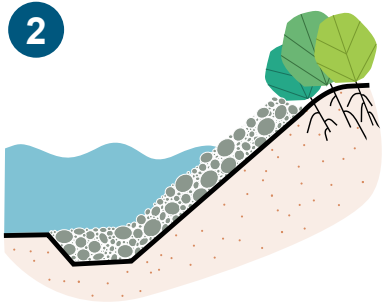
Proposed NbS options

1



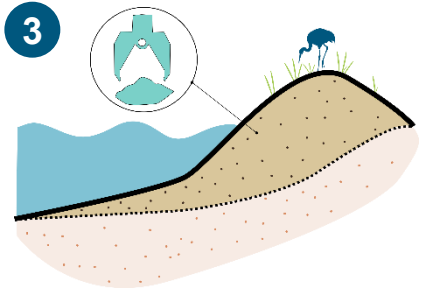
Vegetative Stabilization

2



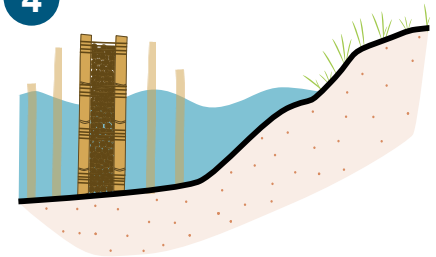
Riprap Stabilization

3



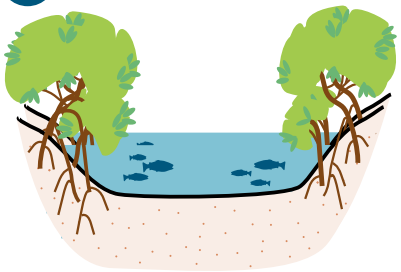
Sediment Re-use

4



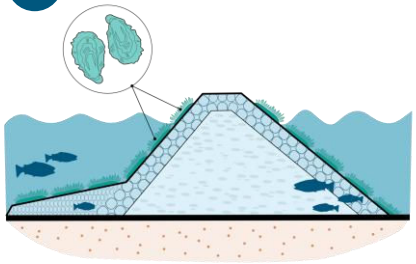
Sediment Trapping

5



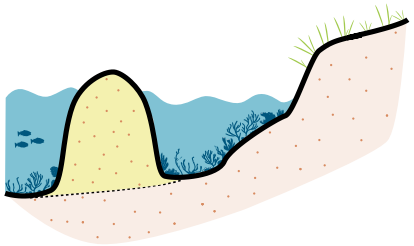
Aquasilviculture
(Mangrove reforestation)

6



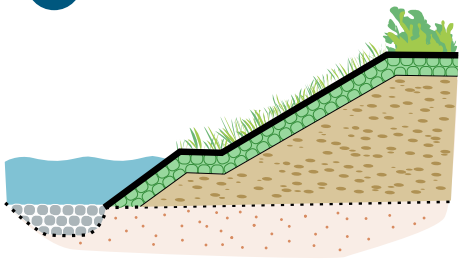
Living Breakwaters

7



Foreshore Islands

8



Green Embankments




CDRRM




JOMILY
5

CASE STUDY

Coastal restoration Quelimane Mozambique

Strengthening flood resilience and sustainable urban development

40 hectares

Of mangrove restoration

€ 20 million

Budget for first phase of implementation by Invest International and KFW

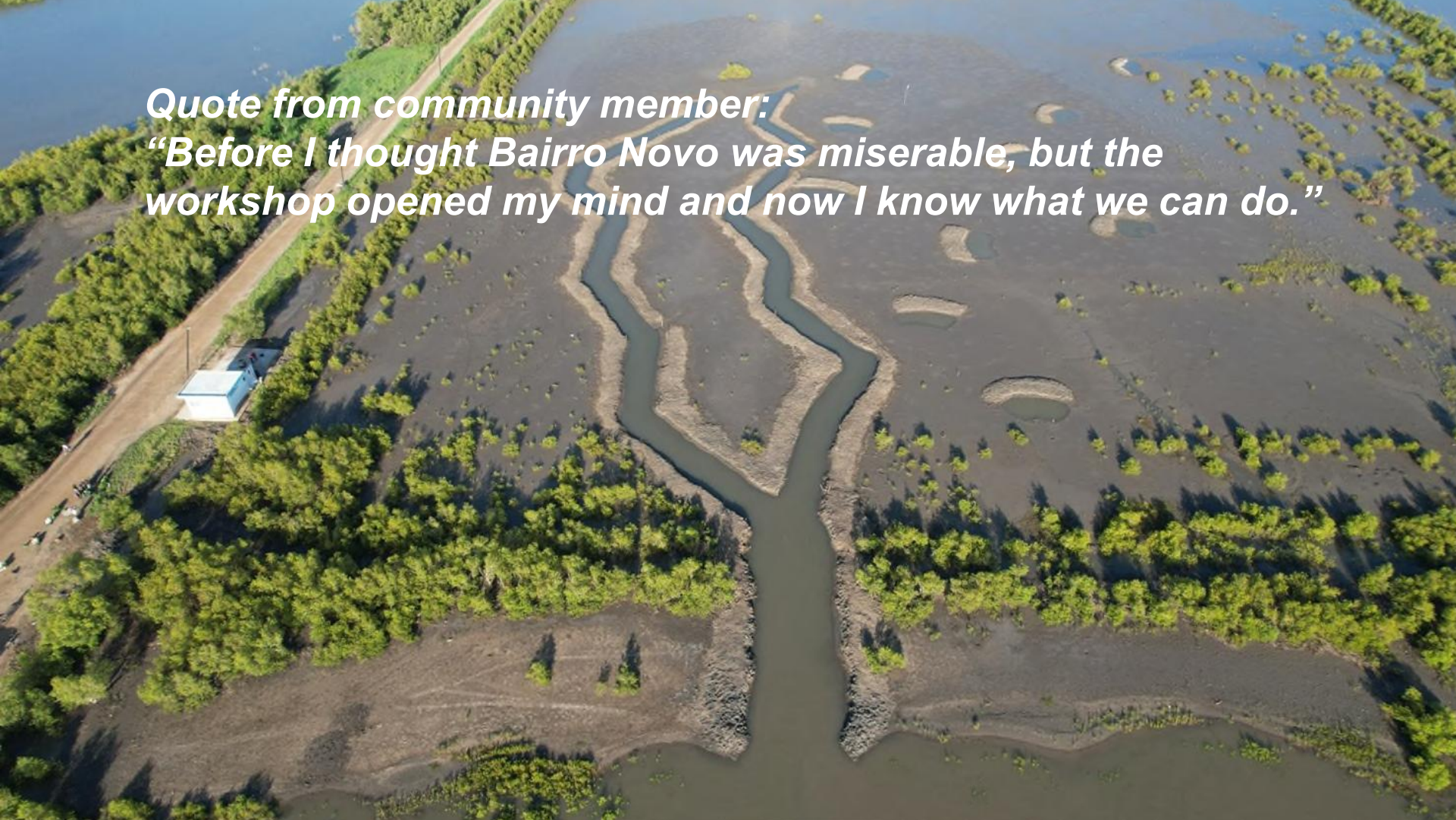
- Community-driven strategy for strengthening of flood resilience and sustainable urban development in Bairro Novo (Quelimane) was developed as part a vision for flood resilience in Zambezia (Zamvisão) after DRRS mission.
- Combining traditional knowledge with technical expertise, and nature-based strategies with infrastructure improvements, the project explores how urban development, ecosystem restoration, and income generation can go hand in hand.
- Multiple follow-up interventions are in development, including NL-German Investment of 20 million euro (Quelimane Climate Resilience Program, with mangrove restoration), Bairro Novo Demonstration Project, Masterplan for Quelimane and UNEP Restoration Plan.

Partners for Water | Netherlands Embassy Mozambique | Municipality of Beira | VE-R urbanism and landscape architecture | The Weather Makers, Van Oord / Oceans Health | HKV Lijn in Water | Francisca Muluana

NL Netherlands



Photo: Beira coast © Royal Haskoning DHV



Quote from community member:
“Before I thought Bairro Novo was miserable, but the workshop opened my mind and now I know what we can do.”

- **Investors conference July 2025**

- **NBS measures:**
- **River (Fluvial flooding)**
  - Mangrove buffer
  - Vegetated riverbanks
  - River revetment
- **Urban (Pluvial flooding)**
  - Drainage rehab & expansion
  - Retention/detention basins
  - Flood-resilient roads





Netherlands

The Netherlands

A trusted partner in integrated water management and nature-based approaches

Areas of expertise

IWRM

Integrated Water Resources Management

IRBM

Integrated River Basin Management

ICZM

Integrated Coastal Zone Management

NbS

Nature-based Solutions in practice

Portfolio

Assessment of the full intervention portfolio

Planning

Participatory planning & stakeholder engagement

Delta

Long-term delta planning

Intl.

International cross-sectoral cooperation & knowledge exchange

Our partners

Dutch organisations working on water and nature-based aproaches worldwide

Blue Deal

Programme of the Dutch water authorities working with 17 partnerships around the globe to provide 20 million people with access to clean, sufficient and safe water.

EcoShape

Knowledge consortium developing and sharing expertise on Building with Nature: hydraulic engineering approaches that use natural forces for the benefit of environment, economy and society. Partner in the NL2120 programme.

Netherlands Water Partnership

Network of 200+ Dutch water organisations. First port of call for Dutch water expertise, connecting companies, governments, knowledge institutes and NGOs for impact worldwide.

NL2120

10-year national programme in which science, business, government and nature organisations work together to upscale Nature-based Solutions, one of the largest NbS partnerships in the world.

Partners for Water

Dutch government programme driving water security worldwide through long-term cooperation with local partners, knowledge sharing and an integrated approach to water safety and climate.

Next up

15:30 – 16:30

Tracking Indicator D3 – How much does private finance contribute to biodiversity positive outcomes?

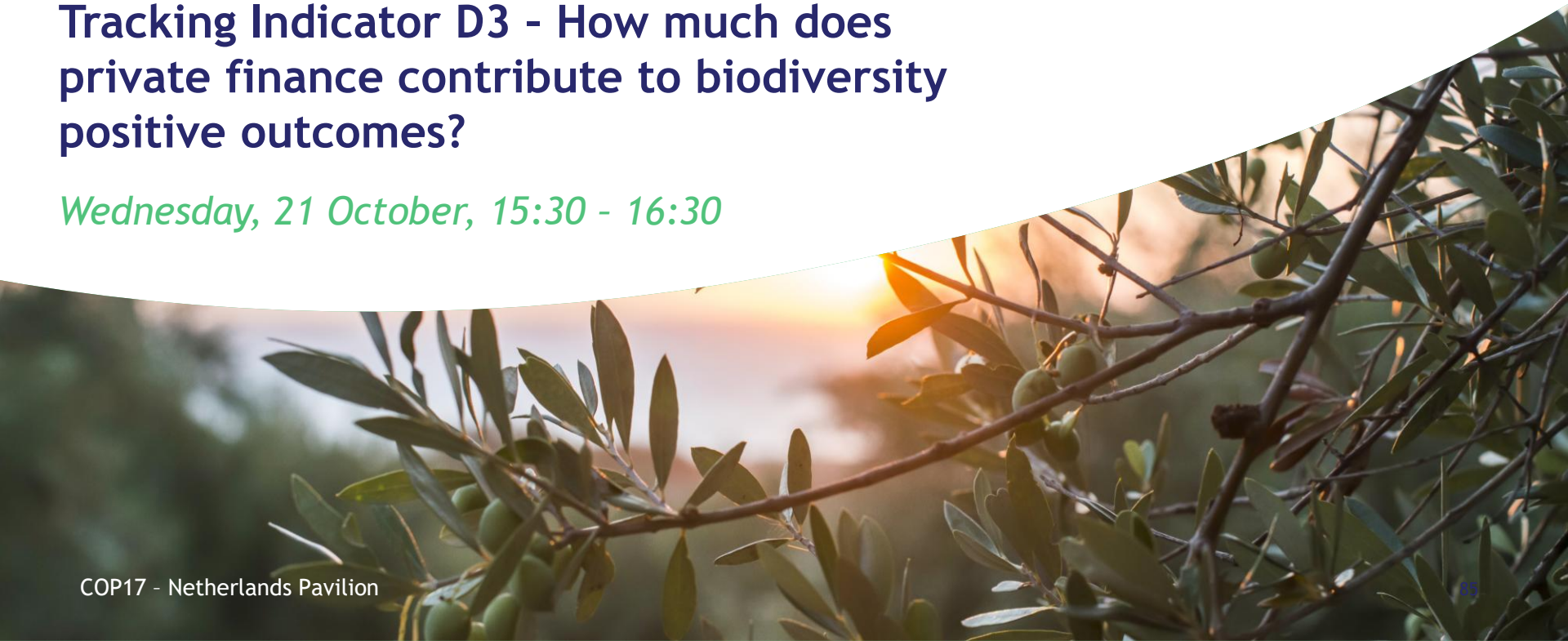
Take a look
at our programme:

Netherlands

COP17
YEREVAN ARMENIA

Tracking Indicator D3 – How much does private finance contribute to biodiversity positive outcomes?

Wednesday, 21 October, 15:30 – 16:30



COP17 – Netherlands Pavilion

Agenda

1. Welcome and Introductory Remarks
    - Lightning Round
2. Insights from ongoing work on Indicator D3
    - Discussion Round
3. Views and examples from the Finance Sector
    - Discussion Round
4. Closing Remarks

Introductory Remarks



Tracking Indicator D3

Lightning Round

What could be the key characteristics of a methodology to track private financial flows contributing to positive biodiversity outcomes?



Section 1 - Insights from ongoing work on Indicator D3





Natacha Boric
Head of Public Policy and Positive Impact
FfB Foundation

Jasmine Khatri
Public Policy Associate
FfB Foundation

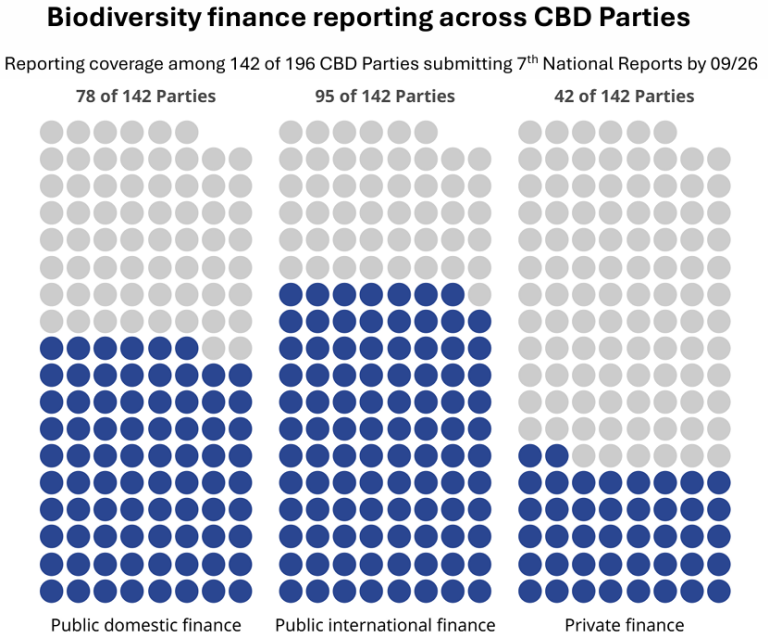
Context: GBF Monitoring on Resource Mobilisation

Problem statement: Parties report difficulties in relation to gathering biodiversity-specific finance data, including gaps in disaggregated information on recipients, and target-level finance data.

