

MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY INTO CLIMATE FINANCE

Lessons from the DFCD
Origination Facility

Dutch Fund for Climate and Development – Origination Facility
A joint publication by SNV and WWF-NL





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From biodiversity commitments to investable opportunities



The global biodiversity crisis has moved beyond the realm of environmental concern to become a broader economic and societal challenge. Nature is increasingly recognised as forming the foundation of our global economy, with the World Economic Forum stating that more than half of the world's GDP — around 44 trillion USD — is moderately or highly dependent on nature. Despite this recognition, financial flows remain fundamentally misaligned with nature: for every US\$1 invested in protecting and restoring nature, roughly US\$30 is spent on activities that harm it. At the same time, nature-positive capital remains heavily dependent on the public sector, with private finance accounting for just around 10% of total investment. The key question, therefore, is not simply how to find more finance for biodiversity, but where private investment can contribute, under what conditions, and how it can form part of broader solutions tailored to local ecological, economic and governance realities.

The Dutch Fund for Climate and Development (DFCD) is a climate finance programme funded by the Dutch government and, more recently, the European Commission. The programme aims to contribute to climate-resilient economic growth by developing and investing in impactful businesses across Latin America, Africa, and Asia. The DFCD's blended finance structure comprises three facilities: two investment facilities, the Land Use Facility, managed by FMO, and the Water Facility, managed by Climate Fund Managers; and the Origination Facility (OF), jointly managed by SNV and WWF-NL.

The Origination Facility uses grants and technical assistance to support businesses in strengthening climate resilience, addressing nature-related risks and opportunities, improving environmental and social risk performance, and ultimately becoming ready for commercial

investment from the investment facilities and other partner investors. The OF aims for a minimum of 25%, and ideally 50%, of its funding to go towards businesses that make a positive contribution to biodiversity.

Mainstreaming biodiversity into climate finance raises a fundamental challenge: nature generates immense value, yet much of that value remains difficult to capture through markets. Nature-related benefits are often not priced, externalities remain outside business models, and many activities needed to protect or restore biodiversity do not generate commercial

returns on their own. Biodiversity-positive businesses tend only to become more investable when enabling conditions align — including regulation, market demand, incentives, reliable data, appropriate financing structures, capable institutions and effective landscape governance.

The challenge of identifying and financing businesses that generate positive outcomes for nature is not unique to DFCD. While this paper does not claim to provide a blueprint for biodiversity finance, it draws on DFCD's practical experience to explore the types of biodiversity-positive business opportunities that can attract private finance under the right conditions. It examines what makes these opportunities investable, the role that origination support can play in unlocking them, and where wider systems change, policy interventions, and complementary finance are necessary.

**“ For every \$1
invested in nature
enhancement
\$30 is spent on
destruction.**



A landscape perspective

Biodiversity impact outcomes cannot be understood at the company level alone. They are shaped by interactions both within and beyond a company's operational boundaries, across the wider landscape. Companies are linked to nature through both their dependencies on ecosystem services, such as water provision, soil health and pollination, and their impacts on nature, whether positive or negative. In biodiversity finance, these dependencies and impacts translate into nature-related risks and opportunities. Understanding their full extent requires a perspective that considers broader pressures on nature, like deforestation, climate change, land-use change, pollution and overexploitation, as well as how a business interacts with these pressures. Because landscapes are also shaped by social, economic and governance dynamics, relevant stakeholders often need to be mapped and engaged to ensure business interventions support, rather than undermine, wider landscape objectives.

This is also where the limits of private finance become clear. Some activities that are essential to support biodiversity — including nature conservation and restoration, strengthening the enabling environment and improving landscape governance — generate public goods but do not have a standalone commercial model.

“ Private investment, domestic public finance and donor, and philanthropic capital therefore need to work as complementary parts of a system.

For this reason, the DFCD Origination Facility takes an outside-in perspective, ensuring that projects are informed by the broader landscape context and aligned with local priorities and strategies. By engaging stakeholders across relevant sectors and governance levels — including governments, companies, civil society organisations, Indigenous Peoples and local communities — the DFCD supports climate-smart landscape development that is both interconnected and locally appropriate. This approach, in addition to de-risking the businesses themselves, helps identify opportunities for collaboration beyond individual company boundaries, including mutually reinforcing private-sector projects, and helps catalyse coordinated responses to climate and biodiversity challenges.

