

Government of the Netherlands

Practical approaches to developing a National Biodiversity Finance Plan

23/10 15:00 – Netherlands Pavilion





Practical approaches to developing a National Biodiversity Finance Plan

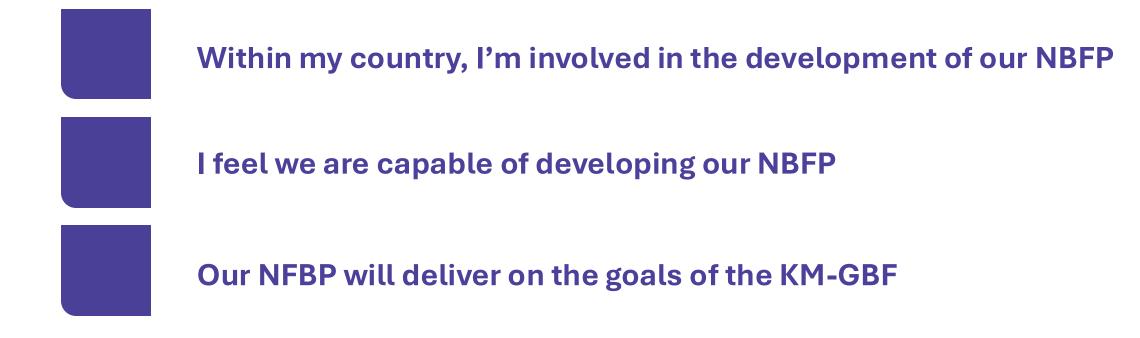
Programme of today

15:00	Welcome – Daan Groot (Nature ^ Squared / IDFB)
15:10	A Budget for Biodiversity - Launch of IDFB guidance on NBFPs – Daan Groot
15:25	Case study of Private Sector Involvement – Nature Inclusiveness Collective in The Netherlands
15:35	Reflections by Jan-Willem den Besten - IUCN
15:45	Reflections by Alexander Verkerk – Government of the Netherlands
15:55	Q&A and Plenary Discussions
16:10	Closing remarks





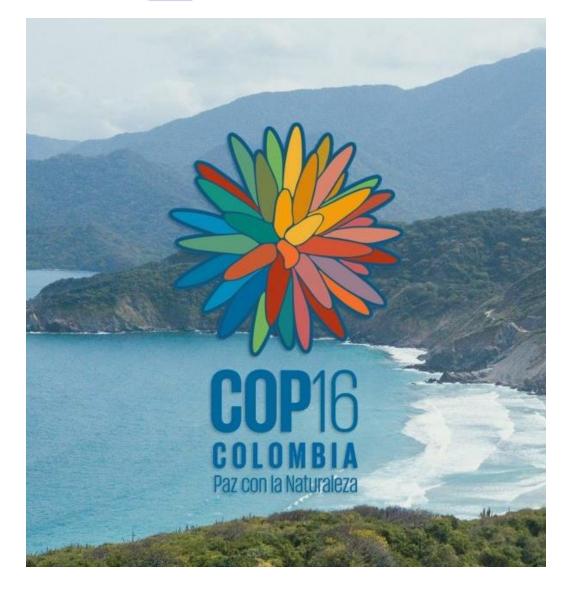
Getting to know each other





Daan Groot Managing director - Nature^Squared Head of IDFB secretariat

The IDFB Nature Finance program in the Dutch Pavilion



- Twenty sessions spread out over two weeks of the COP.
- In collaboration with many partners



- Established in 2021, by the Government of the Netherlands, in the run up to COP15 to bridge the gap between greening finance and financing green. This restarted in the run-up to COP16.
- The IDFB hosted a total of <u>21 dialogue sessions</u> to bring together perspectives from the public sector and private financial sector
- More than 50 countries and 80 experts engaged in the dialogue sessions, where lessons and best practices on resource mobilisation and engaging the private sector were shared
- The IDFB helped to get the alignment of all public and private financial flows in the text of the GBF and developed <u>10 recommended actions</u> to accelerate alignment

Overview of Nature and Finance related events at COP16



Sunday 27th of October (16:00-20:00) The IDFB will host an informal gathering on the evening before Finance & Biodiversity Day for our community and network. Week 1

Week 2

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positive future?