Progress on Target 19 – Indicator D.3

	Indicator use	Indicator results
Headline indicator D.3: private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	26 per cent of Parties	2020–2023 average: US$ 8.2 billion per year

Source: GBF Global Report on Collective Progress, 2026



Source: OECD (2026), An overview of global biodiversity finance, https://doi.org/10.1787/f3379e8d-en

Data insight: FfB community lessons learned

Results overview from the FfB Foundation Impact Report 2025:

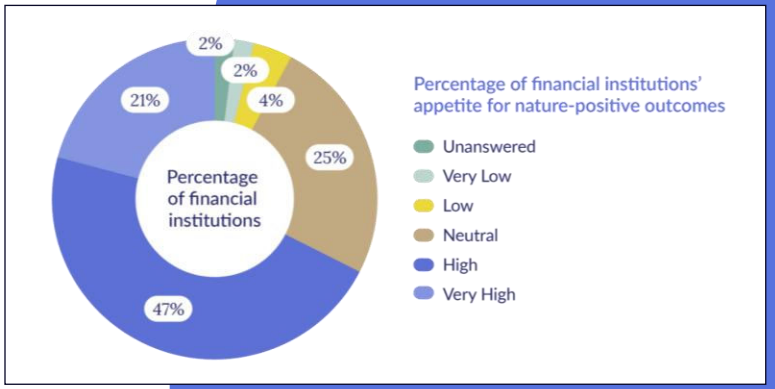
Pledge Step 1: Collaborating and Sharing Knowledge
- 98% of respondents to the Impact Survey have a nature-related policy.

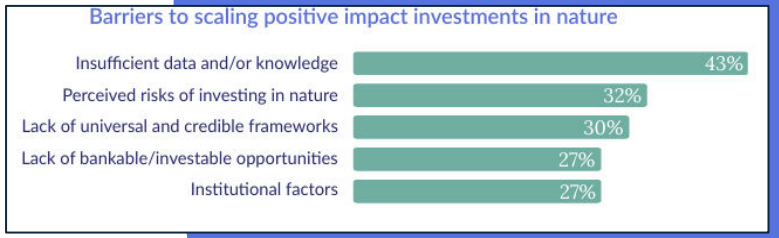
Pledge Step 2: Engagement with Companies
- 98% of respondents are engaging with companies on biodiversity.

Pledge Step 3: Assessing Impact
- 88% of respondents reported conducting biodiversity impact assessments.

Pledge Step 4: Setting Targets
- 67% of respondents indicated that they had set one or more biodiversity targets.

Bonus - Positive Impact
- 54% of respondents said they had already allocated capital towards nature impact investments and products, amounting to a total of over **EUR 53 billion**.





Comparing existing financial flows assessment methodologies

Source	Year(s) Measured	Scope (What is measured)	Reported Mobilisation of Private Financial Flows across the Year(s) Measured (USD)
CBD Global Report (2026)	2020-2023	Few Parties reported data on private sources of funding and the data is therefore largely incomplete.	8.2 billion
OECD 'An overview of Global Biodiversity Finance' (2026)	2023-2025	Investment; Philanthropy	13 billion
The Nature Conservancy 'Gaining Ground: The State of Private Capital in Nature' (2026)	2009-2025	Nature-related investments, transaction-level performance data, catalytic capital structures and effectiveness across project types, early-stage investment patterns, and market maturation indicators	65.3 billion
UNEP FI State of Nature (2026)	2023	Biodiversity offsets; Payment for Ecosystem Services; Bonds and Funds; Certified Commodity Supply Chains; Compliance Carbon Credits; Voluntary Carbon Credits; Private finance mobilised by ODF; Philanthropy	23.4 billion

Potential early-stage methodology characteristics

A future monitoring methodology could focus on including the following elements:

- Division by asset classes
- Division by biodiversity outcomes strategies
- Alignment with national regulation, international standards, and frameworks
- Avoidance of double counting
- Distinction between expenses and holdings
- Availability of data
- Feasibility of gathering data
- Confidentiality of data



Section 1 - Insights from ongoing work on Indicator D3



Edward Perry

Biodiversity Policy Associate,
OECD

Section 1 - Insights from ongoing work on Indicator D3

Discussion Round

What could be the key characteristics of a methodology to track private financial flows contributing to positive biodiversity outcomes?

For each characteristic, what are the main issues and/or priorities?



Section 2 – Views and examples from the Finance Sector



Gamze Akarsu
Nature and Biodiversity Risk,
DLL (Rabobank)



Anne Alexandre
Director, Prince Bernhard Nature Fund

Discussion Round

What could be the key characteristics of a methodology to track private financial flows contributing to positive biodiversity outcomes?

For each characteristic, what are the main issues and/or priorities?



Closing Remarks



Daan Groot,

Managing Director, Nature^Squared



Finance for Biodiversity Foundation

Trinomics

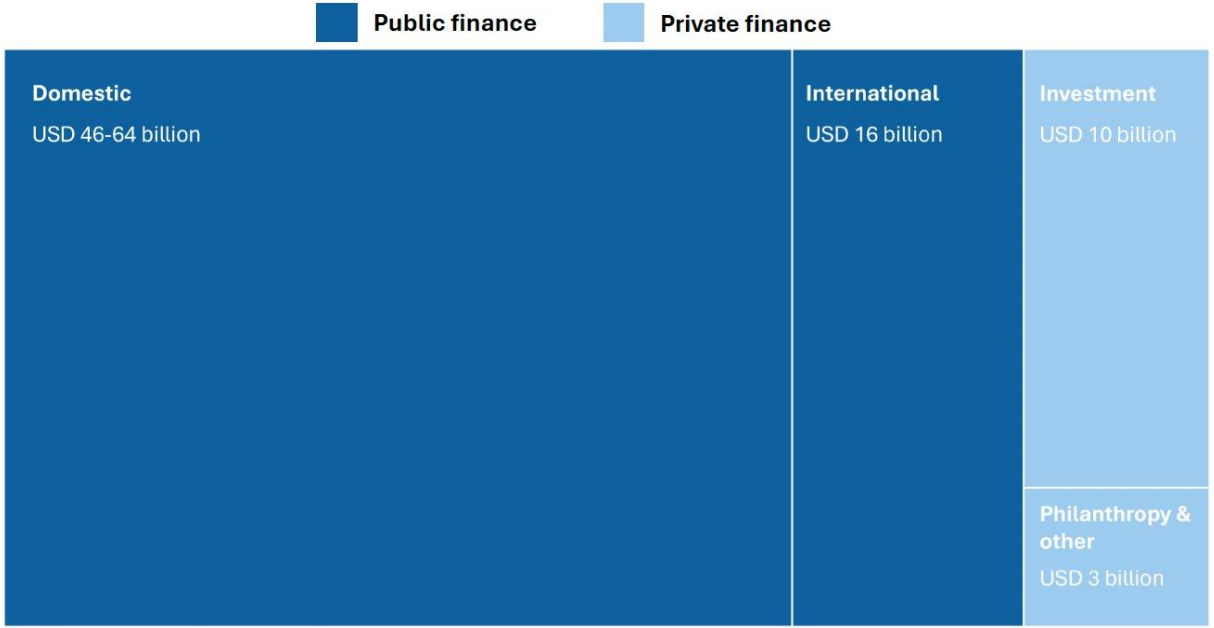
De Natuurverdubbelaars
OMDAT DE NATUUR BETER VERDIENT

Annex

Finance *for* Biodiversity Foundation

Biodiversity finance: What does the data show?

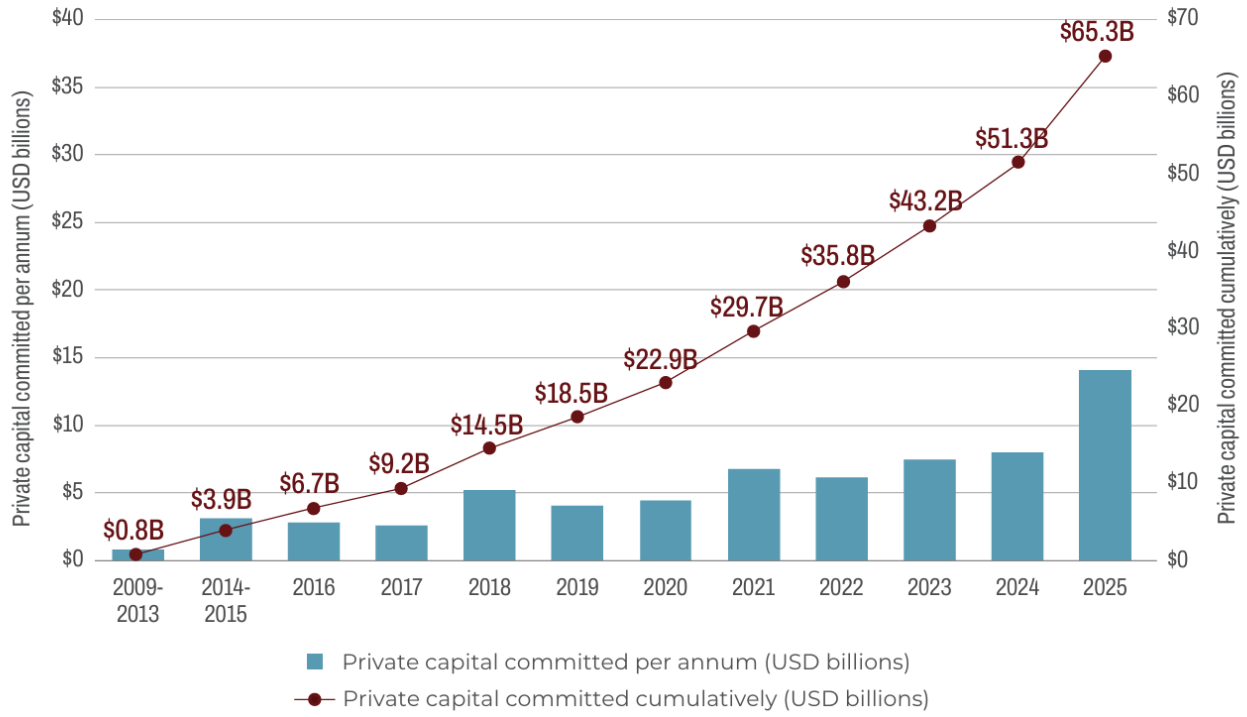
USD 75-92 billion per year (2023-25 average) across all sources, based on available data



Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding
Source: OECD (2026), An overview of global biodiversity finance, https://doi.org/10.1787/f3379e8d-en

Private capital allocation to nature is increasing

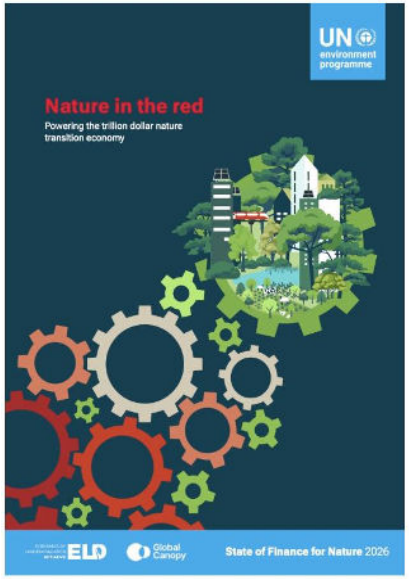
Figure A. Private Capital Committed to Nature Investments, Annually and Cumulatively, 2009–2025



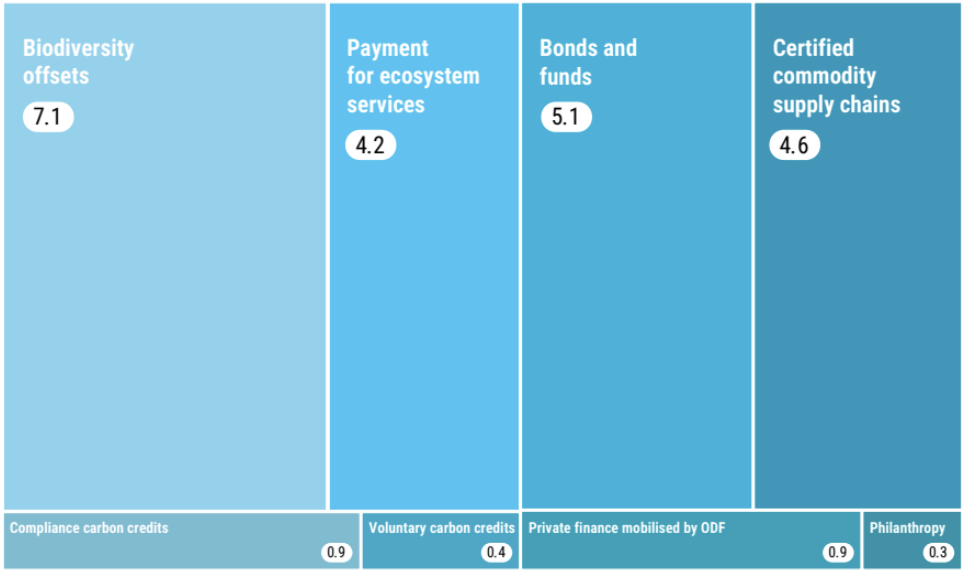
Source: Gaining Ground - the State of Private Capital in Nature (2026)

International-level Taxonomies Including Biodiversity or Nature

Categories in the State of Finance for Nature Report 2026 by UNEP:



PRIVATE
US$ billion
23.4



Source: State of Finance for Nature Report

Next up

16:45 – 17:45

Linking better biodiversity performance to economic feasibility: Measuring and Rewarding Biodiversity in Dairy

Take a look
at our programme:

Netherlands

COP17
YEREVAN ARMENIA

Netherlands



Linking better biodiversity performance to economic feasibility - Measuring and Rewarding Biodiversity in Dairy

Biodiversity in Dairy

International Dairy Federation

WWF

De Natuurverdubbelaars
OMDAT DE NATUUR BETER VERDIENT

NUFFIELD INTERNATIONAL FARMING SCHOLARS

Today's programme

16:45 – 16:55	**Welcome and framing - Daan Groot,**
16:55 – 17:05	**Biodiversity in agriculture worldwide - WWF's global strategy, key programmes and lessons – Joao Campari**
17:05 – 17:20	**The Nuffield Journey: How to measure and reward biodiversity in dairy – global perspective – Wilco Brouwer de Koning**
17:20 – 17:30	**Financial evidence from the Netherlands**
17:30 – 17:00	**Discussion**

Netherlands

Netherlands

COP17
YEREVAN ARMENIA

Welcome

Netherlands

Netherlands

COP17
YEREVAN ARMENIA

Netherlands

Daan Groot

Managing director Nature^Squared, coordinator Nature Finance Programme at the Netherlands Pavilion

Netherlands

COP17
YEREVAN ARMENIA

Netherlands

Joao Campari

Global Leader Food & Agriculture
WWF International

Netherlands

COP17
YEREVAN ARMENIA

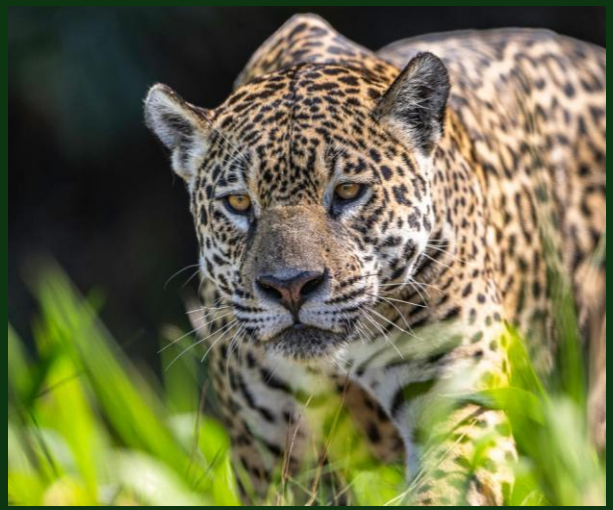


Nature-positive Agriculture
The role of the Dairy Sector

Joao Campari, Ph.D.
Global Leader, Food and Agriculture
WWF International

CBD COP17
Yerevan
October, 2026







WWF

Food & Agriculture are the main threat to people and planet

Food systems overexploit and inefficiently use natural resources…



LAND USE
40%
of inhabitable land is used for food production



WATER USE
70%
of freshwater withdrawals are used for food produciton



DIVERSITY
75%
of food comes from 12 crops and 5 animals



UNEATEN FOOD
40%
of food produced is lost or wasted



LIVESTOCK
38%
of croplands are used to grow feed for livestock

leading to an unhealthy planet…



BIODIVERSITY LOSS
70%
of terrestrial biodiversity loss is caused by food systems



CLIMATE CHANGE
30%
of greenhouse gas emissions are caused by food systems



NATURE LOSS
80%
of deforestation is caused by food systems



BIODIVERSITY LOSS
50%
of freshwater biodiversity loss is caused by food systems

and unhealthy people.