(Learn more in the [DFCD's Landscape Infographics](#): Visual overviews that highlight the ecological and economic importance of each region, the climate risks they face, and how DFCD-supported projects and interventions are helping to build resilience at the appropriate governance levels.)

¹ World Economic Forum, Financing for Nature, <https://initiatives.weforum.org/financing-for-nature/home> (accessed 11 September 2026).

² United Nations Environment Programme (2026). State of Finance for Nature 2026: Nature in the red: Powering the trillion dollar nature transition economy. Nairobi.

³ United Nations Environment Programme (2026). State of Finance for Nature 2026: Nature in the red: Powering the trillion dollar nature transition economy. Nairobi.

Not a ‘monoculture’: different pathways for biodiversity investment

Across landscapes, there is room — and a need — for different types and scales of business. DFCD experience points largely to two complementary models for integrating biodiversity into private investment:



Model 01

Biodiversity - positive businesses

What it means

Businesses whose commercial model directly focuses on the restoration, conservation or sustainable management of nature.

Role for origination

Help emerging or less familiar models strengthen governance, evidence, financing structures and investor readiness.



Model 02

Mainstream businesses transitioning toward nature-positive practice

What it means

Commercial businesses — including those in agriculture and forestry — that recognise biodiversity loss as a material risk and are transitioning towards more nature-positive practices.

Role for origination

Help businesses move beyond safeguards and do-no-harm approaches by i) integrating nature into their corporate strategy and ii) supporting activities such as improved traceability, natural resource management, and capacity building, which enable nature-positive practices.



Shared landscape-level biodiversity outcomes
Complementary contributions, tailored to local conditions

These models are not competing alternatives. Smaller ‘dark green’ enterprises and larger commercial businesses both have roles to play at landscape level. Approaches that integrate biodiversity within productive land uses can sit alongside those that protect or restore high-value areas while production is concentrated elsewhere. Furthermore,

certain businesses may incorporate both approaches into different aspects of their business model. Across the OF’s portfolio, a mix of these approaches has emerged based on local ecological, economic and governance conditions. Examples of these are outlined in the ‘Investment pathways’ section of this paper.

How the Origination Facility assesses biodiversity contribution



All DFCD-supported businesses are expected to meet environmental and social safeguards. Beyond this minimum, the OF assesses whether projects have a validated focus on biodiversity impact that is core to their business model, with a primary emphasis on:

1

Restoration and protection of nature: activities that directly conserve, protect or contribute to the recovery of natural ecosystems within the landscape.

2

Reducing local drivers of biodiversity loss: addressing pressures such as land-use change and deforestation, invasive species, pollution, and overexploitation.

3

Local Relevance of the intervention: for example, is the biodiversity threat being addressed a material issue in the landscape where the business operates? To assess this, the OF draws on its local presence, thematic expertise, and alignment with relevant National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs). The OF also considers a company's potential to contribute to biodiversity outcomes beyond its direct operational boundaries through:

4

Scale: the potential to expand or replicate nature-positive practices beyond a single site or operation. For example, a single farm piloting nature-positive practices on a few hectares is, on its own, unlikely to contribute to a change in biodiversity beyond that on the farm itself. However, scaling such practices across a sourcing base in a region may translate into real impact.

5

Biodiversity stewardship: activities with other economic actors in a shared region can also contribute to impact at scale. This approach is particularly relevant for companies operating in landscapes with a dominant economic activity or sector, where businesses may share dependencies on and impacts on nature and can work collectively to address nature-related challenges. However, companies can engage in stewardship activities in many different circumstances. This may include engagement with producers, communities, companies, or public institutions on issues such as natural resource management, restoration, or landscape governance.

Scale and stewardship can be particularly important for businesses with a limited physical footprint, helping to demonstrate how biodiversity outcomes can extend beyond individual operations. Supporting considerations include long-term stewardship commitments, scalability or replication potential, and alignment with relevant national or subnational biodiversity priorities.

The role of origination

Many promising biodiversity-related opportunities are not yet ready for commercial investment. The DFCD Origination Facility uses grants and technical assistance to strengthen both biodiversity impact and investment readiness. Unlike traditional blended finance approaches, this support is provided before investment, allowing businesses to test, strengthen and refine their models before or alongside seeking commercial capital. Drawing on the local presence, technical expertise and networks of WWF and SNV, the OF is also able to connect businesses to the wider landscape actors, knowledge and partnerships required to support long-term success.