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Finance (PBF)

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² Nature[^]Squared CONNECTING ECOLOGY AND ECONOMICS. dialogue Monday - Finance & Biodiversity day Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Oct 28 Oct 29 Oct 30 Oct 31 Innovation in Biodiversity Financing: Habitat Banks and WALD-Initiative: Financing Central Banks and Landscape Finance for Holistic Landscape Restoration in Latin their Contribution to Target 19 8 8 Biodiversity and Climate Protection Supervisors actions on 11:15 go KfW Development Bank Terasos Green Zone nature-related financial risks and transition America and the IUCN Pavilion Blue Zone Nature Positive Finance and investment-a paradigm that Caribbean planning places nature at the heart of financial decision-making chancing the Enabling Conditions FfB Foundation I NGFS mmonland or Environmentally Harmful • Finance and Biodiversity Dutch Pavilion Ne ubsidy (EHS) Reform and GBF Pavilion Nature Positive Pavilion Blue Zone 25 arget 18 - International Institute for Blue Zone Financing the Big Food System Turnaround stainable Development (IISD) TNFD Global Canopy lainstreaming **Dutch Pavilion Nature** TNFD Side Events, Hotel Dann Carlton odiversity: Impact leasurement and the **Contributions to the Nature Positive** ole of the Financial What is the full role of private finance in delivering a nature-Agenda in Latin America: Role of the **Finance & Biodiversity Day** N T private sector - IUCN 15:00 at COP16 Nature Positive Pavilion Slue Zone UCN Pavilion Blue Zone **Dutch Pavilion Natur** Unlocking Investment for GBF T19c: Blended Finance Programme Blue Zone S Biodiversity Finance Trends 2024 -Finance Day at COP 16 will take place on the 28th of Finance for Nature with a Landscape Approach Netherlands Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, DEFRA | TNC Blue Zone October and is a one-day event to mobilise a globally representative group of finance sector participants in lended Finance for o o Panel on the Amazonia Bonds Food Security and Nature (LVVN) Green Zone liversity: The support of delivering GBF Goal D and associated targets, 이 Investment Guidelines - WB 국 위 ① Amazonia Forever Pavilion ③ Blue Zone role of private sector, in line with countries' NBSAP priorities. 1745 Mainstreaming Biodiversity: Examples of systemic anthropy and public **7th Global Landscapes Forum** Monday 28th of October nance for nature-based Target Setting on Nature workshop: Naturalis Biodiversity Center (GLF) Investment Symposium lutions 육육 perspectives and good practices 🕐 Dutch Pavilion Nature Finance Programme 🛛 🌘 Blue Zone More info on Finance Day: NV Netherlands FfB Foundation evelopment Organisation Alongside COP16, leading sustainable finance practitioners 上に Shifting behaviour to get to Nature Positive: The opportunity Finance & Biodiversity Pavilion Blue Zone There will also be a separate Latin America & Caribbean and changemakers will explore cutting-edge solutions Finance Programme Blue Zone for the insurance sector Finance Day (26th of October) and a Latin America & for biodiversity finance at the 7th GLF Investment Case Nature is Business: Implementing Caribbean Insurance Meeting (25th of October) Symposium on the 25th of October: "Rewarding Nature: A arget 15 for Food & Finance organised by UNEP-FI in the Green Zone. TNFD Side Events, Hotel Dann Cariton 84 Roadmap to Finance the Biodiversity Plan." Aligning biodiversity and water investments VF-NI 5 95 Financing Biodiversity locally: success and ambitions for **Dutch Pavilion Nature** Saturday 26th of October ğ across food value chains Friday 25th of October esource mobilisation SRIRFund O Green zone Museo La Tertulia (Green zone) 8 Dutch Pavilion Nature 🕑 Dutch Pavilion Nature Finance Programme 👘 🛑 Blue Zone Interoperable sustainable finance taxonomies: a key tool to More info on the Latin America. The full day programme can be found here: & Caribbean Finance Day GEF and Blended Finance to support KMGBF implementation mobilize private capital for the GEF WB Slue Zone 9 Global Biodiversity Framework angle implementation Invest in Nature: Progress and Future of Biodiversity UNEP FI | EC | WWF | WB | GIZ | FAO Finance- Roundtable of Partnership of Biodiversity and UN ECLAC-CEPAL UNDP | imf | ifc | idb | CAF Stue Zone **Global Environment Facility Business & Finance** Information Inancing the Food-water-biodiversity lexus- the Youth perspective innish Youth Council | European Nature Positive Pavilion and World Economic Forum @COP16 App Dutch Pavilion Nature Finance Nature risk is financial risk: Case studies from the market Programme, hosted by the Interface The GEF and WEF are hosting a full day of dedicated UNEP-WCMC, with funding support from uth Nature Delegates | Global Youth odiversity Network Dialogue Finance & Biodiversity sessions focused on target 18: Creating the Right Incentives the IBAT alliance, has developed an app to TNFD Side Events, Hotel Dann Carlton Relevant side-events in the Blue Zone for a Nature Positive Future. support business and finance engagement throughout COP16. Scaling up Nature Positive investment in Asia and the Pacific Relevant side-events in the Green Zone Sunday 27th of October The app is being regularly updated with details of relevant events and contains 6 Featured event Scaling up finance and incentives for O Green zone answers to frequently asked questions.