FOOD ACCESS
33%
of people lack regular access to adequate food



HEALTH
31%
of people are obese or overweight



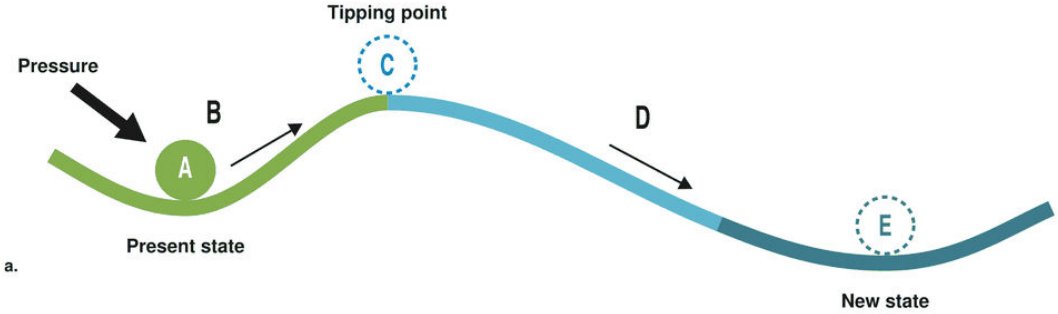
HUNGER
10%
Of people go hungry

NET VALUE OF AGRIFOOD SYSTEMS
NEGATIVE USD11 TRILLION PER YEAR

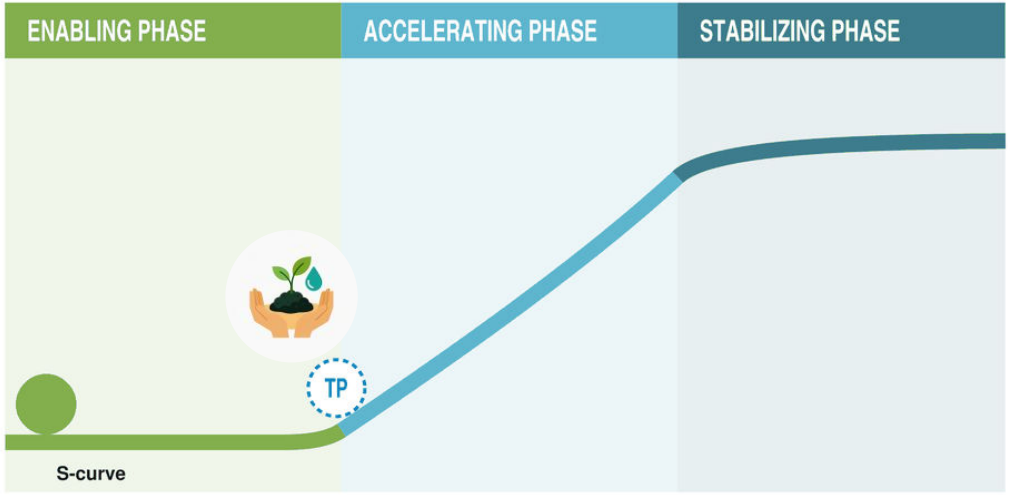
Netherlands

COP17
YEREVAN ARMENIA

POSITIVE TIPPING POINT FOR FOOD & AGRICULTURE



a.



b.

Why nature-positive agriculture?

Food production must move from a driver of nature loss to a driver of recovery.



Netherlands

COP17 YEREVAN ARMENIA

We work on food and agriculture as a CONSERVATION STRATEGY

Not a sector silo: it connects place-based action with system change.

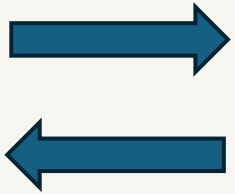
PLACE

Protect natural ecosystems

Manage production landscapes

Restore degraded ecosystems

Measured outcomes
for nature, climate and people



SCALING MECHANISMS



Scale credible solutions through sectors with broad reach:

Governments
Companies
Financial institutions

Netherlands

COP17
YEREVAN ARMENIA

PLACE BASED ACTION

Adoption of NPA practices is the overarching direction of travel



Context-specific pathways • measurable outcomes • safeguards • continuous learning

Judge success by OUTCOMES, NOT LABELS

Netherlands

COP17 YEREVAN ARMENIA

SCALING MECHANISMS

Scale must be designed in from the start

1 **Prove outcomes in place**

Use landscape assessment, local priorities and measurable outcomes.

2 **Build enabling conditions**

Engage government, market actors and finance early, not at project end.

3 **Transfer and institutionalize**

Replicate what works, redirect incentives and embed accountability.



The gap is huge. There is no silver bullet.

Nature-positive agriculture is a journey for continuous improvement, not a destination.

- The direction is clear – protect, manage and restore, judged by outcomes.
- Guidance, metrics and tools are being developed with countries, partners and producers.
- Landscapes cannot wait – we learn by doing, share what works and improve as we go.
- Being honest about what is still under construction is what keeps the framework credible.



Start where you are, build on what works, and keep improving – together.

Netherlands

Wilco Brouwer de Koning

Farmer, LTO Dairy board member, SPCC member IDF, WFO Nature & Biodiversity working group member, Nuffield Scholar

Netherlands

COP17
YEREVAN ARMENIA



How to measure and reward biodiversity in dairy?

Wilco Brouwer de Koning | Dairy farmer & Nuffield Scholar 2025–2026

COP17 SIDE EVENT · DUTCH PAVILION, YEREVAN · 21 OCTOBER 2026

www.biodiversityindairy.com

Netherlands

COP17 YEREVAN ARMENIA

01 · OUR FARM

Sustainable family dairy farming in the Netherlands.

Ter Coulster · Heiloo · since 1954



Wilco Brouwer de Koning

Dairy farmer, family man and farmers' representative

Family	Mirjam, Jonathan, Tessa and Lise
Farm	3rd-generation dairy farmer at Ter Coulster, Heiloo
LTO	Board member, Dutch farmers' organisation
IDF	International Dairy Federation: dairy farmers' representative worldwide
WFO	Nature & Biodiversity Working Group, World Farmers' Organisation
Nuffield	Nuffield Scholar 2025–2026: measuring and rewarding biodiversity in dairy



Netherlands

COP17 YEREVAN ARMENIA

Dairy farm Ter Coulster

Third generation, two farm locations in the heart of Heiloo

1954

Started by my grandfather Wim

125 ha

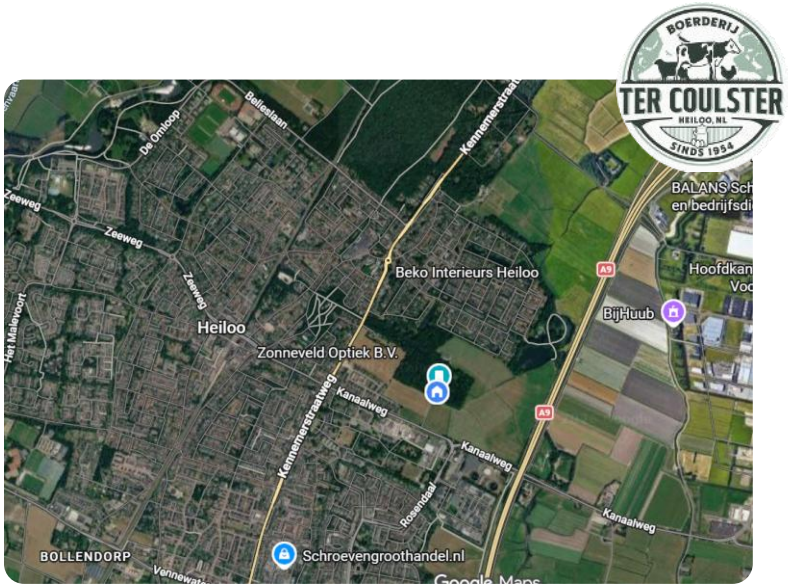
Land in use, half of it our own

185

Dairy cows, plus 100 calves, 45 sheep and 180 chickens

35 ha

Nature land, next to 81 ha grass and 9 ha maize



Our farm, on the edge of Heiloo, North Holland

Farming together with my brother, our families and staff.

Netherlands

COP17 YEREVAN ARMENIA

Core values of our family farm

Producing milk and nature together — and sharing our story



Grazing

Our cows are mainly grass-fed and graze outdoors from April to November.



Milk and nature

On the farm we combine milk production with nature.



Sharing our story

Social media, our own products and events like the spring “dancing cows” party.

Netherlands

COP17 YEREVAN ARMENIA

Grazing

From April to November — on grass, clover and herbs



Dairy cows

Grazing on the land around the farm

Young stock

On the fields further away

Nature land

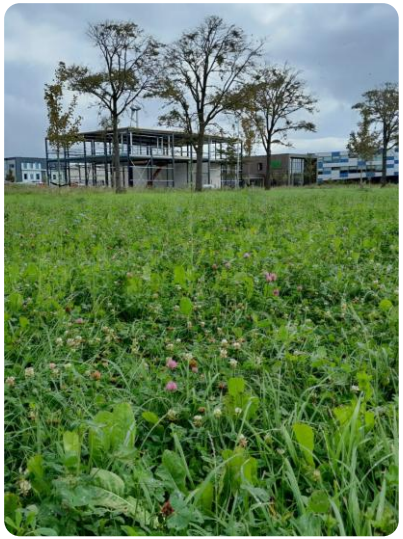
Dry cows and older young stock

Netherlands

COP17 YEREVAN ARMENIA

Together with nature

Production land: soil and water quality, closing mineral cycles









Production land | Production land + extra nature | Nature land

Netherlands

COP17 YEREVAN ARMENIA

Together with nature

Production land with extra nature: protection and measures for meadow birds









Production land | **Production land + extra nature** | Nature land

Netherlands

COP17 YEREVAN ARMENIA

Together with nature

Nature land: meadow birds come first — no quality production





Production land | Production land + extra nature | **Nature land**

Netherlands

COP17 YEREVAN ARMENIA

THE NUFFIELD SCHOLARSHIP 2025–2026

Research question

“How to measure and reward biodiversity in dairy.”

Objectives

1. Learn from global best practices in biodiversity measurement
2. Understand different reward mechanisms across countries
3. Identify scalable solutions for Dutch, European and global dairy
4. Tell the story of sustainable dairy farming

Netherlands

COP17 YEREVAN ARMENIA

02 · WHAT I LEARNED AROUND THE WORLD






HOW TO MEASURE AND REWARD
BIODIVERSITY IN DAIRY
A Comprehensive Framework for the Dairy Sector





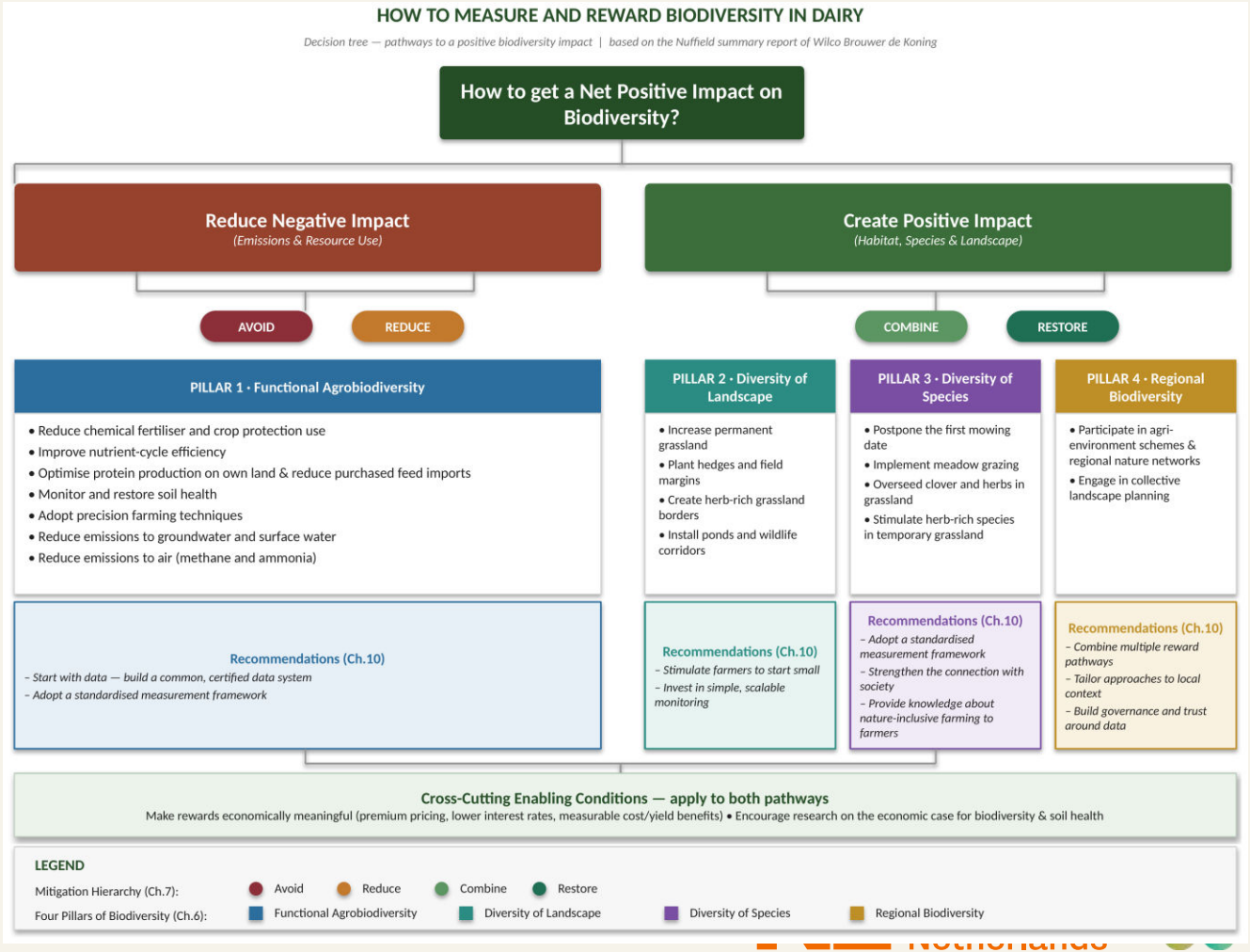

Joining forces
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAO











COP17
YEREVAN ARMENIA

Benefits of rewarding biodiversity

For farmers	For the supply chain	For society
Clear action perspective	Quantifiable metrics	Restored biodiversity
Financial rewards	Lower sourcing risk	Meadow birds & species
Lower compliance risk	Brand value	Cleaner water & air
Resilience & soil health	ESG alignment	Cultural landscapes

Netherlands

COP17 YEREVAN ARMENIA

Emerging technologies

Cheaper, faster and more objective monitoring

On-farm data and KPIs

The foundation: farm records & sensors in one trusted data system

Chirrup.ai

AI bird sound as a health indicator

Satellites

Grassland & hedges seen from space

eDNA

Species from one soil or water sample

Sensibee

AI pollinator counts, 365 days a year

Soil sensors

AI image recognition of soil life

03 · BIODIVERSITY MONITOR & FOQUS PLANET

From measuring to rewarding: the Dutch approach.