Depending on the business and landscape, this can include:



Testing and validating biodiversity-positive business models and revenue streams.



Strengthening financial management, business planning and investment structures to improve bankability and readiness for commercial investment.



Improving environmental, social and governance systems, including compliance with relevant standards and safeguards.



Enhancing traceability, land-use planning and supply chain management to support nature-positive practices.



Establishing biodiversity baselines and impact measurement approaches to better understand, monitor and communicate outcomes.

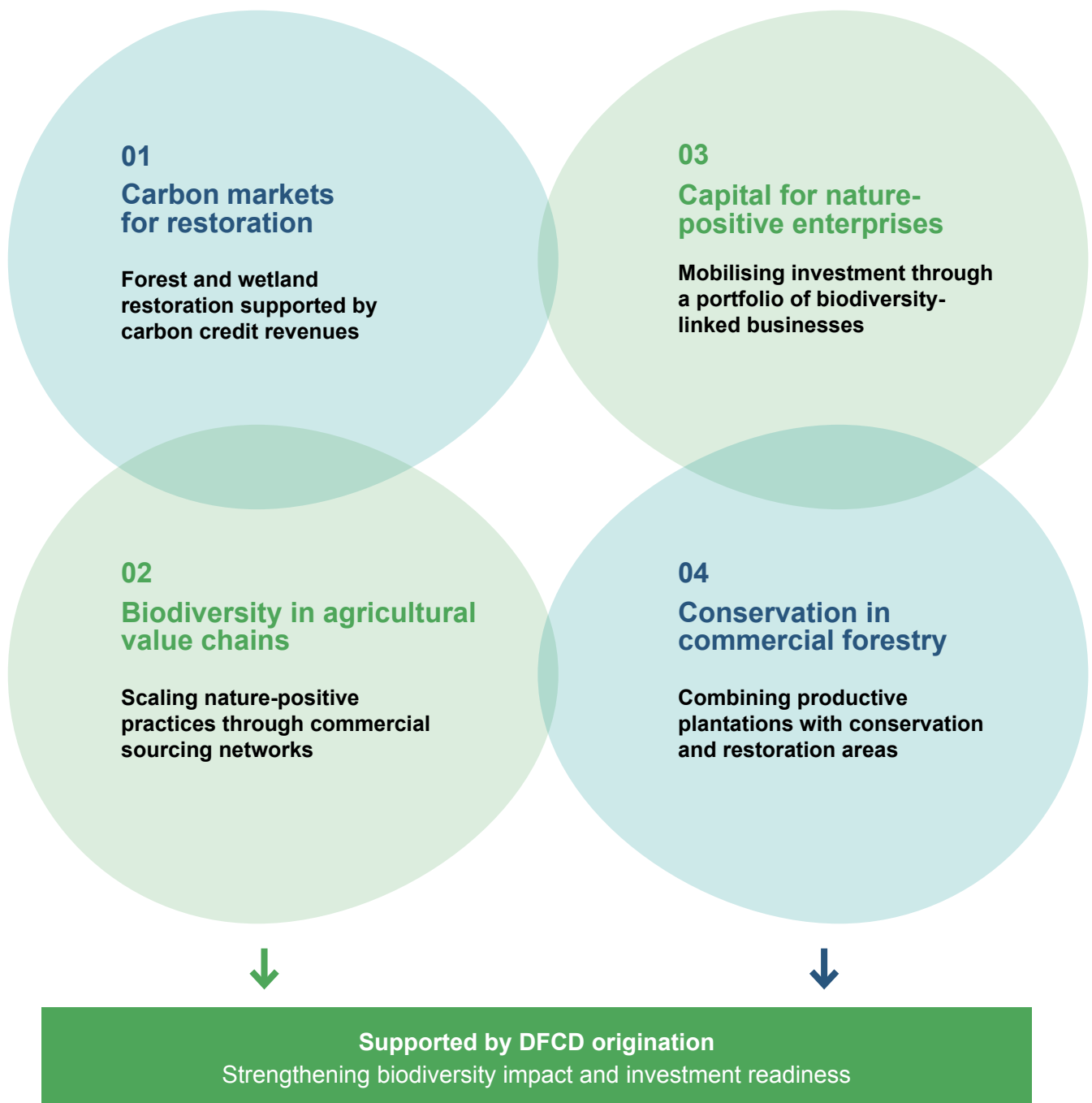


Connecting business-level interventions to wider landscape priorities and stakeholders, leveraging the local presence, networks and technical expertise of WWF and SNV.