The Value of Ecosystem Services – Aligning Finance with Nature – Foundation for Sustainable Development (FSD) | PBAF | Netherlands Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Food Security and Nature (LVVN) Green Zone

biodiversity

OECD | WB | IFAD | Colombia |

몇 위 European Union | UK of Great Britain

and Northern Ireland
Blue Zone

The app is available via Guidebook

Recommended event



A budget for biodiversity

Lessons from and for the development of NBFPs:

What can countries learn from countries that already underwent through the NBFP process, for example as part of UNDP-BIOFIN

- Desk research
- Lessons from BIOFIN application
- Lessons from IDFB community
 - Survey and 21 IDFB sessions
- Expert interviews and input
- Expert review



→ Lessons from and for the development of National Biodiversity Finance Plans





COMMISSIONED AND DEVELOPED IN PARTNERSHIP WITH The Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Food Security and Nature (LVVN).

Thought paper

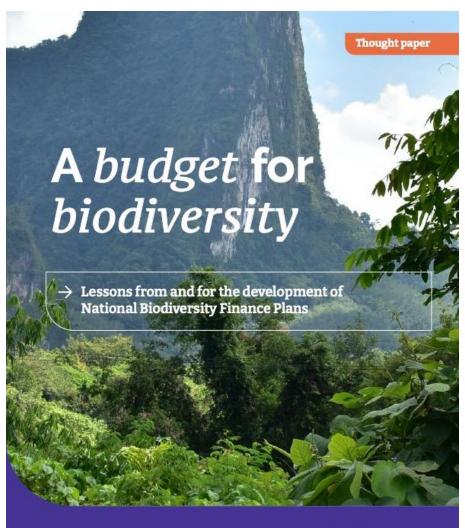
AUTHORED BY Nature^Squared (Daan Groot, Eli Morrell, Iris Visser, Kelly Hartholt)

DATE September 2024



A budget for biodiversity

- Overview of key concepts
- Introduction to BIOFIN approach
- 13 recommendations in line with the BIOFIN 7step Biodiversity Finance Plan process.
 - 28 sub recommendations





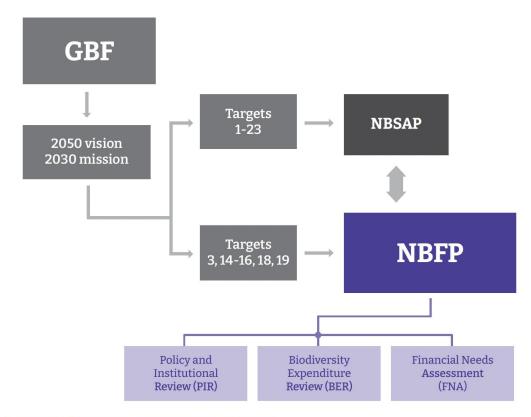
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Implementing the GBF at the national scale through NBSAPs and NBFPs