WWF · FrieslandCampina · Rabobank



An integral assignment, a joint approach

One instrument for many goals

1 **Implementation of different goals**

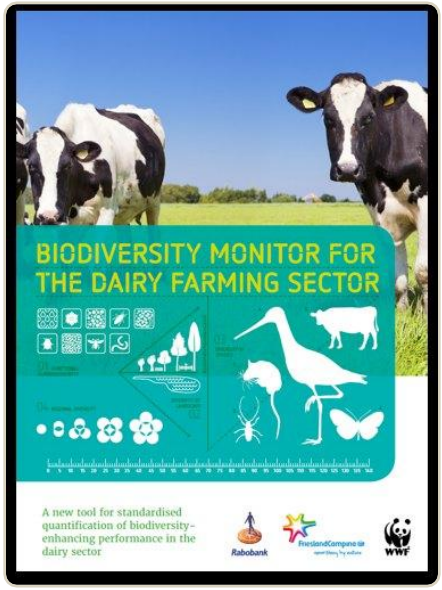
Biodiversity, nitrogen, water quality and climate

2 **Biodiversity Monitor as tool**

Steering on goals, insight into impact

3 **Incentive tool for farmers**

Private and public rewards



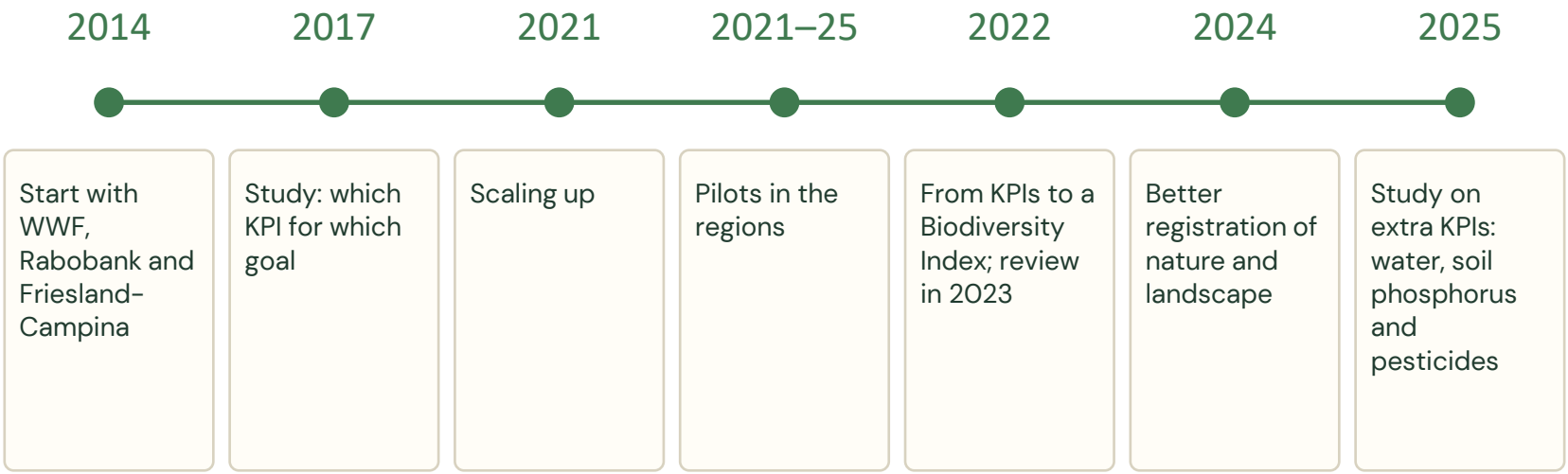
Biodiversity Monitor for the Dairy Farming Sector

Netherlands

COP17 YEREVAN ARMENIA

What did we do?

More than ten years of building the Biodiversity Monitor together



Every step tested with farmers in practice — from pilots to the Foqus planet reward system.

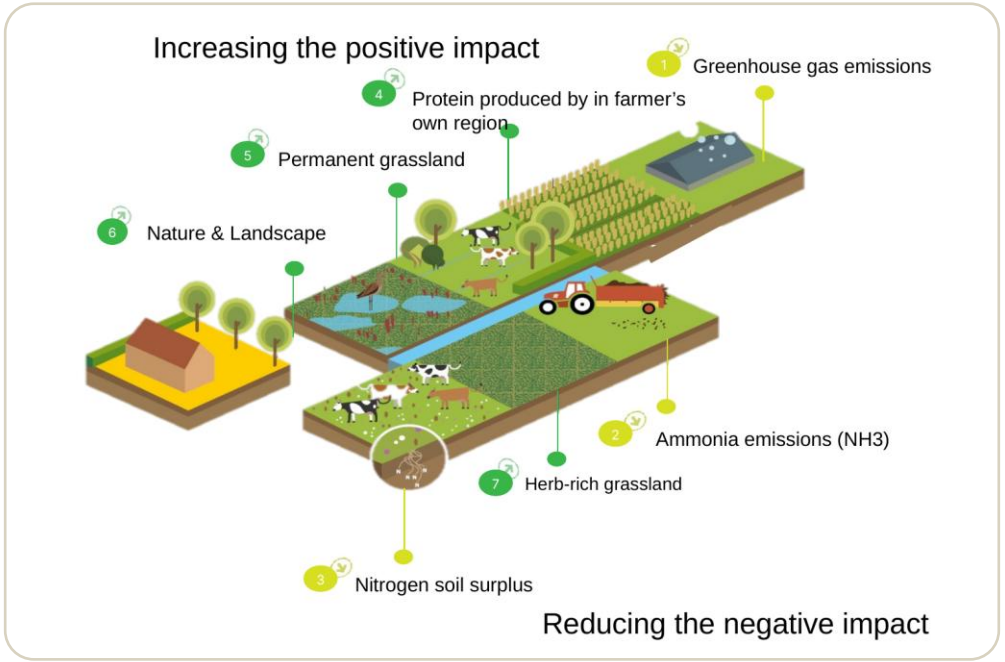
Netherlands

COP17 YEREVAN ARMENIA

The Biodiversity Monitor

Seven KPIs: reducing the negative impact, increasing the positive impact

1. Integral management by the farmer on farm-specific goals
2. KPIs make performance transparent and impact measurable
3. Preventing trade-offs
4. Net positive impact
5. Basis for revenue models and rewards



Source: Prototype Biodiversity Monitor for Dairy Farming, Rabobank 2017 (joint publication of the partners)

Netherlands

COP17 YEREVAN ARMENIA

Foqus planet: integral and results based

FrieslandCampina's reward system for all member dairy farmers in the Netherlands



HOW IT WORKS

Members choose their own measures

Rewarded for results, not for measures

Animal welfare, climate, biodiversity and grazing at the same time

Biodiversity KPIs come from the Biodiversity Monitor

Netherlands

COP17 YEREVAN ARMENIA

Ter Coulster in Foqus planet

Our own scores — and what they earn us per 100 kg of milk



€ 2.82

Total bonus per 100 kg milk

– € 0.60

Foqus planet contribution

€ 2.22

Net premium per 100 kg milk

Rabobank

Rabobank: –0.2% interest. Good sustainability results are also rewarded with a lower interest rate.

Netherlands

COP17 YEREVAN ARMENIA

04 · BACK TO OUR FARM

Measuring, rewarding — and telling the story.

Boerderij Ter Coulster · Heiloo



Sharing our story

Open farm, own products and social media



Open farm day

Including the spring “dancing cows” party



Farm shop

Our own products, sold directly to consumers



Vending machines

Fresh from the farm, close to home

boerderijtercoulster.nl · Instagram @boertercoulster · Facebook /boerderijtercoulster

Netherlands

COP17 YEREVAN ARMENIA

THE KEY MESSAGE

For sustainable farming, farmers need a sustainable milk price.

Measure it. Reward it. ·
biodiversityindairy.com



Thank you

www.biodiversityindairy.com

Reports, country summaries and presentations

www.boerderijtercoulster.nl · wbdk@live.nl

Biodiversity in Dairy

MANY THANKS TO MY FAMILY AND SPONSORS

Let's keep talking. I am always open for a conversation — and you are always welcome to visit our farm, Ter Coulster in Heiloo.

Netherlands

COP17 YEREVAN ARMENIA

Daan Groot

Managing director Nature^Squared

Netherlands

COP17
YEREVAN ARMENIA



Costs and benefits of sustainable and regenerative dairy farming

Conditions for sustainable dairy farming

Ministerie van Landbouw, Visserij, Voedselzekerheid en Natuur

De Natuurverdubbelaars
OMDAT DE NATUUR BETER VERDIENT

wij•land

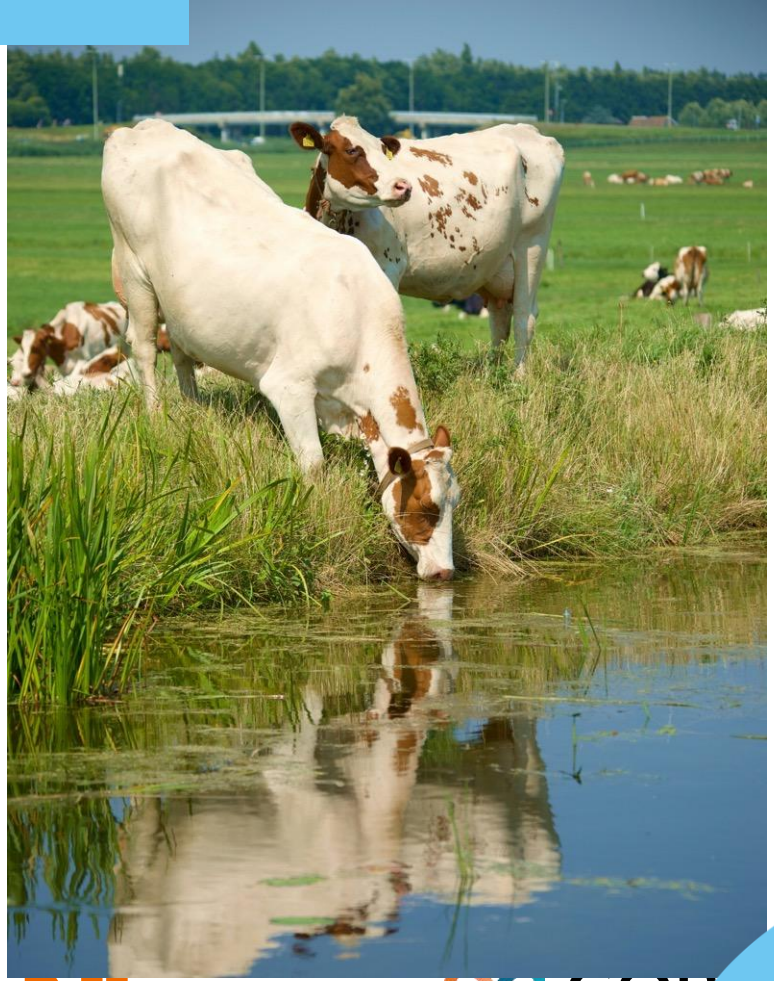
boerennatuur
Fryslân

BRABANTS BODEM | PROJECT IN VAN GOGH NATIONAAL PARK

VK-OOST

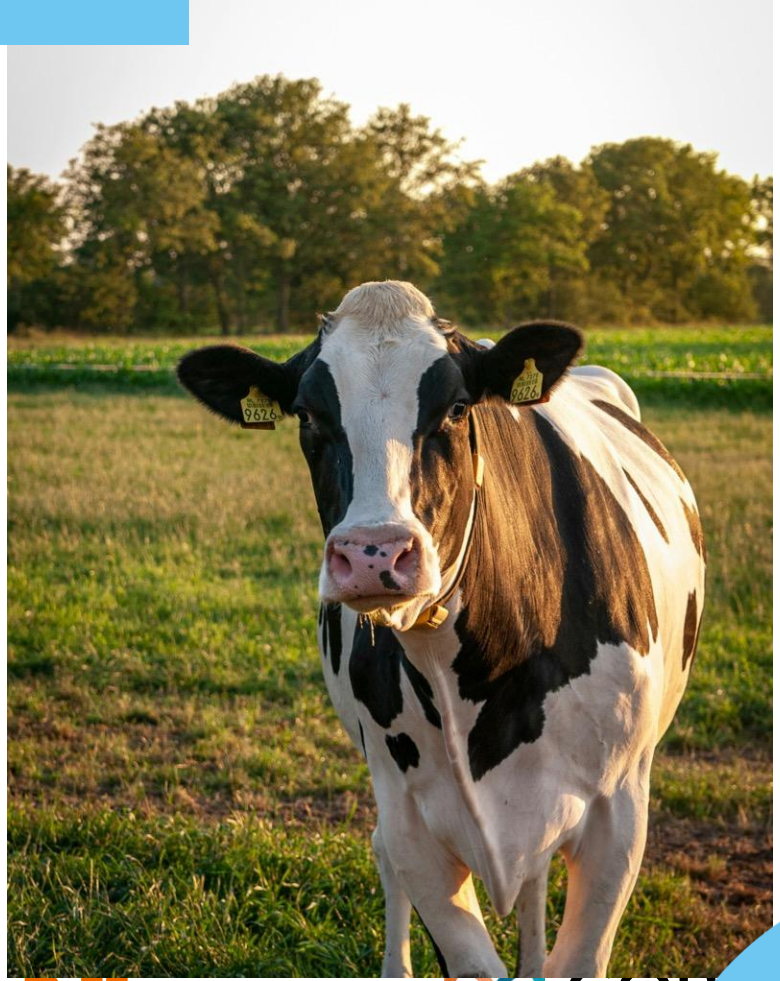
Origin of the project in 2019

- Economic viability of nature-inclusive farming and organic farming is questioned, although farmers did not recognize this themselves
- Farmers are facing with key decision moments: how do I run my business?
- Need for a standardized method that serves as a tool to compare different types of dairy farms



Goal of the project

- **A learning network** in which dairy farmers gain insight into the economic perspective of nature-inclusive dairy farming
- Gaining **insight into costs and benefits** of dairy farms in various stages of transition
- **Supporting decision makers** with quantitative evidence and recommendations to stimulate nature-inclusive farming



Netherlands

YEREVAN

Publications & webinars

- **Print**
  - Report Onder de Streep 2021
  - Report Onder de Streep 2023
  - Report Onder de Streep 2025
  - Report Onder de Streep 2026

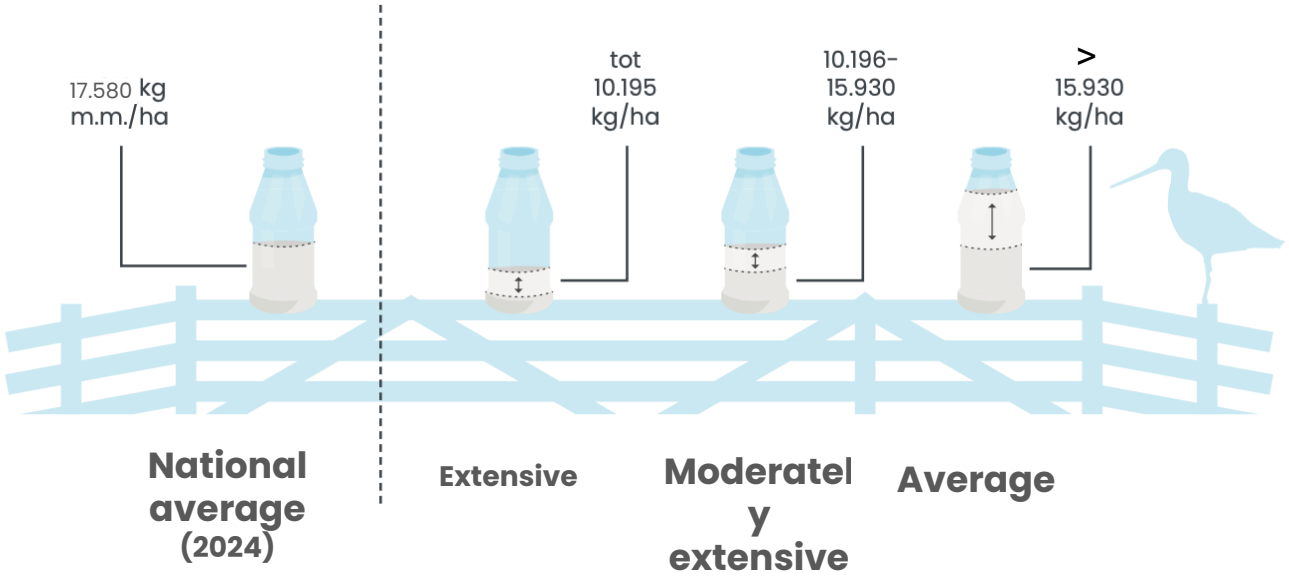
- **Online**
  - Webinar Onder de Streep 2021
  - Webinar Onder de Streep 2023
  - Webinar Onder de Streep 2025
  - Webinar Onder de Streep 2025

- **Tools**
  - Monitoring tool V2.5 (incl. manual and methodology document)
  - Business planning tool V0.99 (in development)