Investment pathways emerging from practice

The cases below illustrate different points along an emerging spectrum of investable nature-related activity. In each case, the core revenue model is driven by, or combined with, biodiversity-related action, and origination support helps strengthen the conditions needed for investment.



1 Carbon markets as a catalyst for landscape-scale restoration

FOREST CARBON | INDONESIA

Context

Southeast Asia's globally important forests, peatlands and wetlands face continued pressure from deforestation, drainage and conversion. This contributes to species loss and carbon emissions and leaves remaining ecosystems increasingly vulnerable, as evidenced by widespread fires across Indonesia in 2026. Protecting and restoring these ecosystems requires long-term financing capable of operating at scale.

Business model

Forest Carbon develops and manages large-scale natural forest and wetland restoration projects, generating revenue through high-integrity carbon credits alongside biodiversity and community benefits. It currently manages approximately 187,000 hectares of critical forest and wetland ecosystems in Indonesia, with ambitions to scale its portfolio to one million hectares across Southeast Asia. Growing demand for projects that combine climate mitigation with wider environmental outcomes is reinforcing this approach.

Biodiversity strategy & impact

Natural forest ecosystems and their biodiversity are the underlying resource on which Forest Carbon's business model depends – mature and biodiverse forests store more carbon and attract premium pricing. Protecting and restoring biodiversity therefore sits at the core of the business model, strengthening ecosystem quality and resilience while supporting the company's market positioning.

OF support

The OF is supporting Forest Carbon to develop an investment-grade US\$100m + financial vehicle for its portfolio, strengthen its environmental and social management systems, and establish the financial and governance structures needed to attract institutional investors and scale protection and restoration.





2 Integrating biodiversity into climate-resilient agricultural value chains

PHUC SINH | VIETNAM

Context

Agriculture has historically been a major driver of loss of natural ecosystems across the world, including in Vietnam's coffee regions. More biodiverse and regenerative farming systems can, however, strengthen agricultural resilience — by improving soil health, natural pest management and microclimates — while reducing pressure on surrounding ecosystems. Scaling these practices through mainstream agricultural value chains creates an opportunity to generate biodiversity and resilience benefits across large numbers of producers.

Business model

Phuc Sinh is one of Vietnam's leading coffee exporters, sourcing from thousands of smallholder farmers. It was the first company in Vietnam to seek Rainforest Alliance certification and is the country's leading supplier of RA certified coffee, which remains one of its competitive advantages. Its commercial model therefore depends on a productive and resilient supply of high-quality coffee and provides the incentive to scale adoption of more nature-positive and sustainable production methods by its suppliers.

Biodiversity strategy & impact

Phuc Sinh promotes Rainforest Alliance certification across its smallholder supplier base, which requires full traceability and the adoption of agroforestry and other climate-resilient farming practices by its suppliers. At scale, these practices help reduce the pressure that coffee production places on surrounding forests and ecosystems, while strengthening resilience and productivity of coffee at the farm level — for example through improvements in soil health, microclimates and natural pest management.

OF support

The OF supported Phuc Sinh to strengthen ESG performance and traceability and scale more sustainable production across its supply chain. Support helped the company triple the number of farmers following Rainforest Alliance practices and expand the programme into a new sourcing area. It now sources RA certified coffee from over 7,000 smallholder farmers, with more than 10,000 hectares of farmland under sustainable management.

Phuc Sinh secured a US\$15 million investment from FMO.

3 Mobilising capital for nature-positive enterprises

MITSIRY BIODIVERSITY AND CLIMATE FUND (MBCF) | MADAGASCAR

Context

Madagascar combines globally significant biodiversity with persistent poverty, climate vulnerability and limited access to long-term finance, all of which contribute to the rapid degradation of nature. Many potentially nature-positive enterprises remain small, early-stage, or unfamiliar to mainstream investors.

Business model

MBCF is being established to invest in businesses whose commercial success depends on sustainable land use, biodiversity conservation, ecosystem restoration and climate resilience, including sustainable agriculture, forestry, aquaculture, renewable energy and nature-based solutions. Over its lifetime, the fund seeks to support 30,000 hectares of sustainably managed land.