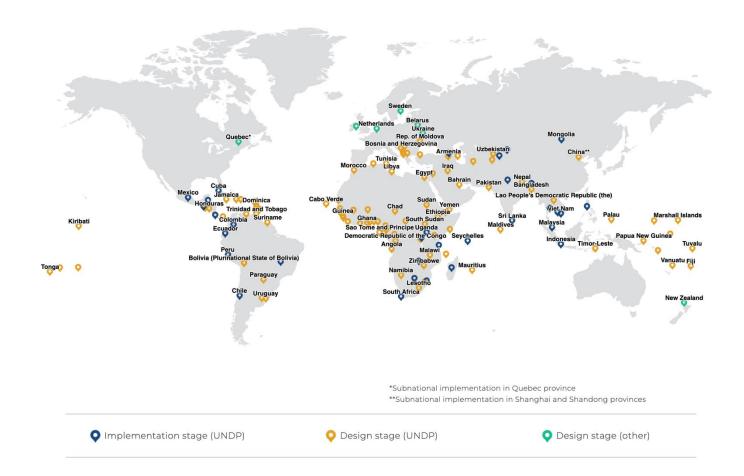
 \rightarrow Figure 1: NBFPs support NBSAPs to implement the GBF

GBF TARGET	TARGET EXPLANATION
Target 3	Effectively conserve and manage 30% of terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine areas in ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas that areintegrated into wider landscapes whilst ensuring the sustainable use of resources is fully consistent with conservation outcomes.
Target 14	Integrate biodiversity and its values into all policies and strategies at the national level and align financial flows with the goals and targets of the GBF.
Target 15	Introduce legislation, policy, and administrative measures (including through reporting) that encourage and enable businesses and financial institutions to reduce biodiversity-related risks and impacts and promote sustainable production patterns and positive impacts.
Target16	Empower consumers to make sustainable consumption choices through supportive policy, legislative and/or regulatory frameworks, education, and access to information on alternative choices.
Target 18	Identify, eliminate, phase out, reform and align existing incentives and subsidies that are harmful to biodiversity (US \$500 billion/year) by 2030, whilst scaling up economic tools and incentives for nature positive choices.
Target 19	Increase financial resources from all sources for implementation of NBSAPs, including mobilisation of at least US \$200 billion/year by 2030. Domestic resource mobilisation to be facilitated through development and implementation of NBFPs.

 \rightarrow Table 1: GBF targets linked to finance for nature.¹⁰



Building on the BIOFIN approach







BIOFIN Workbook

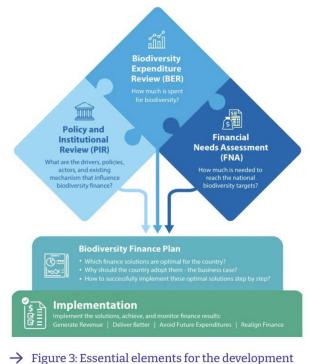




UNDP

Key elements of NBFP development

Finance Policy and Institutional Review (PIR) 1 Current policy and institutional frameworks that affect how biodiversity is financed – including financial resources and other incentives, direct financial flows, as well as those that are harmful to biodiversity and nature (indirectly), across all ministries and sectors. **Biodiversity Expenditure Review (BER)** 2 Assessing current financial expenditures (public and private) that benefit biodiversity - estimating how much is currently spent on biodiversity. **Financial Needs Assessment (FNA)** 3 Identification of the national biodiversity funding need – the quantified amount of financial resources that would be required to deliver national biodiversity targets and plans. Finally, the NBFP development 4 Combining findings from the PIR, BER and FNA, the National Biodiversity Finance Plan integrates these in a strategic plan that sets out how and through which financing mechanisms and innovative solutions the biodiversity targets and plans will be delivered and how the biodiversity funding gap will be closed.



of a BFP and successful implementation.²⁴



NBFPs should:



Define the prioritisation criteria at the national level, with input from stakeholders, and provide a prioritisation of (innovative) financing mechanisms that can be adopted and scaled.

Set out an approach for addressing financial needs and applying identified solutions.