Grouping of participating farmers



De Natuurverdubbelaars
OMDAT DE NATUUR BETER VERDIENT

wij·land

BRABANTS BODEM | PROJECT IN VAN GOGH NATIONAAL PARK

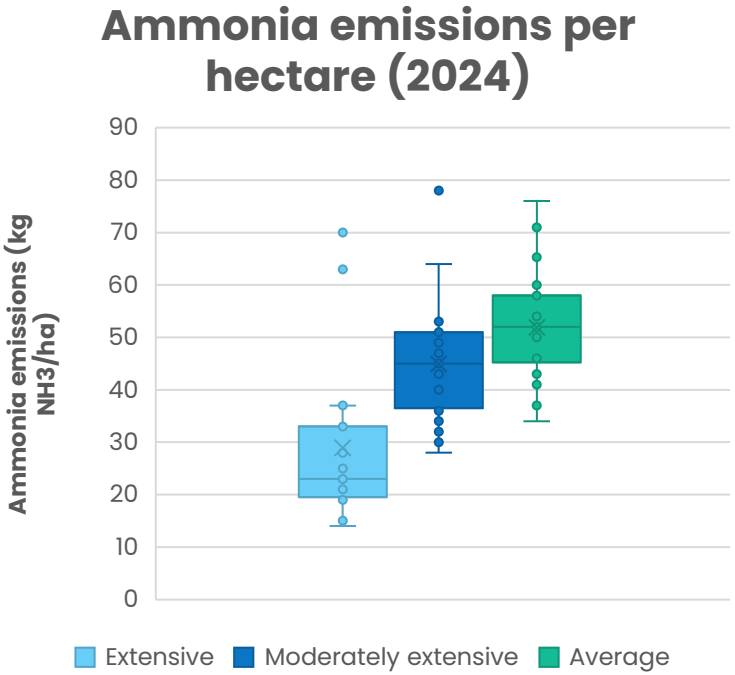
VK-OOST

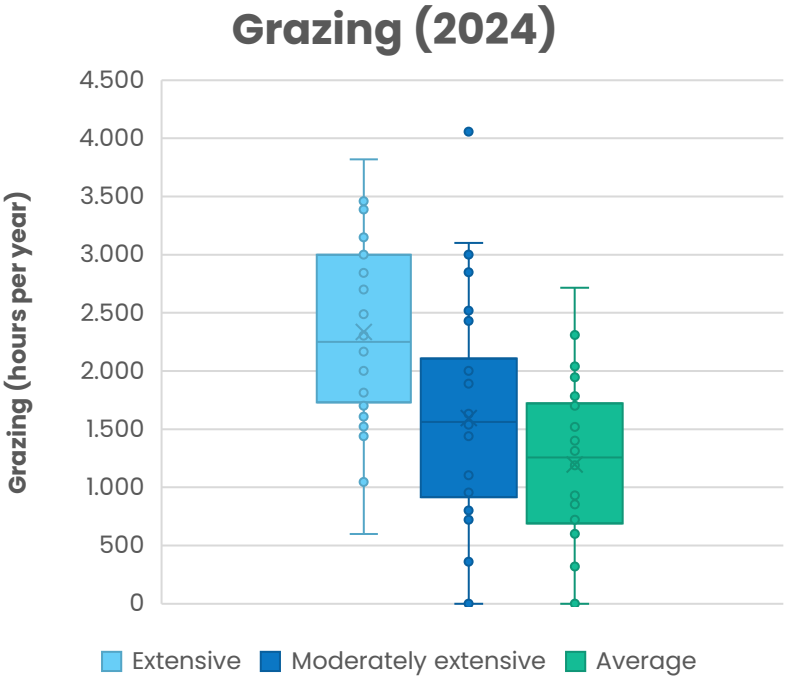
Re·Ge·NL naar rendabele

Netherlands

COP17 YEREVAN ARMENIA

Performance on sustainability KPI's

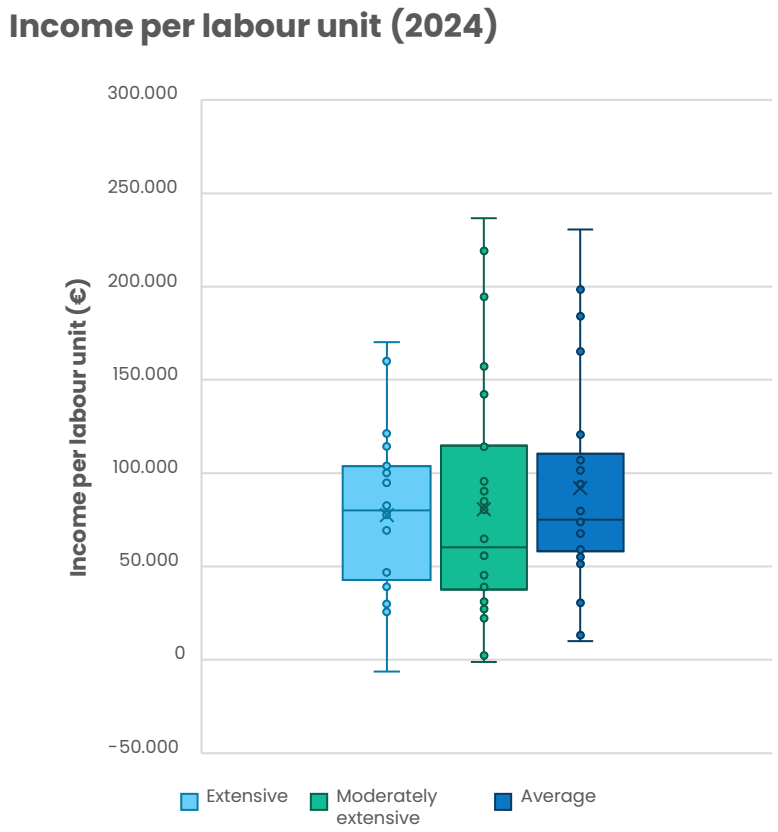




Netherlands

COP YEREVAN

Distribution of income



De Natuurverdubbelaars
OMDAT DE NATUUR BETER VERDIENT

wij·land

BRABANTS BODEM | PROJECT IN VAN GOGH NATIONAAL PARK

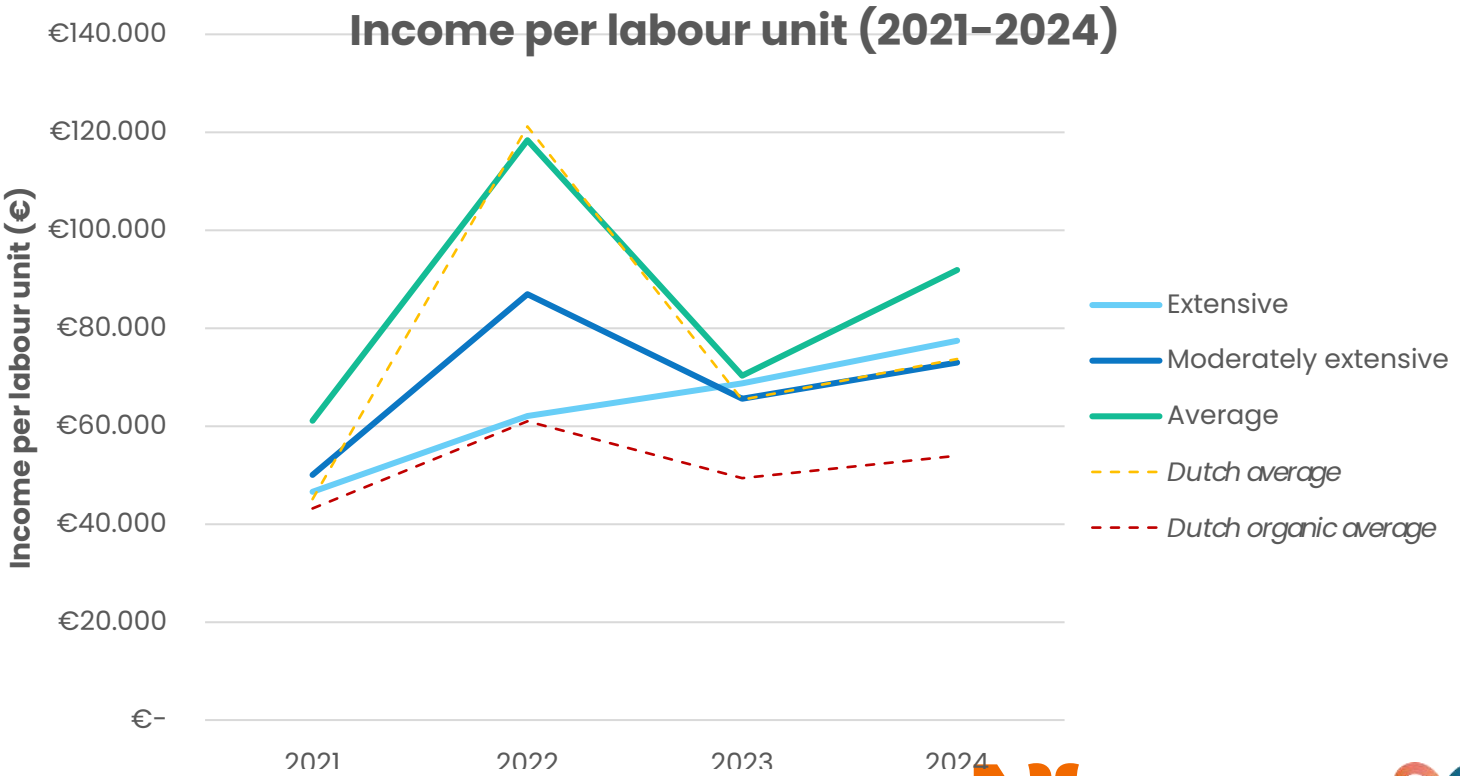
VK-OOST

Re.Ge.NL naar rendabele

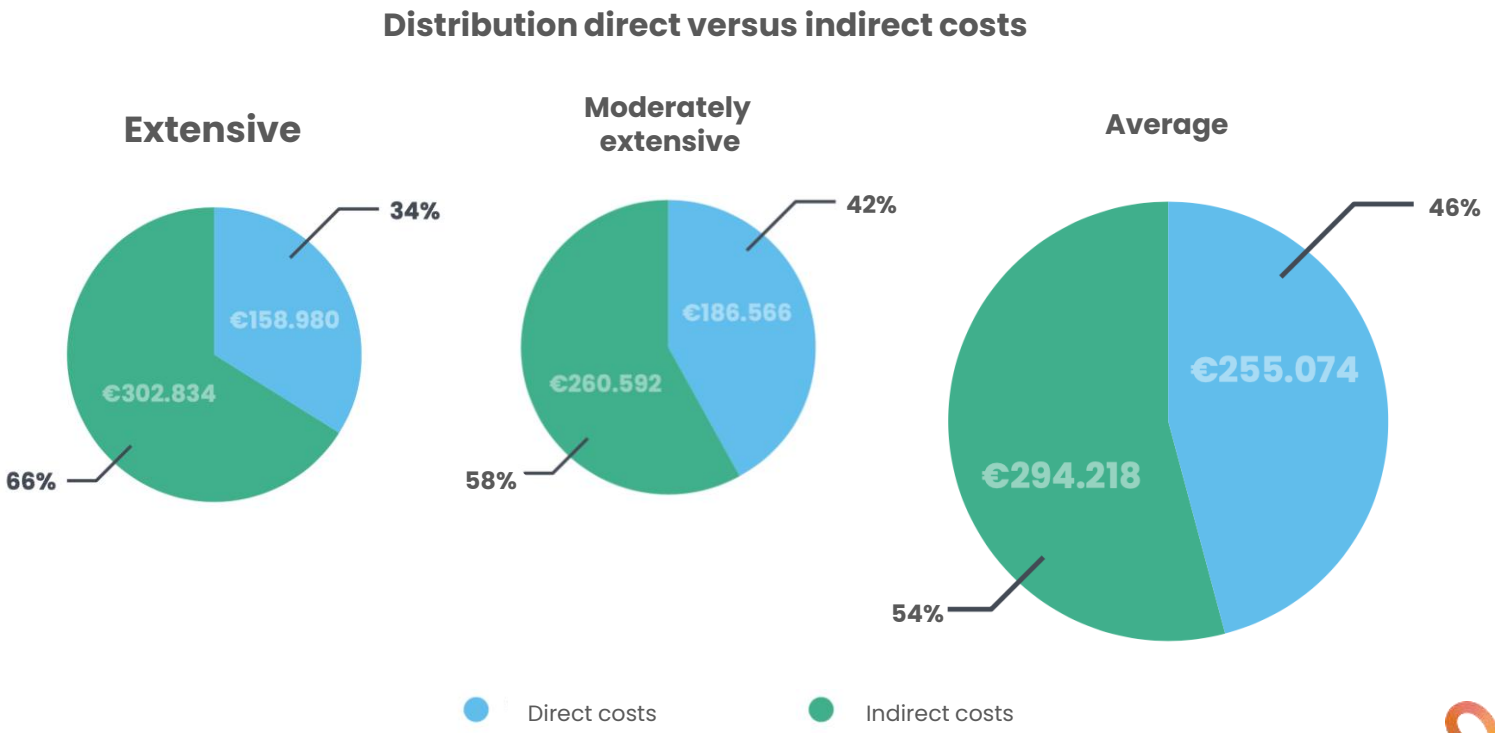
Netherlands

COP17
YEREVAN ARMENIA

Profitability regenerative farms



Indirect costs



Netherlands

COP17 YEREVAN ARMENIA



Land affordability and long-time access



Capturing societal value and ecosystem benefits







Diversity in regions

Diversification of revenue streams





English management summary:



PANEL DISCUSSION

Netherlands

Netherlands

COP17
YEREVAN ARMENIA



FLOOR OPEN TO QUESTIONS

Netherlands

Netherlands

COP17
YEREVAN ARMENIA

→ *The Netherlands Pavilion Nature Finance Programme* & Nature Finance Side Events at COP17

Week 1

Monday
Oct 19

13:15 – 14:45
Official side event:
Biodiversity financing for the implementation of the GBF: Results and lessons learned from the development of National Biodiversity Finance Plans
IUCN
Parz - Contact Group 4

Tuesday
Oct 20

11:15 – 12:15
Information flows to scale finance for biodiversity
A-Track
The Netherlands Pavilion Nature Finance Programme

14:15 – 15:15
From fragmentation to action: Mobilizing finance for locally-led conservation
IUCN NL
The Netherlands Pavilion Nature Finance Programme

16:45 – 17:45
Sizing the Cali Fund: revenue potential and the case for corporate participation
LSE & GRI
The Netherlands Pavilion Nature Finance Programme

18:00 – 19:00
Five ways to finance our oceans - from global to local
UNDP BIOFIN
The Netherlands Pavilion Nature Finance Programme

Wednesday
Oct 21

13:00 – 14:00
From Fragmented Instruments to Connected Infrastructure: Building EU's Nature Finance and Governance Landscape
IUCN IMEC
The Netherlands Pavilion Nature Finance Programme

15:30 – 16:30
Tracking Indicator D3 - How much does private finance contribute to biodiversity positive outcomes?
FfB
The Netherlands Pavilion Nature Finance Programme

16:45 – 17:45
Linking better biodiversity performance to economic feasibility: Measuring and Rewarding Biodiversity in Dairy
International Dairy Federation
The Netherlands Pavilion Nature Finance Programme

Thursday
Oct 22

10:00 – 11:00
From Nature-based Solutions to Investable Water Landscapes: Using Ecosystem Service Valuation to Build Better Business Cases, Public-Private Partnerships and Water Resilience
FSD
The Netherlands Pavilion Nature Finance Programme

11:15 – 12:15
From screening to financial risk assessments: science-based approaches for biodiversity physical risk assessment in the banking sector
BioInt
The Netherlands Pavilion Nature Finance Programme

13:00 – 14:00
From Water Risk to Financial Resilience: Developing the Next Generation of Nature Stress Tests
FSD
The Netherlands Pavilion Nature Finance Programme

15:30 – 16:30
Unlocking Private Finance for Nature-based Solutions through the Value of Ecosystem Services
Netherlands Enterprise Agency
The Netherlands Pavilion Nature Finance Programme

16:45 – 17:45
From commitments to action: circular economy as a nature-positive finance opportunity
Ellen MacArthur Foundation
The Netherlands Pavilion Nature Finance Programme

18:00 – 19:00
Launching Recommendations to Scaling Nature in Transition Planning
WWF International
The Netherlands Pavilion Nature Finance Programme

Friday
Oct 23

10:00 – 11:00
Financing Urban Nature: New Tools for Cities
Utrecht University
The Netherlands Pavilion Nature Finance Programme