Biodiversity strategy & impact

By aggregating a portfolio of nature-positive enterprises, the fund can channel capital towards businesses that would otherwise struggle to meet the ticket size, risk or scale requirements of larger investors. The model links financial performance to the sustainable management and restoration of natural resources.

OF support

The OF is supporting MBCF to strengthen its environmental and social governance frameworks, enhance impact measurement and management systems, support the development of a robust pipeline of nature-positive enterprises, and integrate biodiversity and climate adaptation considerations across the investment process. The OF also helps position the fund to engage with potential investors and partners by strengthening its investment readiness and demonstrating its biodiversity and climate impact credentials.





4 Integrating conservation into commercial forestry landscapes

COMPAÑÍA AGRÍCOLA DE LA SIERRA (CAS) | COLOMBIA

Context

Commercial forestry illustrates both the potential and complexity of balancing productive land use with conservation and restoration.

Business model

CAS operates on previously degraded land, managing approximately 23,000 hectares, combining sustainable forest plantations, processing and biomass production which has contributed to an improvement in nature compared to the baseline. Around 7,000 hectares are designated for conservation and restoration.

Biodiversity strategy & impact

CAS is utilising biodiversity restoration and conservation to protect plantation forests from climate impacts, such as invasive pests and forest fires.

OF support

The OF supports CAS to strengthen biodiversity conservation and climate resilience across its operations. Activities include mapping and restoring high-conservation-value areas, improving watershed and soil management, implementing zero-deforestation and traceability systems aligned with evolving market requirements, and supporting community engagement around sustainable land use.

A broader portfolio of approaches

Beyond the four cases explored above, the Origination Facility pipeline includes a broader range of businesses where biodiversity is relevant to the business model, supply chain or landscape. These examples demonstrate the diversity of sectors and commercial models through which biodiversity considerations can be integrated into climate-resilient investment.

Asia

Cambodia

HUSK Agriculture

Biochar-based fertiliser

Regenerative agriculture company transforming rice husk waste into crop-specific biochar fertilisers that improve soil health, water retention and nutrient cycling while storing carbon and reducing reliance on synthetic fertilisers.

Lao PDR

SCALA Forestry

Plantation forestry and voluntary carbon credits

Commercial forestry operation integrating nature-based protection and restoration measures, including agroforestry with improved community land use management, illustrating how biodiversity considerations can be incorporated into productive forestry landscapes.

Vietnam

STP Agriculture

Seaweed and mollusks

Aquaculture infrastructure and marine farming company pioneering integrated seaweed-mollusk production systems. The model combines durable HDPE aquaculture infrastructure with seaweed and shellfish cultivation to improve water quality, enhance marine biodiversity, sequester carbon and create sustainable livelihood opportunities for coastal communities.