Provide technical information on solutions including the business case for each, expected financial results, and how the solutions can be operationalised.

Identify policies, mechanisms, finance that contribute to harmful economic activities and biodiversity loss. Furthermore, policy options to reduce, redirect, or eliminate (i.e. realign current expenditures) harmful incentives must be identified and implemented.





Change the rules of the game to push forward private sector action on nature loss.

- a) Parties should evaluate and transform harmful incentives and policies across the whole of government and develop effective screening mechanisms.
- b) Governments need to create incentives for activities that positively impact nature, phase out and ban practices that harm nature, and set requirements for the private sector to undertake certain actions.

Mainstreaming nature across all of government to ensure financial policy prioritises nature.

a) Take a more systematic approach to developing financial plans and strategies to ensure nature and biodiversity are a priority across all ministries, and that all recognise the urgent need for action and integrate this into their agendas.

Approach NBSAPs and NBFPs as complementary processes and align them with other national priorities and strategies.

- a) Take a wide scope when developing NBSAPs and conducting the PIR and BER assessments.
- b) Adequate data needs to be systematically collected, and where possible, made available on public and private finance that impacts biodiversity at the national level.
- c) Increase the specificity of actions, targets, and goals of NBSAPs.
- d) Provide costed estimates of programmes and actions within NBSAPs.



2



Develop and retain key capacities and knowledge.

- a) NBFPs should outline a plan for how to develop and retain the necessary capacities and technical knowledge needed for implementation.
- b) Ensure training, capacity building, and technical expertise are developed within and across agencies and ministries responsible for NBFPs and NBSAPs.
- c) Recruit experts and facilitate inter-ministry knowledge sharing and retention and enhance collaboration.
- d) Clearly define roles and ownership of the NBFP process.



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Ensure adequate data availability pertaining to public and private financial flows, positive and harmful finance, and baseline data on national biodiversity.

a) Governments should mandate reporting frameworks and the assessment of risks, impacts and dependencies of financial institutions and businesses, whilst reforming how public finance is monitored, too.

Ensure engagement of all relevant ministries and agencies to set the context for developing the NBFP and identify the most appropriate finance solutions.

a) Take a more systematic approach to developing financial plans and strategies to ensure nature and biodiversity are a priority across all ministries, and that all recognise the urgent need for action and integrate this into their agendas.



7

Engage actors from across the entire system to uncover potential finance solutions – including across different government ministries, the private and public sectors, and stakeholder groups.

- a) Leverage existing resources from BIOFIN and engage with representatives of other countries that have already undertaken the NBFP development process to explore and identify additional finance solutions.
- b) Engage early with private sector actors in both NBSAPs and NBFPs, ensuring they are involved in the design and prioritisation of solutions.



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Prioritise solutions that focus on the reform, reduction, or elimination of environmentally harmful finance and that support the mobilisation of private finance (Target 18).

- a) NBFPs should provide a roadmap of how to implement Target 18.
- b) NBFPs should lay out how the public sector will mobilise private investment, clearly identifying mechanisms that target increasing and de-risking private investment.

Develop robust technical proposals and investment cases for selected financial solutions to understand potential for buy-in, feasibility, and success.

- a) Finance mechanisms should be sufficiently detailed.
- b) Clarify types of investment needed, financial incentives for investments, and underlying business models.

Apply lessons from landscape thinking approaches to accelerate transformation.

- a) Governments and investors within a landscape should collaborate on the development of investment strategies and investment pipelines.
- b) Identify existing successful finance solutions and then scale and replicate these solutions.
- c) Ensure that identified and prioritised solutions cover all of the main GBF targets, especially those related to finance.



11

Use NBFPs to develop common understandings and leverage existing support of ministries and stakeholders to maximise coordination with existing policy.

a) Maximise alignment and integration of NBSAPs and NBFPs with other strategies at the national level to maximise potential for mainstreaming and create a common national language.

Create opportunities for feedback and facilitation of knowledge sharing to increase private sector engagement and uptake.