11:15 – 12:15
Mobilising Private Capital with Nature
Biodiversity Credit Alliance
The Netherlands Pavilion Nature Finance Programme

13:15 – 14:45
Official side event:
Scaling Up Business Action for Biodiversity
ISO
Ljevan, GRULAC meeting room

14:15 – 15:15
Finance for Nature Positive Workshop
FfB
The Netherlands Pavilion Nature Finance Programme

15:30 – 16:30
NBFPs in Practice: Early Lessons from NBFP Development
Nature^Squared
The Netherlands Pavilion Nature Finance Programme

16:45 – 17:45
Nature in Sovereign Debt - A collective intelligence workshop to define priorities in public-private dialogue
FfB
The Netherlands Pavilion Nature Finance Programme

Saturday
Oct 24

15:30 – 17:30
Government and FI experiences of implementing Target 14 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
DEFRA
TNFD venue (green zone)

Sunday
Oct 25

17:00 – 21:00
COP17 Nature Finance Reception
Hosted by Triodos Bank & Nature^Squared
Norq Garden Gallery

Registration through this link: nature-squared.typeform.com/COP17Reception
or via this QR:



All sessions in orange take place in the *The Netherlands Pavilion.*

Take a look at the full programme →

Nature^Squared
CONNECTING ECOLOGY AND ECONOMICS

IDFB dialogue

www.idfb-dialogue.org

→ *The Netherlands Pavilion Nature Finance Programme* & Nature Finance Side Events at COP17

Week 2

Monday
Oct 26

10:00 – 11:00
Drenthe's Natural Capital: From Value to Decisions
Province of Drenthe
The Netherlands Pavilion Nature Finance Programme

11:15 – 12:15
Building markets for nature finance: From Early-Stage Solutions to Scaled Investment
FMO
The Netherlands Pavilion Nature Finance Programme

13:00 – 14:00
Aligning the Economy with GBF Targets: Nature-Positive Transition Pathways, Economic Planning, and Enabling Policies
WWF
The Netherlands Pavilion Nature Finance Programme

16:45 – 17:45
From Biodiversity Ambition to Investment Reality: Lessons from DFCD
FMO
The Netherlands Pavilion Nature Finance Programme

18:00 – 19:00
Reconnect Borneo: Financing Nature at Scale – From ambition to implementation
WWF Netherlands
The Netherlands Pavilion Nature Finance Programme

Official side event:

18:15 – 19:15
From a to c: delivering on Target 19 through private finance "Moving to business unusual for biodiversity finance"
Kingdom of the Netherlands
Talin, Side-event Room 1

Tuesday
Oct 27

09:00 – 09:45
Financing Nature Through Business Operations, Turning everyday corporate investment into biodiversity, water and community outcomes
Tandem Global
The Netherlands Pavilion Nature Finance Programme

10:00 – 11:00
Insurance Taking Action for Nature: Advancing risk evidence, finance and mainstreaming for nature
UNDP
The Netherlands Pavilion Nature Finance Programme

11:15 – 12:15
From Santa Marta to Yerevan: What countries can learn from emerging fossil fuel phase-out roadmaps for climate and nature
Triodos Bank
The Netherlands Pavilion Nature Finance Programme

15:30 – 16:30
The role of the finance sector in achieving the KMGBF goals and targets
UNEP-WCMC
The Netherlands Pavilion Nature Finance Programme

16:45 – 17:45
Financing the agricultural transition: overcoming barriers and unlocking solutions to achieve Target 10 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
Institut de la Finance Durable
The Netherlands Pavilion Nature Finance Programme

18:00 – 19:00
Calling for the successful establishment of the Tropical Forest Forever Facility - A demonstration of support from the signatories of the TFFF Rotterdam Statement of Support from Investors
FfB
The Netherlands Pavilion Nature Finance Programme

Wednesday
Oct 28

10:00 – 11:00
Understanding the user: matching biodiversity impact tools with private sector demands
Naturalis Biodiversity Center
The Netherlands Pavilion Nature Finance Programme

11:15 – 12:15
1% of GDP for Biodiversity
Society for Conservation Biology European Region
The Netherlands Pavilion Nature Finance Programme

14:15 – 15:15
Restoring land, redirecting finance: Re-aligning financial flows to deliver nature positive outcomes
Triodos Bank
The Netherlands Pavilion Nature Finance Programme

16:45 – 17:45
Reception at The Netherlands Pavilion
Kingdom of the Netherlands
The Netherlands Pavilion Nature Finance Programme

Official side events:

18:15
Reforming Biodiversity-Harmful Financial Flows: Accelerating Action Towards Target 18
Kingdom of the Netherlands
Jermuk, African States meeting room

18:15
Involving the Finance Sector in Delivering NBSAPs: Nature-Positive Pathways, Transition Plans and Landscape Approaches as Practical Unlockers
WWF
Lastiver, Youth Group meeting room

Thursday
Oct 29

10:00 – 11:00
From Biodiversity Data to Decision-Useful Nature Intelligence
Naturalis Biodiversity Center
The Netherlands Pavilion Nature Finance Programme

11:15 – 12:15
IDFB (in person) - Nature Finance policy insights from COP17
IDFB
The Netherlands Pavilion Nature Finance Programme

13:00 – 14:00
Banks as enablers/ disablers for mainstreaming biodiversity
Naturalis Biodiversity Center
The Netherlands Pavilion Nature Finance Programme

16:45 – 17:45
From Commitment to Capital: Unlocking Investment for Nature-positive Delivery
Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change
The Netherlands Pavilion Nature Finance Programme

18:00 – 19:00
Financing Healthy Watersheds: Urban Nature-Based Solutions for Water, Biodiversity and Climate Resilience
International Institute for Sustainable Development
The Netherlands Pavilion Nature Finance Programme

Friday
Oct 30

11:15 – 12:15
Bridging global ambition and local action through place-based financing mechanisms
Commonland
The Netherlands Pavilion Nature Finance Programme

13:00 – 14:00
Reforming Biodiversity-Harmful Financial Flows: Accelerating Action Towards Target 18 – Open House
Netherlands Enterprise Agency
The Netherlands Pavilion Nature Finance Programme

Nature^Squared
CONNECTING ECOLOGY AND ECONOMICS

IDFB dialogue

Next up

18:00 – 19:00

Deepdive on State of Nature Data for Effective Decisionmaking

Take a look
at our programme:

Netherlands

COP17
YEREVAN ARMENIA



STATE OF NATURE DATA FOR EFFECTIVE DECISIONMAKING

21 October 2026
Netherlands
Pavilion, COP17

AGENDA

- Welcome and introduction
- Living Planet Report 2026: Positive Tipping Points
- Status Report on Biodiversity in the Netherlands
- IPBES Business and Biodiversity assessment
- UNEP WCMC work on Biodiversity
- Interactive discussion



SPEAKERS



Joao Campari

Global Food Practice Lead, WWF International



Michal Kulak

Coordinating Lead Author of the IPBES Business and Biodiversity Assessment



Koos Biesmeijer

Director of Science, Naturalis Biodiversity Center



Samantha Hill

Head of Science, UNEP-WCMC

MODERATOR



Christine Wortmann

Nature & Finance Lead, WWF-NL



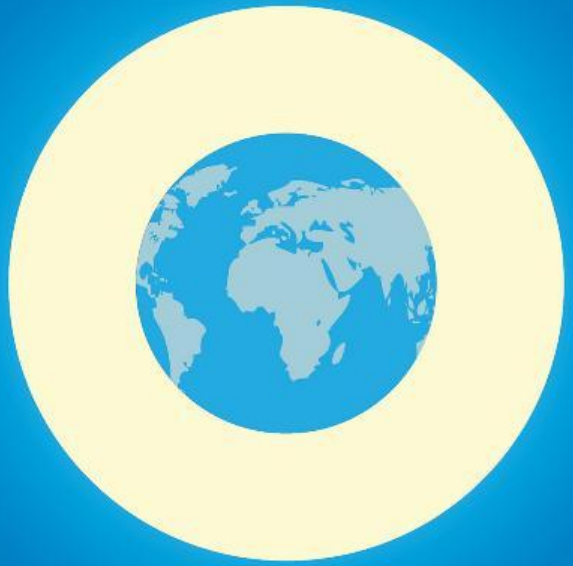
JOAO CAMPARI

WWF INTERNATIONAL

WWF

THIS REPORT HAS BEEN PRODUCED IN COLLABORATION WITH:

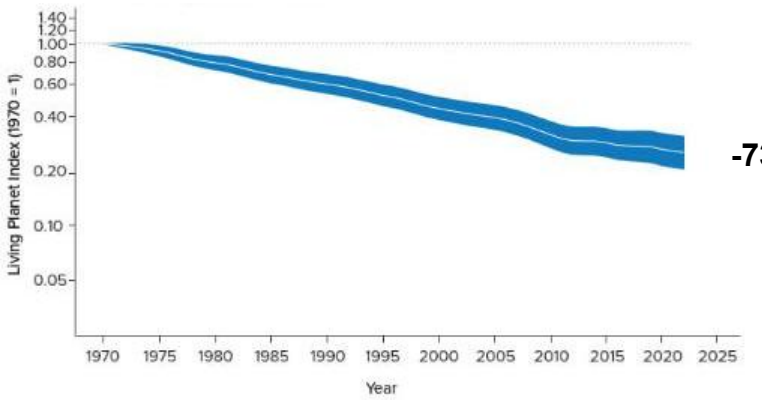
ZSL Zoological Society of London



2026 LIVING PLANET REPORT

The Science of Hope

GLOBAL



-73%

The average size of wildlife populations globally has declined by 73%, between 1970 and 2022

Dataset size:
35,803 populations (+967 since LPR2024)
5,790 species (+295 since LPR2024)

WWF LIVING PLANET REPORT 2026

CONTENT UNDER STRICT EMBARGO UNTIL 8 OCT 2026

WHAT'S DRIVING BIODIVERSITY LOSS?

Nature loss is not random. The Living Planet Report 2026 identifies a set of direct drivers, that account for most biodiversity decline globally.



Habitat loss and degradation



Overharvest



Climate change



Other drivers (pollution, invasive species)

RECOVERY THROUGH COLLECTIVE ACTION

The Living Planet reveals that decline is not inevitable. Around half of the monitored populations tracked by the Index are stable or increasing, demonstrating that when governments, communities, businesses, scientists and conservation organisations work together we can reverse the declines.



TIGERS

Tigers +70 per cent Increase in Wild Tiger Populations (2010-2025). Coordinated action across governments, communities, NGOs, businesses and conservation partners helped grow wild tiger numbers from ~3,200 to ~5,700 individuals. A powerful example of what sustained collaboration can achieve.

2026 LIVING PLANET REPORT
The Science of Hope

THE SCIENCE OF HOPE: POSITIVE TIPPING POINTS

The LPP defines hope not as wishful thinking, but as a 4-step practical and evidence-based process that helps people and organisations move from ambition to action.



1 GOAL: A clear vision of what success looks like

Shared goals provide direction, align stakeholders, and create a common purpose.



2 PATHWAY: A credible route to achieve it

Practical plans and achievable milestones build confidence that change is possible.



3 AGENCY: The belief that actions matter

People and organizations are more likely to act when they believe they can influence outcomes.



4 RESILIENCE: The ability to persist through challenges

Transformation is rarely linear. Progress depends on adapting, learning and maintaining momentum.

TRANSFORMING FOOD AND AGRICULTURE SYSTEMS

The Pathways

Creating the conditions for a food system tipping point

The three pathways to food system transformation reinforce one another, creating the potential for self-sustaining change. Reaching a tipping point depends on more than action from producers and consumers alone. Policy, finance and markets play a critical role in creating the conditions for sustainable solutions to scale.



TRANSFORMING FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

The Goal: SYSTEMS

Building a food system that benefits both people and nature

A transformed food system can improve food security and human health while reducing pressures on climate and nature.







1 Reduce pressure on nature and climate

The current food system is the largest driver of biodiversity loss

2 Improve human health

Today 673 million people are undernourished while more than 1 billion are obese – we need more sustainable diets

3 Unlock economic value

Transforming food systems could generate US$5-10 trillion in annual net economic benefits.

TRANSFORMING FOOD AND AGRICULTURE SYSTEMS

The Pathways: Three approaches to a more resilient food and agriculture systems

The food and agriculture systems have not yet reached their tipping point. Three interconnected pathways could create the conditions for accelerated change. The challenge is not identifying solutions but scaling them fast enough to create self-reinforcing change.



1 Nature-Positive Production

Improving outcomes on existing agricultural land through nature-positive production practices across food, feed, fibre and other agricultural commodities.



2 Healthy & Sustainable Diets

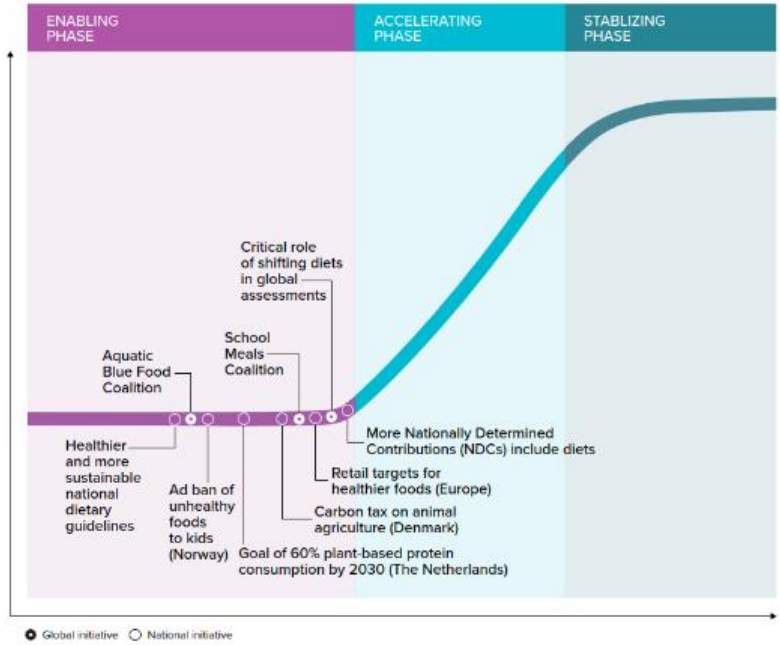
Aligning diets with both health and planetary goals can benefit people and nature. Currently, less than 1% of the global population consumes diets that meet both nutritional and planetary boundaries.



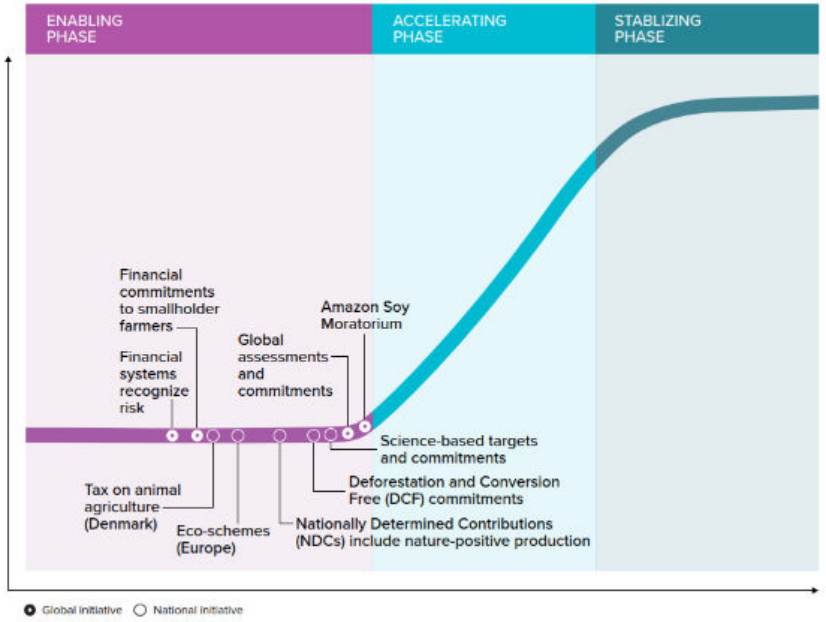
3 Food Loss & Waste

Cutting food loss and waste is a key opportunity to improve resource efficiency across the food system. Currently, 13% of food is lost before retail and another 19% is wasted by households.