Vietnam

Camimex Agriculture

Organic shrimp

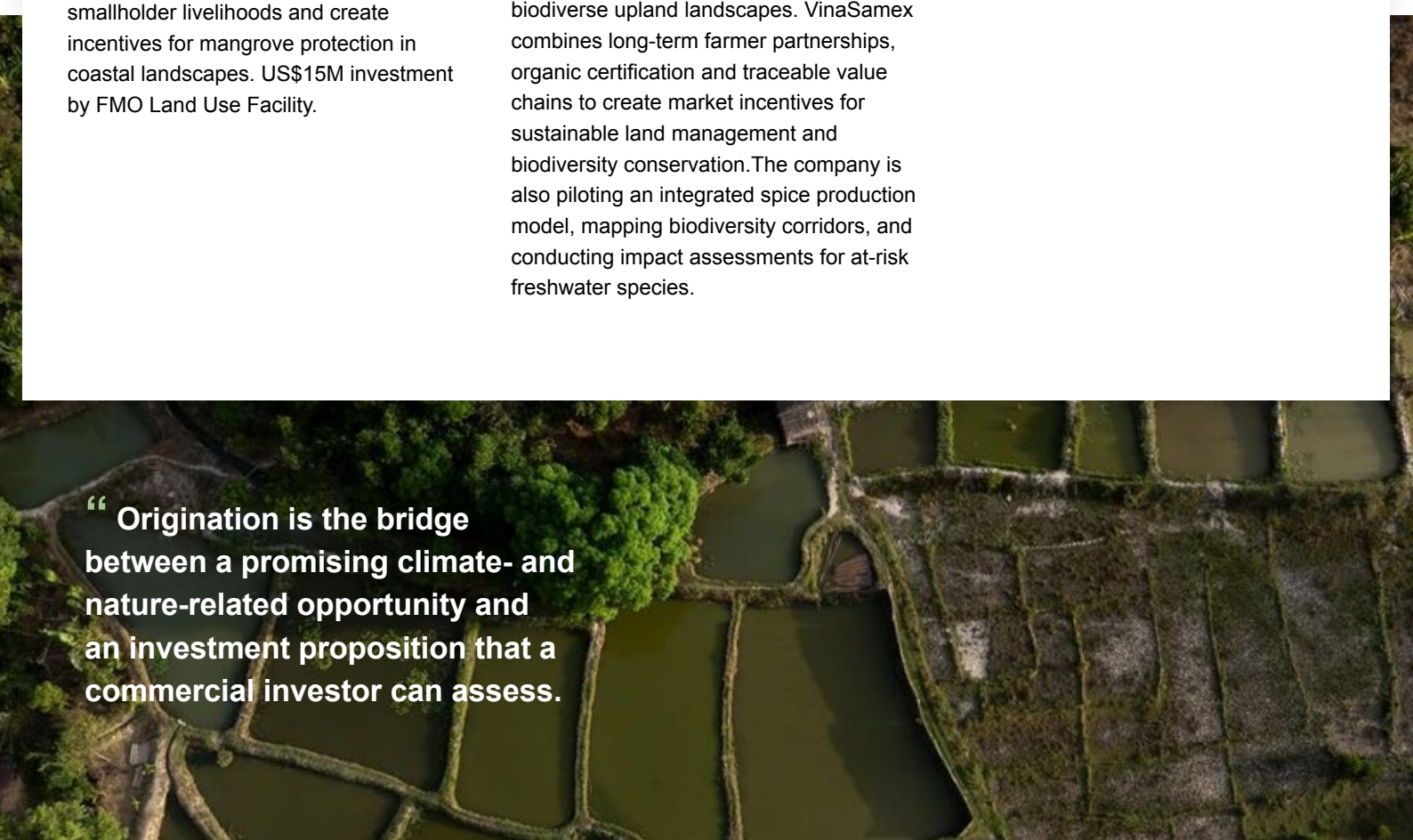
Shrimp processor scaling an integrated mangrove-shrimp model that uses mangrove ecosystem services to support organic shrimp production, strengthen smallholder livelihoods and create incentives for mangrove protection in coastal landscapes. US\$15M investment by FMO Land Use Facility.

Vietnam

VinaSamex Agriculture /agroforestry

Organic cinnamon, star anise and spices

Certified organic spice producer and exporter working with thousands of smallholder farmers across highly biodiverse upland landscapes. VinaSamex combines long-term farmer partnerships, organic certification and traceable value chains to create market incentives for sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation. The company is also piloting an integrated spice production model, mapping biodiversity corridors, and conducting impact assessments for at-risk freshwater species.



“ Origination is the bridge between a promising climate- and nature-related opportunity and an investment proposition that a commercial investor can assess.

Africa

Kenya

Kentegra Agriculture

Pyrethrum

Integrated pyrethrum processor and exporter working directly with more than 20,000 smallholder farmers. The company provides planting materials, agronomic support and digital payments while promoting regenerative production practices and supplying natural insecticide ingredients to global markets.

Nigeria

PIL Agroforestry

Cocoa

Large cocoa processor and exporter, promoting agroforestry grown cocoa with smallholders

Uganda

AgriEvolve Agriculture

Coffee

Social enterprise working with more than 15,000 coffee farmers in the Rwenzori region. AgriEvolve provides agronomic support, processing infrastructure, market access and coffee exports while reinvesting in community development and environmental stewardship.

Latin America

Brazil

RCF Agriculture

Soy

Sustainable finance facility providing low-cost crop finance to soy farmers who commit to deforestation- and conversion-free production. The model incentivises the protection of native Cerrado vegetation, regenerative agriculture, restoration of degraded land and improved traceability while linking responsible producers to capital markets through green bonds.

Kenya

Origin Fresh Agriculture

Avocado oil

Avocado processor sourcing from thousands of smallholder farmers and converting lower-grade fruit that would otherwise be wasted into high-value avocado oil. The company combines climate-smart farmer support, traceable sourcing and circular-economy approaches that reduce food loss and strengthen farmer incomes.