- a) Create feedback mechanisms between stakeholders involved in the NBSAP and NBFP processes.
- b) Facilitate knowledge sharing exchanges and institutions that enable the sharing of best practices and lessons learned between countries.
- c) Ensure that workshops, dialogue sessions, or other engagement forums have adequate private sector engagement.
- d) NBFPs must be developed in an inclusive manner that also involves women, youth, and Indigenous Peoples and local communities.
- e) Develop different messaging approaches to generate increased interest and understanding amongst key groups of stakeholders.

Develop a clear workplan for realising the implementation of the NBFP that is well-designed and ready to be put in place.

a) Implementation of NBFPs should begin immediately.

12

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Case study: Nature Inclusivity Agenda 2.0

- Bottom-up movement, with support from government
- 10 domains
 - Construction, Energy, Financial Sector, Health, Infrastructure, Agriculture, Education, Leasure, Water, Business Parks
- Cross-over

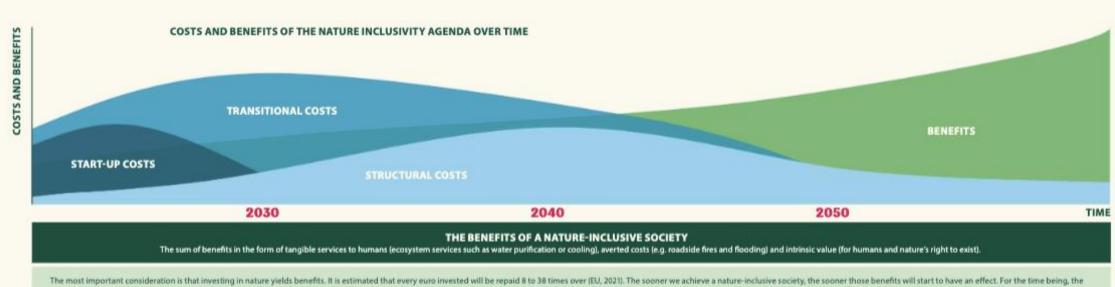
AGENDA 2.0





ENGLISH VERSION

Case study: Nature Inclusivity Agenda 2.0



The most important consideration is that investing in nature yields benefits. It is estimated that every euro invested will be repaid 8 to 38 times over (EU, 2021). The sconer we achieve a nature-inclusive society, the sconer those benefits will start to have an effect. For the time being, the investment required will outweigh the benefits achieved, but based on the latest knowledge, we can assume that the balance of benefits from clean air, climate adaptation, health, clean water, etc. will exceed the costs by around the year 2050.



Case study: Nature Inclusivity Agenda 2.0

- Investment agenda
 - Nature provides significant (societal) value:
 - Nature is affordable:
 - Too little validated, quantifiable insight:
 - Prevention is better and cheaper:
 - Nature as part of the solution:
 - Public and private funding must be brought together
- Per thematic domain: a study on required transformation
 - Both actual investments and changes in regulations
- Underlying research: a broad transition can be 'cheaper' than you would expect, while delivering huge benefits



Jan Willem den Besten

Senior Expert Conservation Finance

IUCN NL



Plenary discussion

Closing remarks



You are cordially invited to the IDFB cocktail party, an informal gathering for the IDFB community and Nature Finance experts.

At this informal gathering, we will have to opportunity to mingle, exchange ideas and learn from each other. As a special guest, Mr. Freddy Garces from Cenicaña the Institute for Sugar Cane Research - will present their work on restoration of the Nima-Amaime River corridor.

This informal gathering will be hosted by Mr. Santiago Eder in his private garden.

-O 16:00 - 20:00

Calle 10 #27-500-Condominio La Mañanita, Yumbo (Carretera Vieja A Yumbo) 15 minutes from Blue Zone

Daan Groot +31 6 3824 8897 + daan@nature-squared.org) Santiago Eder (+57 316 844 2184)

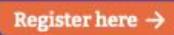
idfb-dialogue.org

Interface Dialogue Finance & Biodiversity presents

Informal

cocktail

party



THE IDFB IS AN INITIATIVE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NETHERLANDS. THE SECRETARIAT IS POWERED BY NATURE/SQUARED.

Overview of Nature and Finance related events at COP16



Week 1

Week 2



dialogue

Contact details

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