THE FOOD SYSTEMS HAS NOT YET REACHED ITS TIPPING POINT



a. Food supply transition examples along the S-curve



a. Food demand transition examples along the S-curve

TRANSFORMING FOOD AND AGRICULTURE SYSTEMS

Agency: Creating the conditions for a food system tipping point

Businesses influence food systems not only through what they produce, but through how they purchase, invest, employ and collaborate. These choices can help accelerate the shift towards nature-positive production, healthier diets and reduced food loss and waste.



1 Transform production
Produce more from existing land while restoring nature.



2 Shape demand
Make healthy and sustainable choices the easy choice.



3 Reduce food loss and waste
Create more value from food already produced.



4 Enable system-wide change
Advocate for policies and incentives that reward sustainable outcomes.

EFFECTIVE DECISION-MAKING

We know:

- What is driving biodiversity loss
- Which sectors are most responsible and what their specific negative contribution is
- What the pathway to a positive contribution looks like

This should inform public and private sector decisions on:

- What activities, locations and investments to prioritise as contributing the most and being the most at risk
- What specific actions they should take, regulate or incentivise to ensure the necessary transformation of those activities from harming to helping nature
- Where to allocate effort, resources and investments





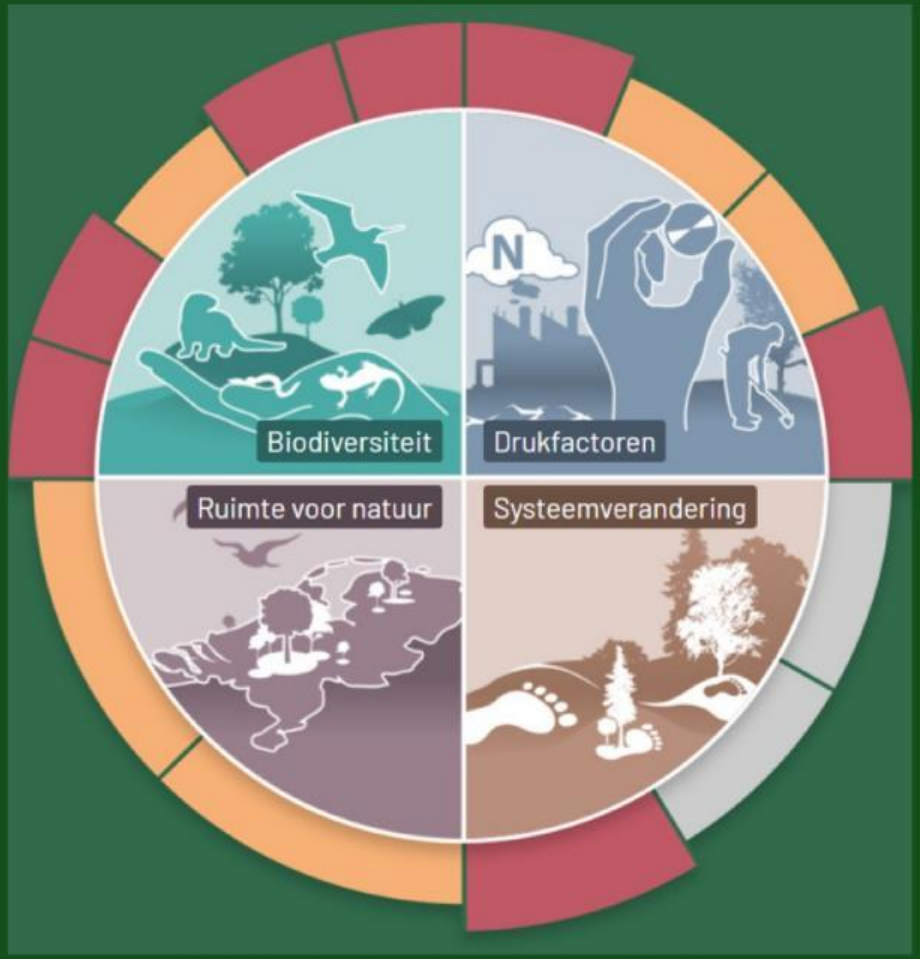
KOOS BIESMEIJER

NATURALIS BIODIVERSITY CENTER

NL BIODIVERSITY under pressure



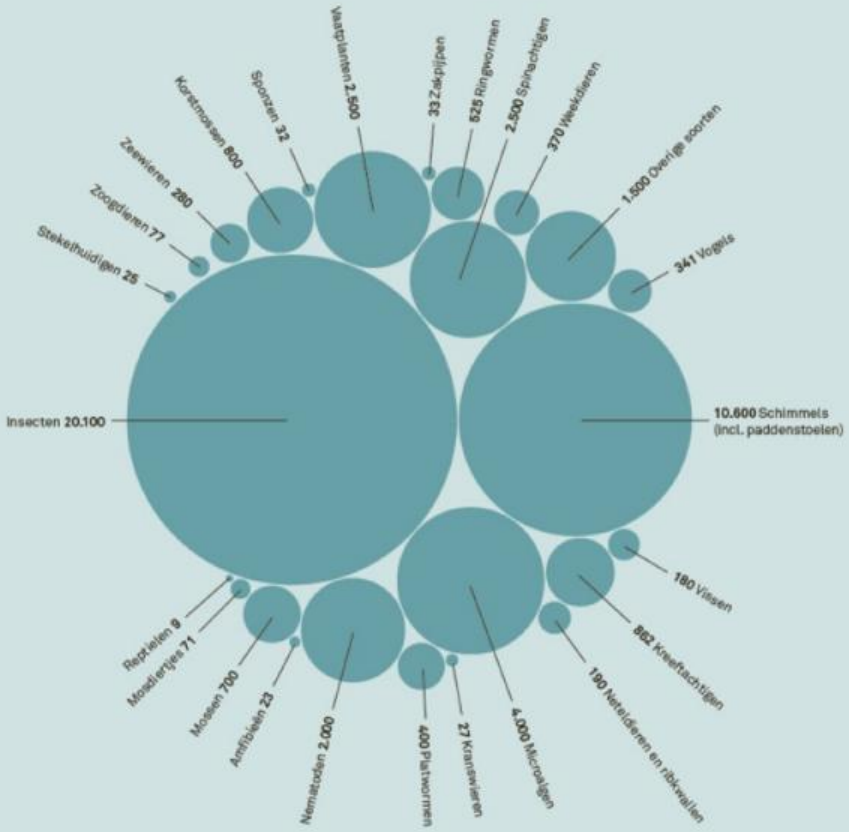
NL BIODIVERSITY under pressure

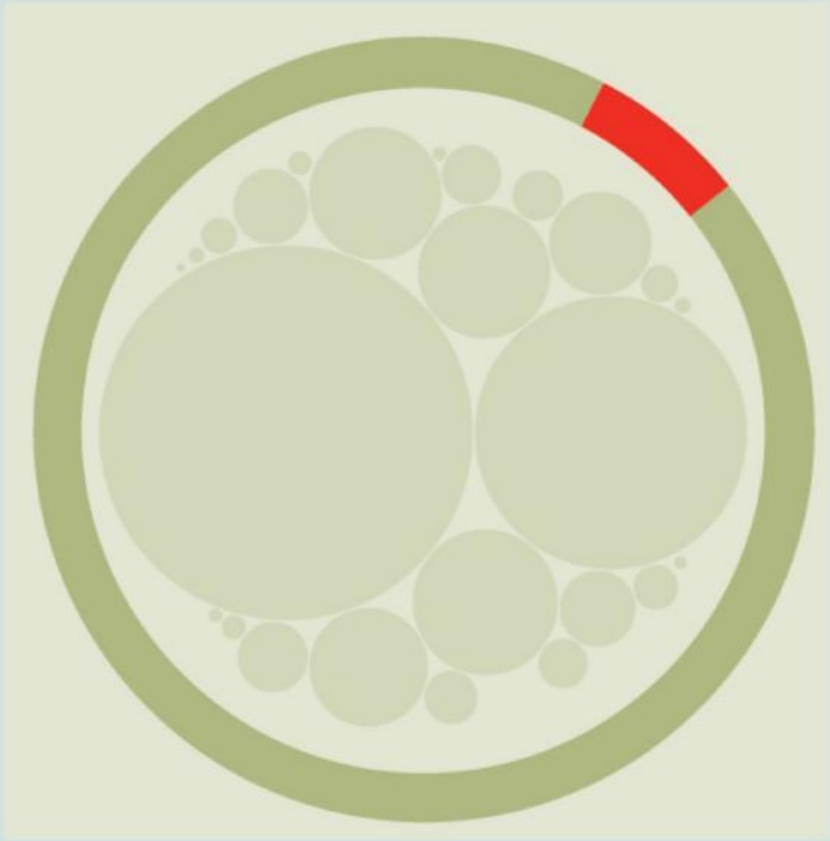


https://dashboardbiodiversiteit.nl/

48000 species in Netherlands of which 6% represented in policies

STAAT VAN DE BIODIVERSITEIT







Red List Dutch species

2024 | 7958 species evaluated
45% of which are threatened or may have disappeared

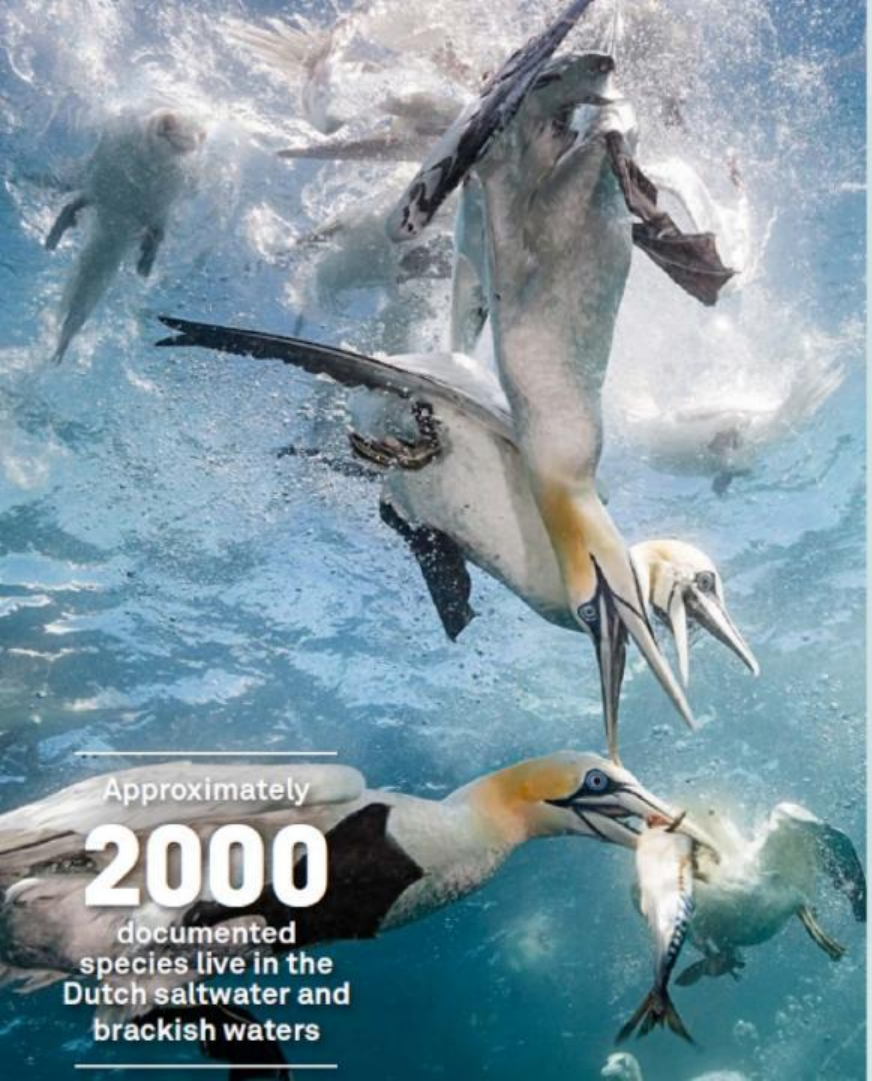
- 6% disappeared
- 7% critically endangered
- 9% endangered
- 10% vulnerable
- 13% near threatened
- 42% not threatened
- 13% data deficient



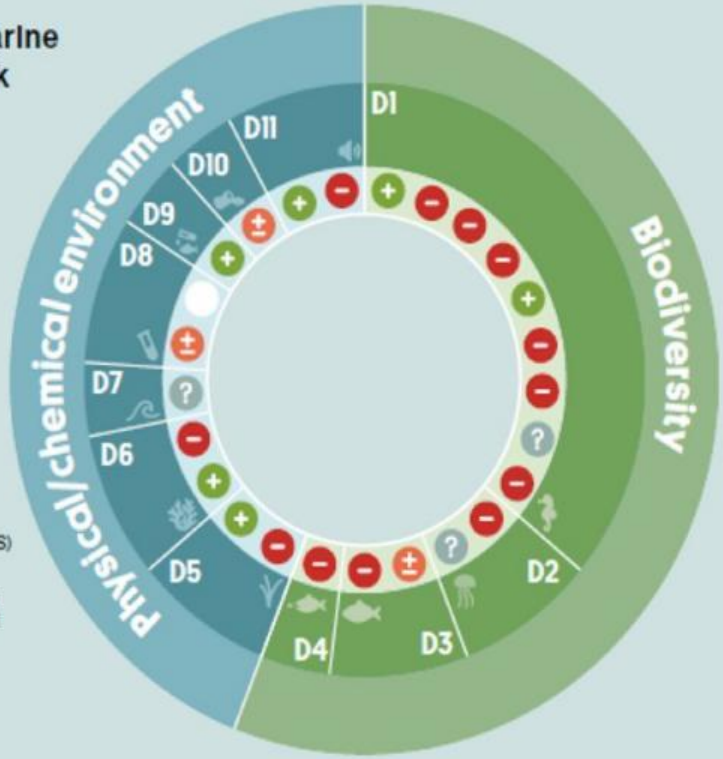
In the Netherlands, a Red List has been drawn up for nineteen species groups. The assessment considers population size, distribution, and recent trends, depending on the species group and available data. Only species classified as threatened are included on the list.
Note: There is also a global IUCN Red List.

Source: clo.nl/nl10s219 en clo.nl/nl132306

● = 1%



Indicators of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD)



- Good environmental status (GES) achieved
- GES not yet achieved, but trend is positive toward the threshold value
- GES not achieved
- No incidents
- No indicator available yet.









Saba, Bonaire en Sint Eustatius

Orchideeën
Saba en St. Eustatius



Verspreiding ⊕ | Leefgebied ⊕
Populatie ⊖ | Perspectief ⊖

Zeldzame en bedreigde bomen
Bonaire



Verspreiding ⊖ | Leefgebied ⊖
Populatie ⊖ | Perspectief ⊖

Vlinders
Bonaire, Saba en St. Eustatius



Verspreiding ⊖ | Leefgebied ⊕
Populatie ⊖ | Perspectief ⊖

Landslakken
Nederlands-Caribische eilanden



Verspreiding ⊜ | Leefgebied ⊕
Populatie ⊜ | Perspectief ⊖

Antilliaanse leguaan
St. Eustatius



Verspreiding ⊜ | Leefgebied ⊜
Populatie ⊖ | Perspectief ⊖

Saba-leguaan*
Saba



Verspreiding ⊕ | Leefgebied ⊕
Populatie ⊕ | Perspectief ⊖

*Datakwaliteit en volledigheid is onvoldoende

Seaweeds



Number of species	ca. 280
Of which are exotics	45
DNA reference available	202
Habitat Directive species	-
On the Red List	-


Forkweed | Photo: Mick Otten

Description Seaweeds, also called macroalgae, are a diverse group that include green, red, and brown algae. They occur predominantly in saltwater, but a few species also live in freshwater.

Increasing biodiversity

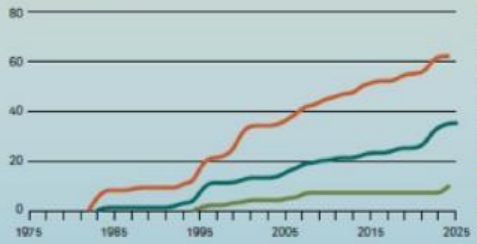
The status of seaweed (macroalgae) in Dutch waters is characterized by increasing biodiversity, a strong presence on artificial hard substrates such as dikes, and a growing interest in seaweed cultivation.