Uganda

JKCC Agriculture

Coffee

Coffee aggregation, processing and export business sourcing directly from smallholder farmers through cooperatives and farmer groups. JKCC provides fair pricing, pre-financing, technical assistance, traceability and climate-smart production support while reducing reliance on intermediaries and strengthening farmer incomes.

Zambia

ETG Agriculture / agroforestry

Various

Global commodity trader working to replace thermal coal in its processing facilities with biomass sourced from commercial smallholder agroforestry production.

Madagascar

Beyond Good Agroforestry / food processing

Cocoa/Vanilla

Vertically integrated chocolate and vanilla company producing at origin in Madagascar. Through a direct-trade model, the company sources cocoa from smallholder agroforestry systems, increases value capture within Madagascar and provides strong incentives for forest-friendly cocoa production.

Uganda

WARC Group Agriculture

Maize

First-mile agricultural aggregation platform connecting smallholder farmers to commercial buyers through local trading hubs. The company combines market access, farmer training, quality management and regenerative agriculture practices to improve resilience, food security and farmer livelihoods.

Investors are not always positioned to take the wider landscape perspective or fund early-stage work before an investment proposition is sufficiently mature. Origination can create space to identify biodiversity opportunities that were not part of the original business concept and to strengthen the environmental and commercial foundations before capital is committed.

Colombia

ALSEC Food processing / circular economy

Dairy by-products (whey)

Innovative food-ingredients company converting dairy waste streams into high-value nutritional ingredients through advanced processing technologies. The model reduces pollution, supports biodiversity, creates additional revenue streams for dairy farmers and strengthens resilience across the dairy value chain.

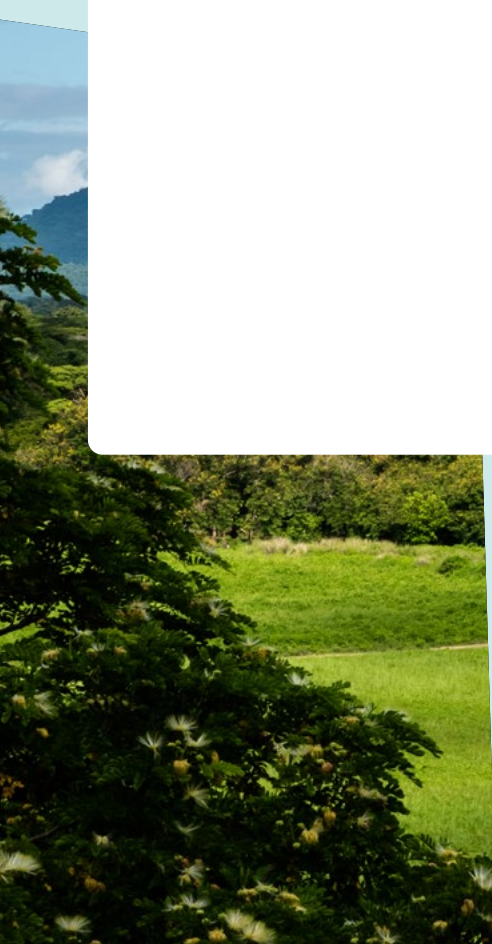
What are we learning?

1 There are clear examples of investable, biodiversity-positive business models

DFCD experience points to businesses with biodiversity-positive and nature-positive transition models that can attract commercial or DFI investment. Understanding which models are already (or nearly) bankable is an important starting point for mobilising more private finance for biodiversity.

2 Origination can turn biodiversity opportunities into investable propositions

Many promising opportunities are not yet investment-ready. Pre-investment technical assistance can help businesses strengthen their commercial model, governance and financing structures while increasing the scale and quality of their biodiversity contribution. This can mean developing new revenue streams, strengthening nature-positive practices across a supply chain, improving traceability and environmental management, or building the evidence investors need. The experience of the OF suggests that many companies in agricultural supply chains are already aware of the threats that biodiversity loss poses to their business. Regenerative practices like agroforestry, organic, or low tillage agriculture are known to many farmers. Origination can therefore play an important role in connecting biodiversity impact with bankability, supporting these companies with long-term planning, structured approaches to risk management, smallholder capacity building, access to data and the exploration of biodiversity stewardship opportunities.



“ Biodiversity-related action can support commercial performance through greater resilience, productivity, market access, new revenue opportunities and long-term value.

3 Making the business value of biodiversity visible strengthens the investment case

Biodiversity-related action can support commercial performance through greater resilience, productivity, market access, new revenue opportunities and long-term value. Making these links more visible can help shift biodiversity from being seen primarily as an impact benefit to being understood as part of the investment case.

4 Combining different pathways and scales can strengthen landscape-level impact

Smaller, dedicated nature-positive enterprises can sit alongside larger mainstream businesses transitioning toward better biodiversity performance, while aggregation mechanisms can help connect smaller opportunities to larger pools of capital. Taking a landscape perspective helps identify how these different models can contribute to shared climate, socioeconomic, and nature outcomes.

5 Credible biodiversity data can help strengthen investment decisions

Biodiversity baselines and monitoring can help businesses and investors understand impact and demonstrate how nature-related action relates to core business performance. Investing in credible evidence can therefore strengthen both impact measurement and the investment case, although generating this evidence can be resource-intensive and requires dedicated funding.

6 Combining private, public and concessional finance can unlock greater impact

Private finance can support biodiversity where viable commercial models exist, while public and concessional finance can fund conservation, enabling conditions, landscape governance and other public goods without standalone commercial returns. Combining these different sources of finance and action can help them reinforce one another and contribute to biodiversity outcomes across landscapes.



Recommendations

For governments and donors

Ensure early-stage origination and technical assistance funding for biodiversity and climate investments

to strengthen commercial and impact propositions and leverage commercial finance.

Provide dedicated resources for biodiversity baselines, monitoring and evidence generation so that businesses and investors can better assess both impact and business relevance.

Fund the enabling conditions and coordination needed at landscape level, including governance, stakeholder collaboration and other public goods that do

not have standalone commercial models but underpin efforts to protect and restore nature and biodiversity.

Set landscape-level biodiversity and climate objectives that can guide investment and catalytic deal sourcing, helping individual investments contribute to wider priorities rather than operate in isolation.

Support and enable financing mechanisms that can reach smaller-ticket nature-positive enterprises, including aggregation and intermediated approaches.

For DFIs and impact investors

Actively identify and invest in biodiversity-positive and nature-positive transition business models. DFCD experience shows that investable opportunities already exist where protecting, restoring or sustainably managing nature is integral to, or strengthens, the commercial model.

Assess biodiversity as a potential source of value as well as a risk to be managed, including where nature-related action can strengthen resilience, productivity, market access or long-term commercial performance.

Develop greater flexibility for emerging business models, longer investment horizons and smaller ticket sizes where credible pathways to biodiversity impact and financial sustainability exist.

Use origination, technical assistance and blended structures to develop near-bankable opportunities, to build evidence on what can move into mainstream investment.

For businesses and project developers

Identify where biodiversity is material to the commercial model, whether

through dependence on natural resources, resilience, productivity, market access or new revenue opportunities, and integrate these considerations into strategy and operational decision-making.

Build credible evidence and governance around biodiversity commitments,

including appropriate baselines, monitoring, traceability and stakeholder engagement.

Look beyond the operational fenceline.

Understand the wider landscape in which the business operates, including the drivers of biodiversity loss, shared dependencies on nature, and opportunities to collaborate with governments, communities, and other economic actors.

Plan for scale from the outset, considering

how nature-positive practices can be expanded across sourcing networks, landscapes or business operations rather than remaining isolated pilots.

What comes next?

The transition toward a nature-positive economy will require more than identifying a small set of 'biodiversity businesses'. It requires a landscape perspective that recognises the different roles that businesses, investors, governments and communities can play: supporting dedicated nature-positive enterprises, helping mainstream businesses transition towards better biodiversity outcomes, strengthening landscape governance, and aligning public and private finance around shared priorities.

The DFCD Origination Facility's experience offers practical lessons on how this can work. This paper shares lessons from learning by doing, drawing on the expertise and local presence of WWF and SNV to explore where biodiversity-related action can reinforce climate resilience and commercial viability, where origination can unlock investment, and where the limits of private finance require other tools.

The opportunity now is to build on these lessons. With continued innovation, stronger evidence, appropriate financing structures and closer alignment between businesses, investors, governments and landscape actors, more capital can be directed toward investments that contribute to lasting value for people, nature and the economy.





Connect with us

Interested in exploring how biodiversity can be better integrated into climate finance and investment?

Connect with DFCD, SNV and WWF-NL to exchange insights, explore opportunities for collaboration, and help advance investable solutions for nature, climate and people.

www.thedfcd.com | info@thedfcd.com



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Design: Naksu Design