Monitoring

Both scientists and volunteers (citizen scientists) monitor seaweeds through diving projects such as the Underwater Shore Monitoring Project (MOO); the Beach Wash-up Monitoring Project (SMP), using wash-ups in the coastal zone; and the Littoral Inventory and Monitoring Project (LIMP) in the intertidal zone. Since the publication of the Seaweed Field Guide in 2021, observations by citizen scientists have increased significantly.

The (cumulative) number of newly observed seaweed species

Period 1980-2025



Seaweeds are becoming increasingly common in the Netherlands. Since 1993, 34 exotic seaweed species have been found. The Southern Delta, in particular, is a hotspot for new, non-native species. Thanks to new DNA techniques, new sightings can be identified more and more quickly.

- Atlantic climate-driven range shifters
- Non-native species
- Unknown origin

Source: Dr. Luna van der Loos, Naturalis Biodiversity Center

Flatworms



Number of species	ca. 400
Of which are exotics	8
DNA reference available	188
Habitat Directive species	-
On the Red List	4 (out of 13)


Blue-spotted land planarian | Photo: Arnold Wijker

Description A diverse group of worms characterized by a smooth and shiny body. These can be flat or round. They live in fresh and salt water and on land

Red List

2003 | 13 species evaluated
31% of which are threatened or may have disappeared

- 0% disappeared
- 0% critically endangered
- 15,5% endangered
- 15,5% vulnerable
- 0% near threatened
- 54% not threatened
- 15% data deficient



Source: dx.nl/hl10k219

Flatworms have only been studied to a limited extent. Many new species are still expected to be discovered, particularly in the marine meiofauna (among sand grains in the sea). Freshwater and terrestrial flatworms have been better documented. Of the thirteen assessed freshwater flatworms, four are on the Red List. This underscores the vulnerability of native populations. It is also clear that since 2012, the number of non-native terrestrial flatworms reported in the Netherlands has been increasing, primarily due to the trade in (potted) plants.

Monitoring

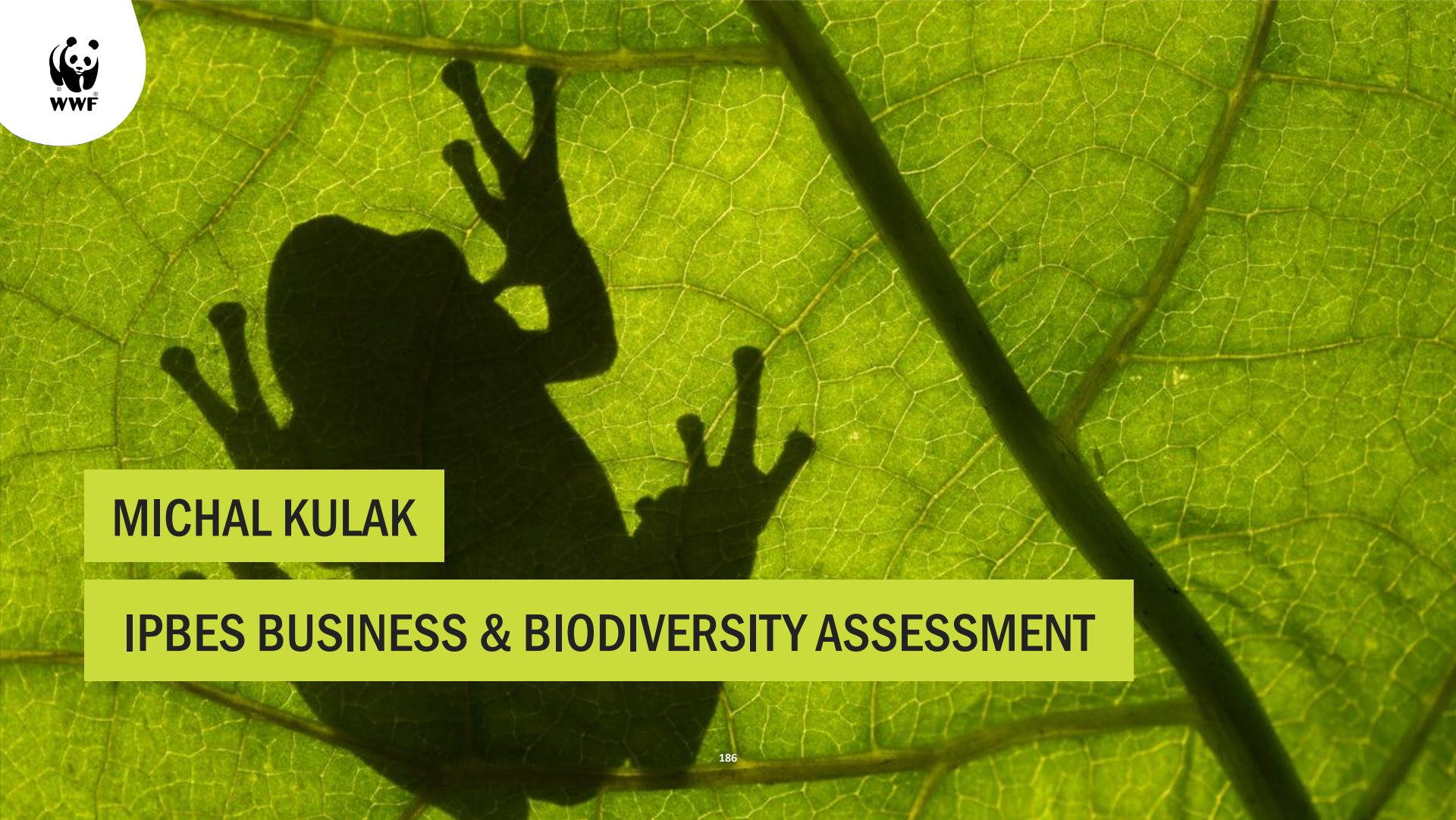
For several years, scientists from Radboud University and EIS Knowledge Center for Insects have been working to gain insight into the spread and potential effects of exotic terrestrial flatworms in the Netherlands. They do this with the help of citizen scientists who report their observations on Waarneming.nl.

List of Invasive Alien Species of Union Concern

Four land flatworms are listed on the European Union List of Invasive Alien Species. Two of these have not yet been found in the Netherlands, and the third has only been found in greenhouses. However, the Obama flatworm is spreading rapidly and has been found in gardens on multiple occasions. Because these invasive species eat earthworms, they pose a threat to soil fertility and local ecosystems.

Complete overview
Current policy
Future needs
Innovative monitoring
Collaboration needs





MICHAL KULAK

IPBES BUSINESS & BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT

#BIZBIODIVERSITY

IPBES Business and Biodiversity Assessment



Michal Kulak

Coordinating Lead Author, Chapter 4 ·
Scoping expert, Chapter 6

Deputy Head Sustainable Investment Research, Robeco

ipbes

Deepdive on State of Nature Data 2026 · Netherlands Pavilion, COP17 · 21 October 2026



THE ASSESSMENT

Business depends on nature — yet finance still funds its decline

$7.3 tn
a year in financial flows support activities that drive biodiversity loss

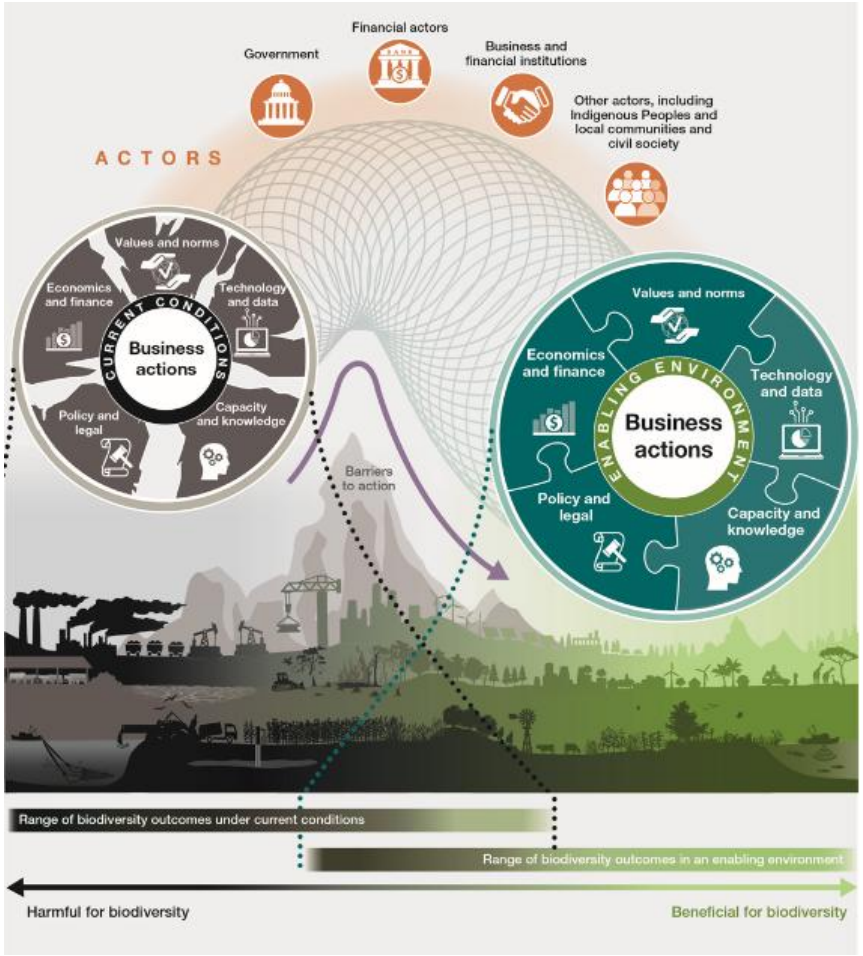
≈ 33 : 1

$220 bn
is spent on nature restoration, conservation and sustainable use

79	experts from 35 countries
3 yrs	of work, 2023–2026
150+	governments approved it, February 2026
1st	global assessment of methods to measure business impacts and dependencies

The Living Planet Report shows the decline. The assessment shows what business and finance can do about it.

IPBES (2026), Business and Biodiversity Assessment, Summary for Policymakers



KM.3 · THE ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

Business can't do it alone: the enabling environment must change

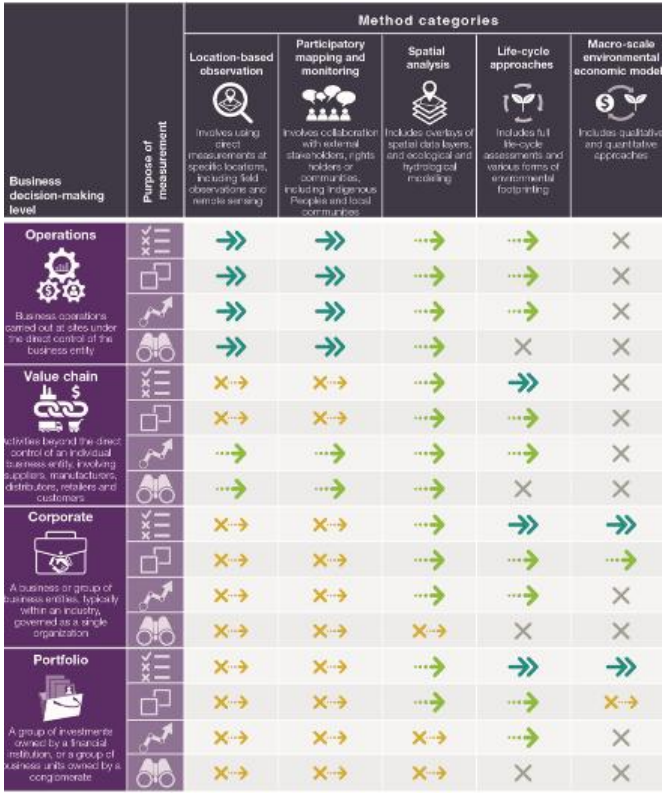
Under current conditions, barriers keep business action in a narrow, mostly harmful range. Reforming five levers — policy, finance, values, technology and data, capacity — widens what business can do for nature.

Realign the incentives

About $2 tn a year of harmful public subsidies and $5 tn private flows still works against nature.

Who: governments, financial actors, business, and Indigenous Peoples, local communities and civil society — together.

Figure SPM.1 · IPBES (2026)



KM.6 · MATCH THE METHOD TO THE DECISION

A method for every decision — choose by purpose and level

Screen

Identify priorities needing further analysis or action

e.g. screen a fund for holdings with high dependencies or impacts

Compare options

Evaluate impacts of decisions against alternatives

e.g. choose or weight individual securities within a fund

Track change

Measure how pressures or reliance shift over time

e.g. a portfolio's footprint or an issuer's risk, year on year

Observe nature

Detect real change in biodiversity itself

e.g. verify outcomes at a financed site or project

Read the table across: the higher the decision level, the more you rely on top-down models — on-the-ground observation fits site decisions.

Table SPM.3 · IPBES (2026)



THE WAY FORWARD

<1% of companies report on biodiversity today

30% Financial institutions holding 30% of global market cap cite the same barriers: data, models, scenarios

Coverage

Global and spatially explicit, mappable to sectors, supply chains and holdings

Accuracy

Fit to the decision level, with uncertainty stated — not false precision

Responsiveness

Able to show change that can be attributed to an actor's own action

The methods exist. Application (especially in the right context) is the gap.

Tests from IPBES (2026), Chapter 4 · in service of GBF Target 14: biodiversity in all decision-making

Q&A · DISCUSSION

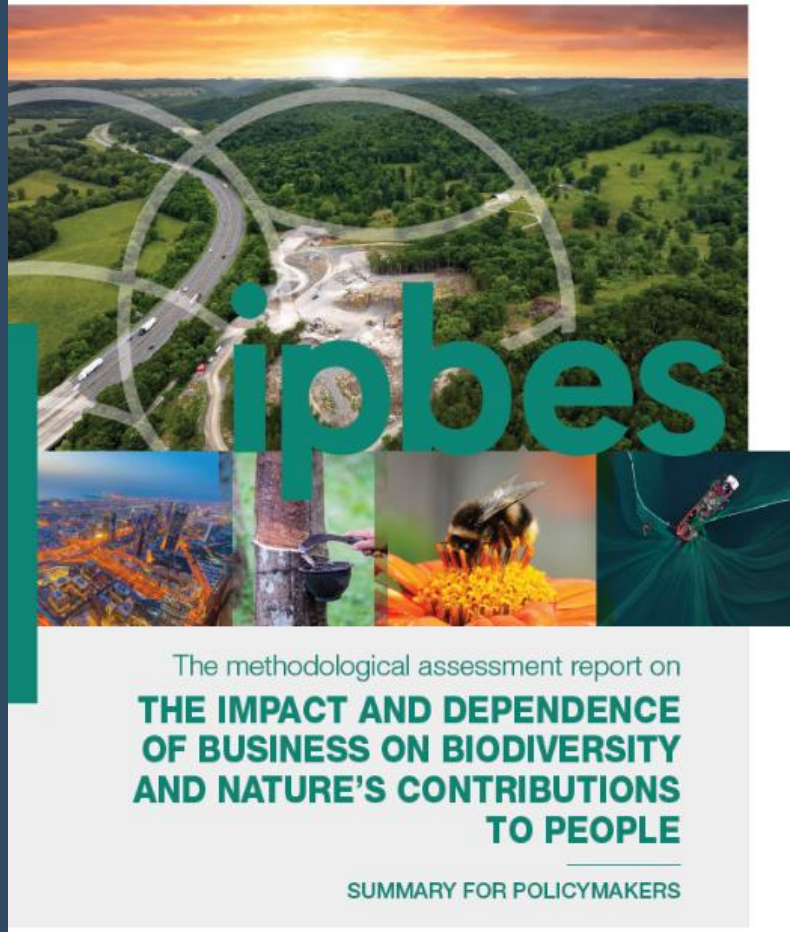
Thank you!

Summary for policymakers and full report, free to download

ipbes.net/business-impact

#BizBiodiversity

Michal Kulak · Coordinating Lead Author, Chapter 4





SAMANTHA HILL

UNEP-WCMC



DISCUSSION


THANK YOU!